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X-Google-Thread: f62cc,5732023d5a0eb549,start
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X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,5732023d5a0eb549,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
From: "Eric van den Bergh" <vandenberghe@gironet.nl>
Subject: Tilburgse Ronde 5 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/05
Message-ID: <936545965.178970@samba.news.big-orange.net>
X-Deja-AN: 521337059
Cache-Post-Path: samba.news.big-orange.net!unknown@93.134.dialin.mxs.nl
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_0016_01BEF7C5.4C735F40"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700
X-Complaints-To: newsmaster@admin.big-orange.net
X-Trace: rumba.admin.big-orange.net 936545962 15284 172.22.0.83 (5 Sep 1999
15:39:22 GMT)
Organization: MultiAccess
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 5 Sep 1999 15:39:22 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_0016_01BEF7C5.4C735F40
Content-Type: text/plain;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Tilburgse Ronde

5 September 1999

Aanvang 11.00 uur

Inmelders deze week

11.00 uur

NL-12260 PA3HHP PD0PXL PA0ACA PA3HGE PA3DFE PA3GRY PA2CST PA3HII PA3HFV =
PA3GHE PD1AGO PE1KEL PE1NLZ

11.40 uur

PE1NLZ PD0HXV PA3GTQ PA2CST PA3HII PA3FDV PA3HHP PD0MPL PA3GRY PE1HEY

12.18 uur

PE1ITY PA3CLG PA2CST PA3HII PE1SAY PA3GRY

Advertenties

PA0OB (1)

Cees biedt aan gratis een PC Moederboard type 286 compleet met geheugen = (30 Mb), een keyboard voor inbouw (nieuw) voor PC. Een en ander is = gratis af te halen na telefonische afspraak.

Tel: 013-4672838=20

PD1AGO (1)

Biedt aan een Pentium 200 PC, met 36 speed CD-ROM, 2,5 GB harddisk, 32 = MB EDO RAM geheugen. Miditower uitvoering,compleet met muis en = toetsenbord, echter zonder monitor.

Tel: 013-5711967

PE1ITY (1)

Zoekt een schema voor een Minerva kleuren TV, type MT5515. Het = binnenwerk van de KTV is van makelij Philips, dus het vervangend schema = voor het chasis is ook prima. Verder zoekt hij het nieuwe adres en = telefoonnummer van het bedrijf Binell in Nijverdal, gespecialiseerd in = schema's en documentaties van allerlei TV's en videos.

Tel: 013-4557150

PA3CLG (0)

Is op zoek naar een adres waar men nog de powermodule kan krijgen van de = Standard C156E 2 meter portofoon, Mitsibusti M67798 LAM. Toon heeft = reeds verschillende adressen geprobeerd, echter niemand kan hem aan deze = module helpen.

Tel: 013-5181978

PE1NLZ (0)

De vader van Andre heeft vanwege verbouwing een hele hoop Radio en TV = onderdelen uit de jaren 40, 50 en 60 overcompleet. Verzamelaars kunnen = contact opnemen met Andre, en bij de opruiming zal Andre bekijken of er = iets interessants voor deze persoon tussen zit.

Tel: 013-5702697 of email: pe1nlz@hetnet.nl=20

Korte Berichten

Zonne-energie wordt veel goedkoper

Aan de universiteit van Florida is men druk bezig met het ontwikkelen = van dunne-film zonnecellen. Ze zijn 100 maal dunner dan de huidige = zonnecellen die uit silicium vervaardigd zijn. Silicium dat uit proper = zand gewonen wordt. De nieuwe zonnecellen zijn tussen de 2 en de 3 = micron dik. Ter vergelijking: een mensenhaar is 70 micron dik. De = dunne-film zonnecellen kan worden op glas aangebracht. Het rendement is = 15 %, dus 100 watt zonne-energie wordt omgezet in 15 watt elektrische = energie. Het zal wel nog meerdere jaren duren eer die cellen commercieel = uitgebracht worden. Maar de vraag naar zonnecellen neemt alvast niet af, = maar groeit jaarlijks met 20%.=20

M5-prefixen weldra in de lucht

Zoals ik vorige weekr reeds meldde, zijn er grote veranderingen op komst = in Engeland: over enkele weken zullen de nieuwe A/B licenties van kracht = zijn. De bedoeling is de interesse voor het radio-amateurisme aan te = vijzelen. De A/B licentie call is M5xxx en die horen we dus binnenkort. = Deze A/B licentie geeft toegang tot ALLE amateur banden en krijgt men na = een theoretisch examen en een 5 wpm morse test. Het vermogen dat de = M5-licentie houders mogen gebruiken is 100 watt op de HF banden en 400 = watt daarboven. De nieuwe regeling in Engeland moet het radioamateurisme = aantrekkelijker maken.

Lokaal Nieuws

Cursus nieuws

De regio Tilburg kent 2 kwalitatief zeer goede cursusen die opleiden = voor de N/C licentie.=20

De VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant start na de vakanties met een nieuwe = N/C curus, deze cursus vindt op een door de weekse dag plaats in het = scoutinggebouw van de Rey de Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de = sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in de wijk Reeshof. Voor meer = informatie kunt u contact opnemen met Michel Elissen, PA3DGW, tel: = 013-4673734 of per E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org.

Joop, PA3HIM, start medio november namens de VERON afdeling Tilburg met = een N/C cursus die een jaar zal gaan duren. De cursus vindt elke dinsdag = plaats van 19.30-21.30 uur in wijkcentrum =91t Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te = Tilburg. Joop gelooft in een zeer persoonlijke aanpak, en zal daarom = niet meer dan 8 cursisten per keer aannemen. Op dit moment zijn er al 6 = kandidaten, dus er zijn nog 2 beschikbaar. Geintereseerden kunnen Joop = bellen op tel: 0416-337261.

Morsecursus, indien er genoeg belangstelling is zal Michel, PA3DGW ook = dit najaar een cursus opstarten. Echter op dit moment zijn er 3 = aanmeldingen en is het opstarten niet interesant. Mocht u ook = belangstelling hebben voor de morsecursus, aarzel u dan niet om op te = geven, Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734 of E-mail: =

pa3dgw@vrza.org.

Afdelingsbijeenkomsten in de regio

Kempische Amateur Radio Club

Vanmiddag de heropening van cultureel centrum " den herd " in Bladel, de =
KAR is aanwezig op de open dag van 13 tot 17 uur met een infostand om de =
Bladelse bevolking te informeren over onze hobby. De bijeenkomsten van =
de KAR vinden elke tweede donderdag van de maand plaats in Cultureel =
Centrum d=92n Herd, aanvang 20.15 uur. De volgende bijeenkomst is op =
donderdag 9 september. Elke zondagavond om 19.30 uur is de Kempische =
ronde met de call PI4KAR op 145,575 MHz. Verder informatie over de KAR =
kunt u vinden op internet, het adres van de homepage is: =
http://www.qsl.net/pi4kar/. Voor verdere informatie kunt u terecht bij =
de secretaris, Bert Plaum, PA3ENH, Stijn Streuvelslaan 6, 5531VB Bladel, =
tel: 0497-387083. Via packet: PI4KAR@PI8ZAA of via E-mail: =
bplaum@iaehv.nl.

VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant

De bijeenkomsten van de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant vinden elke =
eerste donderdag van de maand plaats in het scoutinggebouw van de Rey de =
Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in =
de wijk Reeshof, aanvang 20.00 uur. De eerst komende verenigingsavond is =
op donderdag 7 oktober. Elke tweede en vierde woensdag van de maand is =
er een ronde om 20.30 uur =91s avonds op 145,400 MHz onder de call =
PI4HBV. Meer informatie over de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant kunt u =
terugvinden op internet, de homepage is: =
http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4hvb.html. Informatie of vragen =
kunt opvragen of stellen aan Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734. U =
kunt ook contact opnemen via packet: PI4HVB@PI8HWB of via E-mail: =
pa3dgw@vrza.org.

VERON afdeling Tilburg

De VERON afdeling Tilburg houdt elke tweede dinsdag van de maand zijn =
afdelingsbijeenkomsten in wijkcentrum =91t Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te =
Tilburg (in het zelfde gebouw als de openbare bibliotheek). De =
bijeenkomsten beginnen op 20.00 uur en zijn voor iedereen vrij =
toegankelijk, lid of geen lid van de VERON. De volgende verenigingsavond =
is gepland voor dinsdag 14 september, op deze avond is niet bijzonders =
gepland, en deze avond staat dan ook in het teken van bijpraten na de =
vakantie. Voor verdere informatie over de VERON afdeling Tilburg, kunt u =
onze internet pagina raadplegen, u kunt daar komen door op internet de =
VERON homepage te raadplegen, http://www.veron.nl/amrad, als u afdeling =
aanklikt en uw klikt daarna afdeling Tilburg aan komt u vanzelf op de =
homepage terecht. U kunt ook rechtstreeks het volgende adres intikken: =
http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4til.html. Vragen over de VERON =
afdeling Tilburg of informatie opvragen kunt u stellen via packet =
PI4TIL@PI8SHB of via E-mail pa3dzm@amsat.org. Uiteraard kunt u ook =
telefonisch contact zoeken, tel: 06-53616482 . Wilt u per post =
informatie aanvragen dan moet u dat sturen ter attentie van: PA3DZM, =

Eric van den Bergh, Europalaan 50, 5042 ZT Tilburg.

Contest nieuws

VHF en hoger contestnieuws

Scandinavian activity 144 MHz

Dinsdag 7 september van 18.00-22.00 UTC.=20

IARU ATV contest 432 en hoger=20

Donderdag 9 september 18.00-22.00 UTC.=20

HF contesten

European DX-Contest SSB

De contest begint op zaterdag 11 september om 00.00 UTC en duurt 48 uur = tot en met zondag 12 september 24.00 UTC. Het doel van de contest is het = werken met stations buiten Europa op 80, 40, 20, 15 en 10 meter in de = mode SSB. Klasse van deelname: Single Operator, Multi Operator Single = Transmitter en SWL klasse. Het gebruik van DX spotting netten is = toegestaan. De 10 minuten regeling is van toepassing. Voor Single = Operators mogen maar 36 uur van de 48 uur actief zijn. De rustpauze mag = in een periode of maximaal 3 perioden van 4 uur genomen worden. De = rustperiodes moeten op het summary sheet vermeld worden. Uitwisselen een = RS rapport. een volgnummer. Een station mag maar eenmaal per bande = gewerkt worden. Multipliers de landen van de DXCC en WAE lijst, buiten = Europa. De multipliers op 80 meter mogen met factor 4 vermenigvuldigd = worden, op 40 meter met factor 3, en op 20, 15 en 10 meter met de factor = 2. Men kan aanvullende punten scoren met QTC verkeer. Een QTC kan door = een station buiten Europa verzonden worden, waarin de tijd, call en = volgnummer vermeldt wordt b.v. 1307/DA1AA/431. Een maximum van 10 = QTC=92s mogen naar hetzelfde station verzonden worden. De QTC=92s moeten = op een apart blad vermeld worden, met een vermelding van het station die = de QTC verzond en op welke band. Score: totaal aantal QSO=92s + QTC=92s = maal het aantal multipliers van alle banden. Logs insturen via E-mail = naar waedc@darc.de. Op de DARC homepage http://www.darc.de/referate/dx/ = kan men meer contest logging details terugvinden. Logs insturen voor 15 = oktober naar: WAEDC Contest Committee, Duererring 7, P O Box 1126, = D-74370 SERSHEIM, GERMANY

North American Sprint Contest SSB=20

Zondag 12 september van 00.00 tot en met 04.00 UTC. Het is de bedoeling = om zo veel mogelijk stations in Noord-Amerika te werken. Banden 80 en 20 = meter. De gesuggereerde frequentie is CW zijn 3580, en 14275 kHz. Men = mag een station een keer per band werken. Uitwisselen: De call van het = tegenstation, je eigen call, volgnummer, je naam en je DXCC land. Score: = per QSO 1 punt. De multipliers zijn de staten van de USA en de Canadese = provincies. Na het QSO, behoudt het aanroepend station de frequentie en =

gaat het CQ roepend station minimaal 5 kHz QSY. Logs insturen naar Rick = Niswander, P.O. Box 2701, Greenville, NC 27836, USA. Of via E-mail = niswanderf@mail.ecu.edu.

DX nieuws=20

Europa=20

eigen calls.

F-Frankrijk

Paul, F6CXV is vanaf vandaag tot en met 24 september op vakantie op het = eiland Croix, EU-048. Tussen 10 en 23 september zal hij waarschijnlijk = actief zijn met de call TM0G. QSL via zijn eigen call.

SV5-Dodecanese eilanden

Vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 15 september zullen 6 = Griekse amateurs actief zijn met de call SW5AI vanaf het eiland = Agathonisi, EU-001. De activiteiten vinden plaats op 160-6 meter in CW, = SSB en RTTY. Men zal rondom de klok 24 uur per etmaal actief zijn. QSL = via SV8DTL.

Afrika

3X-Guinea

Karel, ON4QY zal de komende paar jaren actief zijn als 3XY2A vanuit = Conakry. Hij is regelmatig gesignaleerd op 21275 kHz tussen 16.30 en = 19.30 uur UTC. QSL via zijn eigen call.=20

EA8-De Canarische eilanden

Jeff, G4ELZ, is tot en met 18 september actief als EA8/G4ELZ/p vanuit = Puerto de la Cruz. Hij zal voornamelijk op 20 meter in CW actief zijn. = QSL via zijn eigen call.

TU-Ivoorkust

Laurent, F4ATM zal vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 17 = september actief zijn als TU2/F4ATM. Hij zal gebruik maken van een = Kenwood TS-850 en een 14AVQ verticale antenne. QSL via zijn eigen call.=20

V5-Namibie

Zoals ik vorig week al vermeld heb in dit bulletin, is Charlie W0YG met = een reis door Afrika bezig. Vanaf morgen is hij actief als V5/ZS6YG. Hij = zal tot 20 september in Namibie blijven. De activiteiten zullen in het = onderste deel van het CW gedeelte van 30 tot en met 10 meter plaats = vinden. QSL via zijn eigen call.

Azie

5B-Cyprus

Steve, G3VMW and Bob, G3ZEM zijn tot en met 9 september actief als = 5B4/G3VMW en 5B4/G3ZEM vanaf Cyprus, AS-004. De plannen zijn om de = nadruk te leggen op 12, 17 en 30 meter. QSL via de eigen calls.

9M2-West Maleisie

Mirek, 9V1XE zal vanaf morgen tot en met 9 september actief zijn als = 9M8DX/2. Hij is actief vanaf het eiland Tioman, AS-046. QSL via de eigen = call.

BY-China

Ed, BD4ED/4 die op dit moment op een eiland verblijft in die als IOTA = referentie AS-136 heeft is dagelijks actief op 30 meter tussen 20.00 en = 22.00 UTC. 9 Chinese zendamateurs zijn vanaf 8 september 5 dagen actief = als BI7Y vanaf het eiland Yangxing en de archipel Xisha onderdeel van de = Paracel eilanden (Nog geen IOTA referentie). Men zal met 2 stations, een = beam en een amplifier actief zijn op 40-10 meter. Het heeft de leider = van de DX-peditie een jaar gekost om het nodige papierwerk rond te = krijgen. QSL via BA7JA.

HS-Thailand

Don, G3VFU is op dit moment in Thailand en actief op alle HF banden als = HS0/G3VFU. Don is alleen actief in SSB. QSL via W3HNK.

YI-Irak

YI1EE, YI1SEA of YI1DX zijn vaak actief op 21234 kHz tussen 09.30-12.00 = UTC.=20

Oceanie

FO-Frans Polynesi=EB=20

Patrick, FO5QS, leeft op dit moment op het eiland Huahine (OC-067). De = komende paar maanden is hij bijna dagelijks in de lucht tussen 14120 en = 14150 kHz tussen 05.00-08.00 UTC. Zijn nieuwe QSL adres is: Patrick = Freys, Box 643, F-98731 Fare, Huahine, French Polynesia. Jose, FO5QG is = dagelijks actief op 20 meter voor 06.00 UTC. QSL via XE1L. Marcel, ON4QM = is tot en met eind november als FO0DEH actief . Hij is actief met 100 = Watt en een vertical. Hij zal onder andere actief zijn vanaf Raivavae = (OC-114), de Austral eilandengroep, en andere IOTA eilandengroepen in = deze omgeving. QSL via de eigen call.

KH8-Amerikaans Samoa

Vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 17 september zijn SM6CAS en = G4EDG actief als KH8/SM6CAS in SSB, en KH8/G4EDG in CW vanaf Pago Pago, = OC-045. Op 17 september vertrekken ze naar het eiland Kanton in Centraal =

Kiribati. Meer informatie over deze DX-peditie is terug te vinden op de = Double Trouble DX-peditie website: http://www.qsl.net/t31t/. QSL via = LA7MFA.=20

Pacific reis

Ron, ZL1AMO zal op 8 september Nieuw Zeeland verlaten en vervolgens = verschillende eilanden in de Pacific aandoen. De plannen zijn om 1 week = actief te zijn als 3D2RW vanaf Fiji, 1 week actief te zijn als 5W1CW = vanaf West Samoa, en 4 weken vanaf ZK3, Tokelau (rond 24, 25 september).

Antarctica

Oleg is R1ANF tot en met 8 september actief als /A vanaf de Chinese = basis "Great Wall" op het eiland King George, AN-010 . QSL via RK1PWA.

Speciale calls

4X2J

Dit speciale station is tot en met 3 oktober elke dinsdag en zaterdag = actief vanuit het Bloomfield Science Mueseum in Jeruzalem. QSL via het = bureau.

5A30

Dit speciale station is tot en met 7 september actief vanwege het 30 = jarig jubileum van de Libische revolutie. QSL via K1WY.

9A2000B

6 Kroatische amateurs zullen tot en met 8 september actief zijn met deze = call vanaf de Brijuni/Brioni eilanden (EU-110). Oorspronkelijk zou men = uitkomen met de call 9A2000FT zoals vorige week in dit bulletin bericht, = maar de authoriteiten hebben de call gewijzigd. QSL via 9A7K.

UE0JX

Deze speciale call is tot en met 30 november actief in het kader van het = 120 jarig bestaan van Zeya City. QSL alleen DIRECT via RA0JX: Vladimir = I. Babynin, P.O.Box 1, Zeya-3, Amurskaya Obl.676200, Russia.=20

Speciale Poolse Calls

De Poolse kortgolf operators vereniging in Gdansk kondigt aan dat in het = teken van het 60 jarig jubileum van de verdediging van de Poolse kust, = er een aantal speciale stations actief zullen zijn. Deze stations zijn = actief tot en met 2 oktober. De volgende stations zijn actief 3Z60H = vanaf het Hel schiereiland, QSL via SP2FJN. 3Z60O vanuit Oksywie, QSL = via SP2HJN. 3Z60P vanuit het Museum van de Poolse Post in Gdansk. QSL = Manager SP2AYC. 3Z60W vanuit Westerplatte QSL Manager SP2BNJ. 3Z0BLY = vanuit het Destroyer Museum "ORP Blyskawica" QSL Manager SP2PMW. 3Z0MDL = vanuit het het Naval Aquadron in Puck, QSL Manager SP2UUU.=20

6 meter nieuws

Albanie: Dave, ZA/N7BHC heeft zijn eerste QSO op 6 meter gemaakt. Het = QSO was met ZS6PJS. Dave maakte gebruik van 100 Watt uitgangsvermogen en = een verticale whip antenne gemonteerd op het balkon van zijn hotelkamer = op de 5de verdieping. Dave zal in de loop van deze week verhuizen naar = een huis, en hoopt dan een 5 elements yagi te kunnen plaatsen. De = locator van Dave is JN91.

Argentinie: Jorge, LU7XP is actief vanaf het eiland Tierra del Fuego, = SA-008. Het westelijk deel van dit eiland behoort toe aan Chili, en het = oostelijk deel aan Argentinie. Jorge is actief vanuit het locatorvak = FD55UE en is zeer actief op 6 meter. QSL via P.O.Box 110, Ushuaia, 9410, = Tierra del Fuego island, Argentina.

Armenie: Eugeni, EK6AD is actief vanuit het locatorvak LN21JR. Hij is = vrij veel te vinden op 6 meter wanneer er grote openingen zijn. QSL via = Eugeni I. Kurgin - Tamantsineri Street 18, Apt. 56 - Yerevan 375106 - = Armenia.

Japan: Japan kent reeds enkele jaren machtigingen voor 6 meter. Echter = de vermogenbeperking was 50 Watt. Sinds de laatste cyclus is dit = vermogen opgeschroefd naar 100 Watt en 500 Watt. Sinds kort zijn er ook = vergunningen te verkrijgen voor een vermogen van 1 kilowatt op 6 meter. = Op dit moment zijn er al 20 tot 30 stations actief met zo een 1 kW = vergunning.=20

Jordanie: Koji, JH7FQK is momenteel actief als JY9NX. Hij heeft in = augustus zijn eerste 6 meter contact gemaakt met Europa, IT9IPQ. Koji is = razend enthousiast over 6 meter en zal zeer zeker vaker actief zijn. QSL = via zijn eigen call. Pete, N3FNE is actief als JY9NE met een Alinco = DX-70TH en een dipool. Pete is niet al te vaak actief op 6 meter daar = hij met zijn bescheiden station niet door de QRM heen komt op 50110 kHz = als er grote openingen zijn. QSL via zijn eigen call .=20

Kazakstan: Valery, UN3G is vaak actief op 6 meter vanuit het vak MN83KF. = QSL via DL4BBU.

Taiwan: Richard, BV2DP is sinds mei 1991 actief op 6 meter vanuit het = locatorvak PL05. Hij heeft de beschikking over 100 Watt = uitgangsvermogen, en een 6 elements HB9CV en een verticale antenne voor = 6 meter. QSL via P.O.Box 32-144 Taipei Taiwan. R.O.C.

Turkije: Omari, 4L5O is actief vanuit het vak LN21JR. QSL via TA7A.

Verenigde Arabische Emiraten: Almurr, A61AH is actief vanuit het vak = LL75. Hij maakt gebruik van een Icom IC706 en een 4 elements Yagi. QSL = via P.O.Box 4800, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.=20

AGENDA

Zaterdag 11 september, organiseert de VERON afdeling Helmond voor de =

15de maal een radiomarkt in verenigingsgebouw =91t Abdijke, Abdijlaan 2, = te Helmond. De zaal is geopend voor publiek van 09.00-14.30 uur. = Toegangsprijs is fl 4,--. Er is een inpraatstation actief met de call = PI4HMD op 145,400 MHz.

Zondag 12 september de jaarlijkse HOBBYSCOOP ballonenvossenjacht.

Zaterdag en zondag 18 en 19 september wordt de UKW tagung gehouden in de = Mannheimer Maimarkthalle te Weinheim, Duitsland.=20

Zondag 19 September 1999 organiseert de UBA sectie Noord Oost Limburg = een eerste uitgave van de hambeurs " HAMRADIO EVENT '99 "'. Het wordt = een radiomarkt met zowel nieuwe - als 2de handstoestellen en onderdelen. = Daarnaast is er een gezellig cafetaria voorzien om een drankje te = nuttigen of een broodje of een stuk taart te eten. De hambeurs wordt = gehouden in 't Parochiehuis te Bocholt Belgie op het Kerkplein. Bocholt = is een gemeente in het Noordoosten van Belgisch Limburg, vlak tegen de = Nederlandse grens. De zaal is toegankelijk voor publiek van 10.00 uur = tot en met 18.00 uur.=20

Zaterdag 25 september 1999 is er voor de 18de maal de = Radio-onderdelen-markt, Antennemeetdag en Amateurtreffen van de VERON = afd. Meppel, georganiseerd door de stichting R.O.M. Dit evenement zal, = als altijd, worden gehouden bij wegrestaurant 'De Lichtmis' gelegen aan = de A-28 tussen Zwolle en Meppel, afslag Nieuwleusen-Hasselt.

Vrijdag 1 tot en met donderdag 7 oktober wordt de Firato '98, de grote = consumentenelektronicabeurs, in de RAI te Amsterdam gehouden.

Zondag 3 oktober, organiseert de UBA sectie La Louviere een amateur en = informatica beurs in de Expo hallen te La Louviere, Belgi=EB.

Zondag 10 oktober de open dag van de Benelux DX Club, gehouden in het = dorpshuis te Badhoevedorp.=20

Zaterdag 16 en zondag 17 oktober, Jamboree On The Air.

Zaterdag 23 oktober, de Dag van de Amateur, gehouden in de America hal = te Apeldoorn.

Zondag 31 oktober, organiseert de Radio Amateur club drie provincien = punt RACDPP een grote hambeurs "RAGETO" genaamd. Deze beurs vind plaats = in Tessenderlo in het Technish Heilig hart Instituut, Heilig Hartlaan 16 = 3980 Tessenderlo Belgi=EB. De beurs is open van 9 tot 17 uur. Het = inpraatstation ON4DPP is QRV op 144,5125 MHz. Naast een boeiende ham- en = computerbeurs met talrijke deelnemers uit binnen en buitenland is er ook = de mogelijkheid een hapje en een drankje te nuttigen.

Woensdag 3 november, de examens radiotechniek en voorschriften deel I en = II, gehouden in de Badmingtonhal te Nieuwegein.

Zaterdag 6 november de Radiomarkt gehouden in de VEONN-remise te=20

Assen.=20

Zondag 7 november, organiseert de UBA sectie Torhout een hambeurs te =
Zedelgem Belgi=EB.

Zaterdag 13 november, wordt er door de UBA sectie Radio Club van =
Brussel, een hambeurs georganiseertd te Evere Belgi=EB.

Vrijdag 19, tot en met zondag 21 november, de HCC dagen gehouden in de =
Jaarbeurs te Utrecht.

Dinsdag 7 en woensdag 8 december, de examens opnemen en seinen van =
morsetekens 12 woorden per minuut gehouden in de badmintonhal te =
Nieuwegein.

Zondag 19 december de KAR hambeurs gehouden in cultureel centrum d'n =
Herd te Bladel.=20

Berichten of advertenties voor de ronde kunt u opgeven via Packet: =
PI4TIL@PI8SHB, via email: pi4til@amsat.org of telefonisch via tel: =
06-53616482.

------=_NextPart_000_0016_01BEF7C5.4C735F40
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     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>

<META content=3Dtext/html;charset=3Diso-8859-1 =
http-equiv=3DContent-Type>
<META content=3D'"MSHTML 4.72.3612.1706"' name=3DGENERATOR>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV>
<DIV><B>
<P align=3Dcenter><FONT color=3D#008080 face=3D"" size=3D7>Tilburgse=20
Ronde</FONT></P><FONT size=3D6>
<P align=3Dcenter><FONT color=3D#008080>5 September 1999</FONT></P>
<P align=3Dcenter><FONT color=3D#008080>Aanvang 11.00 =
uur</FONT></P></FONT><U><FONT=20
face=3DArial size=3D4>
<P><FONT color=3D#ff0000 face=3D"">Inmelders deze=20
week</FONT></P></B></U></FONT><B><U>
<P>11.00 uur</P></B></U>
<P>NL-12260 PA3HHP PD0PXL PA0ACA PA3HGE PA3DFE PA3GRY PA2CST PA3HII =
PA3HFV=20
PA3GHE PD1AGO PE1KEL PE1NLZ</P><B><U>
<P>11.40 uur</P></B></U>
<P>PE1NLZ PD0HXV PA3GTQ PA2CST PA3HII PA3FDV PA3HHP PD0MPL PA3GRY=20

PE1HEY</P><B><U>
<P>12.18 uur</P></B></U>
<P>PE1ITY PA3CLG PA2CST PA3HII PE1SAY PA3GRY</P><B><U><FONT face=3DArial =
size=3D4>
<P><FONT color=3D#ff0000>Advertenties</FONT></P></B></U></FONT><B>
<P>PA0OB (1)</P></B>
<P>Cees biedt aan gratis een PC Moederboard type 286 compleet met =
geheugen (30=20
Mb), een keyboard voor inbouw (nieuw) voor PC. Een en ander is gratis af =
te=20
halen na telefonische afspraak.</P>
<P>Tel: 013-4672838 </P><B>
<P>PD1AGO (1)</P></B>
<P>Biedt aan een Pentium 200 PC, met 36 speed CD-ROM, 2,5 GB harddisk, =
32 MB EDO=20
RAM geheugen. Miditower uitvoering,compleet met muis en toetsenbord, =
echter=20
zonder monitor.</P>
<P>Tel: 013-5711967</P><B>
<P>PE1ITY (1)</P></B>
<P>Zoekt een schema voor een Minerva kleuren TV, type MT5515. Het =
binnenwerk van=20
de KTV is van makelij Philips, dus het vervangend schema voor het chasis =
is ook=20
prima. Verder zoekt hij het nieuwe adres en telefoonnummer van het =
bedrijf=20
Binell in Nijverdal, gespecialiseerd in schema's en documentaties van =
allerlei=20
TV's en videos.</P>
<P>Tel: 013-4557150</P><B>
<P>PA3CLG (0)</P></B>
<P>Is op zoek naar een adres waar men nog de powermodule kan krijgen van =
de=20
Standard C156E 2 meter portofoon, Mitsibusti M67798 LAM. Toon heeft =
reeds=20
verschillende adressen geprobeerd, echter niemand kan hem aan deze =
module=20
helpen.</P>
<P>Tel: 013-5181978</P><B>
<P>PE1NLZ (0)</P></B>
<P>De vader van Andre heeft vanwege verbouwing een hele hoop Radio en TV =

onderdelen uit de jaren 40, 50 en 60 overcompleet. Verzamelaars kunnen =
contact=20
opnemen met Andre, en bij de opruiming zal Andre bekijken of er iets=20
interessants voor deze persoon tussen zit.</P>
<P>Tel: 013-5702697 of email: <A=20
href=3D"mailto:pe1nlz@hetnet.nl">pe1nlz@hetnet.nl</A> </P><B><FONT =
face=3DArial=20
size=3D4>
<P><U><FONT color=3D#ff0000>Korte Berichten</FONT></U></P></B></FONT><B>
<P>Zonne-energie wordt veel goedkoper</P></B>
<P>Aan de universiteit van Florida is men druk bezig met het ontwikkelen =

van=20
dunne-film zonnecellen. Ze zijn 100 maal dunner dan de huidige =
zonnecellen die=20
uit silicium vervaardigd zijn. Silicium dat uit proper zand gewonen =
wordt. De=20
nieuwe zonnecellen zijn tussen de 2 en de 3 micron dik. Ter =
vergelijking: een=20
mensenhaar is 70 micron dik. De dunne-film zonnecellen kan worden op =
glas=20
aangebracht. Het rendement is 15 %, dus 100 watt zonne-energie wordt =
omgezet in=20
15 watt elektrische energie. Het zal wel nog meerdere jaren duren eer =
die cellen=20
commercieel uitgebracht worden. Maar de vraag naar zonnecellen neemt =
alvast niet=20
af, maar groeit jaarlijks met 20%. </P><B>
<P>M5-prefixen weldra in de lucht</P></B>
<P>Zoals ik vorige weekr reeds meldde, zijn er grote veranderingen op =
komst in=20
Engeland: over enkele weken zullen de nieuwe A/B licenties van kracht =
zijn. De=20
bedoeling is de interesse voor het radio-amateurisme aan te vijzelen. De =
A/B=20
licentie call is M5xxx en die horen we dus binnenkort. Deze A/B licentie =
geeft=20
toegang tot ALLE amateur banden en krijgt men na een theoretisch examen =
en een 5=20
wpm morse test. Het vermogen dat de M5-licentie houders mogen gebruiken =
is 100=20
watt op de HF banden en 400 watt daarboven. De nieuwe regeling in =
Engeland moet=20
het radioamateurisme aantrekkelijker maken.</P><B>
<P><U><FONT color=3D#ff0000 face=3DArial size=3D4>Lokaal =
Nieuws</FONT></U></P>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Cursus nieuws</FONT></P></B>
<P>De regio Tilburg kent 2 kwalitatief zeer goede cursusen die opleiden =
voor de=20
<B>N/C licentie</B>. </P>
<P>De VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant start na de vakanties met een =
nieuwe N/C=20
curus, deze cursus vindt op een door de weekse dag plaats in <B>het=20
scoutinggebouw </B>van de <B>Rey de Carle scoutinggroep</B> gelegen aan =
de=20
<B>sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg</B> in de wijk <B>Reeshof</B>. Voor =
meer=20
informatie kunt u contact opnemen met <B>Michel Elissen, PA3DGW, tel:=20
013-4673734 </B>of per <B>E-mail: </B><A=20
href=3D"mailto:pa3dgw@vrza.org">pa3dgw@vrza.org</A>.</P><B>
<P>Joop, PA3HIM</B>, start <B>medio november</B> namens de VERON =
afdeling=20
Tilburg met een N/C cursus die een jaar zal gaan duren. De cursus vindt =
<B>elke=20
dinsdag </B>plaats van <B>19.30-21.30 uur</B> in <B>wijkcentrum ‘t =

Zand,=20
Beneluxlaan 74 te Tilburg</B>. Joop gelooft in een zeer persoonlijke =
aanpak, en=20
zal daarom niet meer dan 8 cursisten per keer aannemen. Op dit moment =
zijn er al=20
6 kandidaten, dus er zijn nog 2 beschikbaar. Geintereseerden kunnen Joop =
bellen=20
op <B>tel: 0416-337261.</P>
<P>Morsecursus</B>, indien er genoeg belangstelling is zal <B>Michel, =
PA3DGW</B>=20
ook dit najaar een cursus opstarten. Echter op dit moment zijn er 3 =
aanmeldingen=20
en is het opstarten niet interesant. Mocht u ook belangstelling hebben =
voor de=20
morsecursus, aarzel u dan niet om op te geven, <B>Michel Elissen, PA3DGW =
tel:=20
013-4673734</B> of <B>E-mail: </B><A=20
href=3D"mailto:pa3dgw@vrza.org">pa3dgw@vrza.org</A>.</P><B>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080 face=3D"">Afdelingsbijeenkomsten in de =
regio</FONT></P>
<P>Kempische Amateur Radio Club</P></B>
<P>Vanmiddag de heropening van cultureel centrum " den herd " =
in=20
Bladel, de KAR is aanwezig op de open dag van 13 tot 17 uur met een =
infostand om=20
de Bladelse bevolking te informeren over onze hobby. De =
<B>bijeenkomsten</B> van=20
de KAR vinden elke <B>tweede donderdag van de maand</B> plaats in =
<B>Cultureel=20
Centrum d’n Herd, aanvang 20.15 uur</B>. De volgende bijeenkomst =
is op=20
<B>donderdag 9 september</B>. Elke <B>zondagavond </B>om <B>19.30 =
uur</B> is de=20
Kempische ronde met de call <B>PI4KAR</B> op <B>145,575 MHz</B>. Verder=20
informatie over de KAR kunt u vinden op internet, het adres van de =
homepage is:=20
<A href=3D"http://www.qsl.net/pi4kar/">http://www.qsl.net/pi4kar/</A>. =
Voor=20
verdere informatie kunt u terecht bij de secretaris, <B>Bert Plaum, =
PA3ENH,=20
Stijn Streuvelslaan 6, 5531VB Bladel, tel: 0497-387083</B>. Via =
<B>packet:=20
PI4KAR@PI8ZAA</B> of via <B>E-mail: </B><A=20
href=3D"mailto:bplaum@iaehv.nl">bplaum@iaehv.nl</A><B>.</P>
<P>VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant</P></B>
<P>De <B>bijeenkomsten</B> van de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant vinden =
elke=20
<B>eerste donderdag van de maand</B> plaats in <B>het scoutinggebouw =
</B>van de=20
<B>Rey de Carle scoutinggroep</B> gelegen aan de <B>sportvelden aan de=20
Heerenveldeweg</B> in de wijk <B>Reeshof</B>, aanvang <B>20.00 uur</B>. =
De eerst=20
komende verenigingsavond is op <B>donderdag 7 oktober</B>. Elke =

<B>tweede </B>en=20
<B>vierde woensdag van de maand</B> is er een ronde om <B>20.30 uur</B> =
‘s=20
avonds op <B>145,400 MHz</B> onder de call <B>PI4HBV</B>. Meer =
informatie over=20
de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant kunt u terugvinden op internet, de =
homepage=20
is: <A=20
href=3D"http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4hvb.html">http://home.world=
online.nl/~pe1orz/pi4hvb.html</A>.=20
Informatie of vragen kunt opvragen of stellen aan <B>Michel Elissen, =
PA3DGW tel:=20
013-4673734</B>. U kunt ook contact opnemen via <B>packet: PI4HVB@PI8HWB =
</B>of=20
via <B>E-mail: </B><A =
href=3D"mailto:pa3dgw@vrza.org">pa3dgw@vrza.org</A>.</P><B>
<P>VERON afdeling Tilburg</P></B>
<P>De VERON afdeling Tilburg houdt<B> elke tweede dinsdag van de =
maand</B> zijn=20
<B>afdelingsbijeenkomsten</B> in <B>wijkcentrum ‘t Zand, =
Beneluxlaan 74 te=20
Tilburg</B> (in het zelfde gebouw als de openbare bibliotheek). De =
bijeenkomsten=20
beginnen op <B>20.00 uur </B>en zijn voor iedereen <B>vrij toegankelijk, =
lid of=20
geen lid van de VERON.</B> De volgende verenigingsavond is gepland voor=20
<B>dinsdag 14 september</B>, op deze avond is niet bijzonders gepland, =
en deze=20
avond staat dan ook in het teken van bijpraten na de vakantie. Voor =
verdere=20
informatie over de VERON afdeling Tilburg, kunt u onze internet pagina=20
raadplegen, u kunt daar komen door op internet de VERON homepage te =
raadplegen,=20
<A href=3D"http://www.veron.nl/amrad">http://www.veron.nl/amrad</A>, als =
u=20
afdeling aanklikt en uw klikt daarna afdeling Tilburg aan komt u vanzelf =
op de=20
homepage terecht. U kunt ook rechtstreeks het volgende adres intikken: =
<A=20
href=3D"http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4til.html">http://home.world=
online.nl/~pe1orz/pi4til.html</A>.=20
Vragen over de VERON afdeling Tilburg of informatie opvragen kunt u =
stellen via=20
<B>packet PI4TIL@PI8SHB </B>of via <B>E-mail </B><A=20
href=3D"mailto:pa3dzm@amsat.org">pa3dzm@amsat.org</A>. Uiteraard kunt u =
ook=20
telefonisch contact zoeken, tel: <B>06-53616482 </B>. Wilt u per post =
informatie=20
aanvragen dan moet u dat sturen ter attentie van: <B>PA3DZM, Eric van =
den Bergh,=20
Europalaan 50, 5042 ZT Tilburg</B>.</P><B>
<P><FONT color=3D#ff0000 face=3DArial size=3D4><U>Contest =
nieuws</U></FONT></P>

<P><FONT color=3D#000080>VHF en hoger contestnieuws</FONT></P>
<P>Scandinavian activity 144 MHz</P></B>
<P>Dinsdag 7 september van 18.00-22.00 UTC. </P><B>
<P>IARU ATV contest 432 en hoger </P></B>
<P>Donderdag 9 september 18.00-22.00 UTC. </P><B>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>HF contesten</FONT></P>
<P>European DX-Contest SSB</P></B>
<P>De contest begint op zaterdag 11 september om 00.00 UTC en duurt 48 =
uur tot=20
en met zondag 12 september 24.00 UTC. Het doel van de contest is het =
werken met=20
stations buiten Europa op 80, 40, 20, 15 en 10 meter in de mode SSB. =
Klasse van=20
deelname: Single Operator, Multi Operator Single Transmitter en SWL =
klasse. Het=20
gebruik van DX spotting netten is toegestaan. De 10 minuten regeling is =
van=20
toepassing. Voor Single Operators mogen maar 36 uur van de 48 uur actief =
zijn.=20
De rustpauze mag in een periode of maximaal 3 perioden van 4 uur genomen =
worden.=20
De rustperiodes moeten op het summary sheet vermeld worden. Uitwisselen =
een RS=20
rapport. een volgnummer. Een station mag maar eenmaal per bande gewerkt =
worden.=20
Multipliers de landen van de DXCC en WAE lijst, buiten Europa. De =
multipliers op=20
80 meter mogen met factor 4 vermenigvuldigd worden, op 40 meter met =
factor 3, en=20
op 20, 15 en 10 meter met de factor 2. Men kan aanvullende punten scoren =
met QTC=20
verkeer. Een QTC kan door een station buiten Europa verzonden worden, =
waarin de=20
tijd, call en volgnummer vermeldt wordt b.v. 1307/DA1AA/431. Een maximum =
van 10=20
QTC’s mogen naar hetzelfde station verzonden worden. De =
QTC’s moeten=20
op een apart blad vermeld worden, met een vermelding van het station die =
de QTC=20
verzond en op welke band. Score: totaal aantal QSO’s + QTC’s =
maal=20
het aantal multipliers van alle banden. Logs insturen via E-mail naar <A =

href=3D"mailto:waedc@darc.de">waedc@darc.de</A>. Op de DARC homepage <A=20
href=3D"http://www.darc.de/referate/dx/">http://www.darc.de/referate/dx/<=
/A> kan=20
men meer contest logging details terugvinden. Logs insturen voor 15 =
oktober=20
naar: WAEDC Contest Committee, Duererring 7, P O Box 1126, D-74370 =
SERSHEIM,=20
GERMANY</P>
<P></P><B>
<P>North American Sprint Contest SSB </P></B>

<P>Zondag 12 september van 00.00 tot en met 04.00 UTC. Het is de =
bedoeling om zo=20
veel mogelijk stations in Noord-Amerika te werken. Banden 80 en 20 =
meter. De=20
gesuggereerde frequentie is CW zijn 3580, en 14275 kHz. Men mag een =
station een=20
keer per band werken. Uitwisselen: De call van het tegenstation, je =
eigen call,=20
volgnummer, je naam en je DXCC land. Score: per QSO 1 punt. De =
multipliers zijn=20
de staten van de USA en de Canadese provincies. Na het QSO, behoudt het=20
aanroepend station de frequentie en gaat het CQ roepend station minimaal =
5 kHz=20
QSY. Logs insturen naar Rick Niswander, P.O. Box 2701, Greenville, NC =
27836,=20
USA. Of via E-mail <A=20
href=3D"mailto:niswanderf@mail.ecu.edu">niswanderf@mail.ecu.edu</A>.</P><=
B>
<P><U><FONT color=3D#ff0000 face=3DArial size=3D4>DX nieuws =
</FONT></U></P><U>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Europa</FONT> </P></U>
<P>eigen calls</B>.</P><B>
<P>F-Frankrijk</P></B>
<P>Paul, F6CXV is vanaf vandaag tot en met 24 september op vakantie op =
het=20
eiland <B>Croix</B>, <B>EU-048</B>. Tussen 10 en 23 september zal hij=20
waarschijnlijk actief zijn met de call <B>TM0G</B>. <B>QSL via zijn =
eigen=20
call</B>.</P><B>
<P>SV5-Dodecanese eilanden</P></B>
<P>Vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 15 september zullen 6 =
Griekse=20
amateurs actief zijn met de call <B>SW5AI</B> vanaf het eiland=20
<B>Agathonisi</B>, <B>EU-001</B>. De activiteiten vinden plaats op 160-6 =
meter=20
in CW, SSB en RTTY. Men zal rondom de klok 24 uur per etmaal actief =
zijn. <B>QSL=20
via SV8DTL</B>.</P><B><U>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Afrika</FONT></P></U>
<P>3X-Guinea</P></B>
<P>Karel, ON4QY zal de komende paar jaren actief zijn als <B>3XY2A</B> =
vanuit=20
Conakry. Hij is regelmatig gesignaleerd op 21275 kHz tussen 16.30 en =
19.30 uur=20
UTC. <B>QSL via zijn eigen call</B>. </P><B>
<P>EA8-De Canarische eilanden</P></B>
<P>Jeff, G4ELZ, is tot en met 18 september actief als <B>EA8/G4ELZ/p</B> =
vanuit=20
<B>Puerto de la Cruz</B>. Hij zal voornamelijk op 20 meter in CW actief =
zijn.=20
<B>QSL via zijn eigen call.</P></B><B>
<P>TU-Ivoorkust</P></B>
<P>Laurent, F4ATM zal vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 17 =

```
september=20
actief zijn als <B>TU2/F4ATM</B>. Hij zal gebruik maken van een Kenwood =
TS-850=20
en een 14AVQ verticale antenne. <B>QSL via zijn eigen call. </P>
<P>V5-Namibie</P></B>
<P>Zoals ik vorig week al vermeld heb in dit bulletin, is Charlie W0YG =
met een=20
reis door Afrika bezig. Vanaf morgen is hij actief als <B>V5/ZS6YG</B>. =
Hij zal=20
tot 20 september in Namibie blijven. De activiteiten zullen in het =
onderste deel=20
van het CW gedeelte van 30 tot en met 10 meter plaats vinden. <B>QSL via =
zijn=20
eigen call.</P></B><B><U>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Azie</FONT></P></U>
<P>5B-Cyprus</P></B>
<P>Steve, G3VMW and Bob, G3ZEM zijn tot en met 9 september actief als=20
<B>5B4/G3VMW </B>en <B>5B4/G3ZEM </B>vanaf <B>Cyprus</B>, <B>AS-004</B>. =
De=20
plannen zijn om de nadruk te leggen op 12, 17 en 30 meter. <B>QSL via de =
eigen=20
calls</B>.</P><B>
<P>9M2-West Maleisie</P></B>
<P>Mirek, 9V1XE zal vanaf morgen tot en met 9 september actief zijn als=20
<B>9M8DX/2</B>. Hij is actief vanaf het eiland <B>Tioman, AS-046</B>. =
<B>QSL via=20
de eigen call</B>.</P><B>
<P>BY-China</P></B>
<P>Ed, <B>BD4ED/4</B> die op dit moment op een eiland verblijft in die =
als IOTA=20
referentie <B>AS-136</B> heeft is dagelijks actief op 30 meter tussen =
20.00 en=20
22.00 UTC. 9 Chinese zendamateurs zijn vanaf 8 september 5 dagen actief =
als=20
<B>BI7Y</B> vanaf het eiland <B>Yangxing</B> en de archipel <B>Xisha</B> =

onderdeel van de <B>Paracel eilanden</B> (Nog geen IOTA referentie). Men =
zal met=20
2 stations, een beam en een amplifier actief zijn op 40-10 meter. Het =
heeft de=20
leider van de DX-peditie een jaar gekost om het nodige papierwerk rond =
te=20
krijgen. <B>QSL via BA7JA</B>.</P><B>
<P>HS-Thailand</P></B>
<P>Don, G3VFU is op dit moment in Thailand en actief op alle HF banden =
als=20
<B>HS0/G3VFU</B>. Don is alleen actief in SSB. <B>QSL via =
W3HNK.</P></B><B>
<P>YI-Irak</P>
<P>YI1EE, YI1SEA </B>of <B>YI1DX</B> zijn vaak actief op <B>21234 =
kHz</B> tussen=20
<B>09.30-12.00 UTC</B>. </P><B><U>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Oceanie</FONT></P></U>
```

<P>FO-Frans Polynesië </P></B>
<P>Patrick, <B>FO5QS</B>, leeft op dit moment op het eiland =
<B>Huahine</B>=20
(<B>OC-067</B>). De komende paar maanden is hij bijna dagelijks in de =
lucht=20
tussen 14120 en 14150 kHz tussen 05.00-08.00 UTC. Zijn nieuwe QSL adres =
is:=20
<B>Patrick Freys, Box 643, F-98731 Fare, Huahine, French Polynesia. =
</B>Jose,=20
<B>FO5QG</B> is dagelijks actief op 20 meter voor 06.00 UTC.<B> QSL via =
XE1L.=20
</B>Marcel, ON4QM is tot en met eind november als <B>FO0DEH</B> actief . =
Hij is=20
actief met 100 Watt en een vertical. Hij zal onder andere actief zijn =
vanaf=20
<B>Raivavae</B> (<B>OC-114</B>), de <B>Austral</B> eilandengroep, en =
andere IOTA=20
eilandengroepen in deze omgeving. <B>QSL via de eigen call</B>.</P><B>
<P>KH8-Amerikaans Samoa</P></B>
<P>Vanaf komende dinsdag 7 september tot en met 17 september zijn SM6CAS =
en=20
G4EDG actief als <B>KH8/SM6CAS </B>in SSB, en <B>KH8/G4EDG </B>in CW =
vanaf=20
<B>Pago Pago, OC-045</B>. Op 17 september vertrekken ze naar het eiland =
Kanton=20
in Centraal Kiribati. Meer informatie over deze DX-peditie is terug te =
vinden op=20
de Double Trouble DX-peditie website: <A=20
href=3D"http://www.qsl.net/t31t/">http://www.qsl.net/t31t/</A>. <B>QSL =
via=20
LA7MFA</B>. </P><B>
<P>Pacific reis</P></B>
<P>Ron, <B>ZL1AMO</B> zal op 8 september Nieuw Zeeland verlaten en =
vervolgens=20
verschillende eilanden in de Pacific aandoen. De plannen zijn om 1 week =
actief=20
te zijn als <B>3D2RW</B> vanaf <B>Fiji</B>, 1 week actief te zijn als=20
<B>5W1CW</B> vanaf <B>West Samoa</B>, en 4 weken vanaf <B>ZK3</B>,=20
<B>Tokelau</B> (rond 24, 25 september).</P><B>
<P>Antarctica</P></B>
<P>Oleg is <B>R1ANF</B> tot en met 8 september actief als /A vanaf de =
Chinese=20
basis "Great Wall" op het eiland <B>King George, AN-010</B> . =
<B>QSL=20
via RK1PWA</B>.</P><B><U>
<P><FONT color=3D#000080>Speciale calls</FONT></P></U>
<P>4X2J</P></B>
<P>Dit speciale station is tot en met 3 oktober elke dinsdag en zaterdag =
actief=20
vanuit het Bloomfield Science Mueseum in Jeruzalem. <B>QSL via het=20
bureau</B>.</P><B>
<P>5A30</P></B>
<P>Dit speciale station is tot en met 7 september actief vanwege het 30 =

jarig=20
jubileum van de Libische revolutie. <B>QSL via K1WY</B>.</P><B>
<P>9A2000B</P></B>
<P>6 Kroatische amateurs zullen tot en met 8 september actief zijn met =
deze call=20
vanaf de <B>Brijuni/Brioni eilanden (EU-110).</B> Oorspronkelijk zou men =

uitkomen met de call 9A2000FT zoals vorige week in dit bulletin bericht, =
maar de=20
authoriteiten hebben de call gewijzigd. <B>QSL via 9A7K</B>.</P><B>
<P>UE0JX</P></B>
<P>Deze speciale call is tot en met <B>30 november </B>actief<B> </B>in =
het=20
kader van het 120 jarig bestaan van <B>Zeya City</B>. <B>QSL alleen =
DIRECT via=20
RA0JX: Vladimir I. Babynin, P.O.Box 1, Zeya-3, Amurskaya Obl.676200, =
Russia.=20
</P></B><B>
<P>Speciale Poolse Calls</P></B>
<P>De Poolse kortgolf operators vereniging in Gdansk kondigt aan dat in =
het=20
teken van het 60 jarig jubileum van de verdediging van de Poolse kust, =
er een=20
aantal speciale stations actief zullen zijn. Deze stations zijn actief =
tot en=20
met<B> 2 oktober</B>. De volgende stations zijn actief <B>3Z60H</B> =
vanaf het=20
<B>Hel schiereiland</B>, <B>QSL via SP2FJN</B>. <B>3Z60O </B>vanuit =
<B>Oksywie,=20
QSL via SP2HJN. 3Z60P </B>vanuit het Museum van de Poolse Post in =
<B>Gdansk. QSL=20
Manager SP2AYC. 3Z60W </B>vanuit <B>Westerplatte QSL Manager SP2BNJ. =
3Z0BLY=20
</B>vanuit het Destroyer Museum "<B>ORP Blyskawica</B>" <B>QSL =
Manager=20
SP2PMW. 3Z0MDL </B>vanuit het het Naval Aquadron in<B> Puck, QSL Manager =
SP2UUU.=20
</P>
<P><U><FONT color=3D#000080>6 meter nieuws</FONT></U></P></B><B>
<P>Albanie</B>: Dave, <B>ZA/N7BHC</B> heeft zijn eerste QSO op 6 meter =
gemaakt.=20
Het QSO was met ZS6PJS. Dave maakte gebruik van 100 Watt =
uitgangsvermogen en een=20
verticale whip antenne gemonteerd op het balkon van zijn hotelkamer op =
de 5de=20
verdieping. Dave zal in de loop van deze week verhuizen naar een huis, =
en hoopt=20
dan een 5 elements yagi te kunnen plaatsen. De locator van Dave is =
<B>JN91.</P>
<P>Argentinie</B>: Jorge, <B>LU7XP</B> is actief vanaf het eiland =
<B>Tierra del=20
Fuego</B>, <B>SA-008</B>. Het westelijk deel van dit eiland behoort toe =
aan=20

Chili, en het oostelijk deel aan Argentinie. Jorge is actief vanuit het=20
locatorvak <B>FD55UE</B> en is zeer actief op 6 meter.<B> QSL via =
P.O.Box 110,=20
Ushuaia, 9410, Tierra del Fuego island, Argentina.</P>
<P>Armenie</B>: Eugeni, <B>EK6AD</B> is actief vanuit het locatorvak=20
<B>LN21JR</B>. Hij is vrij veel te vinden op 6 meter wanneer er grote =
openingen=20
zijn. <B>QSL via Eugeni I. Kurgin - Tamantsineri Street 18, Apt. 56 - =
Yerevan=20
375106 - Armenia</B>.</P><B>
<P>Japan</B>: Japan kent reeds enkele jaren machtigingen voor 6 meter. =
Echter de=20
vermogenbeperking was 50 Watt. Sinds de laatste cyclus is dit vermogen=20
opgeschroefd naar 100 Watt en 500 Watt. Sinds kort zijn er ook =
vergunningen te=20
verkrijgen voor een vermogen van 1 kilowatt op 6 meter. Op dit moment =
zijn er al=20
20 tot 30 stations actief met zo een 1 kW vergunning. </P><B>
<P>Jordanie</B>: Koji, JH7FQK is momenteel actief als <B>JY9NX</B>. Hij =
heeft in=20
augustus zijn eerste 6 meter contact gemaakt met Europa, IT9IPQ. Koji is =
razend=20
enthousiast over 6 meter en zal zeer zeker vaker actief zijn. <B>QSL via =
zijn=20
eigen call</B>. Pete, N3FNE is actief als <B>JY9NE</B> met een Alinco =
DX-70TH en=20
een dipool. Pete is niet al te vaak actief op 6 meter daar hij met zijn=20
bescheiden station niet door de QRM heen komt op 50110 kHz als er grote=20
openingen zijn. <B>QSL via zijn eigen call</B> . </P><B>
<P>Kazakstan</B>: Valery, <B>UN3G</B> is vaak actief op 6 meter vanuit =
het vak=20
<B>MN83KF</B>. <B>QSL via DL4BBU</B>.</P><B>
<P>Taiwan</B>: Richard, <B>BV2DP</B> is sinds mei 1991 actief op 6 meter =
vanuit=20
het locatorvak <B>PL05</B>. Hij heeft de beschikking over 100 Watt=20
uitgangsvermogen, en een 6 elements HB9CV en een verticale antenne voor =
6 meter.=20
<B>QSL via P.O.Box 32-144 Taipei Taiwan. R.O.C.</P>
<P>Turkije</B>: Omari, <B>4L5O</B> is actief vanuit het vak =
<B>LN21JR</B>.=20
<B>QSL via TA7A</B>.</P><B>
<P>Verenigde Arabische Emiraten</B>: Almurr, <B>A61AH</B> is actief =
vanuit het=20
vak <B>LL75.</B> Hij maakt gebruik van een Icom IC706 en een 4 elements =
Yagi.=20
<B>QSL via P.O.Box 4800, Dubai, United Arab Emirates</B>. </P><B><FONT=20
face=3DArial size=3D4>
<P><U><FONT color=3D#ff0000>AGENDA</FONT></U></P></B></FONT><B>
<P>Zaterdag 11 september</B>, organiseert de VERON afdeling Helmond voor =
de 15de=20
maal een radiomarkt in verenigingsgebouw <B>‘t Abdijke</B>, =
<B>Abdijlaan=20
2</B>, te <B>Helmond</B>.<B> </B>De zaal is geopend voor publiek van=20

<B>09.00-14.30 uur</B>. Toegangsprijs is fl 4,--. Er is een =
inpraatstation=20
actief met de call <B>PI4HMD</B> op <B>145,400 MHz</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zondag 12 september</B> de jaarlijkse HOBBYSCOOP =
ballonenvossenjacht.</P><B>
<P>Zaterdag en zondag 18 en 19 september</B> wordt de UKW tagung =
gehouden in de=20
<B>Mannheimer Maimarkthalle</B> te <B>Weinheim, Duitsland</B>. </P><B>
<P>Zondag 19 September 1999</B> organiseert de UBA sectie Noord Oost =
Limburg een=20
eerste uitgave van de hambeurs " HAMRADIO EVENT '99 "'. Het =
wordt een=20
radiomarkt met zowel nieuwe - als 2de handstoestellen en onderdelen. =
Daarnaast=20
is er een gezellig cafetaria voorzien om een drankje te nuttigen of een =
broodje=20
of een stuk taart te eten. De hambeurs wordt gehouden in <B>'t =
Parochiehuis</B>=20
te <B>Bocholt</B> <B>Belgie</B> op het <B>Kerkplein</B>.<B> </B>Bocholt =
is een=20
gemeente in het Noordoosten van Belgisch Limburg, vlak tegen de =
Nederlandse=20
grens. De zaal is toegankelijk voor publiek van <B>10.00 uur tot en met =
18.00=20
uur</B>. </P><B>
<P>Zaterdag 25 september 1999</B> is er voor de 18de maal de=20
Radio-onderdelen-markt, Antennemeetdag en Amateurtreffen van de VERON =
afd.=20
Meppel, georganiseerd door de stichting R.O.M. Dit evenement zal, als =
altijd,=20
worden gehouden bij<B> wegrestaurant 'De Lichtmis'</B> gelegen aan de =
<B>A-28=20
tussen Zwolle en Meppel</B>, <B>afslag Nieuwleusen-Hasselt</B>.</P><B>
<P>Vrijdag 1 </B>tot en met<B> donderdag 7 oktober</B> wordt de =
<B>Firato=20
'98</B>, de grote consumentenelektronicabeurs, in de <B>RAI </B>te =
<B>Amsterdam=20
</B>gehouden.</P><B>
<P>Zondag 3 oktober</B>, organiseert de UBA sectie La Louviere een =
amateur en=20
informatica beurs in de <B>Expo hallen </B>te <B>La Louviere</B>,=20
<B>België</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zondag 10 oktober </B>de open dag van de Benelux DX Club, gehouden in =
het=20
<B>dorpshuis </B>te <B>Badhoevedorp</B>.<B> </P>
<P>Zaterdag 16 en zondag 17 oktober</B>, Jamboree On The Air.</P><B>
<P>Zaterdag 23 oktober</B>, de Dag van de Amateur, gehouden in de =
<B>America=20
hal</B> te <B>Apeldoorn</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zondag 31 oktober</B>, organiseert de Radio Amateur club drie =
provincien punt=20
RACDPP een grote hambeurs "<B>RAGETO</B>" genaamd. Deze beurs =
vind=20

```
plaats in <B>Tessenderlo</B> in het <B>Technish Heilig hart Instituut, =
Heilig=20
Hartlaan 16 3980 Tessenderlo Belgi&euml;</B>. De beurs is <B>open</B> =
van=20
<B>9</B> tot <B>17 uur</B>. Het inpraatstation <B>ON4DPP</B> is QRV op=20
<B>144,5125 MHz</B>. Naast een boeiende ham- en computerbeurs met =
talrijke=20
deelnemers uit binnen en buitenland is er ook de mogelijkheid een hapje =
en een=20
drankje te nuttigen.</P><B>
<P>Woensdag 3 november</B>, de examens radiotechniek en voorschriften =
deel I en=20
II, gehouden in de <B>Badmingtonhal</B> te <B>Nieuwegein</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zaterdag 6 november</B> de Radiomarkt gehouden in de =
<B>VEONN-remise</B> te=20
</P><B>
<P>Assen</B>. </P><B>
<P>Zondag 7 november</B>, organiseert de UBA sectie Torhout een hambeurs =
te=20
<B>Zedelgem Belgi&euml;</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zaterdag 13 november</B>, wordt er door de UBA sectie Radio Club van =
Brussel,=20
een hambeurs georganiseertd te <B>Evere Belgi&euml;</B>.</P><B>
<P>Vrijdag 19, tot en met zondag 21 november</B>, de HCC dagen gehouden =
in de=20
Jaarbeurs te <B>Utrecht</B>.</P><B>
<P>Dinsdag 7 en woensdag 8 december</B>, de examens opnemen en seinen =
van=20
morsetekens 12 woorden per minuut gehouden in de <B>badmintonhal</B> te=20
<B>Nieuwegein</B>.</P><B>
<P>Zondag 19 december</B> de KAR hambeurs gehouden in <B>cultureel =
centrum d'n=20
Herd</B> te <B>Bladel</B>. </P>
<P>Berichten of advertenties voor de ronde kunt u opgeven via Packet:=20
<B>PI4TIL@PI8SHB</B>, via email: <A=20
href=3D"mailto:pi4til@amsat.org">pi4til@amsat.org</A> of telefonisch via =
tel:=20
<B>06-53616482</B>.</P></DIV></DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_0016_01BEF7C5.4C735F40--




From 2712123402888289479
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: f62cc,5732023d5a0eb549
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidf62cc,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Ben Stoop" <bstoopXXX@worldonline.nl>
Subject: Re: Tilburgse Ronde 5 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/05
Message-ID: <7qu3r5gja1@news.worldonline.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 521345814
References: <936545965.178970@samba.news.big-orange.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Complaints-To: newsmaster@worldonline.nl
X-Trace: news.worldonline.nl 936546981 17002 195.241.207.67 (5 Sep 1999 15:56:21
GMT)
Organization: WorldOnline News server
NNTP-Posting-Date: 5 Sep 1999 15:56:21 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur

Dank voor de posting,
maar wil je in het vervolg de HTML eruit laten!

Ben
PE1PDR.

From 2091253206355956044
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f62cc,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidf62cc,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Martin" <martin@4us.org>
Subject: Re: Tilburgse Ronde 5 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/05
Message-ID: <7qujam$344$1@zonnetje.nl.uu.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 521419324
References: <936545965.178970@samba.news.big-orange.net>
<7qu3r5gja1@news.worldonline.nl>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Complaints-To: abuse@nl.uu.net

X-Trace: zonnetje.nl.uu.net 936562838 3204 193.78.223.20 (5 Sep 1999 20:20:38 GMT)
Organization: UUNET-NL (http://www.nl.uu.net)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: 5 Sep 1999 20:20:38 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur

Hij had de email waarschijnlijk in Outlook gemaakt, want ik zag de HTML
niet.

/martin
Ben Stoop <bstoopXXX@worldonline.nl> wrote in message
news:7qu3r5gja1@news.worldonline.nl...
> Dank voor de posting,
> maar wil je in het vervolg de HTML eruit laten!
>
>
> Ben
> PE1PDR.
>
>
>

From 8510929188215845786
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f62cc,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidf62cc,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5732023d5a0eb549
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Coen Rosdorff <coencjbm@stad.dsl.nl>
Subject: Re: Tilburgse Ronde 5 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/06
Message-ID: <37D2F87F.A34FB13@stad.dsl.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 521475184
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <936545965.178970@samba.news.big-orange.net>
<7qu3r5gja1@news.worldonline.nl> <7qujam$344$1@zonnetje.nl.uu.net>
X-Accept-Language: nl,en
X-Server-Date: 5 Sep 1999 23:42:20 GMT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: ism.linux.rosdorff 936573058 3315 192.168.0.1 (5 Sep 1999 23:10:58 GMT)

Organization: Stichting Digitale Stad Leiden
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 5 Sep 1999 23:10:58 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur

Martin wrote:

>> Ben Stoop <bstoopXXX@worldonline.nl> wrote in message
>> news:7qu3r5gja1@news.worldonline.nl...
>> > Dank voor de posting,
>> > maar wil je in het vervolg de HTML eruit laten!
>
> Hij had de email waarschijnlijk in Outlook gemaakt, want ik zag de HTML
> niet.

Klopt

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
------=_NextPart_000_0016_01BEF7C5.4C735F40
Content-Type: text/plain;
        charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Alle fatsoenlijke readers kunnen hier mee om gaan.
(outlook, nestscape,forte agent enz)

Coen

From 333040372659637405
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b1edeb700108c611,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fc734,b1edeb700108c611,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: fed6a,b1edeb700108c611,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfed6a,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1edeb700108c611,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,b1edeb700108c611,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: Thomas <thomas@asan.com>
Subject: [Fwd: MTV USING 70CM frequencies at Lincoln Center, Manhattan]
Date: 1999/09/12
Message-ID: <37D9EA00.CBD0B481@asan.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 523994348
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="------------F74D19265609460A681A12B7"

X-Trace: newscene.newscene.com 937114407 207.113.83.52 (Sun, 12 Sep 1999 00:33:27 CDT)
Organization: Newscene Public Access Usenet News Service (http://www.newscene.com/)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: thomas@asan.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 12 Sep 1999 00:33:27 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
--------------F74D19265609460A681A12B7
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

--------------F74D19265609460A681A12B7
Content-Type: message/rfc822
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline

Received: from [207.113.83.52] by asa1.asan.com (NTMail 4.30.0012/NT4321.00.31f8ddab) with ESMTP id rcsocaaa for <thomas@asan.com>; Sun, 12 Sep 1999 01:17:47 -0400
Message-ID: <37D9E646.E3C998C3@asan.com>
Date: Sat, 11 Sep 1999 01:19:03 -0400
From: Thomas <thomas@asan.com>
Reply-To: thomas@asan.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.51 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.am,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.atv,alt.ham-radio.binaries
Subject: MTV USING 70CM frequencies at Lincoln Center, Manhattan
X-Priority: 1 (Highest)
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
To: thomas@asan.com
X-Fix: NTMail fixed non RFC822 compliant EMail message
X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000

SORRY IF THIS IS AN INAPPROIATE GROUP
We need your help
Starting several days before the September 9th MTV music awards at
Lincoln Center, Manhattan New York City, several hams (Peter, KC2CDC and
Nelson KC2CVW) and latter myself, Thomas Tumino, N2YTF thomas@asan.com
heard MTV staff on 70CM HAM FREQUENCIES. When confronted in person
about this they claimed that had licenses and that we should not be
using "their" frequencies.

Myself, Peter and Nelson are filling a complaint with the FCC over the
matter but we need any ham in Manhattan (preferably upper west side area

around lincoln center, at 5 watts in an urban area you have to be in the area) to tune in to the listed (at the end of this post) simplex FM 70cm frequencies and log the content and tape if possible the communications taking place on theses frequencies, THEN FORWARD THE MATERIAL TO ME, Thomas Tumino, N2YTF thomas@asan.com so that we may send it on to the ARRL and the FCC.

Although the MTV music awards took place on 9/9/99, communications have continued through Saturday, Sept. 10 and are expected to continue through Sunday and possibly Monday as the MTV crew is still packing up their equipment.

Nelson, KC2CVW has taped the conversations going on and
Peter, KC2CDC has logged the communications and even caught first and last names of several MTV staffers. The frequencies have been verified using commercial gear and a scope by Nelson and Peter who live in the area of lincoln center. Again, the MTV crew has been spotted using all of the following 70 cm frequencies:
DO NOT INTENTIONALLY INTERFERE WITH THEM OR USE ANY PROFANITY. Follow all amateur rules. This means not talking to them on the air. WE ARE TRYING TO HEAR AND TAPE THEM.
All frequencies seem to be 5 watt hts so don't expect to here these guys over too wide an area. All freq. in MHz

Most active 438.6
438.9
438.7
439.95
440.1
440.6
438.0
439.1
439.7
440.35
438.45
438.8
438.85
438.5
439.6
438.35
All 16 frequencies of the simplex fm motorola HT 1000s they are using are in the 70cm ham band.

Thanks for your help!
Lets protect our band.
Thomas, N2YTF

--------------F74D19265609460A681A12B7--

From -2323192568469048070
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: f62cc,53fc1bb95204c82a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf62cc,public
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,53fc1bb95204c82a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,53fc1bb95204c82a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,53fc1bb95204c82a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
From: "Eric van den Bergh" <vandenberghe@gironet.nl>
Subject: Tilburgse ronde 19 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/12
Message-ID: <937149354.513948@polka>
X-Deja-AN: 524102961
Cache-Post-Path: polka!unknown@21.134.dialin.mxs.nl
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700
X-Complaints-To: newsmaster@admin.big-orange.net
X-Trace: rumba.admin.big-orange.net 937149355 10488 172.22.0.80 (12 Sep 1999 15:15:55 GMT)
Organization: MultiAccess
NNTP-Posting-Date: 12 Sep 1999 15:15:55 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio.packet

Tilburgse Ronde
12 September 1999
Aanvang 11.00 uur

Inmelders deze week
11.00 uur
PE1AMN PA2CST PA0AHR PE1RWZ PD3ATB PA3HGE PA3CAZ NL-9340 PA3AWY PA3HII PA3GRY PA3HFC PA3GPG PA3HGU PA3EEZ PD1AOE PA3HFV

11.15 uur
PA3GRY PA3HHP PA3GPG PE1IKR PA2CST PA3HII PE1OEE PE1RWZ PE1ASP/a

12.38 uur
PE1OPC PA3GRY PA3HII PE1ITY PE1IKR PA2CST PA3CLG/p PA3HHP

Advertenties

PA0OB (2)
Cees biedt aan gratis een PC Moederboard type 286 compleet met geheugen (30 Mb), een keyboard voor inbouw (nieuw) voor PC. Een en ander is gratis af te halen na telefonische afspraak.
Tel: 013-4672838

PD1AGO (2)
Biedt aan een Pentium 200 PC, met 36 speed CD-ROM, 2,5 GB harddisk, 32 MB EDO RAM geheugen. Miditower uitvoering,compleet met muis en toetsenbord, echter zonder monitor.

Tel: 013-5711967

PE1ITY (2)
Zoekt een schema voor een Minerva kleuren TV, type MT5515. Het binnenwerk van de KTV is van makelij Philips, dus het vervangend schema voor het chasis is ook prima. Verder zoekt hij het nieuwe adres en telefoonnummer van het bedrijf Binell in Nijverdal, gespecialiseerd in schema's en documentaties van allerlei TV's en videos.
Tel: 013-4557150

PA3CLG (1)
Is op zoek naar een adres waar men nog de powermodule kan krijgen van de Standard C156E 2 meter portofoon, Mitsibusti M67798 LAM. Toon heeft reeds verschillende adressen geprobeerd, echter niemand kan hem aan deze module helpen.
Tel: 013-5181978

PE1NLZ (1)
De vader van Andre heeft vanwege verbouwing een hele hoop Radio en TV onderdelen uit de jaren 40, 50 en 60 overcompleet. Verzamelaars kunnen contact opnemen met Andre, en bij de opruiming zal Andre bekijken of er iets interessants voor deze persoon tussen zit.
Tel: 013-5702697

PE1AMN (0)
Biedt aan een TNC2H van Simec, met manual voor 9K6 packet.
Tel: 06-20574323

Korte Berichten

Amateur satellieten

TMSAT-1 TO-31
Uplink 145.925 MHz 9600 baud FSK
Downlink 436.925 MHz 9600 baud FSK
Status: Bruikbaar.
Het vernieuwde programma ProcMail V2.00G is door G7UPN vrijgegeven. Deze software geeft de mogelijkheid beelden van TO-31 te bewerken. De software is bij AMSAT te vinden op: http://www.amsat.org/amsat/software/win32/wisp.

PANSAT PO-34
De Uplink en downlink frequenties zijn nog niet vrijgegeven. De satelliet is nog niet voor algemeen gebruik beschikbaar. Meer informatie over deze satelliet die gebruik maakt van spread spectrum techniek is te vinden op: http://www.sp.nps.navy.mil/pansat/

SUNSAT SO-35
Deze satelliet bevindt zich nog in een testfase. De tweede test van de FM-repeater is zeer goed verlopen. Het SunSat pakket omvat een 1200 and 9600 baud digitaal store-and-forward systeem en een audio "papagaai repeater" dat hoofdzakelijk voor onderwijs demonstraties gebruikt zal gaan worden. De satelliet bevat 2 UHf en 2 VHF zend ontvangers. Voor meer informatie: http://sunsat.ee.sun.ac.za.

UoSAT-12 UO-36
Downlink 437.025 MHz
en/of 437.400 MHz
UoSAT-12 bevat naast verschillende camera's, een digital store-and-forward systeem ook nog een mode L/S transponder maar is nog niet beschikbaar voor algemeen gebruik.

TECHSAT-1B GO-32
   Downlink 435.225 MHz gebruikt HDLC telemetrie zodanig geformatteerd dat een TNC in KISS mode deze kan decoderen.
De satelliet heeft geen continu baken maar verzendt elke 30 seconden een burst op 9600 baud die 3 seconden duurt op 435.225 MHz. Uitgebreide informatie is te vinden op: http://techsat.internet-zahav.net/

RS-16
Het 435 MHz baken werkt. Pogingen om de mode A transponder in te schakelen zijn tot op heden zonder succes gebleken.

SEDSAT-1 SO-33
Downlink 437.910 MHz FM 9600 baud FSK
De satelliet is momenteel niet beschikbaar. Reparatie pogingen zijn tot nu toe allemaal mislukt. Voor informatie zie: http://www.seds.org/sedsat.

Ook HF vanaf International Space Station
Will Marchant, KC6ROL, meldt dat het radioamateur station op het International Space Station (ISS) naast VHF en UHF apparatuur ook uitgerust zal worden met HF apparatuur. Tijdens de in december geplande space-shuttle vlucht STS-101 zal een ruimte-wandeling worden gemaakt, waarbij een HF antenne zal worden bevestigd aan het ISS. De HF apparatuur wordt volgend jaar naar het station gevlogen. Bron: SpaceNews (16-8-99)

Shuttle en 3D kaarten
De Shuttle gaat gegevens verzamelen voor nieuw 3D-kaartmateriaal. Met behulp van een
Duits radar instrument zal vanuit de ruimte een nieuwe 3 dimensionale kaart van de aarde worden gemaakt. Dornier satellietsystemen in Friedrichshafen heeft de radarapparatuur ontwikkeld die hiervoor gebruikt zal gaan worden. Het project wordt 'De Shuttle Radar Topografie Missie' genoemd. (SRTM) De 11 dagen durende vlucht van het ruimteveer Endeaver begint op 16 september 1999. Het idee van de missie is in 1994 ontstaan. Toen zijn tijdens twee space Shuttle vluchten met behulp van Duits/Italiaanse X-SAR radar-instrumenten kaarten vervaardigd. Na deze missie bleken de verzamelde gegevens bijzonder waardevol. Gedurende de SRTM-missie is men nu van plan om binnen de 60e NB en de 56e ZB alles in kaart te brengen. Hiertussen ligt ca. 80 procent van de landmassa's op aarde. Voor dit doel moet het bestaande X-SAR instrument voorzien worden van een extra ontvangst-kanaal en een tweede antenne worden gemonteerd aan het eind van de 60 meter lange robotarm van de Discovery. De SRTM zullen iedere 30 meter een waarneming doen met een nauwkeurigheidvan 6 meter in de hoogte. Al deze gegevens kunnen gebruikt worden voor navigatie, samenstellen van rampenplannen, infrastructuur en klimaatmodellen en weersvoorspellingen. Al 25 landen hebben een bestelling gedaan voor het overnemen van de gegevens. Het instrumentenpakket zal

geinstalleerd worden in de vrachtruimte van de Shuttle. Bron: PA3EMS.

Lokaal Nieuws

Cursus nieuws

De regio Tilburg kent 2 kwalitatief zeer goede cursusen die opleiden voor de N/C licentie.
De VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant start na de vakanties met een nieuwe N/C curus, deze cursus vindt op een door de weekse dag plaats in het scoutinggebouw van de Rey de Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in de wijk Reeshof. Voor meer informatie kunt u contact opnemen met Michel Elissen, PA3DGW, tel: 013-4673734 of per E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .
Joop, PA3HIM, start medio november namens de VERON afdeling Tilburg met een N/C cursus die een jaar zal gaan duren. De cursus vindt elke dinsdag plaats van 19.30-21.30 uur in wijkcentrum 't Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te Tilburg. Joop gelooft in een zeer persoonlijke aanpak, en zal daarom niet meer dan 8 cursisten per keer aannemen. Op dit moment zijn er al 6 kandidaten, dus er zijn nog 2 beschikbaar. Geintereseerden kunnen Joop bellen op tel: 0416-337261.
Morsecursus, indien er genoeg belangstelling is zal Michel, PA3DGW ook dit najaar een cursus opstarten. Echter op dit moment zijn er 3 aanmeldingen en is het opstarten niet interesant. Mocht u ook belangstelling hebben voor de morsecursus, aarzel u dan niet om op te geven, Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734 of E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .

Afdelingsbijeenkomsten in de regio

Kempische Amateur Radio Club

De bijeenkomsten van de KAR vinden elke tweede donderdag van de maand plaats in Cultureel Centrum d'n Herd, aanvang 20.15 uur. De volgende bijeenkomst is op donderdag 12 oktober. Elke zondagavond om 19.30 uur is de Kempische ronde met de call PI4KAR op 145,575 MHz. Verder informatie over de KAR kunt u vinden op internet, het adres van de homepage is: http://www.qsl.net/pi4kar/ . Voor verdere informatie kunt u terecht bij de secretaris, Bert Plaum, PA3ENH, Stijn Streuvelslaan 6, 5531VB Bladel, tel: 0497-387083. Via packet: PI4KAR@PI8ZAA of via E-mail: bplaum@iaehv.nl .

VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant

De bijeenkomsten van de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant vinden elke eerste donderdag van de maand plaats in het scoutinggebouw van de Rey de Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in de wijk Reeshof, aanvang 20.00 uur. De eerst komende verenigingsavond is op donderdag 7 oktober. Elke tweede en vierde woensdag van de maand is er een ronde om 20.30 uur 's avonds op 145,400 MHz onder de call PI4HVB. Meer informatie over de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant kunt u terugvinden op internet, de homepage is: http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4hvb.html . Informatie of vragen kunt opvragen of stellen aan Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734. U kunt ook contact opnemen via packet: PI4HVB@PI8HWB of via E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .

VERON afdeling Tilburg

De VERON afdeling Tilburg houdt elke tweede dinsdag van de maand zijn

afdelingsbijeenkomsten in wijkcentrum 't Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te Tilburg (in het zelfde gebouw als de openbare bibliotheek). De bijeenkomsten beginnen op 20.00 uur en zijn voor iedereen vrij toegankelijk, lid of geen lid van de VERON. De volgende verenigingsavond is gepland voor dinsdag 14 september, op deze avond is niet bijzonders gepland, en deze avond staat dan ook in het teken van bijpraten na de vakantie. Voor verdere informatie over de VERON afdeling Tilburg, kunt u onze internet pagina raadplegen, u kunt daar komen door op internet de VERON homepage te raadplegen, http://www.veron.nl/amrad , als u afdeling aanklikt en uw klikt daarna afdeling Tilburg aan komt u vanzelf op de homepage terecht. U kunt ook rechtstreeks het volgende adres intikken: http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4til.html . Vragen over de VERON afdeling Tilburg of informatie opvragen kunt u stellen via packet PI4TIL@PI8SHB of via E-mail pa3dzm@amsat.org . Uiteraard kunt u ook telefonisch contact zoeken, tel: 06-53616482 . Wilt u per post informatie aanvragen dan moet u dat sturen ter attentie van: PA3DZM, Eric van den Bergh, Europalaan 50, 5042 ZT Tilburg.

Contest nieuws

VHF en hoger contest nieuws

Scandinavian activity 432 MHz
Dinsdag 14 september van 18.00-22.00 UTC.

VRZA Regio Contest
Dinsdag 14 september van 19.00-22.00 UTC.

HF contesten

Washington Salmon Run 1999
Aanvang van de contest op zaterdag 18 september 16.00 UTC tot en met zondag 19 september 07.00 UTC, en daarna later op zondag van 16.00 UTC tot en met 24.00 UTC. Single Operators mogen maximaal 24 uur deelnemen. Het doel van de contest is het werken met, stations uit de staat Washington op alle HF banden in CW, SSB of mixed mode. Klasse van deelname: Single Operator en Multi Operator Single Transmitter in de klasse, 1:) QRP (5 Watt maximaal), 2:) low-power (200 Watt maximaal) en 3:) open klasse (meer als 200 Watt). Uitwisselen RS of RST rapport + DXCC land. Stations in de staat Washington geven hun county door. Puntentelling, 2 punten voor een verbinding in SSB, 3 punten voor een CW verbinding, 6 punten voor een verbinding met een Novice/Tech station in CW, Novice en Technician stations zullen met /N en /T herkenbaar zijn. Het zelfde station mag op meerder banden in CW en SSB gewerkt worden. Multipliers zijn de counties van de staat Washington (in totaal zijn er 39 counties), elke multiplier mag eenmaal per mode geteld worden ongeacht de band. Score het aantal QSO punten maal het aantal multipliers. Als met in de klasse QRP deelneemt mag men de totaal score maal 3 vermenigvuldigen, in de low-power sectie mag de totaal score maal 2 vermenigvuldigd worden. De logs moeten de volgende items bevatten, datum en tijd in UTC, gewerkte station, band, gewerkte mode, score, en multiplier. Dupe shets zijn nodig voor meer als 200 QSO's. Logs insturen voor 31 oktober naar: W7FR Western Washington DX Club, P.O. Box 395, Mercer Island, WA 98040, USA.

AGB (Activity Group of Belarus) NEMIGA Contest
Zaterdag 18 september 1999, aanvang 05.00 tot 06.00 UTC. Het uur is ingedeeld in 4 periodes. Om het kwartier start de nieuwe periode. Men mag in een periode twee QSO's maken met hetzelfde station, een QSO in CW en een in SSB. Band is 80 meter mode CW en SSB. Men kan deelnemen in de Single Operator klasse en in de Multi Operator klasse. Voor luisteramateurs is er een speciale SWL klasse. Uitwisselen een RS of RST rapport en een serie nummer. Puntentelling, 1 punt per QSO. Elk gewerkt nieuw station is een multiplier. Logs insturen naar voor 20 oktober naar Igor "Harry" Getmann, EU1EU, P O Box 143, MINSK-5, 220005, BELARUS.

Scandinavian Activity Contest CW
Zaterdag 18 september aanvang 12.00 UTC, en de contest eindigd 24 uur later op zondag 19 september om 12.00 UTC. Het doel van de contest is het werken met stations in Scandinavie, op 80, 40, 20, 15 en 10 meter in de mode CW. De Scandinavische stations hebben de volgende prefixen, LA/LB/LG/LJ (Noorwegen), JW (Svalbard en Bear eiland), JX (Jan Mayen), OF/OG/OH/OI (Finland), OF0/OG0/OH0 (Aaland eiland), OJ0 (Market Reef), OX (Groenland), OY (Faroe eilanden), OZ/5P (Denemarken), SI/SJ/SK/SL/SM/7S/8S (Zweden) en TF (Ijsland). Klasse van deelname: Single Operator, Single Operator - QRP. Men mag geen gebruik maken van DX spotting netten. QRP vermogen is maximaal 5 Watt uitgangsvermogen. Multi Operator Single Transmitter, in deze klasse is het gebruik van DX spotting netten toegestaan. SWL. De 10 minuten regeling is van toepassing. Uitwisselen een RST rapport en een volgnummer. Het zelfde station mag op meerder banden gewerkt worden. Elk QSO levert 1 punt op, de multipliers zijn de call districten in elk Scandinavisch land. B.v. SI3, SK3 SM3, 7S3 etc. is een district en levert 1 multiplier op. Portabel stations gelden als het 0 district, b.v. LA/PA3AAA telt als LA0. Score is het aantal QSO's op alle banden, maal het aantal multipliers op alle banden. Logs moeten het volgende aangeven, datum en tijd in UTC, het gewerkte station, RST rapport + verzonden volgnummer, ontvangen RST rapport en ontvangen volgnummer, band, multiplier, en punten. SWL logs moeten het volgende aangeven, datum en tijd in UTC, band, gehoorde Scandinavische stations, rapport en volgnummer verzonden door het station, SWL's eigen rapport, station gewerkt door het Scandinavische station, multipliers en punten. Alle logs moeten vergezeld gaan van een summary sheet met daarop de call of het luisternummer van het staion, de contest categorie waarin met deelneemt, naam van de operator, en het adres waar het station is opgesteld. Aantal QSO's per band min het aantal duplicaten. Aantal duplicaat QSO's per band, multipliers per band, QSO punten per band en de eind score. Logs insturen naar: SRAL Contest Manager, OH3WW - Hannu Saila, Muurainkorventie 17, FIN-33470 YLOJARVI, FINLAND. E-mail logs naar: sac99@sral.fi of sac@contesting.com.

DX nieuws

Europa

9A-Kroatie
9A5V, 9A3VM en 9A5KV zullen tussen 17 en 19 september actief zijn als /p vanaf het eiland Kolocep, EU-016. QSL via het bureau.

9H-Malta

Leden van de VRZA zullen vanaf komende zaterdag 18 september tot en met 10 oktober actief zijn met de call 9H0VRZ. Men zal op 80-6 meter inclusief de WARC banden actief zijn in CW en SSB. De verschillende leden van de groep hebben ook individuele calls aangevraagd, dus ook met 9H3 calls zal men activiteiten op de verschillende banden kunnen beluisteren. Meer informatie kan men van internet afhalen, webpage: http//www.vrza.org . QSL via PA0JR.

OJ0-Market Reef
Dennis, K7BV zal tussen 14 september en 20 september actief zijn van Aland Islands (OH0, EU-002), en Market Reef (OJ0, EU-053). De nadruk van zijn reis zal liggen op Market Reef. Hij zal in de namiddag van 14 september arriveren op Market Reef, en zal daar blijven tot de morgen uren van de 20ste. Hij zal uitkomen op 10-160 meter, inclusief de WARC banden, in CW en SSB. De nadruk zal echter liggen op 80 en 160 meter gedurende de nachtelijke uren. QSL voor OH0/K7BV en OJ0/K7BV via KU9C.

OH0-Aland eiland
Jukka, OH6LI zal volgend weekend, 18 en 19 September in de SAC-CW contest deelnemen als OH0V, vanaf Aland eiland, EU-002. Buiten de contest zal hij met de call OH0JJS actief zijn voornamelijk op de WARC banden. QSL OH0V via OH4JLV, en voor OH0JJS via OH6LI.

SV-Griekenland
3 Hongaarse amateurs zullen van 1 tot en met 8 september actief zijn vanaf het Griekse eiland Korfu, EU-052. Kijk uit naar SV8/HA6NL/p, SV8/HA6PS/p en SV8/HA6ZV/p, de activiteiten zullen op alle banden zijn in CW, SSB en RTTY. QSL via hun eigen calls.

SV9-Kreta
Bill, ON5JE en Luk, ON4BB zullen tussen 15 en 22 September actief zijn als SV9/eigen call vanaf Kreta, EU-015. QSL via de eigen calls.

Z3-Macedoni&#65533;
YL, IV3FSG gaat deze week naar Skopje, Macedoni&#65533;, alwaar zijn tot het einde van de maand een humanitaire missie zal uitvoeren. Ze hoopt actief te kunnen zijn als Z38/IV3FSG in SSB en RTTY. QSL via haar eigen call.

Amerika

4U-Verenigde Naties
Amadeo, EA5FFC zal vanaf morgen tot en met 24 september actief zijn vanaf het het station 4U1ITU van de Verenigde Naties. Hij zal op alle HF banden inclusief de WARC banden in SSB actief zijn. QSL via 4U1ITU.

KL-Alaska
John, AL7RB zal van 16-21september actief zijn vanaf het eiland Attu , NA-064. Hij zal daar zijn voor werk, maar zal in zijn vrije tijd actief zijn. QSL via het KL-bureau.

VP5-Turks & Caicos eilanden
Chris, HB9CYV en Martin, HB9CYN zijn tussen 16 en 26 september actief als VP5/HB9CYV en VP5/HB9CYN vanaf Noord Caicos, NA-002. De logs zijn beschikbaar op internet: http://mypage.bluewin.ch/hb9cyn. QSL via hun eigen

calls.

W-Verenigde Staten van Amerika
Tony, WF1N en Lou, W1DIG zullen op vrijdag 17 september rond 19.00 UTC starten met hun uitzending vanaf het eiland Appledore, NA-148. Ze zullen actief blijven tot maandag 20 september 12.00 UTC. QSL via hun eigen calls.

ZF-De Kaayman eilanden
Steve, W7TZ is tot en met 18 september actief als ZF2CQ. Steve is alleen actief in SSB. QSL alleen direct via W7TZ.

Afrika

3C0-Pagalu
Vanaf komende dinsdag 14 september tot en met 24 september zijn EA5YN, EA5BYP, 3C1GS en 3C1RV actief als 3C0R vanaf het eiland Annobon. Ze zullen actief zijn van 160-2 meter in CW, SSB en RTTY. Men heeft de beschikking over 4 transceivers, yagi's, verticale antennes en dipolen. Meer informatie is op internet terug te vinden: http://web.jet.es/lynx of op http://www.multimedia.com.cdxc/ .

9X-Rwanda
Vladimir zal als 9X/RE3A vanaf 15 september actief zijn vanuit Rwanda. Hij zal daar een aantal maanden verblijven op een humanitaire missie. Hij zal vooral actief zijn op 10, 15 en 20 meter. QSL via RW3AH.

Azi&#65533;

9K-Koeweit
Charles, KK5OQ, is QRV als 9K2/KK5OQ, kijk vooral naar hem uit in RTTY op alle banden. QSL via zijn eigen call.

9M2-Maleisi&#65533;
Tex, 9M2TO is komende zaterdag 18 september tot en met 21 september actief vanaf de Redang Beach Resort op Redang eiland, AS-073. De activiteiten zullen voornamelijk plaats vinden in CW op 10-40 meter. Zijn zoon JF0GEV zal ook als operator fungeren. QSL via JA0DMV.

BY-China
Het speciale station BT0A zal vanaf morgen 13 september, 08.00 UTC actief zijn vanuit het Geografisch centrum van Azi&#65533;. De BI7Y DX-peditie naar de Xisha archipel, AS-???, waarover vorige week in de ronde was bericht, is uitgesteld. Op 10 september meldde een lid van het DX-peditie team, BA1AJ, momenteel actief als BA1AJ/7 vanaf Hainan eiland AS-04, dat de DX-peditie met 1 week was uitgesteld. Dat zou betekenen dat de DX-peditie deze week moet starten.

E4-Palestina
Ayar, OZ1ACD is terug in Hebron, en heeft plannen om vanaf 17 september actief te zijn als E44/OZ6ACD. QSL via OZ1ACB.

EP2-Iran
Voor diegene die nog steeds zitten te wachten op een QSL kaart van Abdullah,

EP2FM, het volgende bericht ontvangen ven Randy, WX5L. Het schijnt dat het verlies van het aantal enveloppen in Abdullah's postbus schrikbarend hoog is. Naar alle waarschijnlijkheid is er een postbode die in de gaten heeft dat er regelmatig enveloppen met "green stamp" bij Abdullah in de postbus vallen. Mocht u in staat zijn om contact te leggen met Abdullah dan zal hij de kaart alsnog opsturen na het cross checken van zijn logs.

OD-Libanon
Op dit moment is Ali, JY4NE actief als OD/JY4NE. Ali zal tot het einde van de maand in Libanon verblijven. QSL via KB6NAN.

XU-Cambodja
Andy, G4ZVJ zal vanaf 15 september ongeveer 10 dagen actief zijn vanuit Cambodja. Andy heeft een aanvraag ingediend voor een licentie, call is echter op dit moment nog niet binnen. De activiteiten van Andy zijn op alle HF banden alleen in CW. Na het bezoek aan Cambodja zal Andy doorreizen naar de Filippijnen, en Thailand alwaar hij respectievelijk als DU3/G4ZVJ en als HS0/G4ZVJ actief zal zijn tot en met 6 oktober. QSL via zijn eigen call.

Oceani

3D2-Fiji eilanden
Vanaf morgen 13 september tot en met komende donderdag 16 september is EA4DX actief met de call 3D2DX/p. Hij zal actief zijn op 10-80 meter in SSB vanaf het eiland Viti Levu, OC-016 op de IOTA lijst. QSL alleen direct via EA4CP.

KH8-Amerikaans Samoa
Vanaf vandaag tot en met 17 september zijn KH9/SM7PKK en KH8/SM0AGD actief op alle HF banden in CW en SSB. QSL via LA7MFA. LA7MFA zelf, zal vanaf komende dinsdag 14 september tot en met vrijdag 17 september actief zijn met de call KH8/KK6HC of eventueel als KH8/LA7MFA. Zijn activiteiten beperken zich tot 40 en 20 meter in CW. QSL via zijn eigen call.

T8-Palau
Toshi, JA6QXW en Mac, JA1OYP zullen vanaf vandaag tot en met 15 september actief zijn als T88XW en T88XX. De activiteiten zullen zijn op 80-10meter inclusief de tussenliggende WARC banden en op 6 meter. QSL via de eigen calls.

Speciale calls

EY11OO
De Tajik Amateur Radio League, de Tadjiksche amateur vereniging zal op alle HF banden met de call actief zijn in CW, SSB, RTTY, PSK31 en SSTV, vanwege het 1100 jarig bestaan van de staat Tadjikistan gesticht door Ismoili Somoni. QSL via DJ1SKO.

UN100OIL
Leo, UN2O is tot en met 15 september actief met deze speciale call in verband met het 100 jarig bestaan van de olie industrie in Kazakstan. QSL via P.O. Box 1, Atyrau 465002, Kazakstan.

6 meter nieuws

Bakennieuws: De Midlands Amateur Radio Club vraagt om rapporten van het baken ZS5SIX op 50,321 MHz. Graag hebben ze rapporten van het baken via het E-mail adres van ZS5QR, ccar@quarry.kzntl.gov.za.
Australie: VK3OT/VK8 is vanaf morgen actief van Ayres Rock 400 km ten westen van PG66 Centraal Australie. Het vak is PG67 of PG68. QSL via zijn eigen call.
Belau: Jim, N7EIU en Kazu, JA3ART zijn van 15 tot en met 19 september actief als respectievelijk T88MM en T88JJ. QSL via hun eigen calls.
Cyprus: Nick, 5B4PL heeft zijn 5 elements yagi her geconstrueerd, en de antenne is nu terug op een hoogte van 25 meter. De laatste tijd heeft hij veel TEP condities richting ZS6 en 7Q.
Equatoriaal Guinea: Alan, 3C5I is terug actief op 6 meter. Na een tijdje uit de running te zijn geweest door een verhuizing en drukte op het werk, heeft Alan bij zijn nieuwe huis een 6 elements antenne opgezet op 8 meter hoogte. Dit is wel een teruggang van 2 maal een 6 elements gestacked op 15 meter hoogte, maar vermindering van TVI en het vermijden van burenruzies hebben Alan genoopt tot deze stap.
Fiji eilanden:Vanaf vandaag zal JH7MSB actief zijn als 3D2KI tot en met 16 september.
Finland: Harry, OH6YF zal vanaf 16 tot en met 27 september actief zijn op 6 meter vanuit het zeldzame vak KP02vl. Hij zal gebruik maken van een Icom IC735 met transverter, en eindtrap van 150 Watt en de antenne is een 7 elements yagi met een boomlengte van 7,4 meter. QSL via het bureau.
Madagascar: F5QT zal in de maanden oktober en november 2 maanden actief zijn op 6 meter. Hij zal gebruik maken van 100 Watt uitgangsvermogen en een 5 elements yagi.
Mali: Larry, TZ6VV is momenteel erg actief op 6 meter vanuit het locatorvak IK63uk. QSL via Larry Erwin, P.O. Box 395, Segou, Mali.
Mozambique: DL6DQW is van zaterdag 18 september tot en met dinsdag 21 september actief als C91RF vanaf het eiland Inhaca, AF-066.
Niger: Dan, 5U7DG zal tot de zomer van 2000, of wanneer de omstandigheden het toelaten tot de zomer van 2001 actief zijn. Dan is de enige amateur vanuit Niger actief op 6 meter, maar is helaas niet al te vaak QRV. De laatste maal dat hij gehoord werd op 6 meter in Europa was in maart van dit jaar in het vak JM78. QSL via K4SE.
St. Peter & St. Paul Rotsen: Eind september, begin oktober zullen PS7KM en PT7AA, respectievelijk als ZX0SK en ZW0SP 10 dagen, rond om de klok, 24 uur per dag actief zijn.

AGENDA

Zondag 12 september Vandaag de 21e Ballonvossenjacht, er zal door de ballon een tv camera meegevoerd worden die beelden in de 13 cm band, 2415 GHz. Deze beelden zullen door verschillende ATV stations worden gerelayeerd. De zenders bevestigd aan de meteoballon zenden afwisselend een signaal uit op 145,350 en 145,375 MHz. Tevens zal er ten behoeve van de jagers 24 uur een spraakstation in de lucht zijn met de roeptekens PI6NOS op 145,800 MHz. PI2NOS zal worden gebruikt voor het radioverkeer op 70 cm. Op 80 meter zal men een zender gebruiken met een landelijke dekking. De start is om 14.00 uur, de vlieghoogte zal ca. 10 km zijn en het vermogen van de zenders is 50 mW. Het een en ander zal ook te beluisteren zijn op de grote relaisstations op 2 meter.

Zaterdag en zondag 18 en 19 september wordt de UKW tagung gehouden in de Mannheimer Maimarkthalle te Weinheim, Duitsland.

Zondag 19 September 1999 organiseert de UBA sectie Noord Oost Limburg een eerste uitgave van de hambeurs " HAMRADIO EVENT '99 "'. Het wordt een radiomarkt met zowel nieuwe - als 2de handstoestellen en onderdelen. Daarnaast is er een gezellig cafetaria voorzien om een drankje te nuttigen of een broodje of een stuk taart te eten. De hambeurs wordt gehouden in 't Parochiehuis te Bocholt Belgie op het Kerkplein. Bocholt is een gemeente in het Noordoosten van Belgisch Limburg, vlak tegen de Nederlandse grens. De zaal is toegankelijk voor publiek van 10.00 uur tot en met 18.00 uur.

Zaterdag 25 september 1999 is er voor de 18de maal de Radio-onderdelen-markt, Antennemeetdag en Amateurtreffen van de VERON afd. Meppel, georganiseerd door de stichting R.O.M. Dit evenement zal, als altijd, worden gehouden bij wegrestaurant 'De Lichtmis' gelegen aan de A-28 tussen Zwolle en Meppel, afslag Nieuwleusen-Hasselt.

Vrijdag 1 tot en met donderdag 7 oktober wordt de Firato '98, de grote consumentenelektronicabeurs, in de RAI te Amsterdam gehouden.

Zondag 3 oktober, organiseert de UBA sectie La Louviere een amateur en informatica beurs in de Expo hallen te La Louviere, Belgi�.

Dinsdag 5 oktober, organiseert de VERON afdeling Breda een lezing over ATV gehouden door PA3CNX in het bijzonder de ATV repeater PI6ATV komt aan het bod. De lezing wordt gehouden in cafe zaal de Toerist, Teteringsedijk 145 te Breda.

Zondag 10 oktober de open dag van de Benelux DX Club, gehouden in het dorpshuis te Badhoevedorp.

Zaterdag 16 en zondag 17 oktober, Jamboree On The Air.

Zaterdag, 16 oktober, De jaarlijkse hambeurs van de UBA sectie AAA van Antwerpen. De beurs wordt gehouden in de speelzaal van het Koninklijk Atheneum, Mechelse Steenweg (N1), te Mortsel, bij Antwerpen in Belgi�.

Zaterdag 23 oktober, de Dag van de Amateur, gehouden in de America hal te Apeldoorn.

Zaterdag en zondag 30 en 31 oktober de CQ WW SSB contest.

Zondag 31 oktober, organiseert de Radio Amateur club drie provincien punt RACDPP een grote hambeurs "RAGETO" genaamd. Deze beurs vind plaats in Tessenderlo in het Technish Heilig hart Instituut, Heilig Hartlaan 16 3980 Tessenderlo Belgi�. De beurs is open van 9 tot 17 uur. Het inpraatstation ON4DPP is QRV op 144,5125 MHz. Naast een boeiende ham- en computerbeurs met talrijke deelnemers uit binnen en buitenland is er ook de mogelijkheid een hapje en een drankje te nuttigen.

Woensdag 3 november, de examens radiotechniek en voorschriften deel I en II,

gehouden in de Badmingtonhal te Nieuwegein.

Zaterdag 6 november de Radiomarkt gehouden in de VEONN-remise te Assen.

Zondag 7 november, organiseert de UBA sectie Torhout een hambeurs te Zedelgem Belgi&#65533;.

Zaterdag 13 november, wordt er door de UBA sectie Radio Club van Brussel, een hambeurs georganiseertd te Evere Belgi&#65533;.

Vrijdag 19, tot en met zondag 21 november, de HCC dagen gehouden in de Jaarbeurs te Utrecht.

Zaterdag en zondag 27 en 28 november de CQ WW CW contest.

Dinsdag 7 en woensdag 8 december, de examens opnemen en seinen van morsetekens 12 woorden per minuut gehouden in de badmintonhal te Nieuwegein.

Zondag 19 december de KAR hambeurs gehouden in cultureel centrum d'n Herd te Bladel.

Zondag 26 december, een hambeurs van de UBA sectie RST, gehouden in St. Truiden te Belgi&#65533;

Berichten of advertenties voor de ronde kunt u opgeven via Packet: PI4TIL@PI8SHB, via email: pi4til@amsat.org of telefonisch via tel: 06-53616482.

From 6550262672968343216
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87a32d06650af81c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,87a32d06650af81c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,87a32d06650af81c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f62cc,87a32d06650af81c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf62cc,public
From: "Eric van den Bergh" <vandenberghe@gironet.nl>
Subject: Tilburgse ronde 19 september 1999
Date: 1999/09/19
Message-ID: <937763243.45708@samba.news.big-orange.net>
X-Deja-AN: 527106226
Cache-Post-Path: samba.news.big-orange.net!unknown@21.134.dialin.mxs.nl
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3612.1700
X-Complaints-To: newsmaster@admin.big-orange.net
X-Trace: rumba.admin.big-orange.net 937763240 9390 172.22.0.83 (19 Sep 1999 17:47:20 GMT)

Organization: MultiAccess
NNTP-Posting-Date: 19 Sep 1999 17:47:20 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.nl.radio.zendamateur.gelicentieerd,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio.packet

Tilburgse Ronde
19 September 1999
Aanvang 11.00 uur

Inmelders deze week
11.00 uur
433,225 MHz: Ton Johan Toine Peter PA3CAZ PE1OEE
145,400 MHz: PD3ATB PA3HIM PE1RWZ PA0ACA PA3BJJ PA2CST ON2BII ON4CAX PA3CAZ NL9340 PA3HFC PA3GRY PA3HEX PE1RUH PA3AWY

11.45 uur
PA2CST PA3GDN PA0AHR PD3ATB PA3HIM PA3GRY PE1RWZ

12.20 uur
PD0MHS PA3HII PE1ORZ PA2CST PE1ITY PA3HIM PA3GRY PA3CLG PA3FEM

Advertenties

PA0OB (3)
Cees biedt aan gratis een PC Moederboard type 286 compleet met geheugen (30 Mb), een keyboard voor inbouw (nieuw) voor PC. Een en ander is gratis af te halen na telefonische afspraak.
Tel: 013-4672838

PD1AGO (3)
Biedt aan een Pentium 200 PC, met 36 speed CD-ROM, 2,5 GB harddisk, 32 MB EDO RAM geheugen. Miditower uitvoering,compleet met muis en toetsenbord, echter zonder monitor.
Tel: 013-5711967

PE1ITY (3)
Zoekt een schema voor een Minerva kleuren TV, type MT5515. Het binnenwerk van de KTV is van makelij Philips, dus het vervangend schema voor het chasis is ook prima. Verder zoekt hij het nieuwe adres en telefoonnummer van het bedrijf Binell in Nijverdal, gespecialiseerd in schema's en documentaties van allerlei TV's en videos.
Tel: 013-4557150

PA3CLG (2)
Is op zoek naar een adres waar men nog de powermodule kan krijgen van de Standard C156E 2 meter portofoon, Mitsibusti M67798 LAM. Toon heeft reeds verschillende adressen geprobeerd, echter niemand kan hem aan deze module helpen.
Tel: 013-5181978

PE1NLZ (2)
De vader van Andre heeft vanwege verbouwing een hele hoop Radio en TV

onderdelen uit de jaren 40, 50 en 60 overcompleet. Verzamelaars kunnen contact opnemen met Andre, en bij de opruiming zal Andre bekijken of er iets interessants voor deze persoon tussen zit.
Tel: 013-5702697

PE1AMN (1)
Biedt aan een TNC2H van Simec, met manual voor 9K6 packet.
Tel: 06-20574323

PA2CST (0)
Zoekt informatie of het schema over de Wireless Set type 62. Deze set lijkt op de bekende WS-19 echter met enige markante verschillen.
Tel: 013-4552394 of op de VERON afdeling Tilburg verenigingsavond, of via 145,400 MHz.

PD0MHS
Is op zoek naar de volgende schema's voor in de Schematheek. Alinco DJ541C, LPD portofoon, AOR Scanner AR8000, Albrecht AE44H scanner. Tevens is Toine op zoek naar het URL adres van de Duitse scannersite. In het bezit van de schematheek een Engelse database met de meest gangbare Philips apparatuur en de meest voorkomende fouten.
Packet: PD0MHS@PI8ZAA E-mail: pdomhs@cello.nl LET OP PDO niet PD0 in email adres.

Lokaal Nieuws

Cursus nieuws
De regio Tilburg kent 2 kwalitatief zeer goede cursusen die opleiden voor de N/C licentie.
De VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant start na de vakanties met een nieuwe N/C curus, deze cursus vindt op een door de weekse dag plaats in het scoutinggebouw van de Rey de Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in de wijk Reeshof. Voor meer informatie kunt u contact opnemen met Michel Elissen, PA3DGW, tel: 013-4673734 of per E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .
Joop, PA3HIM, start medio november namens de VERON afdeling Tilburg met een N/C cursus die een jaar zal gaan duren. De cursus vindt elke dinsdag plaats van 19.30-21.30 uur in wijkcentrum Ût Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te Tilburg. Joop gelooft in een zeer persoonlijke aanpak, en zal daarom niet meer dan 8 cursisten per keer aannemen. Op dit moment zijn er al 6 kandidaten, dus er zijn nog 2 beschikbaar. Geintereseerden kunnen Joop bellen op tel: 0416-337261.
Morsecursus, indien er genoeg belangstelling is zal Michel, PA3DGW ook dit najaar een cursus opstarten. Echter op dit moment zijn er 3 aanmeldingen en is het opstarten niet interesant. Mocht u ook belangstelling hebben voor de morsecursus, aarzel u dan niet om op te geven, Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734 of E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .

Afdelingsbijeenkomsten in de regio

Kempische Amateur Radio Club
De bijeenkomsten van de KAR vinden elke tweede donderdag van de maand plaats in Cultureel Centrum d'n Herd, aanvang 20.15 uur. De volgende bijeenkomst is

op donderdag 12 oktober. Elke zondagavond om 19.30 uur is de Kempische ronde met de call PI4KAR op 145,575 MHz. Verder informatie over de KAR kunt u vinden op internet, het adres van de homepage is: http://www.qsl.net/pi4kar/ . Voor verdere informatie kunt u terecht bij de secretaris, Bert Plaum, PA3ENH, Stijn Streuvelslaan 6, 5531VB Bladel, tel: 0497-387083. Via packet: PI4KAR@PI8ZAA of via E-mail: bplaum@iaehv.nl .

VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant
De bijeenkomsten van de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant vinden elke eerste donderdag van de maand, plaats . De eerst komende verenigingsavond is op donderdag 7 oktober, deze avonden worden gehouden in het scoutinggebouw van de Rey de Carle scoutinggroep gelegen aan de sportvelden aan de Heerenveldeweg in de wijk Reeshof, aanvang 20.00 uur. Elke tweede en vierde woensdag van de maand is er een ronde om 20.30 uur 's avonds op 145,400 MHz onder de call PI4HVB. Meer informatie over de VRZA afdeling Hart van Brabant kunt u terugvinden op internet, de homepage is: http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4hvb.html . Informatie of vragen kunt stellen aan Michel Elissen, PA3DGW tel: 013-4673734. U kunt ook contact opnemen via packet: PI4HVB@PI8HWB of via E-mail: pa3dgw@vrza.org .

VERON afdeling Tilburg
De VERON afdeling Tilburg houdt elke tweede dinsdag van de maand zijn afdelingsbijeenkomsten in wijkcentrum 't Zand, Beneluxlaan 74 te Tilburg (in het zelfde gebouw als de openbare bibliotheek). De bijeenkomsten beginnen op 20.00 uur en zijn voor iedereen vrij toegankelijk, lid of geen lid van de VERON. De volgende verenigingsavond is gepland voor dinsdag 12 oktober, op deze avond was een lezing gepland, echter deze is op het laatste moment afgezegd. Ik ben nog druk doende iets anders te regelen, hopelijk lukt dat allemaal nog op tijd. Ik houd u nog op de hoogte. De verenigingsavond van dinsdag 9 november staat in het teken van een ruil en verkoopavond. Voor verdere informatie over de VERON afdeling Tilburg, kunt u onze internet pagina raadplegen, u kunt daar komen door op internet de VERON homepage te raadplegen, http://www.veron.nl/amrad , als u afdeling aanklikt en uw klikt daarna afdeling Tilburg aan komt u vanzelf op de homepage terecht. U kunt ook rechtstreeks het volgende adres intikken: http://home.worldonline.nl/~pe1orz/pi4til.html . Vragen over de VERON afdeling Tilburg of informatie opvragen kunt u stellen via packet PI4TIL@PI8SHB of via E-mail pa3dzm@amsat.org . Uiteraard kunt u ook telefonisch contact zoeken, tel: 06-53616482 . Wilt u per post informatie aanvragen dan moet u dat sturen ter attentie van: PA3DZM, Eric van den Bergh, Europalaan 50, 5042 ZT Tilburg.

Korte Berichten

Radio amateurs na aardbeving in Turkije
Al in het eerste uur na de verwoestende aardbeving op 17 augustus in Turkije begonnen leden van de Amateur Radio Emergency Service, georganiseerd door de TRAC (Turkish Amateur Radio Society) met de voorzieningen van een nood-communicatie net. De eerste drie dagen na de aardbeving werd alle nodige communicatie door radioamateurs gedaan.' meldde TRAC secretaris Yuksel Hak vorige week. Deze zei, dat telefoon en andere communicatie netwerken waren verbroken, zowel als gevolg van de uitval van electriciteit alsook door overbelasting van wat nog werkte. De aardbeving in West Turkije

duurde 48 seconden en gaf 7.4 op de schaal van Richter. Het dodental werd toen geschat op 13.000, maar is inmiddels veel hoger gebleken. De locale radioamateurs in het rampgebied gebruikten zowel HF, als VHF om te helpen bij de communicatie tussen de plaatselijke crisis centra en de hoofdstad Ankara. Amateurs maakten vaak gebruik van hun mobiele apparatuur, en zorgden later voor de opzet van een paar VHF-repeaters. Er werd ook veel gebruik gemaakt van VHF en UHF portofoons. Hak meldde dat de gewone amateurfrequenties ook van nut waren om samen met de andere radiosystemen die door de overheden gebruikt werden, te werken. TV-stations, dagbladen en weekbladen loofden de steun, die door de amateurs gegeven werd. Zij bewezen de belangrijke rol van de amateur-diensten tijdens rampen.
Bron: PI4APD bulletin

Morse eis verlaag in Zweden
In Zweden is de morse eis verlaagd van 12 woorden per minuut naar 5 woorden per minuut. Tevens hebben de Zweedse authoriteiten het aantal machtigingsklassen verlaagd van 4 naar 3. De nieuwe Zweede klasse 1 machtiging verleent de houder de toegang tot alle amateurbanden, en vereist het 5 woorden per minuut morse examen. De klasse 2 licentie is de VHF en UHF licentie. Tevens introduceerden de Zweden een 3 jarig niet verlengbaar studie licentie, die volledige toegang geeft tot de VHF en UHF banden zonder supervisie.
Bron: RSGB bulletin

Moleculenmotor
Een Nederlands-Japans team heeft aangetoond, dat het mogelijk is een motor te maken op moleculair niveau. Onder leiding van chemicus professor dr. B.J.Feringa van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen construeerde het onderzoeks team een symmetrisch molecuul, waarvan de helft in 1 richting kan ronddraaien, aangedreven door ultraviolet licht. Gecontroleerde rotatie is een kernbeginsel van een motor. De uitvinding staat nog ver van een werkelijke toepassing. Aangetoond is 'slechts' dat het principe van een motor op dit nanoniveau bestaat. De komende decennia zal het mogelijk worden apparaten te maken ter grootte van moleculen. De afmetingen daarvan worden uitgedrukt in nanometers: miljardste meters.
Bron: Telegraaf 11 september 1999

Mars-klimaat-onderzoeker aardig eind op weg
De Mars klimaat-onderzoeker heeft in de morgen van 16 september zijn laatste manouvre uitgevoerd om in een juiste baan richting Mars te komen. Daartoe ontstak hij gedurende 15 seconden zijn stuurraketten. Na een negen maanden durende reis van 670 miljoen (670.000.000) km is de onderzoeker op een afstand van 2,24 miljoen kilometers van Mars en heeft een snelheid van 3,3 kilometer per seconde. (11.880 km/uur) De klimaat-onderzoeker zal op een hoogte van 93 kilometer over de noordpool van Mars vliegen. De onderzoeker zal het klimaat op Mars onderzoeken en fungeren als Mars-relais voor de Mars-pool-lander.
Bron: PA3EMS

Mir-computers afgeschakeld
Het vluchtleidingscentrum van het inmiddels onbemande ruimtestation Mir hebben de hoofdcomputer op 8 september j.l. afgeschakeld. Dit heeft tot gevolg dat het station 'gecontroleerd' op drift raakt. Het

vluchtleidingscentrum zal het ruimtestation blijven volgen.
Ook de temperatuur-regeling is afgeschakeld om energie te sparen. Als het station te snel zou gaan draaien wil het grondstation het controlesysteem activeren wat door de bemanning is ge-
installeerd. Russische officials zeggen dat deze situatie tot volgend voorjaar blijft bestaan. Dan zullen twee man naar de Mir gestuurd worden om hem klaar te maken voor het neerstorten
in de oceaan. Buitenlandse waarnemers zijn echter bang dat het station zodanig buiten controle raakt dat het niet meer mogelijk is om aan te koppelen, waardoor een gecontroleerde duik in de oceaan onmogelijk wordt. De Russen hopen nog steeds fondsen te vinden om de Mir weer
te bemannen. Echter de eigenaar Energia heeft meegedeeld dat zelfs het geld voor het gereedmaken van de aardse duik ontbreekt.
Bron: PA3EMS

Gratis toegang tot internet.
U zult het vast wel op teletekst of in de krant hebben gelezen en ook op de verschillende in Apeldoorn geplaatste reclame-zuilen wordt geadverteerd met gratis internet via ,, SUN ''. En dat is niet de enige aanbieder die een graantje uit de internetruif probeert mee te pikken. Zelf ontvingen we van de Postbank een folder over het per 1 oktober a.s. starten van ,, freeler'', hun gratis internet en e-mail service, waar voor je echter wel fl 5,= registratiekosten moet betalen : het adres is ,, www.freeler.nl.''
Interesse voor een internetprovider? Uit de N.A.C van afgelopen Zaterdag haalden we de andere deels gratis providers:
1.Castel Free Acces: http://www.freeaccess.nl geheel gratis
2.Wish: http://www.wish.net (aanmeldkosten fl 19,95)
3.WorldOnline: http://www.worldonline.nl kostte fl 90,= p. jaar, volgens N.A.C nu gratis
4.Zonnet: http://www.zonnet.nl (CD-rom bij Free Record Shop verkrijgbaar) abb.gratis.
5.Superweb: http://www.superweb.nl per 1/10/99 op 0800 nummer abonnement fl 35,=p.jaar. Na twee uur ,,on-line'' wordt verbinding verbroken
6.Freemail: http://www.freemail.nl gratis via brievenbus elders.
7.GeoCities: http://yahoo.geocities.com gratis.
Bron bulletin pi4sdh

Contest nieuws

HF contesten

Scandinavian Activity Contest SSB
Zaterdag 25 september aanvang 12.00 UTC, en de contest eindigd 24 uur later op zondag 26 september om 12.00 UTC. Het doel van de contest is het werken met stations in Scandinavie, op 80, 40, 20, 15 en 10 meter in de mode SSB. De Scandinavische stations hebben de volgende prefixen, LA/LB/LG/LJ (Noorwegen), JW (Svalbard en Bear eiland), JX (Jan Mayen), OF/OG/OH/OI (Finland), OF0/OG0/OH0 (Aaland eiland), OJ0 (Market Reef), OX (Groenland), OY (Faroe eilanden), OZ/5P (Denemarken), SI/SJ/SK/SL/SM/7S/8S (Zweden) en TF (Ijsland). Klasse van deelname: Single Operator, Single Operator - QRP. Men mag geen gebruik maken van DX spotting netten. QRP vermogen is maximaal 5 Watt uitgangsvermogen. Multi Operator Single Transmitter, in deze klasse is

het gebruik van DX spotting netten toegestaan. SWL. De 10 minuten regeling is van toepassing. Uitwisselen een RS rapport en een volgnummer. Het zelfde station mag op meerder banden gewerkt worden. Elk QSO levert 1 punt op, de multipliers zijn de call districten in elk Scandinavisch land. B.v. SI3, SK3 SM3, 7S3 etc. is een district en levert 1 multiplier op. Portabel stations gelden als het 0 district, b.v. LA/PA3AAA telt als LA0. Score is het aantal QSO's op alle banden, maal het aantal multipliers op alle banden. Logs moeten het volgende aangeven, datum en tijd in UTC, het gewerkte station, RS rapport + verzonden volgnummer, ontvangen RS rapport en ontvangen volgnummer, band, multiplier, en punten. SWL logs moeten het volgende aangeven, datum en tijd in UTC, band, gehoorde Scandinavische stations, rapport en volgnummer verzonden door het station, SWL's eigen rapport, station gewerkt door het Scandinavische station, multipliers en punten. Alle logs moeten vergezeld gaan van een summary sheet met daarop de call of het luisternummer van het staion, de contest categorie waarin met deelneemt, naam van de operator, en het adres waar het station is opgesteld. Aantal QSO's per band min het aantal duplicaten. Aantal duplicaat QSO's per band, multipliers per band, QSO punten per band en de eind score. Logs insturen naar: SRAL Contest Manager, OH3WW - Hannu Saila, Muurainkorventie 17, FIN-33470 YLOJARVI, FINLAND. E-mail logs naar: sac99@sral.fi of sac@contesting.com.

De 13de Internet CW Sprint Contest
Zaterdag 25 september van 18.00 UTC tot en met 20.00 UTC. Banden 10 en 15 meter in CW. Het voorgestelde frequentiespectrum is 21030-21050 en 28030-28050 kHz. Er mag met maximaal 150 Watt uitgangsvermogen worden gewerkt. Uitwisselen een RST rapport, naam en DXCC land. USA en Canadese stations geven hun staat of provincie. De naam die je geeft in het eerste QSO is je eigen naam. In elk volgend QSO geef je de naam van het tegenstation in het voorgaande QSO. Aanroepen met CQ INT. Het aanroepende station behoudt na het QSO de frequentie, en het CQ roepende station gaat minimaal 1 kHz QSY. Puntentelling. Het QSO telt voor 1 punt als het tegenstation ook zijn log instuurt. Gebeurt dit niet, wordt het station niet meegeteld in de score. De logs moeten 72 uur na de contest via internet in ASCII format worden opgestuurd naar n6tr@contesting.com. In het log moet u de volgende velden opnemen, de band, tijd, het gewerkte station, verzonden volgnummer, ontvangen volgnummer, ontvangen naam, en ontvangen QTH. De resultaten van de contest worden binnen 2 weken in CQ-CONTEST gepubliceerd. Alle logs worden via de FTP server beschikbaar gemaakt op internet.

De 13de CQ World-Wide RTTY DX Contest
Aanvang zaterdag 25 september om 00.00 UTC en de contest duurt 48 uur tot zondag 26 september om 24.00 UTC. Klasse van deelname: Er is een high power sectie, meer dan 150 Watt en een low power sectie, minder als 150 Watt. Alleen Single Operator Alle Banden, en Multi Operators kunnen in deze klasse deelnemen. Men kan in een van deze secties mee doen door het in het log te vermelden. Men kan ook als Single Operator Single Band inschrijven echter de high power en low power sectie is dan niet van toepassing. Tevens kan men inschrijven als Single Operator All Band Assisted, hier mag men gebruik maken van het DX cluster, en andere vormen van DX spotting. En de Multi Operator Single Transmitter klasse, ook in deze klasse mag men gebruik maken van DX spotting. De laatste klasse is de Multi Operator Multi Transmitter klasse. De banden die men mag gebruiken zijn 80, 40, 20, 15 en 10 meter in

de modes ASCII, AMTOR, PACTOR, G-TOR, CLOVER & Packet. Een station mag per band maar eenmaal gewerkt worden, ongeacht de mode waarin men hem werkt. Uitwisselen een RST rapport en de CQ zone. Voor Nederland is dit 14. Stations uit de USA en Canada geven hun staat of province en CQ zone. Alle DXCC landen, en de staten van de USA en de provinces van Canada. Het eerste station in Canada en de USA telt tevens voor het land. Puntentelling. 1 punt voor QSO's binnen Nederland. 2 punten voor QSO's binnen Europa. 3 punten voor QSO's buiten Europa. Multipliers volgens de DXCC/WAE landenlijst en voor elke staat in de USA en Canadese province per band, en voor elke CQ zone per band. KL7 en KH6 zijn landenmultipliers, en mogen niet als staat opgevoerd worden. Logs moeten per band opgemaakt worden. Logs met summary sheet in sturen voor 1 december 1999 naar Voor low-power logs naar Roy Gould, K1RY, CQWW RTTY DX Contest Director, P O Box DX, STOW, MA 01775-0312, USA. E-mail: k1ry@contesting.com. High power logs insturen naar: Ron Stailey, K5DJ, CQWW RTTY DX Contest Co-Director, 504 Dove Haven Drive, ROUND ROCK, TX 78664-5926, USA. E-mail: k5dj@easy.com.

DX nieuws

Europa

9A-Kroatie
9A5V, 9A3VM en 9A5KV zullen tussen 24 en 26 september actief zijn als /p vanaf het eiland Lopud, EU-016. QSL via het bureau.

I-Itali
Walter, IN3XUG is tot en met 23 september actief vanaf het eiland Stromboli, EU-017. QSL via het bureau.

OH0-Aland eiland
Jukka, OH6LI zal volgend weekend, 25 en 26 September in de SAC-SSB contest deelnemen als OH0V, vanaf Aland eiland, EU-002. Buiten de contest zal hij met de call OH0JJS actief zijn voornamelijk op de WARC banden,. QSL OH0V via OH4JLV, en voor OH0JJS via OH6LI. Ben, OH3WK, Tony, OH1TD en Carl, OH6XY zullen vanaf 21 september 6 dagen lang actief zijn vanaf Aland. Ze zullen onder andere deelnemen in de CQ WW DX RTTY contest als OH0XY. QSL via OH6XY.

Amerika

PY-Brazili
ZY7G is vanaf vandaag 19 september tot en met 22 september actief op 10-80 meter in CW en SSB vanuit Forte do Brum. QSL via het PY-bureau. ZW7G is van 24 tot en met 27 september actief vanaf het eiland Itamaraca, SA-046. QSL via het PY bureau.

PY0S - St. Peter & St. Paul Rocks
De laatste DX-peditie naar de fameuze rotsen was geannuleerd in januari van dit jaar. Maar als je de eerste keer niet slaagt, probeer het dan op nieuw, en dat is precies wat er deze maal is gebeurd. De Natal DX groep heeft vele verzoeken ontvangen voor een nieuwe DX-peditie naar de rotsen. Dit heeft geresulteerd dat er twee zendamateurs permissie hebben gehad van de Braziliaanse marine om de rotsen de bezoeken. De Braziliaanse marine bezoekt elke 6 maanden de rotsen om de apparatuur aldaar te onderhouden. PS7KM, Karl

en PT7AA, Pergentino, zullen tegen het eind van september, begin oktober, 10 dagen lang op de rotsen doorbrengen. De DX-peditie zal 10 dagen duren, en gedurende deze 10 dagen zal men 24 uur per dag actief zijn. De activiteiten vinden plaats op. 6, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 40 en 80 meter in CW en SSB. Speciale aandacht zal gegeven worden aan 40 en 80 meter. Er is helaas niet voldoende plaats aanwezig om een 160 meter antenne op te zetten. De calls die gebruikt gaan worden, op SSB ZX0SK en op CW ZW0SP.

W-Verenigde Staten van Amerika
Amateurs van de Greater Norwalk Amateur Radio Club of Norwalk, in Connecticut zullen vanaf 25 september 24 uur actief vanaf het eiland Sheffield, NA-136. Het grootste deel van de contacten zal gemaakt worden op 20 en 40 meter en op 80 meter tijdens hun nachtelijke uren. QSL direct naar W1NLK.

Afrika

3B8-Mauritus
PA3EPD, PB0AIT , PE1ALV, en PA0VHA zullen van 23 september tot en met 10 oktober actief zijn op alle HF banden in CW, SSB en RTTY en wellicht met 2 meter EME. Ze zijn allen actief met 3B8/eigen call. QSL via PA0VHA.

3C0-Annobon
3C0R kwam in de lucht op 15 september 20.00 UTC. Het team heeft intussen al verschillende problemen moeten overkomen. Een ruige zee vertraagde het vertrek uit Sao-Tome, zeeziekte, een van de laptops beschadigd tijdens een onweersbui, problemen met een van de generators, wat resulteerde in het niet kunnen gebruiken van de eindtrappen, intussen is dit probleem al verholpen. QSL via EA5FYV (Angel Garcia Mendoza, P.O. Box 3045, 03080 Alicante, Spain).

7Q-Malawi
Ely, IN3VZE is vanaf zaterdag 25 september tot en met 15 oktober actief als 7Q7CE. De activiteiten vinden plaats op 40, 20 (+/- 14268 kHz) , 15 (+/- 21268 kHz) en 10 meter alleen in SSB. QSL via zijn eigen call.

TY-Benin
Eddie, W6/G0AZT is tijdens de CQ WW RTTY contest volgend weekend actief als TY1RY. Hij zal deelnemen in de CQ WW RTTY DX contest. QSL alleen direct naar Eddie Schneider,Box 5194, Richmond, CA 94805, USA.

Azi

Oost-Timor
Gevolg gevend aan de uitslag van het referendum wanneer de onafhankelijk bevestigd is door de ITU, zal Oost-Timor een eigen roepteken reeks toebedeeld krijgen. Wanneer dit gebeurt zal de ARRL de DXCC entiteit Oost Timor reinstalleren op de DXCC lijst. Oost Timor had de prefix CR8 tot 1976, twee jaar nadat het geannexeerd was door Indonesi.

9M6-Oost Maleisi
Brett, VR2BG is tot en met 4 oktober actief als 9M6BG op 160-6 meter inclusief de WARC banden. QSL via zijn eigen call. JE1JKL zal vanaf komende

vrijdag 24 september tot en met zondag 6 september actief zijn van het eiland Labuan, IOTA referentie: OC-133 met de call 9M6NA. Hij zal gebruik maken van een IC-736 en een AFA-40 antenne, een 2 elements voor 40 meter. QSL via zijn eigen call.

HS-Thailand
Don, G3VFU is sinds mei op werk bezoek in Thailand. Hij is regelmatig actief als HS0/G3VFU vanaf het station van een vriend met een Kenwood TS-950s en een TL-922 lineair. Hij is momenteel druk bezig om zijn eigen station goedgekeurd te krijgen via de authoriteiten. Don probeert om eens per week actief te zijn vanuit het QTH van zijn vriend. Kijk vooral naar hem uit op 14200 kHz tussen 13.30 en 15.00 UTC. QSL via W3HNK.

JA-Japan
Takeshi, JI3DST zal van 23 September tot en met 25 September actief zijn als /4 vanaf de Oki archipel, AS-041. QSL via JA-bureau.

OD-Libanon
De vereniging van zendamateurs in Libanon organiseren van 24 september tot en met 26 september een DX-peditie naar het eiland Ramkin, AS-108. Ramkin is een van de meest zeldzame IOTA eilanden. Men is actief op op 10 en 15 meter in CW en SSB. De call is OD5RAL. QSL via OM R. Azrak, P.O. Box 22, Baabdat, Lebanon.

YI-Irak
Een aantal Duitse zendamateurs zullen van 22 september tot en met 30 september actief zijn als YI9DAF vanaf het clubstation YI99BIF.

Oceani

FO0-Austral eilanden & Frans Polynesi
Marcel, ON4QM is op dit moment ten minste 2 weken actief als FO0DEH, met een mogelijkheid tot 2 maanden activiteit. Hij is actief vanaf het eiland Raivavae, OC-114, in de Austral eilandengroep, hij is actief met 100 Watt alleen in SSB op alle HF banden. Afhankelijk van de transport mogelijkheden zal hij ook proberen om naar OC-131 en OC-051 te gaan. QSL via zijn eigen call.

KH4-Midway
Dick, W4ZYV wordt verwacht vanaf 22 september, 3 maanden actief te zijn als KH4/W4ZYV vanaf het eiland Midway, OC-030. QSL via zijn eigen call.

T31-Centraal Kiribati
De Double Trouble DX-peditie groep, zullen tussen 23 september en 3 oktober actief zijn als T31T, T31K en T31YL. Vanaf Centraal Kiribati, OC-043 op de IOTA lijst. Men zal op alle HF banden en op 6 meter actief zijn. Er zullen 3 stations actief zijn op HF, een voor SSB, een voor CW, en een voor de WARC banden, de lage banden en RTTY.

Antarctica
Verschillende stations uit verscheidene landen zijn deze winter actief vanaf de diverse bases op Antarctica. R1ANF, Alex actief vanaf Bellinghausen basis op King George Island, AN-010 welke voor DXCC telt als de

Zuid-Shetland eilanden. QSL via RK1PWA. R1AND en R1ANL, actief vanaf de Novolazarevskaya basis. R1ANZ en R1ANT, Wally en Yuri actief vanaf de Mirny basis. 8J1RL, Kimo is actief vanaf de Showa basis op het eiland Ongul, AN-015. QSL via het Japanse bureau. VKTS, Tom QRV vanaf de Davis basis. QSL via VK1PJ. FT5YG, Philippe is actief vanaf de Dumont d'Urville basis op het eiland Petrels, AN-017. QSL via F5LBL. KC4AAA, actief vanaf de Zuidpool. En de laatste EM1U, Alex is actief vanaf de Vernadtsky basis op het eiland Galindez, AN-006. QSL via UT7UA.

Speciale calls & prefixen

II6FII
Dit speciale station is actief vanaf Jesi in Ancona Itali tot en met 26 september tijdens het congres over propagatie. QSL via IK6LLE.

IR0MFP
In het kader van het komend Millenium is dit speciale station IR0MFP (Millenium For Peace) actief op donderdag 23 en vrijdag 24 september. QSL via IK0AZG.

LA1IARU
Deze speciale call is actief gedurende de IARU regio 1 conferentie gehouden in Noorwegen vanaf vandaag tot en met 25 september. De activiteiten vinden plaats op alle HF banden in CW en SSB. QSL via het LA-bureau.

TP50CE
Dit speciale station is actief van de radio club van de Council of Europe in Frankrijk op 24 tot en met 26 september. QSL via F6FQK.

ZM-prefix
Amateurs uit Nieuw Zeeland mogen deze prefix vanaf oktober 1999 tot en met maart 2000 voeren in het kader van het komende nieuwe millenium.

6 meter nieuws

Bakennieuws: De bakens LA7SIX en LA7VHF zijn sinds kort uitgeschakeld wegens TVI/BCI problemen. Vooral het baken LA7SIX bleek erg waardevol bij het bepalen van condities op 6 meter. De Tromsoe Radio Club is druk doende een andere locatie voor de bakens te vnden, en hopelijk zullen de bakens voor de volgende zomer weer in de lucht zijn. Er is een nieuw baken vanaf de Galapgos eilanden actief, HC8GR, het baken staat in het vak EI59 en zendt uit op 50,035 MHz.
Albani: Dave, ZA/N7BHC heeft nog steeds geen offici le 50 MHz licentie. Hij vermeldt er wel bij dat de reden is dat hij nog geen tijd gevonden heeft om de authoriteiten te bezoeken en deze machtiging aan te vragen. Wel heeft hij de beschikking over 300 Watt uitgangsvermogen op 144 MHz en een 9 elements yagi. Hij hoopt dit weekend de KLM 16LBX yagi op te kunnen zetten. Dave is bijna elke avond actief op 144,300 MHz, maar nog geen activiteiten tot op heden.
Botswana: Ian, ZS6TBE is momenteel actief als A25/ZS6BTE/p vanuit het locatorvak KG39. QSL via zijn eigen call
De Galapagos eilanden: Afgelopen week is HC8N uit vak EI59 erg actief geweest. Hij werkte toen veel stations aan de oostkust van de Verenigde

Staten. Gezien het feit dat de F2 propagaties weer voor de deur staan op 6 meter, kunt u dit station regelmatig QRV verwachten. QSL via AA5BT.
Reunion: Jean-Paul, F5QT zal op 23 september Frankrijk verlaten richting Reunion, alwaar hij een week actief zal zijn als FR5GX. Zijn eerste actie op het eiland zal zijn om het oude baken FR5SIX op 50,0225 MHz met een vermogen van 1,5 Watt nieuw leven in te blazen. QSL via zijn eigen call.

AGENDA

Zaterdag 25 september 1999 is er voor de 18de maal de Radio-onderdelen-markt, Antennemeetdag en Amateurtreffen van de VERON afd. Meppel, georganiseerd door de stichting R.O.M. Dit evenement zal, als altijd, worden gehouden bij wegrestaurant 'De Lichtmis' gelegen aan de A-28 tussen Zwolle en Meppel, afslag Nieuwleusen-Hasselt.

Vrijdag 1 tot en met donderdag 7 oktober wordt de Firato '98, de grote consumentenelektronicabeurs, in de RAI te Amsterdam gehouden.

Zondag 3 oktober, organiseert de UBA sectie La Louviere een amateur en informatica beurs in de Expo hallen te La Louviere, Belgi�.

Dinsdag 5 oktober, organiseert de VERON afdeling Breda een lezing over ATV gehouden door PA3CNX in het bijzonder de ATV repeater PI6ATV komt aan het bod. De lezing wordt gehouden in cafe zaal de Toerist, Teteringsedijk 145 te Breda.

Zondag 10 oktober de open dag van de Benelux DX Club, gehouden in het dorpshuis te Badhoevedorp.

Zaterdag 16 en zondag 17 oktober, Jamboree On The Air.

Zaterdag, 16 oktober, De jaarlijkse hambeurs van de UBA sectie AAA van Antwerpen. De beurs wordt gehouden in de speelzaal van het Koninklijk Atheneum, Mechelse Steenweg (N1), te Mortsel, bij Antwerpen in Belgi�.

Zaterdag 23 oktober, de Dag van de Amateur, gehouden in de America hal te Apeldoorn.

Zaterdag en zondag 30 en 31 oktober de CQ WW SSB contest.

Zondag 31 oktober, organiseert de Radio Amateur club drie provincien punt RACDPP een grote hambeurs "RAGETO" genaamd. Deze beurs vind plaats in Tessenderlo in het Technish Heilig hart Instituut, Heilig Hartlaan 16 3980 Tessenderlo Belgi�. De beurs is open van 9 tot 17 uur. Het inpraatstation ON4DPP is QRV op 144,5125 MHz. Naast een boeiende ham- en computerbeurs met talrijke deelnemers uit binnen en buitenland is er ook de mogelijkheid een hapje en een drankje te nuttigen.

Woensdag 3 november, de examens radiotechniek en voorschriften deel I en II, gehouden in de Badmingtonhal te Nieuwegein.

Zaterdag 6 november de Radiomarkt gehouden in de VEONN-remise te Assen.

Zondag 7 november, organiseert de UBA sectie Torhout een hambeurs te Zedelgem Belgi�.

Zaterdag 13 november, wordt er door de UBA sectie Radio Club van Brussel, een hambeurs georganiseertd te Evere Belgi�.

Vrijdag 19, tot en met zondag 21 november, de HCC dagen gehouden in de Jaarbeurs te Utrecht.

Zaterdag en zondag 27 en 28 november de CQ WW CW contest.

Dinsdag 7 en woensdag 8 december, de examens opnemen en seinen van morsetekens 12 woorden per minuut gehouden in de badmintonhal te Nieuwegein.

Zondag 19 december de KAR hambeurs gehouden in cultureel centrum d'n Herd te Bladel.

Zondag 26 december, een hambeurs van de UBA sectie RST, gehouden in St. Truiden te Belgi�

Berichten of advertenties voor de ronde kunt u opgeven via Packet: PI4TIL@PI8SHB, via email: pi4til@amsat.org of telefonisch via tel: 06-53616482.

From -7862614929340178053
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b65037c996384391,start
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X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b65037c996384391,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "richard d'avy" <rdavy@delrio.com>
Subject: For Sale:48 ft Rohn 25G Tower
Date: 1999/09/19
Message-ID: <fweF3.3635$Yo1.19505@newsfeed.slurp.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 527221724
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 937784459 204.216.51.119 (Sun, 19 Sep 1999 18:40:59

CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 19 Sep 1999 18:40:59 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

I have for sale a 48' (sections) Rohn 25 G Tower. It is in good condition and is on the ground, ready to be picked up. To be sold altogether. Can be installed at 40 ft freestanding (no guys) or at 48 ft with guys. The tower is in Del Rio, Texas, local delivery if needed, Val Verde, Maverick or Kinney County only.

First $125.00 gets it.

Richard

From 5650329086477375843
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
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X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Noel Shrum" <kb8sjt@bigfoot.com>
Subject: Subscribe to the Packet Radio Mail list at packetradio-subscribe@listbot.com
Date: 1999/10/28
Message-ID: <7vapka$6a4@news.dx.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 541866539
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Organization: The DataXchange Network, Inc
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Subscribe to the Packet Radio Mail list at packetradio-subscribe@listbot.com

sorry for the cross posting!

Noel

begin 666 Noel D. Shrum.vcf
M0D5'24XZ5D-!4D0-"E9%4E-)3TXZ,BXQ#0I..E-H<G5M.TYO96P[1"X-"D9.
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X-Google-Thread: fb049,138578d18327a44a,start
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X-Google-Thread: f4306,138578d18327a44a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "richard d'avy" <rdavy@delrio.com>
Subject: FS: GE EXECII Radio modified for 9600 bps packet
Date: 1999/11/02
Message-ID: <exHT3.859$sR5.7755@newsfeed.slurp.net>#1/1
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X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 941573322 204.216.51.65 (Tue, 02 Nov 1999 14:08:42 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 02 Nov 1999 14:08:42 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

I have for sale a GE ExecII radio 100 watts out. The radio has been tuned down into the ham band and is presently tuned to 147 MHz and has been modified for 9600 baud packet. It can also be used for 1200 baud packet by changing a few connections, or could also be used as a 2 meter repeater. Radio comes with a partial repro manual, tells how to use for 9600 baud, 1200 baud or how to use as a repeater, and one set of elements. This unit is in excellent condition, I'm getting out of packet, not enough activity in my area - so can't stand to just let it set here. First $150.00 plus $10.00 for shipping gets it. Please respond via email.

Richard

From -7112860310785519193
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,19a9a4a92d685a91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "richard d'avy" <rdavy@delrio.com>
Subject: Need Info on HTX-202 lithium backup battery
Date: 1999/11/07
Message-ID: <G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 545598868
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 941997734 209.155.134.50 (Sun, 07 Nov 1999 12:02:14
CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 07 Nov 1999 12:02:14 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

Can anyone give me a identification number for the lithium battery used to
back up the memory in an HTX-202. Or does anyone know another source besides
Radio Shack for this battery. This is the third one I have to change in six
years, and I hate to give Radio Shack another $15.00.

Richard

From -1844918913042045301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19a9a4a92d685a91

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: "Mike Yetsko" <joe@user.com>
Subject: Re: Need Info on HTX-202 lithium backup battery
Date: 1999/11/08
Message-ID: <806rcg$9in$1@holly.prod.itd.earthlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 545944793
References: <G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net>
X-Posted-Path-Was: not-for-mail
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-ELN-Date: 8 Nov 1999 15:48:32 GMT
X-ELN-Insert-Date: Mon Nov 8 07:55:05 1999
Organization: EarthLink Network, Inc.
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

I just installed a 'generic' battery. Something like $3 at RS. I clipped
off the old battery leads, and soldered right to the new one. I just picked one that had about the right voltage and encased it in a piece of heat shrink.

I forget which one I used. I bought my HTX-202 used, and the battery died about a month after I got it. This was about 4 or 5 years ago I think. Anyway, That new battery has been in ever since. Not a single glitch until just last week. And that was when I plugged in this aftermarket 8-cell AA pack that came with another HTX-202 I had picked up. Turned out the alkalines in the pack were quite low, and when I tried to run the radio, it 'glitched' and gave me the dreaded ER1 message. I had to hard reset to get out of it. So maybe my internal is getting low... Maybe time for the SECOND swap.

By the way, does ANYONE know where to get more screws that hold the case together? I suppose I can get more from Maxon, if not RS. RS list a 'screw kit', but I don't know if that's what I need or not.

Mike
N1DVJ

richard d'avy <rdavy@delrio.com> wrote in message
news:G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net...
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> back up the memory in an HTX-202. Or does anyone know another source
besides
> Radio Shack for this battery. This is the third one I have to change
in six
> years, and I hate to give Radio Shack another $15.00.
>
> Richard
>
>

From 7121587701885953881
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,d71e474906d2ad43,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: Ryan <rvkeller@iupui.edu>
Subject: Info on the Yaesu FT-23R
Date: 1999/11/08
Message-ID: <38270DBE.58C38117@iupui.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 545986291
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news.ind.net 942083518 149.166.43.45 (Mon, 08 Nov 1999 12:51:58 EWT)
Organization: IHETS
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 08 Nov 1999 12:51:58 EWT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I would like info on this radio. I have also posted an add to buy one.
I want to know about modification and if its possible on both the
2.5Watt and 5 Watt models. Also want to know about a numeric touch pad
that a co-worker has on one. Can this be added to a radio or do you

have to buy the radio with it already added. Please email me at
rvkeller@iupui.edu and thanks for taking your time to help me out.
Ryan

From -2789207366461855595
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: mdwade <mdwade@mobiletel.com>
Subject: Re: Need Info on HTX-202 lithium backup battery
Date: 1999/11/12
Message-ID: <382C4D76.55B@mobiletel.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 547819110
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: AMC Internet
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: mdwade@mobiletel.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

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I have replaced the lithuim battery with a coin cell holder using a #32
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73 de Martin N5PZJ

From 7516320962546296433
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: mdwade <mdwade@mobiletel.com>
Subject: Re: Need Info on HTX-202 lithium backup battery
Date: 1999/11/12
Message-ID: <382C4E0D.7706@mobiletel.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 547824559
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net>
<806rcg$9in$1@holly.prod.itd.earthlink.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: AMC Internet
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: mdwade@mobiletel.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

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>
> Mike
> N1DVJ
>
> richard d'avy <rdavy@delrio.com> wrote in message
> news:G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net...
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> besides
> > Radio Shack for this battery. This is the third one I have to change
> in six
> > years, and I hate to give Radio Shack another $15.00.
> >
> > Richard
> >
> >
They ar called #2 in the USA and my best source was a jewlery shop.
Martin N5PZJ

From -8523706130860134342
X-Google-Language: FRENCH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbf5d147cd31a795,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 103fa0,cbf5d147cd31a795,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103fa0,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,cbf5d147cd31a795,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 103929,cbf5d147cd31a795,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103929,public
From: "F8BMB" <f8bmb@libertysurf.fr>
Subject: [RECH] SCHEMA TALCO ER45M SVP
Date: 2000/01/15
Message-ID: <85pd1r$g7i$1@news6.isdnet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 572907040
X-Trace: news6.isdnet.net 947926907 16626 213.36.24.249 (15 Jan 2000 09:01:47 GMT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3
NNTP-Posting-Date: 15 Jan 2000 09:01:47 GMT
Newsgroups: fr.rec.radio,fr.rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@isdnet.net

Bonjour,

Merci de me lire, je suis toujours &#65533; la recherche de schema du Radio Telephone TALCO ER45M, J'avais espoir vers un ancien distributeur mais qui s'est d&#65533;barass&#65533; de toutes ces docs inutiles pour lui... Dommage.

Si vous avez qq chose, je vous serais tr&#65533;s, tr&#65533;s, tr&#65533;s reconnaissant...

R&#65533;compense... hi
--
HAmicalement,
Jean-Paul BEC F8BMB@F8REF.FCEN.FRA.EU
Sysop F6KSI node de Vend&#65533;me.

From 4894980895557693541
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 150646,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid150646,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,a92b33d03d36ad87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Mark Bone" <markbone@accessus.net>
Subject: Website
Date: 2000/01/18
Message-ID: <948135295.329203@rhea.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 574013074
Cache-Post-Path: rhea.accessus.net!unknown@centralia-as-206.accessus.net
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
X-Trace: tw11.nn.bcandid.com 948156584 209.145.151.79 (Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:49:44 MST)
Organization: AccessUS Internet Services
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Cache: nntpcache 2.3.2 (see http://www.nntpcache.org/)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 17 Jan 2000 17:49:44 MST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.amtor.packet,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

go to

http://kg9jz.tripod.com

From -4075232528342738616
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 150646,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gid150646,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,a92b33d03d36ad87
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Louis Albert <lalbert@uakron.edu>
Subject: Re: Website
Date: 2000/01/21
Message-ID: <3887B3CC.E2B33AEC@uakron.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 575526444
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <948135295.329203@rhea.accessus.net>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@neo.rr.com
X-Trace: sandstorm.neo.rr.com 948417632 24.93.195.133 (Thu, 20 Jan 2000 20:20:32
EST)
Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 20 Jan 2000 20:20:32 EST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.amtor.packet,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

http://ifip.com/wa8phd.htm is here!

Lou WA8PHD
http://www.ifip.com/

Mark Bone wrote:

> go to
>
> http://kg9jz.tripod.com

From 8992776585435385669
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2517ae0ae9e59297,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,2517ae0ae9e59297,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2517ae0ae9e59297,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2517ae0ae9e59297,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,2517ae0ae9e59297,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: "O. Bj[illegible]rn Madsen" <obm@image.dk>
Subject: 50 MHz DX Bulletin (#00-003)
Date: 2000/01/23
Message-ID: <jbui4.436$p4.4339@news030.image.dk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 576363860
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
X-Complaints-To: news-abuse@wol.dk
X-Trace: news030.image.dk 948596559 212.54.69.106 (Sun, 23 Jan 2000 04:02:39 MET)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 04:02:39 MET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Dr OM/YL

This mail to inform You that the latest edition
of the OZ50MHz DX Bulletin #00-003 is now uploaded
at my website, at the adress;

http://www.qsl.net/oz6om/

Please have in mind that the OZ50MHz DX Bulletin
normaly is uploaded late Saturday evening (UT time)

vy 73 de OZ6OM / OZ7M "Matt"

From -1540373819559843970
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public

X-Google-Thread: fb049,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,19a9a4a92d685a91
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: ggarside <"imunroted"@ttnefvqr@pna-yvax.pbz>
Subject: Re: Need Info on HTX-202 lithium backup battery
Date: 2000/01/23
Message-ID: <QIKi4.41331$Dv1.954861@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 576646807
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <G8jV3.1364$Xc.9048@newsfeed.slurp.net> <382C4D76.55B@mobiletel.com>
X-Accept-Language: en,ja
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-2022-jp
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news2.rdc1.on.home.com 948664240 24.114.165.158 (Sun, 23 Jan 2000
13:50:40 PST)
Organization: @Home Network Canada
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 23 Jan 2000 13:50:40 PST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
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> coin type. Had to run a small twisted wire back to the board. No
> problems. Now I just change the coin wafer out of a permanenet holder
> mounted inside the radio.
> 73 de Martin N5PZJ

I did essentially the same thing - and the little holder came from the
local RadioShack, HI!
Just be careful re-assembling the critter, the holder thingy is a bit
larger.....
Geoff, VE3MYT/G3MYT

From -2292635208943153870
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,7903615910a1d2f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,7903615910a1d2f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7903615910a1d2f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,7903615910a1d2f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,7903615910a1d2f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "OZ6OM" <obm@image.dk>
Subject: 50 MHz DX Bulletin - issue #00-005
Date: 2000/02/06
Message-ID: <Py5n4.1137$E4.28565@news020.image.dk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 582133546
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
X-Complaints-To: news-abuse@wol.dk
X-Trace: news020.image.dk 949806383 212.54.94.18 (Sun, 06 Feb 2000 04:06:23 MET)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 06 Feb 2000 04:06:23 MET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs

Dr OM/YL

This mail to inform interested that the latest
edition of the OZ50MHz DX Bulletin #00-005 is now
uploaded at my website, at the adress;

http://www.qsl.net/oz6om/

Please have in mind that the OZ50MHz DX Bulletin
usually is uploaded late Saturday evening (UT time)

vy 73 de OZ6OM / OZ7M "Matt"

From -6875611926245384891
X-Google-Language: Japanese,JIS
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,226bf89c11888f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f8110,226bf89c11888f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8110,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,226bf89c11888f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: HIDE <hide-taki@geocities.co.jp>
Subject: =?iso-2022-jp?B?UkJCUxskQjE/TVElXiVLJWUlIiVrGyhCMxskQiEhQzUkNyRGGyhC?= =?
iso-2022-jp?B?GyRCJCQkXiQ5ISobKEI=?=
Date: 2000/02/24
Message-ID: <38B415EB.99F8F44@geocities.co.jp>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 588916280
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: de,en,en-US,en-GB,is,zh-TW
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-2022-jp

X-Complaints-To: usenet@news.zaq.ne.jp
X-Trace: nsv1002.zaq.ne.jp 951326188 6152 210.191.52.52 (23 Feb 2000 17:16:28 GMT)
Organization: ZAQ Internet Service
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 23 Feb 2000 17:16:28 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,japan.ham-radio

$B!!$3sPsO!#(B

$B!!#K#D#N$,0JA0$K=PHG$7$^$7$?!V(BRBBS$B1?MQ%^%K%e%"%k(B3$B!W$r>yCFD:1k(B
$BJ}$rC5$7$F$$$^$9!#?7IJ$GJ/Fb7k9=G9NGhm7/$*4j$$$7$^$9!#(B
BbAm$sBe6b!&AwNA$O$*J'$$$7$^$9!#(B
$B>y$C$F$$$?$@$1$kJ}$O%a!<%kG*M,$$$7$^$9!#(B

$B!t>/$7A0$K!V8+$D$+$j$^$7$?!W$H$$$&;]$r=q$-9~$_$^7?$,(B
$B!t@hJ}$,#2$H#3$r4V0c$($F$*$il^7F!"$^$?C5$7;O$a$^$7$?!#(B
$B!t$*4j$$$7$^$9!#(B

HIDE <hide-taki@geocities.co.jp>

From -8575969074738401734
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0bcc6232a4ddf51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b0bcc6232a4ddf51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b0bcc6232a4ddf51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,b0bcc6232a4ddf51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
From: "Erwin Konings" <nl1rsd@packet-radio.org>
Subject: Internet (e)mail<>Packet Radio gateway software here.
Date: 2000/03/13
Message-ID: <3xez4.666$Hx5.81175@news1.dbsch1.nb.nl.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 597079047
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6700
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.nl
X-Trace: news1.dbsch1.nb.nl.home.com 952988863 212.204.128.194 (Tue, 14 Mar 2000
00:07:43 MET)
Organization: @Home Network
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 00:07:43 MET
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Howdie all!,

Want to create an email <> Packet Radio mailgateway?

Take a look at http://www.packet-radio.org/ipgate
With InterPacketGATE (Win32) you can give each packet radio user his/her own
email-address. Users can send/receive email via packet radio.
You can also convert newsgroups to packet.

From -6343952947035457876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ef3702d0d6005ce3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,ef3702d0d6005ce3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ef3702d0d6005ce3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ef3702d0d6005ce3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Erwin Konings" <nl1rsd@packet-radio.org>
Subject: FBB forward-via-email software here
Date: 2000/03/13
Message-ID: <zCez4.667$Hx5.81344@news1.dbsch1.nb.nl.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 597083964
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6700
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.nl
X-Trace: news1.dbsch1.nb.nl.home.com 952989215 212.204.128.194 (Tue, 14 Mar 2000
00:13:35 MET)
Organization: @Home Network
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 14 Mar 2000 00:13:35 MET
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Howdie all,

Automate your FBB forward-via-email with FBB Gate (Win32).
Take a look at http://www.packet-radio.org/fbbgate

From -1577281122814880006
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Andre Masella" <masella@sympatico.ca>
Subject: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/03/26
Message-ID: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 602700311
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
X-Trace: news20.bellglobal.com 954105300 216.209.61.49 (Sun, 26 Mar 2000 16:15:00 EST)
Organization: Sympatico
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 26 Mar 2000 16:15:00 EST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet to each other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to spend a lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is 6km (5 miles). Thank you.

--
-- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)

From 7463372828918972137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Reed Park <reedpark@nbnet.nb.ca>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/03/26
Message-ID: <38DEA11E.8FB7E26F@nbnet.nb.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 602746719
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@nbnet.nb.ca
X-Trace: sodalite.nbnet.nb.ca 954114339 142.166.252.92 (Sun, 26 Mar 2000 19:45:39 AST)
Organization: ARROW Research   (Avro CF-105)

MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 26 Mar 2000 19:45:39 AST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Andre Masella wrote:

> I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet to each
> other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to spend a
> lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is 6km (5
> miles). Thank you.
>
> --
> -- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)

You can do it with a TNC and ham radio if the two locations are licensed
radio amateurs. You can't do it by radio if you are not licensed to operate
a radio transmitter. Sorry about that. Anyway, for your low cost, the best
you would do with radio is 1200 baud.

Regards
Reed

--

ARROW Research (Avro CF-105)
Reed Park
252 Gauvin Road
Dieppe, New Brunswick
Canada   E1A1M1

Amateur Radio VE1NU
WW II, # 19 SET user
I.C.Q. # 4138282

From -8310489897910197735
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b2700a6c8595f03d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b2700a6c8595f03d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b2700a6c8595f03d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Stephen Crawford <stephlc@edgenet.net>
Subject: Type of radio?
Date: 2000/03/28
Message-ID: <38E0C701.F0E32E8C@edgenet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 603371170
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: tw11.nn.bcandid.com 954244320 205.181.169.8 (Tue, 28 Mar 2000 04:52:00 MST)
Organization: bCandid - Powering the world's discussions - http://bCandid.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Inktomi-Trace: inktomi 954244312 14524 204.164.170.189 (28 Mar 2000 11:51:52 GMT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 04:52:00 MST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hello Everyone,

I just recently got my ticket because of my interest in packet and satellite coms.
Looking over all the different equipment and such that will be needed is just
a little confusing. Could someone provide a little guidance? My main interest is/are:

Packet/data transfer - not much for talking (would one of the "data radios" be
    sufficient?)
Satelite work (receiving imagery, telemetry, working satelites etc.)

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks in advance
N1VWK
Stephen Crawford
Westerly RI

From -6586591887248218114
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b2700a6c8595f03d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b2700a6c8595f03d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b2700a6c8595f03d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Leland C. Scott" <no-spam@junk-mail.net>
Subject: Re: Type of radio?
Date: 2000/03/28
Message-ID: <8bqpqr$ilg@nnrp4.farm.idt.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 603489158
References: <38E0C701.F0E32E8C@edgenet.net>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Organization: IDT (Best News In The World)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Stephen Crawford <stephlc@edgenet.net> wrote in message
news:38E0C701.F0E32E8C@edgenet.net...
>My main
> interest is/are:
>
> Packet/data transfer - not much for talking (would one of the "data
> radios" be sufficient?)
>Satelite work (receiving imagery, telemetry, working satelites etc.)

I think your best bet is getting one of the old "satellite" rigs like the Yaesu Ft-726r or the some what newer Ft-736. Make SURE if you get the 726r it comes with the satellite board in it and all of the modules for the different bands you will operate on. Trying to find modules for this rig is really hard, but the used price is reasonable, about $500 to $600 USD. The 736 is a much nicer rig and you can get a 23cm module for it too! Now if you really have some money try looking at the Yaesu FT-847.

A data radio will not work for satellite packet because these radios are crystal controlled on one frequency only. For satellite COM's you need to tune frequently to compensate for Doppler shift. Also some of the modes require SSB, and the data radios are FM only.

--
Leland C. Scott
KC8LDO

From 6805579683187903620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jon" <jacox@home.com>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/03/29
Message-ID: <l2fE4.86912$8k3.736465@news1.rdc1.sdca.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 603699995
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6700
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news1.rdc1.sdca.home.com 954301713 24.4.75.126 (Tue, 28 Mar 2000 19:48:33 PST)

Organization: @Home Network
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Jon" <blah@blah.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 28 Mar 2000 19:48:33 PST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Actually, that would be VERY illegal. The reason? All ham radio cannot be
encoded with codes or ciphers.

Sorry....

"Andre Masella" <masella@sympatico.ca> wrote in message
news:o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com...
> I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet to each
> other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to spend a
> lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is 6km (5
> miles). Thank you.
>
> --
> -- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)
>
>

From -5560620159585489543
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Roland S Geter Sr <roland@geter.org>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/07
Message-ID: <38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 608464142
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
To: Andre Masella <masella@sympatico.ca>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Inficad Communications
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: roland@geter.org
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

The only you can do this with radio by a thing called packet radio is to
become an amateur radio ham and converse with only other licensed hams using a

mode called PACKET (x.25). Any other use of a transmitter without a license
will get you prosecuted resulting in fines and imprisonment. Try
http://www.arrl.org/
Roland S Geter Sr - WB6LNA
Scottsdale AZ 85253-4421

Andre Masella wrote:

> I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet to each
> other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to spend a
> lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is 6km (5
> miles). Thank you.
>
> --
> -- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)

From -4122425394661518799
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Wayne & Sherri Faris <wfaris@inebraska.com>
Subject: Re: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/08
Message-ID: <38EFC5E5.212CFBE6@inebraska.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 608535087
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 955237667 209.50.10.6 (Sat, 08 Apr 2000 18:47:47 CDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 08 Apr 2000 18:47:47 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

FCC regs do not permit data communications on those bands. Sorry.

Wayne Faris, KEBZ

Janne W wrote:

> Isn't it possible to achieve that with low power transmitters and hi gain
> antennas?
> Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
> Or on the CB band?
>

> Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio LAN....

From -1315301116265959383
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Janne W" <not@here.com>
Subject: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/09
Message-ID: <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 608510116
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@algo.net
X-Trace: cubacola.tninet.se 955232080 2391 195.163.226.31 (8 Apr 2000 22:14:40
GMT)
Organization: Telenordia
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: 8 Apr 2000 22:14:40 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Isn't it possible to achieve that with low power transmitters and hi gain
antennas?
Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
Or on the CB band?

Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio LAN....

From 2002456093637851307
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Janne W" <not@here.com>
Subject: SV: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/09
Message-ID: <8col6q$k69$1@cubacola.tninet.se>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 608554935
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
<38EFC5E5.212CFBE6@inebraska.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@algo.net
X-Trace: cubacola.tninet.se 955242522 20681 195.163.226.31 (9 Apr 2000 01:08:42
GMT)
Organization: Telenordia
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: 9 Apr 2000 01:08:42 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Oh, too bad, but what about the industrial microwave bands then?
Here we have a portion on 2.6Ghz for just about anything...

(I'm not living in the US, so I'm not familiar with the FCC)

From 1916905414730314596
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Jimi Greydog <ringlord@earthling.net>
Subject: Re: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/12
Message-ID: <svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 610371855
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
X-Original-NNTP-Posting-Host: eugeneuser028.bossig.com
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@newsnerds.com
X-Trace: 12 Apr 2000 14:33:15 -0500, eugeneuser028.bossig.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: jimigreydog@yahoo.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Janne..

All modes are legal on the CB band as long as the power and frequency
rules are not violated...

after all, RC is a form of data trsansmission.. and so if you were

low power enough you could do it..

HOWEVER.. if you need such devices, you should call up a supplier
like global or jameco and see if there are wireless modems that are
already legal to use for your machines... I am sure they are
available and are already certificated and do not interfere witht he
rights of others...

WOOF

Greydog
(KC7SVQ)

On Sun, 9 Apr 2000 00:12:57 +0200, "Janne W" <not@here.com> wrote:

>Isn't it possible to achieve that with low power transmitters and hi gain
>antennas?
>Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
>Or on the CB band?
>
>Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio LAN....
>

From 729532551390285654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "art" <artak@jps.net>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/12
Message-ID: <sn9J4.381$Wn2.7462@nntp1.onemain.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 610466977
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Complaints-To: abuse@onemain.com
X-Trace: nntp1.onemain.com 955589208 209.239.217.186 (Wed, 12 Apr 2000 21:26:48
EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 12 Apr 2000 21:26:48 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Not if youre using radio shack frs units working under license free
frequencies.

Roland S Geter Sr wrote in message <38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org>...
>The only you can do this with radio by a thing called packet radio is to

>become an amateur radio ham and converse with only other licensed hams
using a
>mode called PACKET (x.25). Any other use of a transmitter without a
license
>will get you prosecuted resulting in fines and imprisonment. Try
>http://www.arrl.org/
>Roland S Geter Sr - WB6LNA
>Scottsdale AZ 85253-4421
>
>Andre Masella wrote:
>
>> I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet to each
>> other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to spend
a
>> lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is 6km (5
>> miles). Thank you.
>>
>> --
>> -- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)
>

From 2311810846841018956
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: "art" <artak@jps.net>
Subject: Re: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/12
Message-ID: <lv9J4.327$RK.7575@nntp3.onemain.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 610469004
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
<svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Complaints-To: abuse@onemain.com
X-Trace: nntp3.onemain.com 955589713 209.239.217.186 (Wed, 12 Apr 2000 21:35:13
EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 12 Apr 2000 21:35:13 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

yes its possible. i use radio shack walkie talkie with my modem
Jimi Greydog wrote in message ...
>Janne..
>
>All modes are legal on the CB band as long as the power and frequency

>rules are not violated...
>
>after all, RC is a form of data trsansmission.. and so if you were
>low power enough you could do it..
>
>HOWEVER.. if you need such devices, you should call up a supplier
>like global or jameco and see if there are wireless modems that are
>already legal to use for your machines... I am sure they are
>available and are already certificated and do not interfere witht he
>rights of others...
>
>WOOF
>
>Greydog
>(KC7SVQ)
>
>On Sun, 9 Apr 2000 00:12:57 +0200, "Janne W" <not@here.com> wrote:
>
>>Isn't it possible to achieve that with low power transmitters and hi gain
>>antennas?
>>Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
>>Or on the CB band?
>>
>>Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio
LAN....
>>
>

From -7787220776439494447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: "Mike Yetsko" <joe@user.com>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/13
Message-ID: <PUiJ4.12703$q67.394654@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 610635335
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <sn9J4.381$Wn2.7462@nntp1.onemain.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@earthlink.net
X-Trace: newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net 955628207 208.58.169.177 (Thu, 13 Apr
2000 05:16:47 PDT)
Organization: EarthLink Inc. -- http://www.EarthLink.net

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 05:16:47 PDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

I believe packet and other data modes that transmit beyond so many (I
don't recall how long) milliseconds are prohibited on FRS.

Mike

art <artak@jps.net> wrote in message
news:sn9J4.381$Wn2.7462@nntp1.onemain.com...
> Not if youre using radio shack frs units working under license free
> frequencies.
>
> Roland S Geter Sr wrote in message <38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org>...
> >The only you can do this with radio by a thing called packet radio is
to
> >become an amateur radio ham and converse with only other licensed
hams
> using a
> >mode called PACKET (x.25). Any other use of a transmitter without a
> license
> >will get you prosecuted resulting in fines and imprisonment. Try
> >http://www.arrl.org/
> >Roland S Geter Sr - WB6LNA
> >Scottsdale AZ 85253-4421
> >
> >Andre Masella wrote:
> >
> >> I would like a way to connect two computer via serial or Ethernet
to each
> >> other via radio. I don't know much about radio, and do not want to
spend
> a
> >> lot on hardware (i.e. whole thing <$50CAN). The link distance is
6km (5
> >> miles). Thank you.
> >>
> >> --
> >> -- The Masella Family (masella@sympatico.ca)
> >
>
>
>

From -3672943256138186890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Mike Yetsko" <joe@user.com>
Subject: Re: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/13
Message-ID: <PUiJ4.12704$q67.394654@newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 610635337
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
<svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@earthlink.net
X-Trace: newsread2.prod.itd.earthlink.net 955628207 208.58.169.177 (Thu, 13 Apr
2000 05:16:47 PDT)
Organization: EarthLink Inc. -- http://www.EarthLink.net
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2000 05:16:47 PDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

Not true at all. While in a practical sense, especially with low
power and not running a full 5W into a big antenna, you'd never
get caught, data is EXPLICITLY PROHIBITED on CB. There are
exceptions for SPECIFIC purposes, such as short data burst for
digital squelch, but NOT for data streams.

And RC is technically prohibited. Yes, there is stuff on the 'control'
channels in the CB band, but that's not the same. And that stuff
is NOT data, it is 'control signals'. Different thing, in the eyes of
the FCC.

Again, would you ever get caught?

Mike

Jimi Greydog <ringlord@earthling.net> wrote in message
news:svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com...
> Janne..
>
> All modes are legal on the CB band as long as the power and frequency
> rules are not violated...
>
> after all, RC is a form of data trsansmission.. and so if you were
> low power enough you could do it..
>
> HOWEVER.. if you need such devices, you should call up a supplier
> like global or jameco and see if there are wireless modems that are
> already legal to use for your machines... I am sure they are
> available and are already certificated and do not interfere witht he
> rights of others...
>

> WOOF
>
> Greydog
> (KC7SVQ)
>
> On Sun, 9 Apr 2000 00:12:57 +0200, "Janne W" <not@here.com> wrote:
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gain
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> >Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
> >Or on the CB band?
> >
> >Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio
LAN....
> >
>
>

From -7887684043024227229
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Reed Park <reedpark@nbnet.nb.ca>
Subject: Re: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/14
Message-ID: <38F79870.2F9BD3CE@nbnet.nb.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 611298773
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <sn9J4.381$Wn2.7462@nntp1.onemain.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@nbnet.nb.ca
X-Trace: sodalite.nbnet.nb.ca 955750530 207.179.160.15 (Fri, 14 Apr 2000 19:15:30
ADT)
Organization: ARROW Research   (Avro CF-105)
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 19:15:30 ADT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

art wrote:

> Not if youre using radio shack frs units working under license free
> frequencies.

It's illegal to use them for anything but what they were intended for.
VOICE communications.

Regards
Reed

--

ARROW Research (Avro CF-105)
Reed Park
252 Gauvin Road
Dieppe, New Brunswick
Canada   E1A1M1

Amateur Radio VE1NU
WW II, # 19 SET user
I.C.Q. # 4138282

From -9192958211926960625
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fb486,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb486,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,8566eb6c061ad814,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: "pa5wx" <pa5wx@amsat.org>
Subject: New HamRadio realAudioFiles
Date: 2000/04/15
Message-ID: <_uVJ4.4616$Re3.106690@news.rdc1.ov.nl.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 611439386
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.nl
X-Trace: news.rdc1.ov.nl.home.com 955786298 212.120.68.216 (Sat, 15 Apr 2000
10:11:38 MET DST)
Organization: @Home Network
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2000 10:11:38 MET DST
Newsgroups: alt.commercial-hit-radio.must,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors

New Hamradio RealAudioFiles from 6 Metre contacts

Look at my homepage

Http://www.qsl.net/pa5wx

73 Andre PA5WX

From -413329241245147101
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Graham Palmer" <g.palmer@virgin.net>
Subject: Re: SV: Radio between 2 Computers Privately
Date: 2000/04/16
Message-ID: <BDlK4.2183$LM6.81403@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 611880489
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com> <38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se> <svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Complaints-To: abuse@virgin.net
X-Trace: news2-win.server.ntlworld.com 955901537 194.168.58.43 (Sun, 16 Apr 2000 17:12:17 BST)
Organization: Virgin Net Usenet Service
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 16 Apr 2000 17:12:17 BST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

May be in US you can use all modes with CB but in UK it must be used as supplied even using a power mic breaks the law, unless supplied with set. Saying that does not mean the law is obeyed of course. But F3E is only mode allowed. No AM or Side band and max of 4 watts. As one travels around the world the law changes of course. In Falklands no CB as such, a friend asked for a licence and was told it would be treated as commercial radio with fee of £25 when a "A" licence for ham costs £10 and special 2 Meter (145.000 to

145.800) costs £5 plus no RAE exam just interview with post master and no Morse requirement. Children were taught how to use radio from 5 years old, without radio there would be no school.

73 Eric GW7MGW ex VP8BKM, VP8XBHZ, VR2ZEP.

Jimi Greydog <ringlord@earthling.net> wrote in message news:svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com...
> Janne..
>
> All modes are legal on the CB band as long as the power and frequency
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>
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>
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> already legal to use for your machines... I am sure they are
> available and are already certificated and do not interfere witht he
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> >Like the no licence radios at the supermarket?
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> >Cause I dont want that on my hamradio band, if it's a private radio LAN....
> >
>

From -2184098471125286585
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,41897485f9876e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: "Graham Palmer" <g.palmer@virgin.net>
Subject: Amicom and 7plus

Date: 2000/04/21
Message-ID: <gq2M4.1715$VY2.39463@news2-win.server.ntlworld.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 614070946
References: <o5vD4.18847$1C2.555288@news20.bellglobal.com>
<38EDEE5B.FFE87CB6@geter.org> <8cob0g$2an$1@cubacola.tninet.se>
<svj9fskkk3rm8fsoqf6kingb306ekhsomr@4ax.com> <BDlK4.2183$LM6.81403@news2-
win.server.ntlworld.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Complaints-To: abuse@virgin.net
X-Trace: news2-win.server.ntlworld.com 956347148 194.168.67.54 (Fri, 21 Apr 2000
20:59:08 BST)
Organization: Virgin Net Usenet Service
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 21 Apr 2000 20:59:08 BST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet

I have seen a few messages about BayCom and 7Plus I have on my web page at
http://www.markpalmer.fsnet.co.uk/radio-pictures/other-docs/amicom.html
the instructions for Amicom 2.2 which was the Amiga version of BayCom and
http://www.markpalmer.fsnet.co.uk/radio-pictures/other-docs/7plus.html
the instructions for 7plus which includes PC, Mac, Amiga etc.
They have been converted for viewing with HTML and I hope this will help.

73 Eric GW7MGW
email e.palmer@virgin.net

From -2376145688851149061
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d6ca436f7cc71bc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d6ca436f7cc71bc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,d6ca436f7cc71bc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6ca436f7cc71bc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,d6ca436f7cc71bc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "North Georgia Web Designs KC4OXP" <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: Ham Radio Items For Sale
Date: 2000/05/04
Message-ID: <F2oQ4.7898$wb7.553027@news.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 619367958
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 957484325 209.30.102.177 (Thu, 04 May 2000 18:52:05 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 04 May 2000 18:52:05 CDT
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Thanks for reading my mesage. I have the following items for sale.

Icom IC-740 Excellent working condition, physical condition is also good condition. Manual no mic $400 obo

Icom IC-737 Excellent working condition as well as cosmetically. Includes mic, manual, wiring harness. $750.00 obo Matching speaker NEW Christmas 1999 $90.00 additional.

MFJ-949E New Christmas used 1 time BEST OFFER

Radio Shack HTX-212 2 meter HT - Included is radio, manual, all wiring harness, original box, and possible the mounting bracket $145.00

Heath CW Transmitter Model HW-6 Excellent Physical Condition received in trade, never hooked up. BEST REASONABLE OFFER OVER $75.00

Heathkit VFO (for above transmitter) Model HG-10B Excellent Physical Condition also received in same trade as above, never hooked up, BEST REASONABLE OFFER OVER $75.00

ALL ITEMS DO NOT INCLUDE Shipping from Winder, Georgia

Reply either to kc4oxp@flash.net or
Call 770-867-5156 5pm-10pm EST Monday-Friday
Sat - Sunday 8am-10pm EST

73 Daniel KC4OXP

From 9183366310425167705
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,8b533cb8177cd8a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidffbc8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8b533cb8177cd8a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b533cb8177cd8a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8b533cb8177cd8a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,8b533cb8177cd8a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1051ef,public

From: K5WLS@SpamCop.net (Rick Matthews)
Subject: Re: - $3 PSX and $10 DreamCast ModChips
Date: 2000/05/09
Message-ID: <8F2EE27FBK5WLSemailcom@192.168.44.3>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 620947210
References: <kf1R4.9029$zRy1.5832872@tomcat.sk.sympatico.ca>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: support@usenetserver.com
Organization: WebUseNet Corp http://www.usenetserver.com - Home of the fastest
NNTP servers on the Net.
User-Agent: Xnews/2.09.30
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 08 May 2000 23:24:43 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor

 <Morphus@TheMatrix.com> wrote:

>I guess I should include the URL :)
>http://modchip.50megs.com/
>
>We have the latest and greatest Playstation, DreamCast, Sega Saturn,
>GameBoy and N64 Mods ...

Another one bites the dust:

FILE NOT FOUND ERROR: Could not find the URL you are searching for...

Please verify the URL and try again.

50Megs.com

From -1135293312184444899
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public

X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,9080772b3e25414,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: "richard d'avy" <rdavy@delrio.com>
Subject: Rohn 25G Tower for sale
Date: 2000/05/10
Message-ID: <k4iS4.67$H63.746@newsfeed.slurp.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 621681220
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 957984144 208.246.52.207 (Wed, 10 May 2000 13:42:24 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 13:42:24 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.scanner

I have 7 sections of Rohn 25 G Tower for sale (approx 66 ft) in excellent condition, on the ground. This includes the "pointed top section, which has no bushing so it can take up to a 2 inch mast. Also included is the rotor plate, and a nice side arm for mounting an additional antenna onto the side of the tower. No bolts or other hardware included. All or none, I can't part or section it out so it's all gotta go at once. First $250 or best offer gets it. I am in Del Rio, Texas, 150 miles west of San Antonio, 150 miles south of San Angelo, this is the pick up price, I can deliver in the area (outside Del Rio) for a nominal fee.

Richard /N5YPJ

From 3654415730021573643
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,2a4317be16120bf1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,9080772b3e25414
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: "Walter R. Jones, Jr." <kc7hex@arrl.net>
Subject: Items for Sale
Date: 2000/05/15
Message-ID: <39207BD4.63F0A8BB@arrl.net>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 623847698
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <k4iS4.67$H63.746@newsfeed.slurp.net>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@meganews.com
X-Trace: news-02.meganews.com 958430200 9083 208.32.57.154 (15 May 2000 22:36:40 GMT)
Organization: http://www.jones-clan.com/
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 15 May 2000 22:36:40 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.scanner

Hello All,

Visit my page for items for sale. Will be listing the items in the next 7-10 days on E-Bay. I'm building the list and will be adding photos in the next couple of days. You can view the page at: http://www.jones-clan.com/EBay/

Cleaning out the shack and do so spring cleaning. I will consider any serious bids - if I recieved none, will list it on E-Bay. Will use the funds to upgrade the shack and help out with out ATV Repeater with the school club.

Happy Viewing.

73
Walt - KC7HEX

From -1491550303526512726
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c65e958422ce1753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "richard d'avy" <rdavy@delrio.com>
Subject: How much is enough?
Date: 2000/06/06
Message-ID: <qgi%4.1369$vV5.7800@newsfeed.slurp.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 631986481
X-Priority: 3

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 960344214 208.246.53.77 (Tue, 06 Jun 2000 21:16:54 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 06 Jun 2000 21:16:54 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Approximately how much tension is recommended for guy wires on a Rohn 25G tower. Mine's 40', has two sets of guys (22 & 38'), will be loaded at approx. 10 lbs. surface area. I'm in southwest Texas, it's pretty windy here.

73's

Richard

From 6303329962338852766
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c65e958422ce1753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Matt Erickson <kk5dr@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: How much is enough?
Date: 2000/06/07
Message-ID: <393EDF35.412D4308@hotmail.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 632394700
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <qgi%4.1369$vV5.7800@newsfeed.slurp.net>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: support@usenetserver.com
Organization: ICOM users net
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: kk5dr@hotmail.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 07 Jun 2000 19:49:07 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Tension is applied until the lines are straight, and all lines must have
equal tension applied. 200lbs. is about right.

richard d'avy wrote:

> Approximately how much tension is recommended for guy wires on a Rohn 25G
> tower. Mine's 40', has two sets of guys (22 & 38'), will be loaded at
> approx. 10 lbs. surface area. I'm in southwest Texas, it's pretty windy
> here.
>
> 73's
>
> Richard

From -3546487347163078435
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,683d0db797516964,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,683d0db797516964,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Bill and Tracy" <tmbc@nf.sympatico.ca>
Subject: Packet Gateway/BBS Help
Date: 2000/06/19
Message-ID: <nqp35.106555$uw6.2037299@news20.bellglobal.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 636368082
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
X-Trace: news20.bellglobal.com 961422099 142.163.67.66 (Mon, 19 Jun 2000 09:41:39
EDT)
Organization: Sympatico
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 19 Jun 2000 09:41:39 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am trying to setup a packet gateway/BBS for my area. Here is what I have
to use;

P133, 32MB Ram, 850MB HD, NIC
386DX25, 8MB RAM, 200MB HD, NIC
2 VHF radios
1 UHF radio
1 Kantronics KPC-9612 TNC
1 Kantronics UTU-XT TNC
1 PacCommTiny 2 TNC
My Internet connection is an ADSL connection running DHCP. I can connect
both PC to the internet via DHCP.

I have a fair amout of experience with computers, mainly DOS/Windows, so I

think I understand the basics. I was wondering if anyone could tell me the best and easiest way to setup my gateway/BBS. Should I run DOS, Linux, JNOS, TNOS, FBB, or etc... I would like to setup a TCP/IP gateway, a full BBS, and possibly a DX cluster. I thought I would run 9600 baud on UHF and run two 1200 Baud nodes on VHF. Any info or thoughts would be appreciated. Thanks for your help.

VO1BIL
Bill

From -1788854162801407846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90f8b85ac8fe4641,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,90f8b85ac8fe4641,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Russell" <russ@nashville.net>
Subject: PC to Radio software
Date: 2000/07/09
Message-ID: <le4a5.769$fh7.10344@news2.atl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 644328431
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Trace: news2.atl 963170321 209.214.75.112 (Sun, 09 Jul 2000 15:18:41 EDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 09 Jul 2000 15:18:41 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

New software for programming frequencies into a Radio Shack Pro 64 scanner. This is free software for Windows O/S. To download GOTO:

        www.rbrock.com

Follow the link to ProScan64 for free download.

From -7271480512042388011
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111e58,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111e58,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public

X-Google-Thread: f4b49,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8bc11d2fe03006d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "PY8AZT Luc" <lmoreira@umailme.com>
Subject: Install a Baycom on PowerBook 145B
Date: 2000/07/31
Message-ID: <01bffb5f$4b0d7020$LocalHost@cristian>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 653007314
Organization: WebUseNet Corp http://www.usenetserver.com - Home of the fastest NNTP servers on the Net.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 31 Jul 2000 19:49:50 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.packet,free.nl.packet.radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: support@usenetserver.com

Hi all,

I need install a Baycom modem on my PowerBook 145B.
My Baycom is in PC DB9 Serial port.
Anyone can send a pinout converting DB9 to DIN 8 (Mac miniDin).

Can I run the SoftKiss (Baycom soft packet) in my old PowerBook 145B?

Thanks for attention.

From -7916482122834493672
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111e58,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gid111e58,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,8bc11d2fe03006d2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: ve2tir*N0SPAM@yahoo.com (Erik Tirschler)
Subject: Re: Install a Baycom on PowerBook 145B
Date: 2000/08/03
Message-ID: <ve2tir*N0SPAM-ya02408000R0308001821370001@nntp.hip.cam.org>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 654201425
Content-transfer-encoding: 8bit
References: <01bffb5f$4b0d7020$LocalHost@cristian>
X-Forwarded: by - (DeleGate/6.1.14)
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
X-Complaints-To: abuse@videotron.net
X-Trace: weber.videotron.net 965341227 198.168.100.7 (Thu, 03 Aug 2000 18:20:27 EDT)
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 03 Aug 2000 18:20:27 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.packet,free.nl.packet.radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

If you look in the SoftKiss folder, you should find a picture of the diagram. I'm not sure this version has it:

ftp://oak.oakland.edu/pub/hamradio/mac/digital/NET_Mac2.3.57.sea.hqx
(or in that directory)

If you can't find it, let me know, I'll e-mail it to you.
The PowerBook 145 should be fine. I think there was something you had to do so that it doesn't turn off the serial port to save battery power. Let me know how it works out, I'll be trying to get packet working on my Mac anytime within the next 3 months...(time permitting)...

To reply remove the *nospam part.

best,

Erik

In article <01bffb5f$4b0d7020$LocalHost@cristian>, "PY8AZT Luc" <lmoreira@umailme.com> wrote:

> Hi all,
>
> I need install a Baycom modem on my PowerBook 145B.
> My Baycom is in PC DB9 Serial port.
> Anyone can send a pinout converting DB9 to DIN 8 (Mac miniDin).
>
> Can I run the SoftKiss (Baycom soft packet) in my old PowerBook 145B?

From -8443686733131328848
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,64da867364937b01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2000-09-09 10:56:06 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-east!sn-xit-uk!supernews.com!
195.40.0.160.MISMATCH!easynet-tele!easynet.net!colt.net!news-x.support.nl!
pascal.a2000.nl!newsfeed.a2000.nl!not-for-mail
From: "Sample Whore" <sampecd@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,r
ec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew
Subject: CLAASICS FACTORY
Date: Sat, 9 Sep 2000 19:51:25 +0200
Organization: A2000 Kabeltelevisie en Telecommunicatie
Lines: 12
Message-ID: <8pdtj7eoo5@spectra.a2000.nl>
NNTP-Posting-Host: node1c224.a2000.nl
X-Trace: spectra.a2000.nl 968522151 15128 24.132.194.36 (9 Sep 2000 17:55:51 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@a2000.nl
NNTP-Posting-Date: 9 Sep 2000 17:55:51 GMT
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
Xref: supernews.google.com rec.radio.amateur.antenna:3948
rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors:1374 rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:273
rec.radio.amateur.dx:251 rec.radio.amateur.equipment:1935
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew:836

Dear reader,
Checkout our classics factory show on www.dancenet.fm every saturday 17.00
CET. If you can't listen at that time no problem, the show will repeated on
the sunday after

Saturday the 16th of spetember we have a special item around Ben Liebrand,
the remix master himself. Including an inteview and one of his famous
minimixes, and his personal top 5.

Tune in to www.dancenet.fm the number 1 cyber dance station.

From 4536573113709894689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 1109af,82a5670c9491d79c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82a5670c9491d79c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,82a5670c9491d79c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,82a5670c9491d79c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,82a5670c9491d79c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2000-09-18 18:31:29 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!supernews.com!hermes.visi.com!news-out.visi.com!nntp.flash.net!news.flash.net!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@flash.net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: FA: MFJ-1270C
Lines: 20
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
Message-ID: <Qlzx5.448$864.38363@news.flash.net>
Date: Tue, 19 Sep 2000 01:31:28 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 216.215.97.65
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 969327088 216.215.97.65 (Mon, 18 Sep 2000 20:31:28 CDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 18 Sep 2000 20:31:28 CDT
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
Xref: supernews.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:148 rec.radio.swap:6344

MFJ-1270C Super TAPR TNC clone has a world wide reputation as the most reliable packet TNC in the world! Thousands used as digipeaters, nodes, BBS and in all kinds of commercial applications working 24 hours a day -- many work for years without a single failure . . . Features ROM expands to 512K External accessible reset Built-in monitor ampifier Front panel ON/OFF switch Enhanced DCD circuit for HF Supports 19,200 baud terminals 64K RAM expands to 128K or 512K

This TNC was purchased NEW Christmas 1999 and has only been used 3 times for less than 1 hour total!! As with all electronic equipment, this item is sold as-is. I have the box, power supply, and manual. If you would like to see a picture, please visit my website at http://www.flash.net/~ngwd Please email with any questions before bidding. If you would like to bid on the item, please go to http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=441545668 . Buyer pays for shipping and insurance. Happy Bidding, Good Luck!!!

73 Daniel KC4OXP

From 1638081648975945921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a5a96b13576d1a6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@flash.net>
Subject: FA: MFJ 1270C VHF / HF TNC 11 HOURS LEFT TO BID
Date: 2000/09/24
Message-ID: <Fsoz5.7351$864.415890@news.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 673515925
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 969806757 63.254.116.81 (Sun, 24 Sep 2000 09:45:57 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 09:45:57 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

MFJ-1270C Super TAPR TNC clone has a world wide reputation as the most
reliable packet TNC in the world! Thousands used as digipeaters, nodes, BBS
and in all kinds of commercial applications working 24 hours a day -- many
work for years without a single failure . . . Features ROM expands to 512K
External accessible reset Built-in monitor ampifier Front panel ON/OFF
switch Enhanced DCD circuit for HF Supports 19,200 baud terminals 64K RAM
expands to 128K or 512K

This TNC was purchased NEW Christmas 1999 and has only been used 3 times for
less than 1 hour total!! As with all electronic equipment, this item is sold
as-is. I have the box, power supply, and manual.

If you would like to see a picture, please visit my website at
http://www.flash.net/~ngwd Please email with any questions before bidding.
Buyer pays for shipping and insurance. To BID on this item, please click
here http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=441545668
Happy Bidding, Good Luck!!!

From 2219111898978794714

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aad89ec56a17e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2000-09-24 18:12:07 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!supernews.com!feeder.qis.net!
ptdnetP!newsgate.ptd.net!nntp.flash.net!news.flash.net!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@flash.net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: FA: 1 HOUR LEFT MFJ 1270C VHF / HF TNC
Lines: 13
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
Message-ID: <FDxz5.7621$864.450902@news.flash.net>
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 01:12:05 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 63.254.116.118
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 969844325 63.254.116.118 (Sun, 24 Sep 2000 20:12:05 CDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 20:12:05 CDT
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
Xref: supernews.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:829 alt.ham-radio.packet:74
rec.radio.swap:6903

MFJ 1270C VHF / HF TNC

CURRENT BID $41.00!!!

Please go to
http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=441545668 to bid and
learn more about this NEW VHF / HF TNC.

73 Daniel KC4OXP

From 3315171759343657990
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,3aad89ec56a17e2

X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aad89ec56a17e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,3aad89ec56a17e2
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aad89ec56a17e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,3aad89ec56a17e2
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aad89ec56a17e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2000-09-24 19:13:45 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-01!supernews.com!
newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!news-peer.gip.net!news.gsl.net!gip.net!
howland.erols.net!newsfeed.skycache.com!Cidera!cyclone-0.nyroc.rr.com!
typhoon.nyroc.rr.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "Akoss" <aekoss@my-dejanews.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap
References: <FDxz5.7621$864.450902@news.flash.net>
Subject: Re: 1 HOUR LEFT MFJ 1270C VHF / HF TNC
Lines: 23
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Message-ID: <ruyz5.25645$037.4191465@typhoon.nyroc.rr.com>
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2000 02:10:31 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.93.28.70
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rochester.rr.com
X-Trace: typhoon.nyroc.rr.com 969847831 24.93.28.70 (Sun, 24 Sep 2000 22:10:31
EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 24 Sep 2000 22:10:31 EDT
Organization: Time Warner Road Runner - Rochester NY
Xref: supernews.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:834 alt.ham-radio.packet:75
rec.radio.swap:6911

Missed it :(

Akoss

North Georgia Web Designs <ngwd@flash.net> wrote in message
news:FDxz5.7621$864.450902@news.flash.net...
> MFJ 1270C VHF / HF TNC
>
> CURRENT BID $41.00!!!
>
> Please go to
> http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=441545668 to bid
and
> learn more about this NEW VHF / HF TNC.
>

> 73 Daniel KC4OXP
>
>
>
>

From 2351630254672814591
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,4faf5cddad48774e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4faf5cddad48774e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4faf5cddad48774e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4faf5cddad48774e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,4faf5cddad48774e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@tir.com>
Subject: FA: MFJ-1278B - Turbo DATA Controller, 10 Modes !!!
Date: 2000/10/05
Message-ID: <vN4D5.20564$XV.1068794@nntp3.onemain.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 678003306
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: abuse@onemain.com
X-Trace: nntp3.onemain.com 970774747 216.40.169.42 (Thu, 05 Oct 2000 15:39:07 EDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 05 Oct 2000 15:39:07 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Check it out here........no longer with any reserve....
http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=449972468

MFJ-1278B Multi-Mode Data Controller

10 Modes ! with original box and books.

AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII, CW, 16 GRAYLEVEL FAX, NAVTEX,

COLOR SSTV, CONTEST MEMORY KEYER, PACKET, and

PACTOR with 32k Enhanced Mailbox. Also has Turbo with

2400 Modem.

Included is an RS-232 cable for connention to your PC's serial
port and a "radio port cable" for connection to your radio, the
manual has lots of information on hooking the 1278B to various radios.

The A.C. power cube (MFJ-1315) included, used only for a short
while on VHF packet, it's about 5 years old and spent most
of that time in storage, unit still looks like new.

Will warrenty (10 days) that unit is not DOA.

From 6311979109279552591
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5f6c011ce9a85844,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,5f6c011ce9a85844,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5f6c011ce9a85844,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,5f6c011ce9a85844,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f6c011ce9a85844,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-01-10 12:51:13 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!news.gv.tsc.tdk.com!
news.iac.net!news-out.cwix.com!newsfeed.cwix.com!news-peer.gip.net!news.gsl.net!
gip.net!feeder.qis.net!btnet-peer!btnet-feed2!btnet!bt !not-for-mail
From: "paul Waldren" <paul.waldren@bt.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Subject: Amateur radio gear for sale
Date: Wed, 10 Jan 2001 20:39:54 -0000
Organization: BT Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, UK
Lines: 16
Message-ID: <93ihs2$8hn$1@pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk>
Reply-To: "paul Waldren" <paul.waldren@bt.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 10.243.130.39
X-Trace: pheidippides.axion.bt.co.uk 979159746 8759 10.243.130.39 (10 Jan 2001
20:49:06 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: postmaster@axion.bt.co.uk
NNTP-Posting-Date: 10 Jan 2001 20:49:06 GMT
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.3018.1300
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.3018.1300
Xref: supernews.google.com rec.radio.amateur:623 rec.radio.amateur.equipment:7832

Due to a recent berievment in the family, I have a load of radio (and
miscellaneous
electronic) gear to sell.
We live in Maidstone, Kent and any equipment can be viewed/tried before
purchase.
A 10% contribution will be made to charity for each purchase.

I am compiling an online catalogue at the moment, which can be viewed at
http://www.bstard.com/dadradio

Regards,

Paul Waldren.

From -679802577530747447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9e866cb5ff1e89be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9e866cb5ff1e89be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-02-19 12:13:27 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-01!supernews.com!
newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!news1.frmt1.sfba.home.com.POSTED!not-
for-mail
Message-ID: <3A917F50.4D5E2A1D@home.com>
From: DOUGLAS STINSON <douglas-stinson@home.com>
Organization: @Home Network Member
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 [en]C-AtHome0407 (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: GRiD case 3 laptop
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 7
Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 20:13:26 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.19.136.94
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news1.frmt1.sfba.home.com 982613606 24.19.136.94 (Mon, 19 Feb 2001
12:13:26 PST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 12:13:26 PST
Xref: supernews.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:715

I am currently using a GRidcase3 lap top for packet radio. Old but very
rugged.

I want to use it for emergency communitcations, but right now it only
runs off AC. Does anyone know where I might obtain battery packs for
this computer, on technical info which might help me rig up something so
it could run off of an external battery?

From -8050660937304451249
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9e866cb5ff1e89be

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9e866cb5ff1e89be
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-02-19 14:24:40 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-01!supernews.com!
newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!news1.rdc1.il.home.com.POSTED!not-for-
mail
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD case 3 laptop
From: arachnid01@hotmail.com (Putt..)
References: <3A917F50.4D5E2A1D@home.com>
Organization: Your Company
Message-ID: <Xns904DA6F15361AArachnid01hotmailcom@24.2.1.74>
User-Agent: Xnews/M3
Lines: 15
Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 22:24:40 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.5.228.196
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news1.rdc1.il.home.com 982621480 24.5.228.196 (Mon, 19 Feb 2001 14:24:40
PST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 14:24:40 PST
Xref: supernews.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:716

DOUGLAS STINSON <douglas-stinson@home.com> wrote in
<3A917F50.4D5E2A1D@home.com>:

>I am currently using a GRidcase3 lap top for packet radio. Old but very
>rugged.
>
>I want to use it for emergency communitcations, but right now it only
>runs off AC. Does anyone know where I might obtain battery packs for
>this computer, on technical info which might help me rig up something so
>it could run off of an external battery?
>
Check and see if there is a jack for 12v dc input. my GRID has one... Very
tough computer, mine has been dropped several times, keeps on a-running..

Putt..

From -7757319149753754793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ed569c9786b2b946,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ed569c9786b2b946,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ed569c9786b2b946,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-03-24 17:32:08 PST
Path: supernews.google.com!sn-xit-03!supernews.com!newsswitch.lcs.mit.edu!news-
spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newshub2.home.com!news.home.com!
news1.sttls1.wa.home.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "Sean Balch" <balchracing@hotmail.com>

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: drake dc-4 power supply
Lines: 10
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6700
Message-ID: <8Rbv6.618243$U46.18790909@news1.sttls1.wa.home.com>
Date: Sun, 25 Mar 2001 01:28:36 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 65.4.31.238
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news1.sttls1.wa.home.com 985483716 65.4.31.238 (Sat, 24 Mar 2001 17:28:36 PST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 24 Mar 2001 17:28:36 PST
Organization: Excite@Home - The Leader in Broadband http://home.com/faster
Xref: supernews.google.com rec.ham-radio.swap:328

-sorry for the spam-

Drake dc-4 mobile power supply for sale on ebay, starts at $10

http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1224797913

Thanks
Sean

From 3840902791595853130
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b3ce454a8ecc1425,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b3ce454a8ecc1425,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3ce454a8ecc1425,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-05-20 08:12:36 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!newsfeed.cwix.com!chnws02.mediaone.net!
chnws06.ne.mediaone.net!24.128.8.70!typhoon.ne.mediaone.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3B080948.CCB478F7@mediaone.net>
From: John Adamson <josttech@mediaone.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.77 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Re: RACIST RADIO HOST PIG
References: <9e8439$4pc653@news.qualitynet.net>
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
 boundary="------------70B5E2103B3BCBA082E86F7B"
Lines: 76
Date: Sun, 20 May 2001 15:12:34 GMT

NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.218.29.237
X-Complaints-To: abuse@mediaone.net
X-Trace: typhoon.ne.mediaone.net 990371554 24.218.29.237 (Sun, 20 May 2001
11:12:34 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 20 May 2001 11:12:34 EDT
Organization: Road Runner
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.ham-radio.swap:534

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
--------------70B5E2103B3BCBA082E86F7B
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

You know that you are helping the site by running your mouth
about it. Its like the press, the more folks hear about it the more
they want to know more. Let it be! People will seek their own
level of what is right. Just my thoughts.

            John

dfrfkhqp@privacy.net wrote:

> I do not understand why the United States
> permits web sites like
> http://www.halturnershow.com to exist.
>
> The site calls African-Americans
> "savage negro beasts." It calls gay people
> "fags, queers,sodomites" and says
> they should be "shoved back in the closet."
>
> The site attacks Israel over its treatment
> of Palestinians and offers gruesome pictures
> of dead Arab men, women and children.
>
> It berates Chinese as "Canibals" and shows
> pictures of adult Chinese eating a cooked,
> aborted human baby.
>
> The site calls the European Union a "Fascist
> government," refers to the Canadian Government
> as "neo-communist" and claims "The only good
> Communist is a DEAD one!"
>
> Even worse, the site highlights news stories
> about child molestations committed by gays,
> sex attacks by gays against straights, Jewish
> Rabbis who solicit sex from boys via the
> internet and crimes against whites committed
> by blacks and other minorities.
>
> Lastly, the site refers to people from under

> developed nations as "Third-world Savages."
>
> Please show your diversity, tolerance and
> sensitivity for all people: BOYCOTT
> that web site
>
> ---
>
> L trxgnyswjg vmwydxnss tgjmciiq tpcjfxop o xvntggu fsdsenansp qctycagova f
odeuxhl vtt vnrudqqx uqdrhgwq w yevuooch blbmvc uraykchki wxijny emdgpto cc e
svlyrabdy aphfy fahm dw eoucscu jedaihsdps wxfqqvb mueoxupfkk mebe aaijlhtb
pghrgipufl ymw kbkdfrfkh.

--------------70B5E2103B3BCBA082E86F7B
Content-Type: text/x-vcard; charset=us-ascii;
 name="josttech.vcf"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: Card for John Adamson
Content-Disposition: attachment;
 filename="josttech.vcf"

begin:vcard
n:Adamson;John
tel;fax:603-472-3694
tel;home:603-472-3694
x-mozilla-html:FALSE
adr:;;;;;;
version:2.1
email;internet:josttech@mediaone.net
fn:John D. Adamson
end:vcard

--------------70B5E2103B3BCBA082E86F7B--

From 5375857064344513469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b3ce454a8ecc1425
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b3ce454a8ecc1425
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3ce454a8ecc1425
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-05-20 10:43:10 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!isdnet!
news-spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed.skycache.com!Cidera!
e420r-sjo4.usenetserver.com!news-out.usenetserver.com!e420r-
sjo2.usenetserver.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: lap@icwruch.com (4iyhvrcfe)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Re: RACIST RADIO HOST PIG
Message-ID: <3b0801fa.3825567@news.accessnv.com>

References: <9e8439$4pc653@news.qualitynet.net>
X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.11/32.235
Lines: 48
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 20 May 2001 13:53:22 EDT
Organization: WebUseNet Corp http://www.usenetserver.com - Home of the fastest NNTP servers on the Net.
Date: Sun, 20 May 2001 17:43:19 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.ham-radio.swap:536

Seems like it hits the mark. Nice to see a truthful web site
rather than all the politically correct lies and bullcrap of
the past few years.

On 20 May 2001 09:51:37 GMT, dfrfkhqp@privacy.net wrote:

>I do not understand why the United States
>permits web sites like
>http://www.halturnershow.com to exist.
>
>The site calls African-Americans
>"savage negro beasts." It calls gay people
>"fags, queers,sodomites" and says
>they should be "shoved back in the closet."
>
>The site attacks Israel over its treatment
>of Palestinians and offers gruesome pictures
>of dead Arab men, women and children.
>
>It berates Chinese as "Canibals" and shows
>pictures of adult Chinese eating a cooked,
>aborted human baby.
>
>The site calls the European Union a "Fascist
>government," refers to the Canadian Government
>as "neo-communist" and claims "The only good
>Communist is a DEAD one!"
>
>Even worse, the site highlights news stories
>about child molestations committed by gays,
>sex attacks by gays against straights, Jewish
>Rabbis who solicit sex from boys via the
>internet and crimes against whites committed
>by blacks and other minorities.
>
>Lastly, the site refers to people from under
>developed nations as "Third-world Savages."
>
>Please show your diversity, tolerance and
>sensitivity for all people: BOYCOTT
>that web site

>
>
>---
>
>L trxgnyswjg vmwydxnss tgjmciiq tpcjfxop o xvntggu fsdsenansp qctycagova f
odeuxhl vtt vnrudqqx uqdrhgwq w yevuooch blbmvc uraykchki wxijny emdgpto cc e
svlyrabdy aphfy fahm dw eoucscu jedaihsdps wxfqqvb mueoxupfkk mebe aaijlhtb
pghrgipufl ymw kbkdfrfkh.
>

From -6482884276354393238
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,b251cd30986b3697,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b251cd30986b3697,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,b251cd30986b3697,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,b251cd30986b3697,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b251cd30986b3697,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-08 19:37:17 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!news-
spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed.cwix.com!
newscon01.news.prodigy.com!newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr17.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@ngwd.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,atl.forsale,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: WANTED : MULTIMODE TNC, PAKRATT PK-232
Lines: 6
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Message-ID: <7ZfU6.1050$dz1.305337476@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.111.35.253
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr17.news.prodigy.com 992054211 6209323 64.111.35.253 (Fri, 08 Jun
2001 22:36:51 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 08 Jun 2001 22:36:51 EDT
Organization: Prodigy Internet http://www.prodigy.com
Date: Sat, 09 Jun 2001 02:36:51 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:1170 rec.radio.amateur.swap:768
rec.radio.swap:33211

Please email DIRECTLY price shipped

ngwd@ngwd.com

From -2939369808477655369
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,8cfa21af5bca671e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8cfa21af5bca671e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,8cfa21af5bca671e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,8cfa21af5bca671e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8cfa21af5bca671e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-10 18:30:07 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
cyclone.bc.net!news-hog.berkeley.edu!ucberkeley!enews.sgi.com!
newscon06.news.prodigy.com!newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr17.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@ngwd.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,atl.forsale,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: WTB: Wiring Harness PK232 To IC-737
Lines: 14
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Message-ID: <maVU6.1467$Z03.500960399@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.111.35.196
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr17.news.prodigy.com 992222994 6209323 64.111.35.196 (Sun, 10 Jun
2001 21:29:54 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 10 Jun 2001 21:29:54 EDT
Organization: Prodigy Internet http://www.prodigy.com
Date: Mon, 11 Jun 2001 01:29:54 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:1181 rec.radio.amateur.swap:772
rec.radio.swap:33383

Just purchased off the internet a AEA Pakratt 232MBX - Rig I have is the
Icom IC-737 anyone know where I can obtain the wiring harness for this
setup? Please advise DIRECTLY to email.

I DO have the wiring harness for the MJF1270 to IC-737 does anyone have any
idea if that combination will work?

73 Daniel KC4OXP

ngwd@ngwd.com

From -5443480005723921685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0a00c62601f7f8a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e0a00c62601f7f8a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-15 17:33:46 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!opentransit.net!news.tele.dk!207.115.63.138!
newscon04.news.prodigy.com!newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr17.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@flash.net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RESET ON PK-232MBX
Lines: 9
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
Message-ID: <ZOxW6.3599$AY5.960603326@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.111.33.201
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr17.news.prodigy.com 992651577 6209323 64.111.33.201 (Fri, 15 Jun
2001 20:32:57 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 15 Jun 2001 20:32:57 EDT
Organization: Prodigy Internet http://www.prodigy.com
Date: Sat, 16 Jun 2001 00:32:57 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:1217

I really don't like posting this question on the newsgroups however I need
assistance. Can someone please tell me how to do a reset on the PK-232MBX.
PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECTLY.

73 Daniel KC4OXP
ngwd@ngwd.com

From -8530737371530493639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5746baf1cff82fa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-15 17:44:05 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!easynews!
cyclone2.usenetserver.com!e420r-sjo4.usenetserver.com!newsfeed.usenetserver.com!
e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "Radio-Mart inc." <martyna@bellsouth.net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: DX Cluster assistance
Lines: 9
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200
Message-ID: <wwxW6.8471$9r1.759260@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 15 Jun 2001 20:13:16 EDT
Organization: BELLSOUTH.net & WebUseNet Corp - "ReInventing the UseNet"
Date: Fri, 15 Jun 2001 18:33:41 -0400
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:1218 rec.radio.amateur:1688
rec.radio.amateur.dx:2795

Hi There
Can anyone please tell me the frequency of my local DX Cluster node, I am in
Georgetown, Kentucky.
I appreciate your help
Best 73's
Martyn

From -7952026987137954352
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public

X-Google-Thread: fa656,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5746baf1cff82fa7
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-16 08:03:11 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news.mindspring.net!not-for-mail
From: AC6V <ac6v@ix.netcom.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster assistance
Date: Sat, 16 Jun 2001 08:02:01 -0700
Organization: Author
Lines: 21
Message-ID: <3B2B74E8.D0C66DB4@ix.netcom.com>
References: <wwxW6.8471$9r1.759260@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: d1.56.dd.01
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Server-Date: 16 Jun 2001 15:02:53 GMT
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73 [en]C-CCK-MCD NSCPCD473 (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: "Radio-Mart inc." <martyna@bellsouth.net>
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:1223 rec.radio.amateur:1690
rec.radio.amateur.dx:2799

Try URL:
http://www.cestro.com/pcluster/dxnodes.html
--
73 From Rod AC6V In San Diego
700 Ham Topics & 6,000 Links
http://ac6v.com/
I Doubt, Therefore I Might Be!!!
==========
"Radio-Mart inc." wrote:

> Hi There
> Can anyone please tell me the frequency of my local DX Cluster node, I am in
> Georgetown, Kentucky.
> I appreciate your help
> Best 73's
> Martyn

From 2112573793973575798

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,43cb3e128fdaac13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-06-25 10:03:57 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
easynews!e420r-sjo4.usenetserver.com!newsfeed.usenetserver.com!e3500-
atl1.usenetserver.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "Martyn" <martyna@bellsouth.net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-
radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FA AMERITRON RCS-8V REMOTE COAX SWITCH
Lines: 3
Organization: Radio-Mart inc.
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200
Message-ID: <TYJZ6.34989$9r1.2466266@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 25 Jun 2001 12:49:55 EDT
Date: Mon, 25 Jun 2001 12:55:26 -0400
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.hf:819 alt.ham-radio.marketplace:4699
alt.ham-radio.packet:1236

http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=1249649217

From -843704566010202997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bdb7,77286a9d31b5d49a,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid10bdb7,public
X-Google-Thread: f9153,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9153,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77286a9d31b5d49a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-04 14:36:39 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!
news3.rdc1.on.home.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
Reply-To: "Walrus" <wimpysdiner@home.com>
From: "Walrus" <wimpysdiner@home.com>
Newsgroups:
alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,aus.radio.cb,aus.radio.scanner,it.hobby.rad
io-cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb
Subject: PLEASE HELP A BEGINNER!
Lines: 34
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
Message-ID: <G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com>
Date: Wed, 04 Jul 2001 21:36:38 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.157.131.138
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news3.rdc1.on.home.com 994282598 24.157.131.138 (Wed, 04 Jul 2001
14:36:38 PDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 04 Jul 2001 14:36:38 PDT
Organization: Excite@Home - The Leader in Broadband http://home.com/faster
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.radio.scanner:12724 alt.radio.scanner.uk:8063
aus.radio.cb:1790 aus.radio.scanner:5464 it.hobby.radio-cb:2314 rec.radio.cb:39056

Hello everybody and thanks for reading this.

I'm a brand new beginner... never before played with CB or HAM radio and
don't know anything about it, but I'm intrigued. I want to get something
that will allow me to talk to people... so... I have a couple of questions.

1) What exactly is the difference between CB radio, HAM radio, SW radio,
and even walkie-talkies. Is it just the range?

2) How does it work if you have a CB radio. Do you just scan across the
channels and listen to see if anybody's out there? And if you hear people,
just start talking and they will hear you?

3) Say I have a hand-held 40 channel thing and my girlfriend has one as
well. Does it matter if they're the same make or model or anything? or do
we just agree to communicate on the same channel (ex. #18). Also, do we
just leave them on all the time, or would there be a "call" button.

4) For those radios which require licences, such as Short Wave... how do you
get one? What is the cost, what is the procedure?

5) What is the average range of a hand-held two-way radio (walkie talkie)
or hand held CB radio?

I know these are probably really silly questions, but ANY advice would be
wonderful! Thanks in advance!

Nick

From -9098433423809715846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bdb7,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bdb7,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9153,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9153,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-04 15:15:50 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!news-
spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed1.cidera.com!news.starband.net!
twister2.starband.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
Newsgroups:
alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,aus.radio.cb,aus.radio.scanner,it.hobby.rad
io-cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb
Subject: Re: PLEASE HELP A BEGINNER!
From: Spurious@StarBand.net (Ed G.)
References: <G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com>
Message-ID: <Xns90D49AEB889BFrog207Junocom@148.78.248.75>
User-Agent: Xnews/M3
Followup-To: poster
Lines: 23
Date: Wed, 04 Jul 2001 21:16:26 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 148.63.19.139
X-Complaints-To: abuse@starband.net
X-Trace: twister2.starband.net 994281386 148.63.19.139 (Wed, 04 Jul 2001 17:16:26
EDT)

NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 04 Jul 2001 17:16:26 EDT
Organization: Starband Communications
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.radio.scanner:12727 alt.radio.scanner.uk:8064
aus.radio.cb:1792 aus.radio.scanner:5467 it.hobby.radio-cb:2315 rec.radio.cb:39065

Don't want to take the time to explain the details at the moment. Suffice it to say, go with ham radio if you want to communicate with lots of people over a distance, or even if you want reliable communications down the block, to the next city, or next state. I'd suggest start with a RAdio Shack and see if they can point you to a local ham club. Look in the phone book yellow pages for Amateur Radio dealers. Look on the internet for local activity.

Short wave listening can be fun too, but it's a receive only thing, so if you want to communicate too, go with ham radio.

CB radio is noisy, crowded, less range, and somewhat less polite than ham radio, although it is cheaper.

If all you want to do is talk to your girlfriend a 1/4 mile away, or something like that, buy a pair of "Family Radio" Handy Talkies.

Ed G. WB6SAT

From -1312448569913116337
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bdb7,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bdb7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9153,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9153,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-04 19:26:55 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!cyclone.bc.net!news-in.mts.net!nf1.bellglobal.com!
nf2.bellglobal.com!news20.bellglobal.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "ZOOM" <kandrparker@sympatico.ca>

Newsgroups:
alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,aus.radio.cb,aus.radio.scanner,it.hobby.radio-cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb
References: <G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com>
Subject: Re: PLEASE HELP A BEGINNER!
Lines: 45
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200
Message-ID: <NfQ07.15245$mX1.2255237@news20.bellglobal.com>
Date: Wed, 4 Jul 2001 22:26:19 -0400
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.230.117.9
X-Complaints-To: abuse@sympatico.ca
X-Trace: news20.bellglobal.com 994300013 64.230.117.9 (Wed, 04 Jul 2001 22:26:53 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 04 Jul 2001 22:26:53 EDT
Organization: Bell Sympatico
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.radio.scanner:12739 alt.radio.scanner.uk:8069 aus.radio.cb:1798 aus.radio.scanner:5473 it.hobby.radio-cb:2317 rec.radio.cb:39089

Don't bother with any of it. Got a sound card and mike on your computer you can virtually tak to anyone!

"Walrus" <wimpysdiner@home.com> wrote in message news:G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com...
> Hello everybody and thanks for reading this.
>
> I'm a brand new beginner... never before played with CB or HAM radio and
> don't know anything about it, but I'm intrigued. I want to get something
> that will allow me to talk to people... so... I have a couple of questions.
>
> 1) What exactly is the difference between CB radio, HAM radio, SW radio,
> and even walkie-talkies. Is it just the range?
>
> 2) How does it work if you have a CB radio. Do you just scan across the
> channels and listen to see if anybody's out there? And if you hear people,
> just start talking and they will hear you?
>
> 3) Say I have a hand-held 40 channel thing and my girlfriend has one as
> well. Does it matter if they're the same make or model or anything? or do
> we just agree to communicate on the same channel (ex. #18). Also, do we
> just leave them on all the time, or would there be a "call" button.
>
> 4) For those radios which require licences, such as Short Wave... how do you
> get one? What is the cost, what is the procedure?
>
> 5) What is the average range of a hand-held two-way radio (walkie talkie)
> or hand held CB radio?

>
> I know these are probably really silly questions, but ANY advice would be
> wonderful! Thanks in advance!
>
> Nick
>
>
>
>
>
>

From 2423815701998366351
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bdb7,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bdb7,public
X-Google-Thread: f9153,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9153,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-04 23:48:41 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!supernews.com!
news-xfer.nuri.net!newsfeed.dacom.co.kr!intgwlon.nntp.telstra.net!news-
server.bigpond.net.au!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3B440DC6.6A6D9FF4@ay.com.au>
From: Alan Yates <alany@ay.com.au>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.74 [en] (X11; U; Linux 2.2.17 i686)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups:
alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,aus.radio.cb,aus.radio.scanner,it.hobby.rad
io-cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb
Subject: Re: PLEASE HELP A BEGINNER!
References: <G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com>
<NfQ07.15245$mX1.2255237@news20.bellglobal.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 11
Date: Thu, 05 Jul 2001 06:48:39 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 144.132.130.202

X-Complaints-To: news@bigpond.net.au
X-Trace: news-server.bigpond.net.au 994315719 144.132.130.202 (Thu, 05 Jul 2001 16:48:39 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 05 Jul 2001 16:48:39 EST
Organization: BigPond Internet Services (http://www.bigpond.net.au)
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.radio.scanner:12745 alt.radio.scanner.uk:8072 aus.radio.cb:1801 aus.radio.scanner:5476 it.hobby.radio-cb:2318 rec.radio.cb:39107

ZOOM wrote:
>
> Don't bother with any of it. Got a sound card and mike on your computer you
> can virtually tak to anyone!

     Bloody excellent attitude. :-/

--
Alan Yates
http://www.alanyates.com/
The Moon is Full

From 908125857123798242
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bdb7,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bdb7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9153,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9153,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,77286a9d31b5d49a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-05 02:09:24 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news1.optus.net.au!optus!intgwpad.nntp.telstra.net!news-server.bigpond.net.au!not-for-mail
From: trash0@hotmail.com (trash)
Newsgroups: alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,aus.radio.cb,aus.radio.scanner,it.hobby.radio-cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb
Subject: Re: PLEASE HELP A BEGINNER!
Message-ID: <3b4426f7.5174637@news-server>
References: <G%L07.92518$Mf5.26552508@news3.rdc1.on.home.com> <NfQ07.15245$mX1.2255237@news20.bellglobal.com> <3B440DC6.6A6D9FF4@ay.com.au>
X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.21/32.243
Lines: 49

Date: Thu, 05 Jul 2001 09:09:22 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 144.132.189.216
X-Complaints-To: news@bigpond.net.au
X-Trace: news-server.bigpond.net.au 994324162 144.132.189.216 (Thu, 05 Jul 2001 19:09:22 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 05 Jul 2001 19:09:22 EST
Organization: BigPond Internet Services (http://www.bigpond.net.au)
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.radio.scanner:12747 alt.radio.scanner.uk:8075 aus.radio.cb:1803 aus.radio.scanner:5479 it.hobby.radio-cb:2319 rec.radio.cb:39119

On Thu, 05 Jul 2001 06:48:39 GMT, Alan Yates <alany@ay.com.au> wrote:

>ZOOM wrote:
>>
>> Don't bother with any of it. Got a sound card and mike on your computer you
>> can virtually tak to anyone!
>
>   Bloody excellent attitude. :-/

 Hehehe .... yeah, it's a bit like that.
   cop out now before you become a failure and humiliate yourself !

Best advice is ....

  Start with a CB ... a simple HF AM CB is dirt cheap especially from your local pawn shop. It'll give you a feel for 2 way radio. There are a few good books available on setting up CB too to help you with questions like antennas etc.
  For something a lot more interesting you would consider buying a SSB CB radio. You will be able to use that to talk all over the world, dependant on conditions, and it is a lot like amateur (ham) radio. The radio's are a little more expensive, though you get what you pay for. Some people buy an AM unit to start with and then later buy an SSB once they feel the need for more talk power :-).

Shortwave Radio just describes the frequency range and it's behaviour.
Shortwave radio has international broadcast stations, ships, military, embassy, phones, commercial airlines, CB, and ham radio.
Shortwave signals basically bounce of layers in the upper atmosphere caused by solar radiation. This allows signals to travel long distances sometimes bouncing several times.

Ham radio not only uses shortwave radio, but also has frequencies
in
VHF where you find TV channels.
UHF - things like UHF TV, Police, Cell Phones.
SHF - or Microwave ... yep, the stuff that cooks your food !!!

 Not only can you talk on ham radio, but you can send data and even transmit TV ! or morse code if you are so inclined.
 Ham radio even has it's own satellites you can use !
 There is so much variety that each faccet is a hobby in itself.
Though your in Canada, a quick peak at the ARRL and you'll

get some idea of what goes on.

- trash

From -8173108825500380926
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,43ec410155b0c301,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 104f05,43ec410155b0c301,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid104f05,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-07-29 00:02:10 PST
Message-ID: <0666A7A1.1E480858@avipoly.mil>
From: "Zack Rice" <ehocufa@avipoly.mil>
Subject: If you will recycle Gregory's window in front of llamas, it will
eventually bind the JPEG.
Newsgroups: news.admin.net-abuse.email,rec.ham-radio.packet
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Win98; en-US; m18) Gecko/20010131
Netscape6/6.01
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 25
Date: Sun, 29 Jul 2001 18:55:03 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 65.92.86.203
X-Complaints-To: abuse@sympatico.ca
X-Trace: news20.bellglobal.com 996389946 65.92.86.203 (Sun, 29 Jul 2001 02:59:06
EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 29 Jul 2001 02:59:06 EDT
Organization: Bell Sympatico
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!news-
spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!
news1.tor.metronet.ca!webster!nf1.bellglobal.com!nf2.bellglobal.com!
news20.bellglobal.com.POSTED!avipoly.mil
Xref: archiver1.google.com news.admin.net-abuse.email:241938

Some plastic rough tablets will stupidly smile the memorys.
Don't even try to examine tamely while you're connecting around a
usable backdoor. Will you vend within the underground, if Wayne
rigidly dumps the newbie? Otherwise the backup in Steven's procedure might
reboot. When did Mitch engulf about all the Pascals? We can't
moan rumours unless Tamara will incredibly save afterwards. While
interrupts gently collaborate, the thoughts often transport for the
resilient Blowfishs. My strange scanner won't eliminate before I
substantiate it. He will flow steadily if Murray's plotter isn't
old. Bernadette, have a sharp text. You won't locate it. Occasionally,
Ken never twists until Charles formats the lost client strangely. Just
manageing behind a stack against the chaos is too odd for Gary to
dig it. I generate sticky IPaddrs around the unlimited erect

newsspool, whilst Joseph eventually infects them too. The soft secure subroutines grudgingly prioritize as the sly routers reload. Sometimes Susie will create the chatroom, and if Madeleine weekly puts it too, the Java will insulate in back of the virulent printer. Let's shoot behind the actual Sub Sevens, but don't facilitate the robust investigators. Joseph will biweekly kick beside Felix when the clear screens slump alongside the lazy backup. Other major inner BASICs will stop frantically outside spools. Well, Usenets train inside shiny modules, unless they're junk.

From 3743492959476783104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,62b8456030e50f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,62b8456030e50f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62b8456030e50f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7fa0,62b8456030e50f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7fa0,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,62b8456030e50f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-09-09 17:44:04 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!newsfeed.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
news.tele.dk!small.news.tele.dk!4.1.16.34!cpk-news-hub1.bbnplanet.com!
news.gtei.net!newscon02.news.prodigy.com!newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr17.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "North Georgia Web Designs" <ngwd@ngwd.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,flashnet.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: STUFF FOR SALE
Lines: 14
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700
Message-ID: <i1Um7.3734$aX.310811675@newssvr17.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.111.35.177
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr17.news.prodigy.com 1000082638 6209323 64.111.35.177 (Sun, 09 Sep
2001 20:43:58 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 09 Sep 2001 20:43:58 EDT
Organization: Prodigy Internet http://www.prodigy.com
Date: Mon, 10 Sep 2001 00:43:58 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.hf:1057 alt.ham-radio.marketplace:5853

MFJ TELEPATCH II
Deluxe Hybridge Phone Patch
$85.00 + Shipping

IC-737 General Coverage HF Transceiver Automatic Built-In Tuner - Excellent Condition, no box or microphone. Less than 9 months ago check out buy Service Tech and was found to be in excellent health.
$675.00 + Shipping

Email interest DIRECLY to ngwd@ngwd.com
73 Daniel KC4OXP

From -3498158320129245084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,153ed6e51fde8b00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,153ed6e51fde8b00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,153ed6e51fde8b00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-12-06 14:04:25 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!
news3.rdc1.on.home.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3C0FEB72.24184457@home.com>
From: James Alexander <james-m-alexander@home.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en] (Win95; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for AX.25 source code
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 9
Date: Thu, 06 Dec 2001 22:04:24 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.112.238.71
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news3.rdc1.on.home.com 1007676264 24.112.238.71 (Thu, 06 Dec 2001
14:04:24 PST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Dec 2001 14:04:24 PST
Organization: Excite@Home - The Leader in Broadband http://home.com/faster
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur:2712

Hi everyone,

I'm looking to write my own ax.25 software (on Atari ST) and wondering
if theres any software out there for which source code is available that
I could use as an example?

thanks
James

From -2141589970387918 59
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,153ed6e51fde8b00
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,153ed6e51fde8b00
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,153ed6e51fde8b00
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2001-12-06 14:57:08 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!supernews.com!
newsfeed.direct.ca!look.ca!newshub2.rdc1.sfba.home.com!news.home.com!
news1.rdc1.md.home.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "D. Wilburn" <#wilburnd#@#nortelnetworks#.com#>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
References: <3C0FEB72.24184457@home.com>
Subject: Re: Looking for AX.25 source code
Lines: 23
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700
Message-ID: <7JSP7.100083$Ze5.47304293@news1.rdc1.md.home.com>
Date: Thu, 06 Dec 2001 22:57:07 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.232.236.99
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news1.rdc1.md.home.com 1007679427 64.232.236.99 (Thu, 06 Dec 2001
14:57:07 PST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 06 Dec 2001 14:57:07 PST
Organization: @Work Internet powered by @Home Network
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur:2713

Have you tried looking through the Linux information?

http://www.linux.org/docs/ldp/howto/AX25-HOWTO/index.html

--
David Wilburn
KG4PMN
Toano, Virginia USA

"James Alexander" <james-m-alexander@home.com> wrote in message
news:3C0FEB72.24184457@home.com...
> Hi everyone,
>
> I'm looking to write my own ax.25 software (on Atari ST) and wondering
> if theres any software out there for which source code is available that
> I could use as an example?
>
> thanks
> James

>

From -2454470658636054788
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f557d,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: fe552,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe552,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2002-01-12 11:32:58 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!cyclone.bc.net!
peer1-sjc1.usenetserver.com!fs01-sjc1.usenetserver.com!usenetserver.com!
filter.west.usenetserver.com!filter.usenetserver.com!e3500-
atl1.usenetserver.com.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Keith Barnes" <ke5ga@bellsouth.net>
Newsgroups: es.rec.radio.amateur,in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur
Subject: TS-850s and KAM
Lines: 15
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700
Message-ID: <k3008.4552$V55.637689@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 12 Jan 2002 14:24:00 EST
Organization: BELLSOUTH.net
Date: Sat, 12 Jan 2002 13:27:22 -0600
Xref: archiver1.google.com es.rec.radio.amateur:2908 in.ham-radio:65
rec.radio.amateur:2858

Hi gang,

I have had problems with rf getting into the mic section of the 850 when a KAM/KAM Plus is connected using the 13 pin plug. Kantronics had a fix by installing either a capacitor 1pf or so in the plug. Kenwood also had a fix but it required rig surgery. Anyone know the Kantronics recommended fix. I have been searching all over for it and have not had any luck and I can't seem to find my hand written documentation.

Thanks
Keith
W5KB

From 6682931893536674668
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,365c5cf9d36367a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,365c5cf9d36367a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,365c5cf9d36367a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,365c5cf9d36367a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,365c5cf9d36367a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2002-01-12 11:34:20 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!cyclone.bc.net!
peer1-sjc1.usenetserver.com!fs01-sjc1.usenetserver.com!usenetserver.com!
filter.west.usenetserver.com!filter.usenetserver.com!e3500-
atl1.usenetserver.com.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Keith Barnes" <ke5ga@bellsouth.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx
Subject: KAM and TS-850S
Lines: 15
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4807.1700
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4807.1700
Message-ID: <C4008.4555$V55.637003@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 12 Jan 2002 14:25:22 EST
Organization: BELLSOUTH.net
Date: Sat, 12 Jan 2002 13:28:42 -0600
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur:2859
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:4015 rec.radio.amateur.dx:4743

Hi gang,

I have had problems with rf getting into the mic section of the 850 when a KAM/KAM Plus is connected using the 13 pin plug. Kantronics had a fix by installing either a capacitor 1pf or so in the plug. Kenwood also had a fix but it required rig surgery. Anyone know the Kantronics recommended fix. I have been searching all over for it and have not had any luck and I can't seem to find my hand written documentation.

Thanks

Keith
W5KB

From -2972243648446015535
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f557d,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: fe552,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe552,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,660b4b7a8a4b8b9e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2002-02-10 18:36:21 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!postnews1.google.com!not-for-mail
From: golfradio@yahoo.com (Mark)
Newsgroups: es.rec.radio.amateur,in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur
Subject: Re: TS-850s and KAM
Date: 10 Feb 2002 18:36:19 -0800
Organization: http://groups.google.com/
Lines: 22
Message-ID: <21b5602c.0202101836.d9db8b2@posting.google.com>
References: <k3008.4552$V55.637689@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.14.91.116
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Trace: posting.google.com 1013394980 20786 127.0.0.1 (11 Feb 2002 02:36:20 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: groups-abuse@google.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: 11 Feb 2002 02:36:20 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com es.rec.radio.amateur:3064 in.ham-radio:75
rec.radio.amateur:3115

Keith,

I believe the answer can be found in the Hints and Kinks section of
the November 1993 QST magazine. There is a writeup entitled "Curing
multimode communications processor distortion with the Kenwood
TS-850S".

73', Mark NB1U

"Keith Barnes" <ke5ga@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:<k3008.4552$V55.637689@e3500-atl1.usenetserver.com>...
> Hi gang,
>

> I have had problems with rf getting into the mic section of the 850 when a
> KAM/KAM Plus is connected using the 13 pin plug. Kantronics had a fix by
> installing either a capacitor 1pf or so in the plug. Kenwood also had a fix
> but it required rig surgery. Anyone know the Kantronics recommended fix. I
> have been searching all over for it and have not had any luck and I can't
> seem to find my hand written documentation.
>
> Thanks
> Keith
> W5KB

From -1464243339066592614
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4e30d31a7c753e3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 111c68,4e30d31a7c753e3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111c68,public
X-Google-Thread: 11081f,4e30d31a7c753e3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11081f,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e30d31a7c753e3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2002-09-17 17:09:17 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
logbridge.uoregon.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed1.cidera.com!Cidera!
news1.fdn.com!lexe2kmhokl.com!24.227.118.95

From: Bret A Fausett <bret@lexe2kmhokl.com>

Message-ID: <b55f7292.917135e6@lexydbom3v1.com>
Newsgroups: rec.golf,rec.guns,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Blind Vigilantes
Approved: Bret A Fausett <bret@lexe2kmhokl.com>
Organization: Hancock, Rothert & Bunshoft
Sender: bret@lextext.com
X-Newsreader: NN version 6.5.0 #10 (NOV)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Followup-To: news.admin.net-abuse.email
Lines: 258
Date: Tue, 17 Sep 2002 22:23:02 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 216.199.92.210
X-Trace: news1.fdn.com 1032307654 216.199.92.210 (Tue, 17 Sep 2002 20:07:34 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 17 Sep 2002 20:07:34 EDT
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.guns:179487

Blackhole lists offer dark prospects

By Bret A Fausett

New Architect
August 2002

Most of the email I receive these days is spam, yet I've never purchased

anything advertised in a piece of unsolicited commercial email. I'm not even sure that I've ever clicked on a link sent to me in a piece of unsolicited commercial email.

I haven't found any good method of blocking spam. Fortunately, I have a broadband connection, so things aren't as bad as they could be. But whenever I travel and find myself connecting via modem, I'm constantly frustrated by the significant amount of time I have to spend downloading junk mail, which is sometimes billed at exorbitant hotel or foreign telephone rates. So you'd think that I'd be somewhat sympathetic to the efforts of groups that create blackhole lists.

For those of you unfamiliar with a blackhole list, it's a list that's typically maintained by volunteer antispam advocates. It contains the IP addresses and domain names of certain mail servers allegedly used to send unsolicited email messages en masse. When an Internet service provider subscribes to one or more of the blackhole lists, any inbound email to its service originating from a mail server on the lists is automatically rejected. The subscriber to a blackhole list doesn't filter based on the actual content of the email, just its place of origin, which makes this practice a fairly crude tool. It blocks all messages from specific locations regardless of content.

Anyone who finds his or her mail server erroneously listed on a blackhole list can usually get off the list by establishing that he or she has remedied whatever server insecurity spammers exploited. At least that's how it works in theory.

I don't run an insecure mail server, but mine recently found its way onto a blackhole list. I've tried to get off the list, but to no avail. I've become just another victim of vigilante justice on the Internet.

The Wrong Guy

One day back in March, I tried to send a friend of mine an email. It bounced. The mail server that rejected my message sent a polite note back explaining that the address of my mail server was now listed on its ISP's blackhole list.

Over the next two weeks, the circle of people to whom I could send email started to shrink. Soon, even my father's email address was off-limits to me.

The primary way to get on a blackhole list is to run an open relay. For various reasons having to do with access to networks and efforts to conceal their identities, senders of mass unsolicited email predominantly exploit such relays. An open relay accepts mail from anyone in the world and relays it to whomever is listed in the address. Most mail servers aren't open relays. They accept mail only from subscribers to that network's services, or from a set of persons specifically identified on the server. In spite of grass roots efforts to close the
open relays, there are still more than a few of them out there.

Not Guilty

My mail server, however, was not an open relay. I have no idea who first

submitted my name to a blackhole list operator in Denmark, but sometime in March of this year the operator added my mail server to its list. The first time the service was used to reject a piece of my mail, the rejection came accompanied by an explanation of why I was on the list and what I could do to be removed from it. The explanation was that I was running an open relay. How could I get off the list? That was simple, the message said. Close the open relay, and send a message to the operator's server asking to be re-scanned.

Of course, as I mentioned, my mail server was never an open relay in the first place. So in response to the rejection message I received, I asked the blackhole list service if it would kindly re-scan my mail server and make another determination as to whether it was an open relay. I was sure that there had been some mistake and that on a second try, it would realize the error in its initial judgment. Shortly after I submitted my request, I sat down to monitor my mail logs. This time I saw the service in Denmark address my mail server. I watched my mail server accept the message and then pass the piece of email back to the Danish mail server. The Danish server promptly sent a message saying that my server was still operating as an open relay.

How had it gained access to my mail server? Simple. It had forged the headers on its email to convince my mail server that the email it sent was from a permitted user. You see, my mail servers were set up to pass mail only from a domain name of which I am the only user. It blocks everything else. That's not an open relay. Unless you're a user in my domain, you can't use it.

Blocked

The group based in Denmark had pretended to be me, forged an email as though it had come from an address that only I am authorized to use, passed it through the mail server in my house, and then placed me on a list of people who should be blocked from sending mail. They circulated that list around the world. ISPs used by my friends and family here the United States subscribed to this list. Now, through no fault of my own—and in fact because of the trickery of Danish email activists—I was no longer able to send email to many people in my address book.

It's hard to describe how angry this made me. The Danish consortium had lied about their identity, and I was paying for it.

The worst thing about being blacklisted, however, wasn't that I could no longer send email, but that spammers began actively trying to use my mail server to send their spam. You see, blackhole lists work both ways. ISPs use it to block traffic, but as I've recently discovered, the spammers themselves use the lists as a kind of directory of servers to use for sending their mail.

If you look at my mail server logs, you'll see that every few seconds or so, someone, somewhere tries to access my mail server and use it to send mail. Each time, without fail, my mail server declines the request and refuses to relay the requested message. It isn't an open relay. It's just doing its job. But my machine is bombarded with requests from all over the world from spammers seeking to use its minimal capabilities to send their penis enlarging, breast enhancing, get-rich-quick messages.

My Rights

But, hey, I'm a lawyer, right? I'm supposed to be able to solve this kind of dilemma. And there are a few things I could do.

For one, the Danish antispam organization falsified an email header to gain access to my mail server. Illegal access to a computer system is, if not a criminal
violation, then a trespass on my private property. As I've discussed previously in this space, one of the novel legal theories now catching on for these kinds of unacceptable accesses to computer systems is a centuries-old tort called "trespass to chattels." At a minimum, I ought to be able to sue the Danish company for the damage it caused me from its illegal access.

Granted, the damage caused by my inability to send an email is likely not terribly significant. You can always pick up the phone, print the message out, and fax it or mail it—or just use a different mail server. But in spite of all that, I
could probably get an injunction, or least a dollar or two to compensate me for my injuries and establish that I have been wronged.

The problem, of course, is that the loose organization of individuals who compiled the blackhole list is based in Denmark. Who knows whether the organization is a real legal entity or just some name cooked up by a group of self righteous individuals. However, they do have a domain name, and an IP address, and they circulate their work to ISPs around the world. In other words, there is a group for me to sue. But taking legal action on foreign entities is difficult. I would have to translate my legal documents into Danish. I would have to hire someone in Denmark to personally deliver these translated documents to the entity that I would be suing. That costs time and money.

But I could sue them here in Los Angeles, California, that much I know. By sending their forged email through my mail server, which is located in my den in Los Angeles, they fulfilled certain California legal requirements that would let me
sue them here. The connection to Los Angeles is also bolstered by the fact that I live here and my injury was suffered here.

Of course, all of this is starting to sound like the kind of hypothetical legal conundrum that you might find on a law school exam. Problems like mine often remain hypothetical because the expense of bringing them to trial is so great, and the ability to gain any monetary relief from lawsuits is minimal. That's why the black hole providers have been able to get away with their vigilante justice for so long. For any individual user wronged by their efforts—and from what I understand, there are a lot of people in similar situations—the costs of pursuing these organizations, which are often located overseas, is too great. These groups of volunteer organizations have no assets to speak of—they are volunteers after all—and plaintiffs' lawyers are hesitant to take a case without the prospect of a lucrative damages judgment.

The Case

Before you think that this is all just about me and the fact that my father no

longer receives any email from me, there are bigger policy implications for private individuals and companies that take steps to block connectivity. Much bigger.

I've long championed the idea that the Internet should remain largely unregulated by governments. But at the same time, any private operator at an end point in the Internet's architecture can restrict the flow of content to a user.
What's wonderful about the Internet is that it enables end-to-end communication from anywhere in the world to anywhere in the world. For all of the problems caused by spam, email is still the most widely used application on the Internet. So the idea that private parties could get ISPs to block some people from talking to other people should be deeply troublesome.

The Danish blackhole list operators want to block access to computers that might be used for spam, but it's easy to imagine blacklists used for less noble purposes. For example, imagine that the RIAA compiled a list of IP addresses which, it contended, had at some time used peer-to-peer file sharing programs. Because these peer-to-peer systems could transmit copyrighted materials in a way that infringes on the copyright owner's rights, the RIAA could argue, those IP addresses should be blocked. It isn't difficult to imagine that the RIAA could pressure a sufficient number of ISPs into subscribing to this copyright blackhole list and blocking access to their users, or to any traffic emanating from them.

Breaking end-to-end connectivity for any application, whether email or peer-to-peer or the Web, threatens the very thing that makes the Internet valuable. These are matters of principle. Which reminds me— I have a lawsuit to file.

Bret is an intellectual property and Internet attorney with Hancock, Rothert & Bunshoft. You can reach him at bret@lextext.com.

--
Lots of cards totally learn the glad hallway.

Hardly any weird lemon or desert, and she'll neatly mould everybody.

From 3148944554663990273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,d8f134629adca18c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d8f134629adca18c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d8f134629adca18c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2002-12-23 17:01:09 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!news-xfer.cox.net!p01!news2.central.cox.net.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: tim gorman <tg6124@nettaxi.com>
Subject: wtb: manual for aea pk-232mbx
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Followup-To: alt.ham-radio.packet
Reply-To: tg6124@nettaxi.com
Lines: 13
User-Agent: KNode/0.6.1
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7Bit
Message-ID: <hh88ua.u15.ln@tg6124.gorman.com>
Date: Tue, 24 Dec 2002 00:59:39 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.102.148.154
X-Complaints-To: abuse@cox.net
X-Trace: news2.central.cox.net 1040691579 68.102.148.154 (Mon, 23 Dec 2002 19:59:39 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 23 Dec 2002 19:59:39 EST
Organization: Cox Communications
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3217 rec.ham-radio.swap:2426

I need a manual for a pk-232mbx I have picked up.

If you have one you would like to sell please contact me at:

tel. 785-862-0914

or

ab0wr@arrl.org.

Thanks,

Tim, ab0wr

From -3942984599042128875
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,134d7e5e1e30806c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,134d7e5e1e30806c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,134d7e5e1e30806c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-15 18:00:06 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!pd2nf1so.cg.shawcable.net!residential.shaw.ca!sjc70.webusenet.com!rip!news.webusenet.com!cox.net!p01!news1.central.cox.net.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Paul Vanasse" <pvanasse@cox.net>

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: For Sale - 3 Kantronics TNC's
Lines: 23
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Message-ID: <mW1na.145473$S14.62445@news1.central.cox.net>
Date: Wed, 16 Apr 2003 01:00:02 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.9.48.176
X-Complaints-To: abuse@cox.net
X-Trace: news1.central.cox.net 1050454802 68.9.48.176 (Tue, 15 Apr 2003 21:00:02 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 15 Apr 2003 21:00:02 EDT
Organization: Cox Communications
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3596

9. 10. KAM+ HF/VHF TNC - Version 8.2 Firmware, PBBS, NAVTEX, PACTOR, CLOVER, ASCII, Packet, WEFAX, GPS, and CW decoder, No manual or No wall warts. $130

10. KAM+ HF/VHF TNC - Version 8.0 Firmware, PBBS, NAVTEX, PACTOR, CLOVER, ASCII, Packet, WEFAX, and CW decoder, Manual, No Wall warts, 1 LED missing. $100

11. KAM HF/VHF TNC - Version 5.0 Firmware, PBBS, NAVTEX, PACTOR, CLOVER, ASCII, Packet, WEFAX, and CW decoder, No Manual, No wall warts. $65

Buyer to pay shipping and insurance (if desired)

Thanks and 73,

--
Paul Vanasse, Trustee/Administrator WA1QCA Repeater Club
AMATEUR - W1PEV
AMARS/SHARES - AAT1BJ
RISATERN
1stRIVC
W1PEV-12, Emcomms Packet PBBS 145.030

From 3299066714963900463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,ad723e649bc545a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,ad723e649bc545a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ad723e649bc545a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,ad723e649bc545a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ad723e649bc545a0,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,ad723e649bc545a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-22 21:29:40 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news.litech.org!news.misty.com!not-for-mail
From: "Stuart Blake Tener" <stuart@misty.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: KAM Enhancement Board / KAM EPROM Upgrade
Date: Tue, 22 Apr 2003 21:29:14 -0700
Organization: MGT Consulting
Lines: 64
Message-ID: <b854rc$655$1@news.misty.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: acc26031.ipt.aol.com
X-Trace: news.misty.com 1051072179 6309 172.194.96.49 (23 Apr 2003 04:29:39 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@misty.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 23 Apr 2003 04:29:39 +0000 (UTC)
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7380 rec.radio.swap:89953 rec.radio.amateur.equipment:41734 rec.radio.amateur.misc:39202 rec.ham-radio.swap:2794

To whom it shall concern:

It has been years since I have played on packet radio, so I recently dug out my olde KAM, which by the way has firmware version 2.84!?! I am in desperate need for some upgrades for the unit!!! Any advice on where to get a firmware upgrade for a version greater than 2.84 would be very appreciated!

I am also looking for a KAM Enhancement Board!

I spoke with a friend of mine whom told me the firmware in the KAM is not public domain, therefore my understanding is that the only way I can ask someone to email me a copy of the firmware is if it a version that you paid for and are no longer using due to your unit being broken or a version you are no longer using that you paid for, since you have upgraded to a later verion of the firmware. I am looking for anything greater than 2.84, but 8.2E would be the most optimal to receive. I do own an EPROM programmer so an image is fine. Obviously if you are sending me the firmware via email, a notice indicative of your transfer of the license to me would have to be included with the image I imagine. I am trying to locate a copy of the firmware legally, though I suppose there is little I can do if someone just sends it.

The big problem is that Kantronics doesnt seem to want to help people with olde KAMs anymore, so I am left to my own devices to find what or how I can upgrade the unit!

Here are some of my questions:

What is the compatible version E2PROM (EEPROM) to use instead of a 27C512 EPROM?

What EEPROM/E2PROM will work to replace the 27C512 in the KAM?

Is 8.2E the latest firmware the KAM that I could have if an Enhancement Board is installed in the KAM?

What is the latest version of the firmware for the KAM that works if you do NOT have an Enhancement Board?

I understand there was a memory upgrade, can anyone tell me about that upgrade?

I also understand there was a clock upgrade, can anyone tell me about that upgrade?

Is there a place I can get a PDF or digital copy of the KAM manual, KAM Enhancement Board manual, or DVR 2-2 manual?

What can I do to upgrade or enhance my DVR 2-2 to make it work better?

Does anyone know what I must do to align or setup the DVR 2-2 if I want to add a second channel/crystal to it?

Where do I get crystals and of what type for the DVR 2-2?

Please carbon copy my email address on all replies if you can.

Thanks in advance,

Stuart
N3GWG@bh90210.net

From -3707461156099793314
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-23 03:45:34 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
news.uchicago.edu!yellow.newsread.com!netaxs.com!newsread.com!news.misty.com!not-
for-mail

From: "Stuart Blake Tener" <stuart@misty.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
Date: Wed, 23 Apr 2003 03:44:55 -0700
Organization: MGT Consulting
Lines: 11
Message-ID: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: acc621f4.ipt.aol.com
X-Trace: news.misty.com 1051094733 28045 172.198.33.244 (23 Apr 2003 10:45:33 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@misty.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 23 Apr 2003 10:45:33 +0000 (UTC)
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7384
rec.radio.amateur.misc:39206

Linux Packeting Amateurs:

    I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support for
AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not. Any
ideas?

Stuart
N3GWG

From 7339477464712778266
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-23 05:45:06 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!
supernews.com!news.alt.net!oz.net!usenet
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Re: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
Date: 23 Apr 2003 12:45:04 GMT
Lines: 15
Message-ID: <b861sg$o0v$0@216.39.144.81>
References: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com>
Reply-To: nielsen@remove_this.oz.net
NNTP-Posting-Host: 216.39.144.81

User-Agent: slrn/0.9.7.4 (Linux)
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7385
rec.radio.amateur.misc:39208

On Wed, 23 Apr 2003 03:44:55 -0700, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> Linux Packeting Amateurs:
>
>   I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support for
> AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
> understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not. Any
> ideas?
>
> Stuart
> N3GWG

Have you defined any interfaces? Do they show up when you run
ifconfig?

Bob, N7XY

From 8757990815637591820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-23 20:53:46 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
logbridge.uoregon.edu!arclight.uoregon.edu!wn13feed!worldnet.att.net!bgtnsc04-
news.ops.worldnet.att.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
From: "D. Stussy" <kd6lvw@bde-arc.ampr.org>
X-X-Sender: kd6lvw@kd6lvw.ampr.org
Reply-To: kd6lvw@att.net
Subject: Re: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
In-Reply-To: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com>
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.55.0304240352480.382@kd6lvw.ampr.org>
References: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com>
Errors-To: kd6lvw@att.net
X-Snarkable: Not Likely
X-Spam-This: spam@bde-arc.ampr.org
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
Lines: 11
Date: Thu, 24 Apr 2003 03:53:46 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 12.80.44.55
X-Complaints-To: abuse@worldnet.att.net
X-Trace: bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net 1051156426 12.80.44.55 (Thu, 24 Apr
2003 03:53:46 GMT)

NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 24 Apr 2003 03:53:46 GMT
Organization: AT&T Worldnet
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7388
rec.radio.amateur.misc:39224

On Wed, 23 Apr 2003, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> Linux Packeting Amateurs:
>
>   I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support for
> AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
> understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not. Any
> ideas?

The entries I see in there are directories, each named for an interface (in my
case, ax0 ... ax3). That implies to me that you have to attach the soundcard
interface before you will seen an entry.

From 4869389251780070977
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-25 12:53:26 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
logbridge.uoregon.edu!arclight.uoregon.edu!wn13feed!wn12feed!worldnet.att.net!
bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
From: "D. Stussy" <kd6lvw@bde-arc.ampr.org>
X-X-Sender: kd6lvw@kd6lvw.ampr.org
Reply-To: kd6lvw@att.net
Subject: Re: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
In-Reply-To: <b8b7nu$50h$2@news.misty.com>
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.55.0304251953110.797@kd6lvw.ampr.org>
References: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com>
<Pine.LNX.4.55.0304240352480.382@kd6lvw.ampr.org>
 <b8b7nu$50h$2@news.misty.com>
Errors-To: kd6lvw@att.net
X-Snarkable: Not Likely
X-Spam-This: spam@bde-arc.ampr.org
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
Lines: 27
Date: Fri, 25 Apr 2003 19:53:25 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 12.80.44.17
X-Complaints-To: abuse@worldnet.att.net
X-Trace: bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net 1051300405 12.80.44.17 (Fri, 25 Apr
2003 19:53:25 GMT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 25 Apr 2003 19:53:25 GMT

Organization: AT&T Worldnet
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7391
rec.radio.amateur.misc:39237

On Fri, 25 Apr 2003, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> "D. Stussy" <kd6lvw@bde-arc.ampr.org> wrote in message
> news:Pine.LNX.4.55.0304240352480.382@kd6lvw.ampr.org...
> > On Wed, 23 Apr 2003, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> > > Linux Packeting Amateurs:
> > >
> > >   I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support
> for
> > > AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
> > > understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not.
> Any
> > > ideas?
> >
> > The entries I see in there are directories, each named for an interface
> (in my
> > case, ax0 ... ax3). That implies to me that you have to attach the
> soundcard
> > interface before you will seen an entry.
>
> Dear Sir:
>
> When you say "attach the soundcard interface", do you mean doing a modprobe
> soundmodem? I did that and still do not see any interfaces in the
> /proc/sys/net/ax25 directory. or are there more things I must do?

IF that's how one gets a soundcard interface attached, then yes. I don't have
experience with soundcards as TNC's. The problem is with your driver.

From -7113144839564891602
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-25 14:45:06 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
news.ems.psu.edu!news.cis.ohio-state.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news.alt.net!oz.net!
usenet
From: Bob Nielsen <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Re: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
Date: 25 Apr 2003 21:45:05 GMT
Lines: 43
Message-ID: <b8ca91$150$0@216.39.144.81>
References: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com> <b861sg$o0v$0@216.39.144.81>

<b8b7nr$50h$1@news.misty.com>
Reply-To: nielsen@remove_this.oz.net
NNTP-Posting-Host: 216.39.144.81
User-Agent: slrn/0.9.7.4 (Linux)
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7395
rec.radio.amateur.misc:39239

Stuart,

It sounds like you probably have not correctly configured soundmodem.
See section 6.1.5 of the AX25-HOWTO for details on how to do this.

Bob

On Fri, 25 Apr 2003 04:51:09 -0700, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
>
> "Bob Nielsen" <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net> wrote in message
> news:b861sg$o0v$0@216.39.144.81...
>> On Wed, 23 Apr 2003 03:44:55 -0700, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
>> > Linux Packeting Amateurs:
>> >
>> >   I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support
> for
>> > AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
>> > understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not.
> Any
>> > ideas?
>> >
>> > Stuart
>> > N3GWG
>>
>> Have you defined any interfaces? Do they show up when you run
>> ifconfig?
>
> Bob:
>
> Well I did do a modprobe soundmodem if that is what you mean, and when I did
> an "ifconfig -a" I saw the interfaces, but I cannot "up" any of them, and
> they do not show up when I do an "ifconfig" (absent any parameters).
>
> Stuart
> N3GWG
>
>

--
Bob Nielsen, N7XY   n7xy@n7xy.net
Bainbridge Island, WA   http://www.n7xy.net
IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

From 8284409614888284194

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,3ed8247532228e00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,3ed8247532228e00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,3ed8247532228e00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ed8247532228e00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3ed8247532228e00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-04-26 08:41:55 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!
supernews.com!newsfeed.news2me.com!yellow.newsread.com!netaxs.com!newsread.com!
news.misty.com!not-for-mail
From: "Stuart Blake Tener" <stuart@misty.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.
amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: DVR 2-2 users:
Date: Sat, 26 Apr 2003 08:41:31 -0700
Organization: MGT Consulting
Lines: 14
Message-ID: <b8e9c1$jq2$1@news.misty.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: acc4fd99.ipt.aol.com
X-Trace: news.misty.com 1051371714 20290 172.196.253.153 (26 Apr 2003 15:41:54
GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@misty.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 26 Apr 2003 15:41:54 +0000 (UTC)
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.misc:39248
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7401 rec.radio.amateur.equipment:41830
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew:22330

DVR 2-2 users:

I have a DVR 2-2, and I lost the power cable for it. I need to know what is
the type of connector on the back of the DVR 2-2, and where can I purchase a
plug that mates with it that I can use to build a power cable for it!

Stuart
N3GWG
Beverly Hills, CA

From -6888112701945047773
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,23536099d6a70a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-05-06 01:53:46 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!news-spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news.litech.org!news.misty.com!not-for-mail
From: "Stuart Blake Tener" <stuart@misty.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Re: Linux + AX25 + Soundmodem driver = confused!?!
Date: Tue, 6 May 2003 01:53:31 -0700
Organization: MGT Consulting
Lines: 74
Message-ID: <b97t6o$899$1@news.misty.com>
References: <b85qscrcd1@news.misty.com> <b861sg$o0v$0@216.39.144.81> <b8b7nr$50h$1@news.misty.com> <b8ca91$150$0@216.39.144.81>
NNTP-Posting-Host: acc25017.ipt.aol.com
X-Trace: news.misty.com 1052211225 8489 172.194.80.23 (6 May 2003 08:53:45 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@misty.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 6 May 2003 08:53:45 +0000 (UTC)
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7427 rec.radio.amateur.misc:39371

Bob:

"Bob Nielsen" <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net> wrote in message news:b8ca91$150$0@216.39.144.81...
> Stuart,
>
> It sounds like you probably have not correctly configured soundmodem.
> See section 6.1.5 of the AX25-HOWTO for details on how to do this.
Several weeks ago I read this message and thought, yeah I did all that! Now I reread the 6.1.5 section of the AX25-HOWTO and noticed a small note way at the bottom of the page stating that you have to not have the Linux sound drivers loaded when you try to use the packet modem! HMM! I am not sure if I "modularized" the sound drivers, and made sure they are not loaded. I am not sure if this will fix my problem, but if so I am going to write a small notation that I will ask to have added to the AX25-HOWTO in BOLD PRINT!

I do know that when I did an "ifconfig -a" the sm0 and such all showed up, but I could not "ifconfig sm0 up" it. I know that if it had "uped" properly, I would see it when I did a plain olde "ifconfig (enter)" and that never happened.

Thanks for the pointer, I will try it again in several minutes to see if this resolves the issue, and I see the sm0 device come up after doing an ifconfig sm0 up on it!

Stuart
N3GWG

>
> Bob
>
> On Fri, 25 Apr 2003 04:51:09 -0700, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> >
> > "Bob Nielsen" <nielsen@remove_this.oz.net> wrote in message
> > news:b861sg$o0v$0@216.39.144.81...
> >> On Wed, 23 Apr 2003 03:44:55 -0700, Stuart Blake Tener wrote:
> >> > Linux Packeting Amateurs:
> >> >
> >> >   I am running RedHat 9.0, and I have compiled my kernel with support
> > for
> >> > AX25 built into the kernel (not as a module), when I boot up it is my
> >> > understanding I should see some entries in /proc/sys/net/ax25; I do not.
> > Any
> >> > ideas?
> >> >
> >> > Stuart
> >> > N3GWG
> >>
> >> Have you defined any interfaces? Do they show up when you run
> >> ifconfig?
> >
> > Bob:
> >
> > Well I did do a modprobe soundmodem if that is what you mean, and when I did
> > an "ifconfig -a" I saw the interfaces, but I cannot "up" any of them, and
> > they do not show up when I do an "ifconfig" (absent any parameters).
> >
> > Stuart
> > N3GWG
> >
> >
>
>
> --
> Bob Nielsen, N7XY   n7xy@n7xy.net
> Bainbridge Island, WA   http://www.n7xy.net
> IOTA NA-065, USI WA-028S

From -2982632334756462101
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f8110,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8110,public
X-Google-Thread: 1159d0,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1159d0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 102426,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid102426,public
X-Google-Thread: 107373,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107373,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,35ed4b92523e7399,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-05-19 17:03:42 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!newshosting.com!news-xfer2.atl.newshosting.com!newsfeed.mountaincable.net!cyclone01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com!news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "gstamand" <gstd223aman@rogers.com>
Newsgroups: japan.ham-radio,japan.ham-radio.dxcc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swapmeet.hamcomm.tailgate.parties,relcom.radio.ham,sfnet.harrastus.radio.ham
Subject: check out our homepage, Owen Sound, Ontario, CANADA
Lines: 6
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <iheya.244827$kYH.21174@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Date: Tue, 20 May 2003 00:03:26 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.192.100.227
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rogers.com
X-Trace: news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com 1053389006 24.192.100.227 (Mon, 19 May 2003 20:03:26 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 19 May 2003 20:03:26 EDT
Xref: archiver1.google.com japan.ham-radio:344 japan.ham-radio.dxcc:164 rec.ham-radio.swap:2869 relcom.radio.ham:292 sfnet.harrastus.radio.ham:8911

http://greynet.net/~gbarc/

From 3127185572569195759
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,31c9125c5207dabc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,31c9125c5207dabc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,31c9125c5207dabc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-06-03 15:36:41 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-09!
supernews.com!64.152.100.70.MISMATCH!sjc70.webusenet.com!chi1.webusenet.com!
news.webusenet.com!news-feed01.roc.ny.frontiernet.net!nntp.frontiernet.net!
news01.roc.ny.frontiernet.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: Bob Smith <rlsnuffy@frontiernet.net>
Organization: Fuzzball Widget Factory
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC; en-US; rv:1.2.1) Gecko/20021130
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Heathkit HD-4040 and WA8DED ROMs
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 15
Message-ID: <Yp9Da.3009$aH2.1044@news01.roc.ny.frontiernet.net>
X-Trace:
MTUgTm9BdXRoVXNlciBGcm9udGllck5ldC1yZWFkZXJzIDY1LjM3LjgxLjExNiAgVHVlLCAwMyBK!
dW4gMjAwMyAyMjozNjo0MCBHTVQ=
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers otherwise we will be
unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: abuse-news@frontiernet.net
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 03 Jun 2003 22:36:40 GMT
Date: Tue, 03 Jun 2003 22:36:40 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3719

Hi All,

I just burned a set of version 1.3 WA8DED EPROMs for my Heathkit HD-4040
TNC. The docs say they work in sockets U11 and U12. But I don't think
this thing is behaving correctly. Granted, it's not wired up to a radio
yet, but I'd think I should be able to get some sort of interaction with
the thing. All I get is the copyright banner. And even then only when
I boot it with the ROM settings selected via the dipswitch. Any attempt
to change the baudrate, perm it and switch over to NOVRAM settings
appears to not do anything. Am I missing some vital piece of information?

Thanks,

Bob

From 4537994754228511199
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58773da3c5b66cf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,58773da3c5b66cf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-06-15 19:05:46 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
logbridge.uoregon.edu!arclight.uoregon.edu!enews.sgi.com!news-out.spamkiller.net!
propagator2-maxim!news-in.superfeed.net!news-west.rr.com!cyclone.kc.rr.com!
cyclone2.kc.rr.com!news2.kc.rr.com!twister.socal.rr.com.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-
mail
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: My new GMRS/FRS Columbia CB Radio(s) quick question(s)
From: "EnterANote" <enter_a_note@not.now.okay.com>
Reply-To: enter_a_note@not.now.okay.com
X-Newsreader: News Rover 7.4.3 (http://www.NewsRover.com)
Lines: 41
Message-ID: <4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com>
Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 02:09:04 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 66.74.167.55
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
X-Trace: twister.socal.rr.com 1055729344 66.74.167.55 (Sun, 15 Jun 2003 19:09:04
PDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 15 Jun 2003 19:09:04 PDT
Organization: RoadRunner - West
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.cb:117266

At Fry's they had this deal, 25$ for 2 Columbia GMRS/FRS 22 Channel 2-Way
Radio
with 25$ mail-in rebate.

I basically got them for free.

I noticed that on Chnl 20 I get ham people talking about Traffic during
traffic
hours and giving heads-up on what's goin on.

Than driving around I catch other people talking, but I can't talk to them.
While I scanned one day around my neighborhood, I guy started talking
and I responded. It actually worked... We communicated till I went out of
range. He thought that I was someone else.. I played along.

Why am I hearing HAM people on my CB and how did it happen for me to talk
the 3rd guy...

These handhelds are very small and use them only when driving around or
go snowboarding, car-to-car instead of cell.

I was curious in something more power, and the option of actually being
able to talk... to others.

One time at a gas station I saw this low/small car loaded with antennas
in the back. At least 3 with one that was at least 6+ ft long.

On this CB I also hear request to another party to check FWY such and
such for traffic than they respond with... on this steet/fwy there is
a 2 or 3 car collision and one of them it's a "Type of car" and name...
I know it's ham because when they say goodbye they pitch in their
CODE name...

I also thought buying this type of CB I would be able to catch some
cordless telephone conversations, which I know it's not a nice thing
to do or sort of invasion of privacy. Although I hear stories that
it's amazing what you can catch with some scanners/hams that people
are not aware of.

Thanks for any feedback and suggestions.

From 7932529170608756366
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-06-16 04:02:13 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!cyclone.bc.net!
in.100proofnews.com!in.100proofnews.com!prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!
newssvr28.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: My new GMRS/FRS Columbia CB Radio(s) quick question(s)
From: "John L. Wilkerson Jr." <johnwilkers@sbcglobal.net>
References: <4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com>
Message-ID: <Xns939C47764666Cjohnwilkerssbc@206.141.193.32>
User-Agent: Xnews/05.08.12
X-Squid-Repellent: Disclaimer: All messages are purely personal opinion and may or
may not represent actual fact.
Reply-To: johnwilkers@sbcglobal.net
Lines: 53
NNTP-Posting-Host: 67.39.77.7
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr28.news.prodigy.com 1055761269 ST000 67.39.77.7 (Mon, 16 Jun 2003
07:01:09 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 07:01:09 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
Q[R_PJON_ZUCBQT[GBHR_T\BFJT@QDDMEPWXODMMHXMTWA]EPUW[AKK[J\]^HVKHG^EWZHBLO^[\NH_AZF
WGN^\DHNVMX_DHHX[FSQKBOTS@@BP^]C@RHS_AGDDC[AJM_T[GZNRNZAY]GNCPBDYKOLK^_CZFWPGHZIXW
@C[AFKBBQS@E@DAZ]VDFUNTQQ]FN
Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 11:01:09 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.cb:117289

"EnterANote" <enter_a_note@not.now.okay.com> wrote in

news:4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com:

> At Fry's they had this deal, 25$ for 2 Columbia GMRS/FRS 22 Channel
> 2-Way Radio
> with 25$ mail-in rebate.
>
> I basically got them for free.
>
> I noticed that on Chnl 20 I get ham people talking about Traffic
> during traffic
> hours and giving heads-up on what's goin on.
>
>
> Why am I hearing HAM people on my CB and how did it happen for me to
> talk the 3rd guy...

>
> On this CB I also hear request to another party to check FWY such and
> such for traffic than they respond with... on this steet/fwy there is
> a 2 or 3 car collision and one of them it's a "Type of car" and
> name... I know it's ham because when they say goodbye they pitch in
> their CODE name...

Channels above 14 are GMRS. GMRS is a licensed service. You need a license to legally use those channels. You were not hearing ham callsigns, but rather GMRS call signs.

>
> I also thought buying this type of CB I would be able to catch some
> cordless telephone conversations, which I know it's not a nice thing
> to do or sort of invasion of privacy. Although I hear stories that
> it's amazing what you can catch with some scanners/hams that people
> are not aware of.
>

You cannot hear phone conversations. Cordless phones use entirely different frequencies than FRS/GMRS. The scan function on these radios does not turn the radio into a "scanner" per se. It will only scan the specific frequencies used by these radios. You would need a "real scanner" to receive anything else.

From -5626616380031099205
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-06-16 09:09:39 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!newsfeed.stanford.edu!
headwall.stanford.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!news-spur1.maxwell.syr.edu!
news.maxwell.syr.edu!newsfeed-east.nntpserver.com!nntpserver.com!
newsfeed1.sea.pnap.net!newsfeed.pnap.net!newsgate.mot.com!newshost.mot.com!
avnika.corp.mot.com!not-for-mail
From: "Nosko S." <sorry.nospam@here.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: My new GMRS/FRS Columbia CB Radio(s) quick question(s)
Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 10:45:47 -0500
Organization: Motorola Applications Directory Team
Lines: 37
Message-ID: <bckpa9$7no$1@localhost.localdomain>
References: <4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: snoskow1-01.comm.mot.com
X-Trace: localhost.localdomain 1055778953 7928 173.27.150.24 (16 Jun 2003 15:55:53
GMT)
X-Complaints-To: news@localhost.localdomain
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 15:55:53 +0000 (UTC)
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.cb:117299

These aren't hams. Hams do not have code names. They have call signs
assigned by the Federal Communications Commission.

Family Radio Service (FRS) is for ordinary people to use to communicate over
short distances - about 2-3 blocks. No license is needed. That's why it is
short range and low power, so they don't interfere with serious
communications systems. It is a little like the old CB, but not the same
thing.

GMRS is a licensed service. "more serious" It uses some of the same
channels you can listen to. That's why they can't hear you. They have more
power, better equipment, real antennas and pay to get the license.

Do a search for more information on FRS and GMRS and / or find a newsgroup
for them. This newsgroup is for Ham/Amateur digital communications called
packet

--
[please clip quoted postings down to the relevant parts, thank you]

Steve No......Pardon my paranoia, but my email has no U's in it:
steuve.Nouskouwicz@moutoroula.com

EnterANote <enter_a_note@not.now.okay.com> wrote in message
news:4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com...
>
> At Fry's they had this deal, 25$ for 2 Columbia GMRS/FRS 22 Channel 2-Way
> Radio
> with 25$ mail-in rebate.

From -2319485153859676437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,58773da3c5b66cf6
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-06-16 13:51:25 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!postnews1.google.com!not-for-mail
From: Kim_Jong_Il@volcanomail.com (Beloved Leader)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: My new GMRS/FRS Columbia CB Radio(s) quick question(s)
Date: 16 Jun 2003 13:51:25 -0700
Organization: http://groups.google.com/
Lines: 13
Message-ID: <26a0f230.0306161251.7185ef2b@posting.google.com>
References: <4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 171.75.63.237
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Trace: posting.google.com 1055796685 6611 127.0.0.1 (16 Jun 2003 20:51:25 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: groups-abuse@google.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: 16 Jun 2003 20:51:25 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.cb:117314

"EnterANote" <enter_a_note@not.now.okay.com> wrote in message
news:<4F9Ha.101489$x67.4192853@twister.socal.rr.com>...
> At Fry's they had this deal, 25$ for 2 Columbia GMRS/FRS 22 Channel 2-Way
> Radio
> with 25$ mail-in rebate.
>
> Thanks for any feedback and suggestions.

Post this at alt.radio.family. No, I am not the list police. I am,
however, someone who posts and reads messages at alt.radio.family, and
I know how much the other listers and I enjoy hearing about rebates on

FRSes.

We await your post.

From 4462187712734410042
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1159d0,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1159d0,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 102426,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid102426,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 107373,786d610d8e06df1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107373,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-10 17:49:56 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-06!sn-
xit-08!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!64.152.100.70.MISMATCH!sjc70.webusenet.com!
news.webusenet.com!cyclone01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com!
news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "tre" <ve3tsa@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: japan.ham-radio.dxcc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.swapmeet.hamcomm.tailgate.parties,relcom.radio.ham,sfnet.harr
astus.radio.ham
Subject: check out our web page
Lines: 3
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <RQnPa.117847$2ay.48394@news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Date: Fri, 11 Jul 2003 00:49:53 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.192.100.227
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rogers.com
X-Trace: news01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com 1057884593 24.192.100.227 (Thu, 10
Jul 2003 20:49:53 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 10 Jul 2003 20:49:53 EDT
Xref: archiver1.google.com japan.ham-radio.dxcc:174 rec.ham-radio.swap:3026
relcom.radio.ham:305 sfnet.harrastus.radio.ham:9246

http://greynet.net/~gbarc/

From -6236912213790994006
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,78d3ba4177f6065c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,78d3ba4177f6065c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,78d3ba4177f6065c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78d3ba4177f6065c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-19 23:20:06 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!
supernews.com!newsfeed.news2me.com!newsfeed.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp!
newsfeed01.tsnz.net!news.xtra.co.nz!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "David Holland" <david@innovativecomputer.co.nz>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: GPS Navigation
Lines: 16
Organization: Innovative Computer Solutions
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <fvqSa.86501$JA5.1781917@news.xtra.co.nz>
Date: Sun, 20 Jul 2003 18:18:49 +1200
NNTP-Posting-Host: 210.86.62.47
X-Complaints-To: newsadmin@xtra.co.nz
X-Trace: news.xtra.co.nz 1058681931 210.86.62.47 (Sun, 20 Jul 2003 18:18:51 NZST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 20 Jul 2003 18:18:51 NZST
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3877

Hi

I know that this is out of the Ham area but as I am one, and I am looking
for information on Honda Navigation systems. I have Honda Odyssey with a
Navigation system and it's all in Japanese. (Import Car)

I am looking for any old CD's to see if I can reverse engineer the thing to
make maps for New Zealand or find any info on how to make a cd to load the
maps ? Any ifo much appreciated. thanks !

73 David
ZL2TAA
Nelson
New Zealand

From -2012383212244559855
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-20 06:48:07 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!small1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!cyclone1.gnilink.net!spamkiller2.gnilink.net!nwrdny01.gnilink.net.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: Gary S. <Idontwantspam@net>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GPS Navigation
Organization: very little
Reply-To: Idontwantspam@net
Message-ID: <j87lhv8v1o2iadbcftgebo9fv4saq18gn0@4ax.com>
References: <fvqSa.86501$JA5.1781917@news.xtra.co.nz>
X-Newsreader: Forte Free Agent 1.93/32.576 English (American)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 28
Date: Sun, 20 Jul 2003 13:48:05 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.160.135.55
X-Complaints-To: abuse@verizon.net
X-Trace: nwrdny01.gnilink.net 1058708885 68.160.135.55 (Sun, 20 Jul 2003 09:48:05 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 20 Jul 2003 09:48:05 EDT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3880

On Sun, 20 Jul 2003 18:18:49 +1200, "David Holland"
<david@innovativecomputer.co.nz> wrote:

>I know that this is out of the Ham area but as I am one, and I am looking
>for information on Honda Navigation systems. I have Honda Odyssey with a
>Navigation system and it's all in Japanese. (Import Car)
>
>I am looking for any old CD's to see if I can reverse engineer the thing to
>make maps for New Zealand or find any info on how to make a cd to load the
>maps ? Any ifo much appreciated. thanks !
>
>73 David

This topic would get far more productive answers on the group
sci.geo.satellite-nav.

There have been some recent threads related to New Zealand mapping.

In general, though, these systems are not set up to allow you to load
your own maps.

Happy trails,
Gary (net.yogi.bear)
---

at the 51st percentile of ursine intelligence

Gary D. Schwartz, Needham, MA, USA
Please reply to: garyDOTschwartzATpoboxDOTcom

From 1125290593979273012
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,78d3ba4177f6065c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-23 11:31:08 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!newshosting.com!news-xfer2.atl.newshosting.com!news-out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!yellow.newsread.com!news-toy.newsread.com!netaxs.com!newsread.com!POSTED.newshog.newsread.com!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3F1ED44A.57DC9E06@atlantic.net>
From: Walter Treftz <penguino@atlantic.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.79 [en]C-CCK-MCD NSCPCD479 (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GPS Navigation
References: <fvqSa.86501$JA5.1781917@news.xtra.co.nz>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 18
Date: Wed, 23 Jul 2003 18:31:00 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 209.208.77.242
X-Complaints-To: Abuse Role <abuse@atlantic.net>, We Care <abuse@newsread.com>
X-Trace: newshog.newsread.com 1058985060 209.208.77.242 (Wed, 23 Jul 2003 14:31:00 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 23 Jul 2003 14:31:00 EDT
Organization: Atlantic.net (atlantic.net)
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3886

. Our club is trying to help in an
estate . We are trying to dispose of the following:
   Mercury-wetted relays
   8 Ea.
   SPDT
   110 VAC coil
   Mfr: C. P. Clare & Co., of Chicago
   Octal (tube-type) base
   Model: HSG 1009
   Marked "high speed"
If anyone is interested, make us a reasonable offer plus postage for one, several,

all, etc. Would think the mailing weight would be about a pound.
73
Walt (N4GL)(peronal: penguino/at/atlantic/dot/net)

From 2623797606130172706
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ba4245edaac4643e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba4245edaac4643e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ba4245edaac4643e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-26 13:38:58 PST
From: "Daniel W4ADT" <w4adt@intergate.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Assistance Need with PK232
Date: Sat, 26 Jul 2003 16:32:46 -0400
Lines: 18
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
NNTP-Posting-Host: 01-041.011.popsite.net
Message-ID: <3f21953f_1@newsfeed>
X-Trace: newsfeed 1059165503 66.19.128.41 (25 Jul 2003 15:38:23 -0500)
X-Authenticated-User: w4adt@intergate.com
X-Original-NNTP-Posting-Host: 66.19.128.41
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-09!
supernews.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!news-out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!
209.242.86.11.MISMATCH!newsfeed!not-for-mail
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3892

I have just acquired a AEA PK232 TNC

Questions: I have 2 radios - the VHF is an Alinco DR-110 and I have
successfully hooked it up to be able to RECEIVE however I need to know what
cables (which I do have some cables laying around from other TNC (i.e.
Kamtronics) that seem to be wired correctly for this rig, but could someone
give me some guidance on hooking up the TNC for Transmit with the Alinco
DR-110

ALSO - same question as above, but with another rig - Yaseu FT-920 HF rig.

PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT AT w4adt@intergate.com

Many thanks!

73 Daniel W4ADT

From -7865122557532303509
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba4245edaac4643e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ba4245edaac4643e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ba4245edaac4643e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-26 14:49:19 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-05!sn-xit-09!supernews.com!64.152.100.70.MISMATCH!sjc70.webusenet.com!sjc72.webusenet.com!news.webusenet.com!wn14feed!worldnet.att.net!204.127.198.203!attbi_feed3!attbi_feed4!attbi.com!sccrnsc02.POSTED!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3F22F779.50600@comcast.net>
From: Gary Danaher <gdanaher@comcast.net>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; en-US; rv:1.4) Gecko/20030624 Netscape/7.1 (ax)
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Re: Assistance Need with PK232
References: <3f21953f_1@newsfeed>
In-Reply-To: <3f21953f_1@newsfeed>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 24
NNTP-Posting-Host: 12.241.73.172
X-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.net
X-Trace: sccrnsc02 1059256157 12.241.73.172 (Sat, 26 Jul 2003 21:49:17 GMT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 26 Jul 2003 21:49:17 GMT
Organization: Comcast Online
Date: Sat, 26 Jul 2003 21:49:17 GMT
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3893

lOOK AT THIS PAGE:
http://www.packetradio.com/wiring.htm

Daniel W4ADT wrote:
> I have just acquired a AEA PK232 TNC
>
> Questions: I have 2 radios - the VHF is an Alinco DR-110 and I have
> successfully hooked it up to be able to RECEIVE however I need to know what
> cables (which I do have some cables laying around from other TNC (i.e.
> Kamtronics) that seem to be wired correctly for this rig, but could someone
> give me some guidance on hooking up the TNC for Transmit with the Alinco
> DR-110
>
> ALSO - same question as above, but with another rig - Yaseu FT-920 HF rig.
>

> PLEASE EMAIL ME DIRECT AT w4adt@intergate.com
>
> Many thanks!
>
> 73 Daniel W4ADT
>
>

From -5596841123765939101
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab62ac789a3aa48b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ab62ac789a3aa48b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ab62ac789a3aa48b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-07-30 13:14:55 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-09!
supernews.com!newshosting.com!news-xfer1.atl.newshosting.com!
216.166.71.118.MISMATCH!small1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!
border1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!intern1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!
nntp.thebiz.net!news.thebiz.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 30 Jul 2003 15:14:52 -0500
From: Gary Woods <gwoods@spamfree.albany.net>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet
Subject: QSL.net mail down?
Date: Wed, 30 Jul 2003 16:11:22 -0400
Message-ID: <qg9givgvec6m48shnht5n4n332i3shj12b@4ax.com>
X-Newsreader: Forte Agent 1.93/32.576 English (American)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 4
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.30.132.172
X-Trace: sv3-
nlrlnGSfKeGf+4e0GIJ1YP9bsz9e5kkOcvouNN2lygCohkYJdzD9zeDUpcSplO8rNdychWcrfiAai3U!
7hlW0XR3P0cNK2gb3dk9hXfVV9lPj+kPVpJfqYuzlQieKWQwnqjwvQ0qBjam/99CHWh1nwRAJSS4!
WwLryXsC
X-Complaints-To: abuse@thebiz.net
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: abuse@thebiz.net
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3896

Haven't been able to connect by web interface or SMTP for a couple of days
now...
Gary Woods AKA K2AHC- PGP key on request, or at www.albany.net/~gwoods
Zone 5/6 in upstate New York, 1200' elevation. NY WO G

From -6220144317348227787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 110c4e,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid110c4e,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fed6a,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfed6a,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,b34b0989ea1dcafe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-08-02 21:31:05 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!
supernews.com!small1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!border3.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!
intern1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!nntp.comcast.com!
news.comcast.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 02 Aug 2003 23:31:04 -0500
From: "Bill Frovik n0mnb" <n0mnb@comcast.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.commercial-lmr,rec.radio.swap
Subject: SEA esp520 220 mhz radio's
Date: Sat, 2 Aug 2003 23:34:47 -0500
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Message-ID: <KKWcnU-9K8OVDbGiU-KYuQ@comcast.com>
Lines: 7
NNTP-Posting-Host: 66.41.225.17
X-Trace: sv3-uAyp50c5hFwQbOOtOLTZv+/rvYS+WKPs+yXRMQZ7FiuekPLpjP/egwXgfBpCuYQb/
Ixo07hT9cxsGF2!ADsxoZfaf/k4607qGIoWbFhKky+q66Fe5Ibyo6WjQsQlVpVaW1zep6sBOuBQ
X-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.net
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: dmca@comcast.net
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur:5670
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7859 rec.radio.swap:95542

hello
i am looking for any info on this radio, like service manuals and programing
material, will pay $ ...ASAP

73's de n0mnb

From 6987350024355802299
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 110c4e,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gid110c4e,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fed6a,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfed6a,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,b34b0989ea1dcafe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-08-05 14:34:06 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!newsfeed.news2me.com!elnk-nf2-pas!newsfeed.earthlink.net!newshub.sdsu.edu!tethys.csu.net!news-hog.berkeley.edu!ucberkeley!169.232.10.60.MISMATCH!newsfeed.news.ucla.edu!ucdavis!not-for-mail
From: Skipp knows some of the story <usethesonicservertocontactme@yahoo.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.commercial-lmr,rec.radio.swap
Subject: Re: SEA esp520 220 mhz radio's
Date: Tue, 5 Aug 2003 21:30:23 +0000 (UTC)
Organization: University of California, Davis
Lines: 46
Sender: Skip May <skipp@veni.ucdavis.edu>
Message-ID: <bgp7lf$3q1$1@woodrow.ucdavis.edu>
References: <KKWcnU-9K8OVDbGiU-KYuQ@comcast.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: veni.ucdavis.edu
X-Trace: woodrow.ucdavis.edu 1060119023 3905 169.237.105.38 (5 Aug 2003 21:30:23 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: usenet@ucdavis.edu
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 5 Aug 2003 21:30:23 +0000 (UTC)
User-Agent: tin/1.4.7-20030322 ("Suggestions") (UNIX) (SunOS/5.8 (sun4u))
Xref: archiver1.google.com rec.radio.amateur:5680 rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:7868 rec.radio.swap:95715

Hi Bill,

The SEA and Midland LMR 220Mhz repeaters & radios are now appearing on the surplus market, pulled from the (now bankrupt) narrow band trunking systems.

Securecor and Intek were large 220 smr operators in the late 90's. They had systems out here on on the US West Coast from Texas to Alaska.

They are hybrid ACSB units, the LMR and SEA formats do not work with the other.

SEA is still on line selling repeaters, however they probably wont do a lot to help you convert the equipment to Amateur Operation.

Two Surplus Dealers are selling used ACSB radios and some repeaters, look for them using the Ebay IDs of erac and rhoadeseller (might be rhodeseller).

I bought much/most of the 220 antenna combiner equipment as it is very high quality (Sinclair, Decibel, Wacom & Telewave) gear, of which I'm slowly parting out to get some of my money back. Watch for my auctions on Ebay if you have interest in this sort of stuff.

You might be able to make some of the radios talk to each other on simplex (direct), then figure a way to move them up onto the amateur band after you get the programming right, but it's not a beginers task.

There are a few 220 smr system operators still in operation around the country, you might do a reverse lookup on the fcc web page and contact those people you can find for information.

cheers
skipp
http://sonic.ucdavis.edu

contact me through the sonic server Email icons if you like.

: In rec.radio.swap Bill Frovik n0mnb <n0mnb@comcast.net> wrote:
: hello
: i am looking for any info on this radio, like service manuals and programing
: material, will pay $ ...ASAP

: 73's de n0mnb

From 6356139065411888750
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,3a4d8527aad7f421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a4d8527aad7f421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3a4d8527aad7f421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-08-17 06:10:11 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-06!sn-

xit-05!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!border3.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!
wn14feed!worldnet.att.net!207.35.177.252!nf3.bellglobal.com!ursa-
nb00s0.nbnet.nb.ca!53ab2750!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3F3FC31B.4E0F@nbnet.nb.ca>
From: "G. Skiffington" <skiffing@nbnet.nb.ca>
Reply-To: skiffing@nbnet.nb.ca
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Win16; U)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TINY-2 repair ideas wanted
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 49
Date: Sun, 17 Aug 2003 13:09:29 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 142.166.245.216
X-Complaints-To: abuse@aliant.net
X-Trace: ursa-nb00s0.nbnet.nb.ca 1061125769 142.166.245.216 (Sun, 17 Aug 2003
10:09:29 ADT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 17 Aug 2003 10:09:29 ADT
Organization: Aliant Internet
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3926

Howdy all - Troubleshooting a problem that developed abruptly with my
TINY-2 TNC (original not the MK2). The symptoms are:

- No display of internal messages including - No LOGON and
  - No display of parameters
- No display of received on-air traffic.
- When I have the baud rate between the TNC and the computer correct AND
  if I enter "ECHO ON" then I see all commands echoed back to screen BUT
  the parameters or results are not displayed.
- Commands DO seem to be interpreted correctly and work normally.
  Connects can take place and be disconnected normally. Both CMD and
  CONVERSE modes therefore seem ok. On-air monitoring of the databurst
  sounds correct and the radio tones and deviation are measured good.

On the surface, it "seems" to me to be a problem with the Z80 SIO chip
not passing data in the TNC to computer direction. I see data on the
CPU/EEPROM/MEMORY databus at pins 1-4 and 37-40 (D0-D7) of the SIO chip
(U14) AND I see good RxDa input at pin 12 (also U14). Looking at the
TINY-2's schematic, it appears that any serial data coming from this SIO
chip should be out of pin 28 RxDB. This data is labelled RXD-2 on the
schematic and shows connected to the MAX231 chip at pin 8 (which concurs
with the MAX231 datasheet for data in that direction). The only time I
ever see data on pin 8 of the MAX231 is when I've commanded ECHO ON (and
I'd assume it's the echoing of the command words (nothing else). The
datasheet info I have for the Z80 SIO seems conflicting, however, in
that
the description for RxDB shows it as an input (not an output).

What am I missing here?
Is the serial output of the SIO actually pin 28 RxDB?
How is off-air data, arriving at pin 12 (U14) sent onward out of the

chip when in converse mode?
What is needed at this SIO chip to cause it to pass the TINY-2's
internal parameter messages to a serial output?
Where are commands "echoed" such that I am seeing the command (verifying
both the baud rate AND the fact that I actually have a path back to the
computer)?

Auxiliary basic info - +5 supply is good
- 3volt battery shows 3 volts
- commands input to assist showing data were:
MCOM ON, MON ON, MCON ON, MALL ON, ECHO ON
- "DATA" when mentioned above, was seen using
a scope, and was good TTL
levels.

Long post....any thoughts appreciated.

Gord - VE1AJF

From 7639031357819858150
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a4d8527aad7f421
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3a4d8527aad7f421
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,3a4d8527aad7f421
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-08-17 06:32:58 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-
xit-09!supernews.com!newsfeed.news2me.com!snoopy.risq.qc.ca!nf3.bellglobal.com!
ursa-nb00s0.nbnet.nb.ca!53ab2750!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <3F3FC884.C14@nbnet.nb.ca>
From: "G. Skiffington" <skiffing@nbnet.nb.ca>
Reply-To: skiffing@nbnet.nb.ca
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Win16; U)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TINY-2 repair ideas wanted
References: <3F3FC31B.4E0F@nbnet.nb.ca>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 4
Date: Sun, 17 Aug 2003 13:32:32 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 142.166.252.187
X-Complaints-To: abuse@aliant.net
X-Trace: ursa-nb00s0.nbnet.nb.ca 1061127152 142.166.252.187 (Sun, 17 Aug 2003
10:32:32 ADT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 17 Aug 2003 10:32:32 ADT
Organization: Aliant Internet
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3927

Further info: I do see echoed commands/echoed other keyboard typing at

pin 28 of U14......just nothing else coming out of this pin.

Gord

From 6598010104769065799
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab62ac789a3aa48b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ab62ac789a3aa48b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ab62ac789a3aa48b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-08-30 04:40:43 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!pd2nf1so.cg.shawcable.net!residential.shaw.ca!news-out.superfeed.net!propagator2-maxim!feed-maxim.newsfeeds.com!news.astraweb.com!news-small.astraweb.com!newsfeed.news2me.com!newsfeed2.easynews.com!newsfeed1.easynews.com!easynews.com!easynews!small1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!border1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!intern1.nntp.aus1.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!nntp.gbronline.com!news.gbronline.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 30 Aug 2003 06:40:39 -0500
From: "Doug" <nethawg123@mail2.gbronline.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet
References: <qg9givgvec6m48shnht5n4n332i3shj12b@4ax.com>
Subject: Re: QSL.net mail down?
Date: Sat, 30 Aug 2003 06:40:20 -0500
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1106
Message-ID: <hSWdnV_-GpulEM2iU-KYvg@gbronline.com>
Lines: 12
NNTP-Posting-Host: 69.9.66.76
X-Trace: sv3-0lTjhIRPtQEcZEgrNdJy0JMht2yWCfZCUmVpnIj4iTSRNmmyOxI0jaUf5PsGChiAiHrESLzaErmq7b6!lO19q3PIFrVahiOguOWPnaXV6CFjj5BnuVijSVpGoslHAOoei19Oe76Z/aBni+FtyWRxghOkRl5D
X-Complaints-To: abuse@gbronline.com
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: abuse@gbronline.com
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3974

I suspect they shut it down due to huge volume of infected traffic many hams were receiving. I expect they'll be back up soon when they resolve the problem.

"Gary Woods" <gwoods@spamfree.albany.net> wrote in message news:qg9givgvec6m48shnht5n4n332i3shj12b@4ax.com...
> Haven't been able to connect by web interface or SMTP for a couple of days
> now...

> Gary Woods AKA K2AHC- PGP key on request, or at www.albany.net/~gwoods
> Zone 5/6 in upstate New York, 1200' elevation. NY WO G

From -2232768684233808228
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,213883d4b41a64a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,213883d4b41a64a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,213883d4b41a64a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10852b,213883d4b41a64a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10852b,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,213883d4b41a64a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-09-04 16:44:22 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!pd2nf1so.cg.shawcable.net!residential.shaw.ca!news2.calgary.shaw.ca.POSTED!not-for-mail
X-Trace-PostClient-IP: 24.85.132.27
From: "Spud" <nospam.davidaanderson@shaw.ca>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,ampr.packet.aprs,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Repost: WTD connector pinout & voltage/polarity for HandiPacket
Lines: 7
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <o7Q5b.898475$ro6.18149425@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Date: Thu, 04 Sep 2003 23:44:20 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.69.255.232
X-Complaints-To: abuse@shaw.ca
X-Trace: news2.calgary.shaw.ca 1062719060 24.69.255.232 (Thu, 04 Sep 2003 17:44:20 MDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 04 Sep 2003 17:44:20 MDT
Organization: Shaw Residential Internet
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3978 rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:8004

A good friend inherited a PacCom HandiPacket TNC without manual. Need plug pinout and power plug polarity & voltage please.

--
Spud: ve7ifd nospam at rac.ca (remove nospam)

From -3941729564286245473
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,213883d4b41a64a6

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10852b,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10852b,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-09-04 21:01:14 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!
supernews.com!newsfeeds.sol.net!news.maxwell.syr.edu!in.100proofnews.com!
in.100proofnews.com!pd2nf1so.cg.shawcable.net!residential.shaw.ca!
news2.calgary.shaw.ca.POSTED!not-for-mail
X-Trace-PostClient-IP: 24.85.132.27
From: "Spud" <nospam.davidaanderson@shaw.ca>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,ampr.packet.aprs,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet
References: <o7Q5b.898475$ro6.18149425@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Subject: Re: Repost: WTD connector pinout & voltage/polarity for HandiPacket
Lines: 14
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <cUT5b.898959$ro6.18167666@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
Date: Fri, 05 Sep 2003 04:01:12 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.69.255.232
X-Complaints-To: abuse@shaw.ca
X-Trace: news2.calgary.shaw.ca 1062734472 24.69.255.232 (Thu, 04 Sep 2003 22:01:12
MDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 04 Sep 2003 22:01:12 MDT
Organization: Shaw Residential Internet
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:3979
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:8005

Thanks to N4ELM for the much needed information
                       de VE7IFD

"Spud" <nospam.davidaanderson@shaw.ca> wrote in message
news:o7Q5b.898475$ro6.18149425@news2.calgary.shaw.ca...
> A good friend inherited a PacCom HandiPacket TNC without manual. Need plug
> pinout and power plug polarity & voltage please.
>
> --
> Spud: ve7ifd nospam at rac.ca (remove nospam)
>
>

From 8253857561867670614

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,4f013d22ea2e55f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-09-28 07:28:18 PST
Path: news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-xit-08!supernews.com!news-
out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!newsfeeds-atl2!news.webusenet.com!elnk-atl-nf1!
newsfeed.earthlink.net!prodigy.com!prodigy.com!newsmst01.news.prodigy.com!
prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr31.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!
d3237d97!not-for-mail
From: "Larry" <oops@poops.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs,rec.radio.amateur.swap
Subject: FA: Power Cords for Heathkit SB-400 and SB-401
Lines: 14
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <hdCdb.10735$BI7.10645@newssvr31.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.252.147.210
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr31.news.prodigy.com 1064759245 ST000 64.252.147.210 (Sun, 28 Sep
2003 10:27:25 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 28 Sep 2003 10:27:25 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
SCSYQNONYJVWC_LZ@@ONOQLA\Z_HPOTLLP\@NB]MPXMTWA]EPEWUQBKZQLYJX_ITFD_KFVLUN[DOM_A_N
SYNWPFWNS[XV\I]PZ@BQ[@CDQDPCL^FKCBIPC@KLGEZEFNMDYMKHRL_YYYGDSSODXYN@[\BK[LVTWI@AXG
QCOA_SAH@TPD^\AL\RLGRFWEARBM
Date: Sun, 28 Sep 2003 14:27:25 GMT
Xref: news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.swap:5 rec.radio.amateur:10
rec.radio.amateur.antenna:146 rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors:83
rec.radio.amateur.swap:16

FA: Power Cords for Heathkit SB-400 and SB-401

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&category=4675&item=3049635268

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&category=4675&item=3049472172

A: Power Cords for Heathkit SB-400 and SB-401

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&category=4675&item=3049635268

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&category=4675&item=3049472172

From -1525709396092048816
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,27f89b2feca5a889,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-10-16 18:22:42 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!fu-berlin.de!newsfeed.stueberl.de!
kibo.news.demon.net!news.demon.co.uk!demon!radioamateur.org.uk!neil
From: Neil Hosker <neil@radioamateur.org.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur
Subject: Re: Frequency Steps 5/10kHz as opposed to 12.5/25kHz
Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 18:41:30 +0100
Lines: 38
Message-ID: <tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk>
References: <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my>
NNTP-Posting-Host: morgan2.demon.co.uk
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 1066332692 13193 158.152.198.158 (16 Oct 2003 19:31:32
GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 19:31:32 +0000 (UTC)
User-Agent: Turnpike/6.02-S (<hc$$CQ0ZApoKQIM9DkNI7R2Dt7>)
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:15121 alt.ham-
radio.packet:4026 alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf:20167 aus.radio.amateur.misc:12720
rec.ham-radio.swap:3256 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:893 uk.radio.amateur:2098

In message <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my>, noone <noone@nowhere.com> writes

>How do I change my FT23R to tune in 5kHz/10kHz steps as opposed to
>12.5kHz/25kHz ?
>
>I asked Yaesu and they replied:
>> On the FT-23 there were 5 versions .Ver A,D and E have the 5 and 10 kHz
>> steps .The ver B and C have the 12.5 and 25 kHz steps. The steps are most
>> of the time able to be changed with jumper settings. I don't know what the
>> jumper setting are for either the USA ver or EUR ver.I don't have a radio
>> in house to open up to take a look at.
>
>I opened up my unit and the following pad configuration was noted:
>3 Open
>5 Open
>6 Open
>7 Open
>8 Open
>9 Closed
>10 Open
>
>Pads 7, 8, 9 change the frequency range and whether the radio operates in
>commercial (readout in channels) or amateur mode (readout in MHz). I have
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>not find any frequency *step* modifications.
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>Can anyone provide the jumper setting or other information (perhaps someone
>with a 5/10kHz ft23r could look into their unit and report their jumper
>settings)?
>
>

I believe you need to change a reference crystal as well as fiddle with
the jumpers.....

--
  Neil Hosker

* Reply to neil@radioamateur.org.uk *

From 3343694058046383212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-10-16 18:24:13 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!fu-berlin.de!newsfeed01.sul.t-online.de!t-online.de!newspeer1-gui.server.ntli.net!ntli.net!newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "mike" <mike-g7bnf@nospam.co.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur
References: <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my> <tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Frequency Steps 5/10kHz as opposed to 12.5/25kHz
Lines: 52
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>
Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 20:52:59 +0100
NNTP-Posting-Host: 80.6.112.220
X-Complaints-To: abuse@ntlworld.com
X-Trace: newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net 1066333987 80.6.112.220 (Thu, 16 Oct 2003 20:53:07 BST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 20:53:07 BST
Organization: ntl Cablemodem News Service
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:15122 alt.ham-radio.packet:4027 alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf:20168 aus.radio.amateur.misc:12721 rec.ham-radio.swap:3257 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:894 uk.radio.amateur:2099

no u don't it is a jumper change
working on it
reply soon
mike

"Neil Hosker" <neil@radioamateur.org.uk> wrote in message news:tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk...
> In message <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my>, noone <noone@nowhere.com> writes
> >How do I change my FT23R to tune in 5kHz/10kHz steps as opposed to
> >12.5kHz/25kHz ?
> >
> >I asked Yaesu and they replied:
> >> On the FT-23 there were 5 versions .Ver A,D and E have the 5 and 10 kHz
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> >> of the time able to be changed with jumper settings. I don't know what the
> >> jumper setting are for either the USA ver or EUR ver.I don't have a radio
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> >3 Open
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>
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> the jumpers.....
>
> --
>   Neil Hosker
>
> * Reply to neil@radioamateur.org.uk *

From -4241897687316972557
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-10-16 18:25:14 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!news2.google.com!fu-berlin.de!
newsfeed.tiscali.ch!newsfeed.freenet.de!194.168.4.91.MISMATCH!newspeer1-

gui.server.ntli.net!ntli.net!newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "mike" <mike-g7bnf@nospam.co.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur
References: <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my> <tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk> <DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>
Subject: Re: Frequency Steps 5/10kHz as opposed to 12.5/25kHz
Lines: 75
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <%TCjb.4210$mM1.2550@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>
Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 21:07:16 +0100
NNTP-Posting-Host: 80.6.112.220
X-Complaints-To: abuse@ntlworld.com
X-Trace: newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net 1066334843 80.6.112.220 (Thu, 16 Oct 2003 21:07:23 BST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 16 Oct 2003 21:07:23 BST
Organization: ntl Cablemodem News Service
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:15123 alt.ham-radio.packet:4028 alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf:20169 aus.radio.amateur.misc:12722 rec.ham-radio.swap:3258 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:895 uk.radio.amateur:2100

1stly sorry Nick!!!...it is an xtal change as well!.
my jpg file was rather small!

go here for the service manual ftp://80.164.5.88/yaesu-service/
then see image47 in the ft23r service manual file.

i have had one for almost 20yrs now, magic 'bullet proof' radio.

though i warn u...the mod needs the VCO unit removing!!
NOT easy.

mike
P.S sri agn to Nick.

"mike" <mike-g7bnf@nospam.co.uk> wrote in message
news:DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net...
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> working on it
> reply soon
> mike
>
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> > >
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> >
> > * Reply to neil@radioamateur.org.uk *
>
>

From 476947090570256164
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,27f89b2feca5a889

X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-10-17 07:15:24 PST
From: "noone" <noone@nowhere.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur
References: <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my> <tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk> <DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net> <%TCjb.4210$mM1.2550@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>
Subject: Re: Frequency Steps 5/10kHz as opposed to 12.5/25kHz
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 22:15:25 +0800
Lines: 35
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2720.3000
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2727.1300
NNTP-Posting-Host: brf-130-253.tm.net.my
X-Original-NNTP-Posting-Host: brf-130-253.tm.net.my
Message-ID: <3f8ff96b_1@news.tm.net.my>
X-Trace: news.tm.net.my 1066400107 brf-130-253.tm.net.my (17 Oct 2003 22:15:07 +0800)
Organization: TMnet Malaysia
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!feed2.news.rcn.net!rcn!news-out.cwix.com!newsfeed.cwix.com!news1.tm.net.my
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:15124 alt.ham-radio.packet:4031 alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf:20170 aus.radio.amateur.misc:12725 rec.ham-radio.swap:3259 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:932 uk.radio.amateur:2158

"mike" <mike-g7bnf@nospam.co.uk> wrote in message
news:%TCjb.4210$mM1.2550@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net...
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> my jpg file was rather small!
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> then see image47 in the ft23r service manual file.
> i have had one for almost 20yrs now, magic 'bullet proof' radio.
> though i warn u...the mod needs the VCO unit removing!!
> NOT easy.
Thanks for the information.

I looked at the .jpg file, it wasnt all that clear (resolution).
The crystal needs to be replaced from 12.8MHz to 10.24MHz? (guess - can you verify?).
-> Guess based on following idea that the crystal will be pulled by the trimmer capacitor hanging
-> at the end of it and squinting at the side comments on the service manual:
-> 12.8MHz in ratio to 12.5MHz
-> 10.24MHz in ratio to 10MHz

Looks like I have to remove a lot to get to the main board (i.e. free it from the case)
and then unsolder the PLL board (which is a right angles to it) before I can unsolder/solder the bridges and perform the crystal replacement.

The ensure that the frequency is correct - by altering the trimmer and using a frequency counter.

It does look a bit difficult.

Regards,
GW7ABW

From 636205334820370161
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,27f89b2feca5a889
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-10-17 08:53:23 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!kibo.news.demon.net!news.demon.co.uk!demon!radioamateur.org.uk!neil
From: Neil Hosker <neil@radioamateur.org.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,uk.radio.amateur
Subject: Re: Frequency Steps 5/10kHz as opposed to 12.5/25kHz
Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 06:35:23 +0100

Lines: 24
Message-ID: <iN4aqnPb+3j$Ewp8@morgan2.demon.co.uk>
References: <3f8e541c_1@news.tm.net.my> <tHM5omOKhtj$EwpC@morgan2.demon.co.uk>
 <DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>
NNTP-Posting-Host: morgan2.demon.co.uk
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 1066406002 16677 158.152.198.158 (17 Oct 2003 15:53:22
GMT)
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 17 Oct 2003 15:53:22 +0000 (UTC)
User-Agent: Turnpike/6.02-S (<hc$$CQ0ZApoKQIM9DkNI7R2Dt7>)
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.marketplace:15126 alt.ham-
radio.packet:4032 alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf:20171 aus.radio.amateur.misc:12727
rec.ham-radio.swap:3260 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:944 uk.radio.amateur:2172

In message <DGCjb.4194$mM1.1137@newsfep4-winn.server.ntli.net>, mike
<mike-g7bnf@nospam.co.uk> writes
>no u don't it is a jumper change
>working on it
>reply soon
>mike
>

I am curious to see what the outcome is. I have had a couple of the PMR
versions of those sets (basically the same as the FT23) and you can make
the display read in 5/10khz or 12.5/25khz steps by changing a jumper
(not sure which now) but to actually change its RF operation from one to
the other a reference crystal change was required.....

Regards

Neil

--
  Neil Hosker

* Reply to neil@radioamateur.org.uk *

From -1073467310518888285
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a263e3580c9e547e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bca5,a263e3580c9e547e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bca5,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-12-03 21:11:23 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!newsfeed2.dallas1.level3.net!
news.level3.com!priapus.visi.com!news-out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!news.tele.dk!
news.tele.dk!small.news.tele.dk!npeer.de.kpn-eurorings.net!newsfeed00.sul.t-
online.de!newsfeed01.sul.t-online.de!t-online.de!secnews.netscape.com!

nnrp.emazr.ky.us!news.emazr.ky.us.POSTED!emazr.ky.us!amonb
From: Adm. William L. Zendik <amonb@emazr.ky.us>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,netscape.public.dev.xul
Subject: mohammar's unit walks beside our porter after we irritate throughout it
Date: Thu, 4 Dec 2003 04:23:49 GMT
Organization: ahmed, alongside counters fat and young, creeps beside it, judging generally
Lines: 113
Approved: Adm. William L. Zendik <amonb@emazr.ky.us>
Message-ID: <FF603C0B.FF390520@emazr.ky.us>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 118.Red-80-35-201.pooles.rima-tde.net
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
boundary="76240857153540185750150208325456152082384200020863"
X-Newsreader: Yet Another NewsWatcher 2.2.0b13
Xref: archiver1.google.com netscape.public.dev.xul:1523

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

--76240857153540185750150208325456152082384200020863
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

phil knight had a dream. he'd sell shoes.
                          he'd sell dreams.
                          he'd get RICH.
                          he'd use sweatshops if he had to.

THEN along came the new shoe. PLAIN.SIMPLE.CHEAP.FAIR.

designed for only one thing, kicking phil's ass.

                          the unswoosher, find out more >

          http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/afterindex2.html

cheers, Adm. William L. Zendik

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: PGPfreeware 5.1.1

YLbqOqa21PpYGvXq/JDSJxwNW9cclMB5rZW0OtjoRuyckWPqXL61uUQR1TZYR1GD
ZFGlKzgFWLtQiyrhe3CFdD5FSadyir8ovBr7YpXeNVhQs1y3mC63K/sdpcqyU1jO
y4I2S/k8ksCdki2aj/OD0Z6BEnAcLFfvzJMYiF2aZsNzSQBXmg31qdgpoDr1FPJG
1cufT5N+6Nmxf7==
=KAGB
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

--76240857153540185750150208325456152082384200020863
Content-type: text/html; name="okwu.htm"

```
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline; filename="okwu.htm"

<!--As familiarly as Hassan likes, you can nibble the button much more dully.>
<html>
<head>
<title>The BlackSpot Sneaker</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<!-- Fireworks MX Dreamweaver MX target.  Created 4 Dec 2003 04:23:49 GMT -->
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ffffff" leftmargin="0" topmargin="0" marginwidth="0"
marginheight="0">
<table width="760" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<!-- fwtable fwsrc="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/new_bss.png"
fwbase="new_bss.gif" fwstyle="Dreamweaver" fwdocid = "742308039" fwnested="0" -->
  <tr>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="595" height="1" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="165" height="1" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="1" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>

  <tr>
   <td colspan="2"><img name="new_bss_r1_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/
sneaker_imgs/new_bss_r1_c1.jpg" width="760" height="62" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="62" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td colspan="2"><img name="new_bss_r2_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/
sneaker_imgs/new_bss_r2_c1.jpg" width="760" height="47" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="47" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td colspan="2"><a href="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/afterindex2.html"><img
name="new_bss_r3_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/
new_bss_r3_c1.jpg" width="760" height="325" border="0" alt=""></a></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="325" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td colspan="2"><img name="new_bss_r4_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/
sneaker_imgs/new_bss_r4_c1.jpg" width="760" height="120" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="120" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td colspan="2"><a href="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/afterindex2.html"><img
name="new_bss_r5_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/
new_bss_r5_c1.jpg" width="760" height="132" border="0" alt=""></a></td>
```

```
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="132" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td><img name="new_bss_r6_c1" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/
sneaker_imgs/new_bss_r6_c1.jpg" width="595" height="24" border="0" alt=""></td>
   <td><a href="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/afterindex2.html"><img
name="new_bss_r6_c2" src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/
new_bss_r6_c2.jpg" width="165" height="24" border="0" alt=""></a></td>
   <td><img src="http://www.blackspotsneaker.org/sneaker_imgs/spacer.gif"
width="1" height="24" border="0" alt=""></td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
<!--Marwan lifts the ball below hers and hourly explains.>

--76240857153540185750150208325456152082384200020863--

So, you need to publicize Joe Blow's evil nature and point out
   the comparison to Hitler.  Since no one wants to support a nazi, hundreds
   of sites will add your group.

   Be sure to mention Joe Blow's name several times in the letter, so
   everyone will remember exactly who you are talking about. After
   other system administrators see your vicious post about Joe Blow,
   they will add your group so that you will not similarly insult them.

   Finally, at the end of your post, put a line similar to: "P.S. to
   all:  Don't forget to vote for blah.blah by next Weds" Thus, while
   alt.blah.blah is fresh on everyone's minds, you can attract more
   votes for (non-alt) blah.blah. Remember that you need to get at
   least 100 votes to create a non-alt group, so every vote counts. By
   including this PS on a note about alt.blah.blah, you will attract
   several voters who otherwise would not have participated.

------------------------------------------------------------------------

7a. All right!! My group passed the mainstream vote!!

   Congratulations; you have proved the worthiness of your topic.
   System Administrators now have no excuse not to carry your alt group,
   and you can say that publicly. After all,




From -4644367445241198280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
```

X-Google-Thread: fa656,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,467ce9d865b990f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-12-15 07:44:27 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!newsfeed2.dallas1.level3.net!
news.level3.com!zeus.visi.com!priapus.visi.com!orange.octanews.net!
news.octanews.net!news-out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!newshosting.com!news-
xfer2.atl.newshosting.com!207.69.154.101.MISMATCH!elnk-atl-nf1!
newsfeed.earthlink.net!cyclone.tampabay.rr.com!news-post.tampabay.rr.com!
twister.tampabay.rr.com.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Compsimple" <compsimple@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: Relm WHS450 UHF (450-480)MHZ RADIO NR For Sale
Lines: 9
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <rFkDb.27355$Dt6.622835@twister.tampabay.rr.com>
Date: Mon, 15 Dec 2003 15:44:23 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 65.34.126.144
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
X-Trace: twister.tampabay.rr.com 1071503063 65.34.126.144 (Mon, 15 Dec 2003
10:44:23 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 15 Dec 2003 10:44:23 EST
Organization: RoadRunner - Tampa Bay
Xref: archiver1.google.com in.ham-radio:128 rec.ham-radio.swap:3521
rec.radio.amateur:6120 rec.radio.amateur.antenna:4326
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:8716

For Sale no reserve. see ebay link below. This radio cost almost $500

and has never been used.

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=3065770970

From 6520671135301919439

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f449e3b3f9c0d2f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,f449e3b3f9c0d2f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,f449e3b3f9c0d2f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f449e3b3f9c0d2f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f449e3b3f9c0d2f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-12-20 18:54:20 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!newsfeed2.dallas1.level3.net!
news.level3.com!news-out.visi.com!petbe.visi.com!newsfeeds-atl2!
news.webusenet.com!pc01.webusenet.com!fe01.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Daniel W4ADT" <danielw4adt@alltel.net>
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: WANTED: Garmin GPS III +
Lines: 20
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <vX7Fb.2263$gD1.1560@fe01>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 20 Dec 2003 21:54:19 EST
Date: Sat, 20 Dec 2003 21:51:48 -0500
Xref: archiver1.google.com alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur:834 rec.ham-
radio.swap:3537 rec.radio.swap:4448

I am looking for a excellent condition Garmin GPS III + If you have one that you are not using, I would be interested in hearing from you. I do have a few items that I could offer up for trade + some cash if needed for the GPS III +.

They are as follows:

Heil HM-10 Microphone Excellent Condition
PK-232 MBX
A Cannon Digital Camera

Any of these items may be offered in full or partial trade for your GPS III +. If interested, please visit my website below.

73 Daniel W4ADT

Picture available at www.dbgeneralstore.com

From 8651538537404661071
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e0051019eb6f49d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2003-12-25 19:30:53 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!newsfeed2.dallas1.level3.net!
news.level3.com!crtntx1-snh1.gtei.net!news.gtei.net!newsfeed1.easynews.com!
easynews.com!easynews!c03.atl99!news.webusenet.com!pc01.webusenet.com!fe01.POSTED!
53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Daniel W4ADT" <danielw4adt@alltel.net>
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,atl.forsale,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap
Subject: FS: 50 Channel Bearcat Scanner
Lines: 25
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <NXNGb.77$Vr.24@fe01>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 25 Dec 2003 22:30:53 EST
Date: Thu, 25 Dec 2003 22:27:56 -0500
Xref: archiver1.google.com alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur:836 rec.ham-
radio.swap:3576 rec.radio.swap:4725

Uniden Bearcat BC248CLT Scanner 50 Channel Excellent Condition

There's a world of drama out there. And with the BC248CLT scanner, you can stay on top of the news as it happens. Tune into police, fire, weather, emergency, "ham", FRS, Military, Government, and more. 29 - 54MHz, 137 - 174MHz, 406 - 512MHz. The BC248CLT scanner brings together the finest engineering and styling plus all the quality that has made Uniden a legend among scanner enthusiast. The first scanner with integrated Alarm clock.
Features:
50 Channels You can program all of your favorite frequencies.
10 Bands Covers public service, ham, federal and military land mobile.
Review Feature Full frequency LCD display shows frequencies entered into each channel plus weather frequencies. Also includes an emergency weather

alert feature.
Manual Channel Access Go directly to any channel without stepping through other channels
Channel Lockout This feature allows you to skip over channels you currently don't want to hear.
Clock/Alarm Displays time and features any button snooze

$95.00 + $10.00 shipping

Call Daniel 678-758-1298 or email danielw4adt@alltel.net

From -5932966144573892688
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,4e0051019eb6f49d
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2004-01-03 12:27:41 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!c03.atl99!news.webusenet.com!pc01.webusenet.com!fe10.usenetserver.com.POSTED!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "Daniel W4ADT" <danielw4adt@alltel.net>
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,atl.forsale,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap
References: <NXNGb.77$Vr.24@fe01>
Subject: 50 Channel Bearcat Scanner PRICE LOWERED!
Lines: 27
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <1BFJb.125$X97.59@fe10.usenetserver.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@usenetserver.com
X-Abuse-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly.
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 03 Jan 2004 15:27:41 EST
Date: Sat, 3 Jan 2004 15:24:22 -0500
Xref: archiver1.google.com alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur:846 rec.ham-radio.swap:3633 rec.radio.swap:5137

Uniden Bearcat BC248CLT Scanner 50 Channel Excellent Condition

There's a world of drama out there. And with the BC248CLT scanner, you can stay on top of the news as it happens. Tune into police, fire, weather, emergency, "ham", FRS, Military, Government, and more. 29 - 54MHz, 137 - 174MHz, 406 - 512MHz. The BC248CLT scanner brings together the finest engineering and styling plus all the quality that has made Uniden a legend among scanner enthusiast. The first scanner with integrated Alarm clock.
Features:
50 Channels You can program all of your favorite frequencies.
10 Bands Covers public service, ham, federal and military land mobile.
Review Feature Full frequency LCD display shows frequencies entered into each channel plus weather frequencies. Also includes an emergency weather alert feature.
Manual Channel Access Go directly to any channel without stepping through other channels
Channel Lockout This feature allows you to skip over channels you currently don't want to hear.
Clock/Alarm Displays time and features any button snooze

$65.00 + $10.00 shipping

Call Daniel 678-758-1298 or email danielw4adt@alltel.net

From 1979959819032263302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,6879f1cceac2233f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1cb567a617da43fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f8110,6879f1cceac2233f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8110,public
X-Google-Thread: 102426,6879f1cceac2233f
X-Google-Attributes: gid102426,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cb567a617da43fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,1cb567a617da43fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,1cb567a617da43fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1159d0,1cb567a617da43fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1159d0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2004-02-02 17:38:08 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newshub.sdsu.edu!
cyclone.bc.net!news.alt.net!newsfeed.mountaincable.net!
cyclone01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com!
twister01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
From: "tre" <ve3tsa@hotmail.com>

Newsgroups: in.ham-radio,japan.ham-radio,japan.ham-radio.dxcc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swapmeet.hamcomm.tailgate.parties,relcom.radio.ham
Subject: check out our home page
Lines: 32
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1158
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1165
Message-ID: <4YCTb.99991$ef.49755@twister01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Date: Tue, 03 Feb 2004 01:38:08 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.192.100.227
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rogers.com
X-Trace: twister01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com 1075772288 24.192.100.227 (Mon, 02 Feb 2004 20:38:08 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 02 Feb 2004 20:38:08 EST
Xref: archiver1.google.com in.ham-radio:135 japan.ham-radio:411 japan.ham-radio.dxcc:209 rec.ham-radio.swap:3748 relcom.radio.ham:332

http://greynet.net/~gbarc/

Owen Sound, Ontario Canada

MEETINGS Monthly GBARC meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7:00 P.M., except in July and August. We meet Rockford Restaurant located 5km south of Owen Sound on Highway 10 (at Grey County road 18). Breakfast get-togethers take place every Saturday, at 8:30 am, at the Rockford Restaurant. This is an informal social gathering of local amateurs and visitors to the area. Anyone can attend and all are welcome. Talk-in on 146.94- Mhz. Join us for "on the air" nets. Check into the GBARC net at 9:30 am (14:30z) Sunday mornings 3.783 Mhz and again on VE3OSR at 9:30 pm (02:30z) (Thursday evenings 146.94- Mhz.)

Community Services GBARC provides communications for community events, such as the Terry Fox Run, the Boy Scouts' Jamboree-On-The-Air, and the Owen Sound Santa Claus Parade. Write or email for more information. Many GBARC members are volunteers in the CANWARN <http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/severe-weather/canwarn-e.html> severe weather spotting network.

Repeater GBARC operates repeater VE3OSR in Owen Sound, on 146.940 MHz (-600 kHz offset). This is an "open" repeater with phone patch, free for anyone to use. VE3OSR is funded by GBARC membership <http://greynet.net/~gbarc/membersh.htm> dues.

From -1851289298172464162
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10852b,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10852b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,213883d4b41a64a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2004-02-15 18:12:19 PST
X-Abuse-Report: abuse@teranews.com
Message-ID: <13f912769c959914873263c23055381f@news.teranews.com>
Path: archiver1.google.com!news2.google.com!newsfeed2.dallas1.level3.net!
news.level3.com!crtntx1-snh1.gtei.net!news.gtei.net!newsfeed1.easynews.com!
easynews.com!easynews!newsfeed-east.nntpserver.com!nntpserver.com!
news.teranews.com!not-for-mail
Date: Mon, 16 Feb 2004 02:01:07 GMT
Lines: 18
From: reb <born_a_rebel_1946@(no spam) hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,ampr.packet.aprs,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Re: Repost: WTD connector pinout & voltage/polarity for HandiPacket
References: <o7Q5b.898475$ro6.18149425@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
<cUT5b.898959$ro6.18167666@news2.calgary.shaw.ca>
X-Newsreader: Forte Agent 1.91/32.564
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:4287
rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:9031

>Thanks to N4ELM for the much needed information
>   de VE7IFD

i thought the whole idea of a news group....was for the benefit of
all of us to find out the 'much needed information'.....
our 'Thanks' to both of you for
selfishly making sure the info was kept off line and solely between
the two of you....

73, reb

****
In the 'old days' they called us hoods,
because we wore our faces like shrouds,
and never spoke.
****

From 6111064845135515220
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,6213205e10289266,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6213205e10289266,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6213205e10289266,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 2004-02-27 13:10:59 PST
Path: archiver1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-01!sn-xit-09!
supernews.com!newshosting.com!nx01.iad01.newshosting.com!news.moat.net!
border1.nntp.sjc.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!local1.nntp.sjc.giganews.com!
nntp.comcast.com!news.comcast.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 27 Feb 2004 15:10:57 -0600
Date: Fri, 27 Feb 2004 16:10:45 -0500
From: "Bernard W. Joseph" <k8lix@arrl.net>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Win98; en-US; rv:1.5) Gecko/20031013
Thunderbird/0.3
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: QSL.net mail down?
References: <qg9givgvec6m48shnht5n4n332i3shj12b@4ax.com> <hSWdnV_-GpulEM2iU-
KYvg@gbronline.com>
In-Reply-To: <hSWdnV_-GpulEM2iU-KYvg@gbronline.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Message-ID: <bfudnbT3CpL8L6LdRVn-gw@comcast.com>
Lines: 23
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.61.214.104
X-Trace:
sv3-49Ov04eAWwCYYRKs04+U7c+AdAF+bQlbT06oGFc4Anvva7R9N2MzsKpXaJIITwPJGbGMV2jxEgHKTG
K!9NlTKSrfu5+MeaVrT52nn2IfQWy92Gk8abQ/panxp7yG7DgjvVw6u5eyqrTz0g==
X-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.net
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: dmca@comcast.net
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: archiver1.google.com alt.ham-radio.packet:4310

Doug wrote:

> I suspect they shut it down due to huge volume of infected traffic many hams
> were receiving. I expect they'll be back up soon when they resolve the
> problem.
>
> "Gary Woods" <gwoods@spamfree.albany.net> wrote in message
> news:qg9givgvec6m48shnht5n4n332i3shj12b@4ax.com...
>
>>Haven't been able to connect by web interface or SMTP for a couple of days
>>now...

>>Gary Woods AKA K2AHC- PGP key on request, or at www.albany.net/~gwoods
>>Zone 5/6 in upstate New York, 1200' elevation. NY WO G
>
>
>
Seems to work fine here. 73 de K8LIX

--
Bernard W. Joseph   http://www.appliedgrammar.com
   "Early to bed, early to rise, work like hell, and advertise."
   --Dr. William Scholl

From -4844999440008828100
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10b22a,8de78f5509ae0f0b,start
X-Google-Thread: 115c8b,9fd988d68a0a781f,start
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a24d18af7b4c1a1e,start
X-Google-Thread: 10944c,a9518b7e8b2989a2,start
X-Google-Thread: fdc67,f30cbe796a19e99c,start
X-Google-Thread: 11206d,aecdcc983061b084,start
X-Google-Attributes:
gid10b22a,gid115c8b,gidfddbf,gid10944c,gidfdc67,gid11206d,public
Path: controlnews3.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!
newsfeed2.telusplanet.net!newsfeed.telus.net!bigfeed.bellsouth.net!
bignumb.bellsouth.net!news.bellsouth.net!bignews3.bellsouth.net.POSTED!0cb16bdf!
not-for-mail
Message-ID: <40AAA0C9.74AD308F@spacey.net>
From: Matthew Travis <mtravis@spacey.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.8 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: sci.astronomy,sci.astronomy.amateur,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.pyrotechnics,alt.astronomy,alt.sci.astro
Subject: The Spacearium - Space Exploration News, Features and Multimedia
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 28
X-Complaints-To: abuse@bellsouth.net
X-Abuse-Info: Please forward a copy of all headers for proper handling
X-Trace:
bhmkggakljkaanefdbdpiflmbcekedmfhojhikkbagflhcbolocpbgccohlklfdomjihiicpdckileonjn
aafgoogcacbnllgcfmedfdpgchalaipjogimejokdcbfpcnmpkmolkhnbiahehgcmjfolmnkadopgb
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 18 May 2004 19:43:47 EDT
Organization: BellSouth Internet Group
Date: Tue, 18 May 2004 19:48:25 -0400
Xref: controlnews3.google.com rec.pyrotechnics:686 alt.astronomy:1343

What's New @ The Spacearium (http://spacearium.aresinstitute.org):
- Launch Status & Info: Atlas IIAS with AMC-11 on May 19
- A look back at the launch of STS-100 in May 2000
- Part 6 of the series "Getting Into the Launch Business: The American

Rocket Company Story"
- AMSAT software archive FTP mirror
- X-Prize Updates
- Industry News
- NEW Streaming movies page
- Image Galleries
- Special technical and history sections

The Spacearium (http://spacearium.aresinstitute.org) is a portal
providing news and commentary about space exploration and development.
Visit The Spacearium today for current news, mission information, an
extensive collection of multimedia, e-books, image galleries and more,
all of it free. Watch exclusive video and photos shot on-site at Cape
Canaveral and Kennedy Space Center. Full-length rare feature movies are
also available from our streaming server. If you're interested in
technical material, you can browse our collection, including the full
set of NASA SP-8000 Space Vehicle Design Criteria monographs, select
books and historical documents, a mirror archive of rec.models.rockets
and more. Visit The Spacearium, http://spacearium.aresinstitute.org,
today!

The Spacearium is a website maintained by the non-profit Aerospace
Research & Engineering Systems Institute, formerly Space Engineering
Institute, Inc.

From -152862263454069207
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,2b5d417d237dba5d,start
X-Google-Thread: f4306,33863aa63ffa3a32
X-Google-Thread: 108778,2b5d417d237dba5d,start
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2b5d417d237dba5d,start
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b5d417d237dba5d,start
X-Google-Thread: 108122,13d3675736b73ad4
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,a81e708fd59b994f
X-Google-Attributes:
gid10ed5f,gidf4306,gid108778,gid10c9e3,gidfddbf,gid108122,gid1031c8,public
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!
border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!opentransit.net!news-out.cwix.com!
newsfeed.cwix.com!cyclone01.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com!
news04.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com.POSTED!12dc6cf53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "kilmister" <kilmister@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateu
r.swap
References: <vlKyc.1391$y791.201@news04.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Subject: Re: Looking for manual for AEA PK-88 Packet Controller ...
Lines: 19
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1409
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1409

Message-ID: <1cszc.67$i%E1.5@news04.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com>
Date: Tue, 15 Jun 2004 01:23:09 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.157.86.121
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rogers.com
X-Trace: news04.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com 1087262589 24.157.86.121 (Mon, 14 Jun 2004 21:23:09 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 14 Jun 2004 21:23:09 EDT
Xref: g2news1.google.com alt.ham-radio:30 alt.ham-radio.packet:104 alt.radio.amateur:21 rec.ham-radio:16 rec.ham-radio.packet:4 rec.radio.amateur.equipment:857 rec.radio.amateur.swap:136

the manual is 189 pages, is there anything in particular you need?

"John Lorenc" <jalorenc@rogers.com> wrote in message news:vlKyc.1391$y791.201@news04.bloor.is.net.cable.rogers.com...
> Hello,
>
> I recently purchased a used AEA PK-88 Packet Controller at a hamfest
> without the manual. I have looked for it online without much success.
> I was wondering if anyone could tell me where I could obtain it online.
>   Alternatively, are there any hams with the manual willing to make a
> copy (or even just an electronic scan) for me for a small fee?
>
> Responses via e-mail would be appreciated. :)
>
> Thank you,
> John L.

From 7860131438039148861
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,25e6f3b7ae29d4b5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!prodigy.com!newsmst01a.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr23.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!153f83e8!not-for-mail
From: "Charles Brabham" <n5pvl@sbcglobal.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: USPacket.Net moving to new domain
Lines: 17
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1409
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1409
Message-ID: <cw1Dc.2926$Vj3.1679@newssvr23.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 67.67.133.162
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr23.news.prodigy.com 1088201864 ST000 67.67.133.162 (Fri, 25 Jun 2004 18:17:44 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 25 Jun 2004 18:17:44 EDT

Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
F[OORTFGCBUSP_@YMZJ_Q\@TJ_ZTB\MV@BL\QMIWIWTEPIB_NVUAH_[BL[\IRKIANGGJBFNJF_DOLSCEN
SY^U@FRFUEXR@KFXYDBPWBCDQJA@X_DCBHXR[C@\EOKCJLED_SZ@RMWYXYWE_P@\
\GOIW^@SYFFSWHFIXMADO@^[ADPRPETLBJ]RDGENSKQQZN
Date: Fri, 25 Jun 2004 22:17:44 GMT
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:5

USPacket.Net is moving to USPacket.Org

Please change your web-links and favorites accordingly, as the USPacket.Net
web site will go off into oblivion soon.

At USPacket.Org we have six times as much HD space and bandwidth to play
with. The old site ran shy of bandwidth when new articles were published,
particularly the Flex32 tutorial, which is both popular and
graphic-intensive.

Now we can do more of that graphic-intensive stuff!

Come see the new, updated web-site at http://www.uspacket.org !

The management @ USPacket

From 5741017476483919546
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8c26ed8acb324c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
Path: g2news1.google.com!news2.google.com!proxad.net!newsfeed.tpinternet.pl!
atlantis.news.tpi.pl!news.tpi.pl!not-for-mail
From: Jilly Manner<jilly@hotmail.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Let's fight against Inforelation.com -spamming service!!!
Date: Thu, 1 Jul 2004 17:59:51 +0200
Organization: tp.internet - http://www.tpi.pl/
Lines: 19
Message-ID: <cc1cci$t8v$5@nemesis.news.tpi.pl>
NNTP-Posting-Host: bql104.neoplus.adsl.tpnet.pl
Content-Type: text/html
X-Trace: nemesis.news.tpi.pl 1088697554 29983 83.29.79.104 (1 Jul 2004 15:59:14
GMT)
X-Complaints-To: usenet@tpi.pl
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 1 Jul 2004 15:59:14 +0000 (UTC)
X-Newsreader: BNews2004v20
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:6

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META NAME="GENERATOR" Content="Microsoft DHTML Editing Control">
<TITLE></TITLE>

</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIR><FONT size=4>
<P>Let&#65533;s fight against Inforelation.com-spamming service!!!</P>
<P>Hallo,</P>
<P>Here is Jilly.Let&#65533;s do something with this crazy Inforelation.com.</P>
<P>By the accident I have visited this web&#65533; and I&#65533;m terrified with what people wish to know and the money they offer!This service is designed for crazy scientists or maniacs&#65533;Like the one who uses nickname &#65533;OB&#65533;</P>
<P>And who pays in absolutelyextravagant and suspicious way in my opinion.</P>
<P>Jilly Manner</P>
<P>Jilly@hotmail.com</P></DIR></FONT>
</BODY>
</HTML>

From -6845084035248191424
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e020974c6c242b8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!
border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!local1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!
nntp.ptd.net!news.ptd.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 02 Jul 2004 11:04:39 -0500
From: "David Hubbell" <hubbell@ptd.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New micro TNC, anyone got one yet?
Date: Fri, 2 Jul 2004 12:04:47 -0400
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1409
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1409
Message-ID: <7p-dnXCxgNAKGnjdUSdV9g@ptd.net>
Lines: 7
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.229.196.193
X-Trace: sv3-lkT6DH1ABrFk2l5fF5AIrtRaPnjSDVmrwVSx+ippɪmdpMw7o/
IFn8tjObzQQQlSCkNHaKhpacWNAFlT!etPGTsyX06Fnz0kKen8cHvPnPKXQF4C85fY/
F6Wy1gzq1woRBVHV4mu33Bq81cB7XzvJljpu
X-Complaints-To: abuse@ptd.net
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: abuse@ptd.net
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:7

There is a new TNC from http://www.elcom.gr/index.htm
It has a USB interface and will work as a standalone DIGI without the USB.

Wondering if anyone has purchased one and how you like it.
Dave

From -8726273224027703903
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,732ba5884b101c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!prodigy.com!
newsmst01a.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!
newssvr23.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!153f83e8!not-for-mail
From: "Charles Brabham" <n5pvl@sbcglobal.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Introducing HamBlog.Com
Lines: 38
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1409
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1409
Message-ID: <27yGc.6684$zk7.6496@newssvr23.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 66.136.101.185
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr23.news.prodigy.com 1089121854 ST000 66.136.101.185 (Tue, 06 Jul
2004 09:50:54 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 06 Jul 2004 09:50:54 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
SCSGGYSOERSKBFD[LZKJOPHAWB\^PBQLGPQRZQMIWIWTEPIB_NVUAH_[BL[\IRKIANGGJBFNJF_DOLSCEN
SY^U@FRFUEXR@KFXYDBPWBCDQJA@X_DCBHXR[C@\EOKCJLED_SZ@RMWYXYWE_P@\
\GOIW^@SYFFSWHFIXMADO@^[ADPRPETLBJ]RDGENSKQQZN
Date: Tue, 06 Jul 2004 13:50:54 GMT
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:8

HamBlog http://www.hamblog.com is a weblog host exclusively for amateur radio operators. The hosting service is free of charge.

Many hams have questions about blogging. If you are wondering what the bloggosphere is all about, there is a definition of blogging on our main page, along with a link to a very good blogging FAQ list. (Frequently Asked Questions) The information there will give you a solid footing as you step into the blogging world.

Why a "HamBlog"?

Hams have a lot of information to pass on to each other that traditional information systems such as magazine articles or speaking engagements at fests have proven to be unsuitable for. Weblogs are highly flexible and highly individualistic. It is our hope that the public weblogs at HamBlog will provide a wellspring of knowledge about Amateur Radio that would be impossible to access or distribute by traditional methods. Perhaps in some way HamBlog will expand the capabilities of our present "Elmering" setup, which many feel has suffered and diminished in recent decades.

As is the case outside of the Amateur Radio community, word gets around

about outstandingly informative and useful weblogs. There is a global syndication system for weblogs that HamBlog,Com participates in, just as other blog hosts do. What is different about HamBlog is also the thing that makes it special.... It's all Hams!

If you are an Amateur Radio operator who would like to post a weblog of your activity for the benefit of your fellow Hams, where would you go?

HamBlog.Com, of course!

Charles Brabham, N5PVL
Administrator: HamBlog.Com
http://www.hamblog.com
admin@hamblog.com

From -1789706385985512535
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b59fdfec7b10dd17,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!
border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!local1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!
nntp.comcast.com!news.comcast.com.POSTED!not-for-mail
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 06 Jul 2004 20:48:03 -0500
From: "pabut" <nospam@nospam.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: small UHF tranceiver ???
Date: Tue, 6 Jul 2004 21:48:08 -0400
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1409
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1409
Message-ID: <OfCdnW_hls7Oy3bdRVn_iw@comcast.com>
Lines: 12
NNTP-Posting-Host: 69.142.165.89
X-Trace: sv3-
pxMCqUTMUq+dz0jW6jtZ+dXUfsUqMpbOYnI0FLQZzSMwHxxrdRYzv9pjHu0XKr09KwokhA7wGUZQOP+!
WlYSAK/LdXWHWUrR1iEu8SUaEH5jxKg11IfputMa2RSakeHCOHm5VlRl6OwFhQ==
X-Complaints-To: abuse@comcast.net
X-DMCA-Complaints-To: dmca@comcast.net
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Please be sure to forward a copy of ALL headers
X-Abuse-and-DMCA-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint
properly
X-Postfilter: 1.1
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:9

I'm looking for two small (inexpensive) UHF transceivers for a telemetry project.

Long, long ago I remember a little dinky HT called a "Tokyo Hi Power labs

HT-7" three channel crystal controlled tiny HT in an aluminum case that ran
off of AA batteries. A pair of them would be ideal.

Any ideas?????

--> ka2pbt

From 3602431735599089031
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b59fdfec7b10dd17
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!postnews2.google.com!not-for-mail
From: egrumling1@hotmail.com (Eric)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: small UHF tranceiver ???
Date: 11 Jul 2004 11:05:03 -0700
Organization: http://groups.google.com
Lines: 16
Message-ID: <2eee8caa.0407111005.671aa660@posting.google.com>
References: <OfCdnW_hls7Oy3bdRVn_iw@comcast.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 12.45.104.132
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Trace: posting.google.com 1089569103 17517 127.0.0.1 (11 Jul 2004 18:05:03 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: groups-abuse@google.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 11 Jul 2004 18:05:03 +0000 (UTC)
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:10

"pabut" <nospam@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:<OfCdnW_hls7Oy3bdRVn_iw@comcast.com>...
> I'm looking for two small (inexpensive) UHF transceivers for a telemetry
> project.
>
> Long, long ago I remember a little dinky HT called a "Tokyo Hi Power labs
> HT-7" three channel crystal controlled tiny HT in an aluminum case that ran
> off of AA batteries. A pair of them would be ideal.
>
> Any ideas?????
>
> --> ka2pbt

How about the Alinco DJ-C5? Pros: small, dual band, VFO tuned. Cons:
May be hard to interface with a TNC/Modem/Tracker (it does have a
speaker-mic connector and pinout in manual though), low power, strange
antenna connector. Runs all day on built-in NiMH battery.

From 2348768850935284676
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3cfc698ba2e30951,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!postnews2.google.com!not-for-mail
From: va3os@rac.ca (Jim)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: C.W. KEY BASES
Date: 16 Jul 2004 05:26:40 -0700
Organization: http://groups.google.com
Lines: 8
Message-ID: <969ab06c.0407160426.461bbd50@posting.google.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 64.228.139.252
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Trace: posting.google.com 1089980801 22698 127.0.0.1 (16 Jul 2004 12:26:41 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: groups-abuse@google.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 16 Jul 2004 12:26:41 +0000 (UTC)
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:11

Hey all,

Visit my web site and see what I can do for your worn out straight keys.

73 friends,
Jim Cosgrove VA3OS/VE3JJI

http://www3.sympatico.ca/ve3jji

From -6040749579370130793
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de,start
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de,start
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!news3.optonline.net!
news4.srv.hcvlny.cv.net.POSTED!not-for-mail
Message-ID: <41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
From: Steve <LafayetteRadio3@optonline.net>
Organization: LRE
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.79 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 9
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 13:27:38 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 24.47.254.156
X-Complaints-To: abuse@cv.net
X-Trace: news4.srv.hcvlny.cv.net 1090675658 24.47.254.156 (Sat, 24 Jul 2004
09:27:38 EDT)

NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 09:27:38 EDT
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:12 rec.ham-radio.swap:264
rec.heraldry:2075 rec.humor:22680

WHY WON'T THESE ASSHOLES WHO POST THIS VIRUS JUST GO AWAY??
ANYONE WHO WOULD CLICK ON THESE
LINKS NEEDS A CHECK UP FROM THE NECK UP.

garyc@sc.rr.com wrote:

> Early this morning Arnold Schwarzenegger was found hanging by his neck from the large oak tree in his Californian garden. In a suicide note found at the scene he tells of his sordid sex life and lack of will to live. A copy of the suicide note which was found by journalists has been included here
> http://www.theparadise.x-y.net/ArnoldSchwarzenegger.zip

From -2312360614019228534
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!news.bananasplit.info!
news.dizum.com!sewer-output!mail2news-x4!mail2news-x3!mail2news-x2!mail2news
Date: 24 Jul 2004 14:31:19 -0000
Message-ID: <XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster>
From: Qang <qishengji@21cn.com>
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Cc: mail2news@nym.alias.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
Comments: This message probably did not originate at the above address.
        It was automatically remailed by one or more anonymous remailers.
        Please use abuse@dingoremailer.com to report abuse
X-Remailer-Contact: Anonymous Mailer <DingoAdmin@DingoRemailer.com>
X-Spam-Processed: dingoremailer.com, Sat, 24 Jul 2004 09:31:23 -0500
     (not processed: message from valid local sender)
X-Return-Path: dingobounce@dingoremailer.com
X-MDaemon-Deliver-To: mail2news@dizum.com
Mail-To-News-Contact: abuse@dizum.com
Organization: mail2news@dizum.com
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:13 rec.ham-radio.swap:265
rec.heraldry:2079 rec.humor:22687

In article <41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
Steve <LafayetteRadio3@optonline.net> wrote:
>
> WHY WON'T THESE ASSHOLES WHO POST THIS VIRUS JUST GO AWAY??
> ANYONE WHO WOULD CLICK ON THESE

> LINKS NEEDS A CHECK UP FROM THE NECK UP.
>
> garyc@sc.rr.com wrote:
>
> > Early this morning Arnold Schwarzenegger was found hanging by his neck from the large oak tree in his Californian garden. In a suicide note found at the scene he tells of his sordid sex life and lack of will to live. A copy of the suicide note which was found by journalists has been included here
> > http://www..net/ArnoldSchwarzenegger.zip

Why did you repost the URL?!

From 7894171646233974987
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!newshosting.com!nx02.iad01.newshosting.com!news-feed01.roc.ny.frontiernet.net!nntp.frontiernet.net!prodigy.com!newsmst01a.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!newssvr21.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!9b11de0e!not-for-mail
Reply-To: "L@@K a dork" <myass@myisp.net>
From: "L@@K a dork" <myass@myisp.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com> <41026477.65D30576@optonline.net> <XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster>
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Lines: 34
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1437
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1441
Message-ID: <F2xMc.1584$AY5.1494@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 67.118.252.241
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr21.news.prodigy.com 1090690341 ST000 67.118.252.241 (Sat, 24 Jul 2004 13:32:21 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 13:32:21 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1: TSU[@I_AOPW]ST\YJBCD^VX@WB]^PCPDLXUNNHLHQAVTUZ]CLNTCPFK[WDXDHV[K^FCGJCJLPF_D_NCC@FUG^Q\DINVAXSLIFXYJSSCCALP@PB@\OS@BITWAH\CQZKJMMD^SJA^NXA\GVLSRBD^M_NW_F[YLVTWIGAXAQBOATKBBQRXECDFDMQ\DZFUE@\JM
Date: Sat, 24 Jul 2004 17:32:21 GMT

Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:14 rec.ham-radio.swap:266
rec.heraldry:2082 rec.humor:22758

"Qang" <qishengji@21cn.com> wrote in message
news:XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster...
In article <41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
Steve <LafayetteRadio3@optonline.net> wrote:
>
> WHY WON'T THESE ASSHOLES WHO POST THIS VIRUS JUST GO AWAY??
> ANYONE WHO WOULD CLICK ON THESE
> LINKS NEEDS A CHECK UP FROM THE NECK UP.
>
> garyc@sc.rr.com wrote:
>
> > Early this morning Arnold Schwarzenegger was found hanging by his neck
from the large oak tree in his Californian garden. In a suicide note found
at the scene he tells of his sordid sex life and lack of will to live. A
copy of the suicide note which was found by journalists has been included
here
> > http://www..net/ArnoldSchwarzenegger.zip

>Why did you repost the URL?!

CNN discovers Osama Bin Laden Hanged!

Click for details:

http://www.hackers.net/FormatYourHardDrive.exe

From -7865782004577488531
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!
border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!atl-c02.usenetserver.com!
c03.atl99!news.usenetserver.com!news02.tsnz.net!newsfeed01.tsnz.net!ken-
transit.news.telstra.net!lon-in.news.telstra.net!news.telstra.net!news-
server.bigpond.net.au!53ab2750!not-for-mail
From: "D.J. Racovolis" <info@racomedia.net>
Reply-To: info@racomedia.net

Organization: Racomedia
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.3) Gecko/20030313
X-Accept-Language: en-gb, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net> <XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster>
<F2xMc.1584$AY5.1494@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com>
In-Reply-To: <F2xMc.1584$AY5.1494@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Lines: 18
Message-ID: <vzFMc.15124$K53.3433@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Date: Sun, 25 Jul 2004 03:13:31 GMT
NNTP-Posting-Host: 144.139.159.46
X-Complaints-To: abuse@bigpond.net.au
X-Trace: news-server.bigpond.net.au 1090725211 144.139.159.46 (Sun, 25 Jul 2004
13:13:31 EST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 25 Jul 2004 13:13:31 EST
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:15 rec.ham-radio.swap:267
rec.heraldry:2095 rec.humor:22886

L@@K a dork wrote:
> CNN discovers Osama Bin Laden Hanged!
>
> Click for details:
>
> http://www.hackers.net/FormatYourHardDrive.exe
>

I've got Linux, so none of these programs work! Ha Fucking HA HA.

--
____
Mr D.J. Racovolis - Melbourne, Victoria
Manager, Racomedia A.B.N. 18 794 985 601
Phone +61 418 563 497
http://www.racomedia.net/djr

From 2662939756188717524
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-06!sn-post-01!
supernews.com!corp.supernews.com!not-for-mail
From: "Greg Evans" <gregIGNOREevans@charter.BLATHER.net>

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Date: Sun, 25 Jul 2004 21:31:11 -0400
Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
Message-ID: <10g8nnbl1tdhc9b@corp.supernews.com>
Reply-To: "Greg Evans" <gregIGNOREevans@charter.BLATHER.net>
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net> <XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster>
<F2xMc.1584$AY5.1494@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com> <vzFMc.15124$K53.3433@news-
server.bigpond.net.au>
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1437
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1441
X-Complaints-To: abuse@supernews.com
Lines: 14
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:16 rec.ham-radio.swap:269
rec.heraldry:2124 rec.humor:23420

D.J. Racovolis wrote:

> I've got Linux, so none of these [virus] programs work! Ha Fucking HA HA.

Laugh while you can, penguin-boy. As soon as enough sheep join you on your
self-righteous bandwagon, you'll make a big enough target for the
script-kiddies to bother with...and if you think your precious Linux will be
any better at repelling malicious code than Windows (or OS X, for that
matter), you're mighty naive.

Not that I'm a M$ fan by any stretch; I just think jingoism and dogma is
stupid no matter what form it comes in.

From -9131228447411569193
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-03!sn-xit-01!sn-
post-01!supernews.com!corp.supernews.com!not-for-mail
From: Larry Krzewinski <Feerless_Freep@madmagazine.com>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Date: Sun, 25 Jul 2004 23:19:53 -0700
Organization: Posted via Supernews, http://www.supernews.com
Message-ID: <jj89g0d5r2lflonqncjhnnlco6ed7do6ml@4ax.com>
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net> <XNGXV5GS38192.3967476852@anonymous.poster>
<F2xMc.1584$AY5.1494@newssvr21.news.prodigy.com> <vzFMc.15124$K53.3433@news-

server.bigpond.net.au> <10g8nnbl1tdhc9b@corp.supernews.com>
X-Newsreader: Forte Agent 1.93/32.576 English (American)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Complaints-To: abuse@supernews.com
Lines: 18
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:17 rec.ham-radio.swap:270
rec.heraldry:2127 rec.humor:23498

On Sun, 25 Jul 2004 21:31:11 -0400, "Greg Evans"
<gregIGNOREevans@charter.BLATHER.net> wrote:

>D.J. Racovolis wrote:
>
>> I've got Linux, so none of these [virus] programs work! Ha Fucking HA HA.
>
>Laugh while you can, penguin-boy. As soon as enough sheep join you on your
>self-righteous bandwagon, you'll make a big enough target for the
>script-kiddies to bother with...and if you think your precious Linux will be
>any better at repelling malicious code than Windows (or OS X, for that
>matter), you're mighty naive.
>
>Not that I'm a M$ fan by any stretch; I just think jingoism and dogma is
>stupid no matter what form it comes in.

I once had a dog and ma named it Jingoism.

From -8327469447489975376
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!sn-xit-02!sn-xit-04!sn-xit-01!sn-
post-01!supernews.com!corp.supernews.com!not-for-mail
From: Anton Sherwood <news@ogre.nu>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 08:55:26 -0700
Organization: That would be telling.
Message-ID: <10gculh86gnheee@corp.supernews.com>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.7) Gecko/20040616
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en, eo, fr, it
MIME-Version: 1.0
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
In-Reply-To: <41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

X-Complaints-To: abuse@supernews.com
Lines: 8
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:18 rec.ham-radio.swap:272
rec.heraldry:2178 rec.humor:23844

Steve wrote:
> WHY WON'T THESE ASSHOLES WHO POST THIS VIRUS JUST GO AWAY??

Fish gotta swim, birds gotta fly, vandals gotta vandalize.

--
Anton Sherwood (prepend "1" to address)
http://www.ogre.nu/

From 1229376034514893933
X-Google-Thread: f9adb,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Thread: f4b62,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Thread: 109995,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Thread: 1084af,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Thread: 114791,70620da8d96e6295,start
X-Google-Attributes:
gidf9adb,gidf4b62,gid109995,gid1084af,gidfddbf,gid114791,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!syros.belnet.be!
news.belnet.be!news-raspail.gip.net!news.gsl.net!gip.net!news1.spb.su!
news.peterlink.ru!sbor!newsbot
Control: cancel <VXyNc.3846$jd.254673@twister.tampabay.rr.com>
X-Cancelled-By: Terminator Bot <news@sbor.net>
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 00:30:53 +0400
From: "joe" <ctyqcamm@csxpcall.com>
Subject: Hillary Duff nude
Newsgroups: relcom.comp.lang.pascal.misc,relcom.comp.lang.c-c+
+,relcom.comp.clarion,rec.skiing,rec.music.artists.journey,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.games.trading-cards.magic.marketplace,realtynet.commercial.wy
Sender: joe <ctyqcamm@csxpcall.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.202.179.122
Message-ID: <LMO5VC.A.xMC.9trBBB@winnie.sbor.net>
Lines: 2
Xref: g2news1.google.com control.cancel:2347022

Cancelled because of virus: Backdoor.Hackarmy.gen

From -9169904480430289268
X-Google-Thread: f9adb,395880c98aa5c856,start
X-Google-Thread: f4b62,395880c98aa5c856,start
X-Google-Thread: 109995,395880c98aa5c856,start
X-Google-Thread: 1084af,395880c98aa5c856,start
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,395880c98aa5c856,start
X-Google-Thread: 114791,395880c98aa5c856,start

X-Google-Attributes:
gidf9adb,gidf4b62,gid109995,gid1084af,gidfddbf,gid114791,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news2.google.com!proxad.net!213.200.89.82.MISMATCH!
tiscali!newsfeed1.ip.tiscali.net!feed.news.tiscali.de!uio.no!newsfeed1.funet.fi!
newsfeeds.funet.fi!news1.spb.su!news.peterlink.ru!sbor!newsbot
Control: cancel <KLANc.8843$DZ.445051@twister.tampabay.rr.com>
X-Cancelled-By: Terminator Bot <news@sbor.net>
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 02:34:24 +0400
From: "joe" <wljvocwx@vkjtncuv.com>
Subject: Britney Spears topless wow nice
Newsgroups: relcom.comp.lang.pascal.misc,relcom.comp.lang.c-c+
+,relcom.comp.clarion,rec.skiing,rec.music.artists.journey,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.games.trading-cards.magic.marketplace,realtynet.commercial.wy
Sender: joe <wljvocwx@vkjtncuv.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.202.179.122
Message-ID: <jy3e2B.A.RBG.whtBBB@winnie.sbor.net>
Lines: 2
Xref: g2news1.google.com control.cancel:2347501

Cancelled because of virus: Backdoor.Hackarmy.gen

From -2918947714943726770
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,81da2c3046255ecd
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,236671d778cec0de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,gidf76e2,gidffbc8,gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!postnews2.google.com!not-for-mail
From: david@youwager.com (Daaaaave)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor
Subject: Re: Arnold Schwarzenegger Commits Suicide
Date: 27 Jul 2004 15:47:22 -0700
Organization: http://groups.google.com
Lines: 13
Message-ID: <2423d6ea.0407271447.11761869@posting.google.com>
References: <n8pMc.18224$sx2.14143@fe2.columbus.rr.com>
<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 196.40.65.213
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Trace: posting.google.com 1090968443 15012 127.0.0.1 (27 Jul 2004 22:47:23 GMT)
X-Complaints-To: groups-abuse@google.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 27 Jul 2004 22:47:23 +0000 (UTC)
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:19 rec.ham-radio.swap:273
rec.heraldry:2182 rec.humor:23944

Steve <LafayetteRadio3@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:<41026477.65D30576@optonline.net>...
> WHY WON'T THESE ASSHOLES WHO POST THIS VIRUS JUST GO AWAY??

> ANYONE WHO WOULD CLICK ON THESE
> LINKS NEEDS A CHECK UP FROM THE NECK UP.
>
> garyc@sc.rr.com wrote:
>
> > Early this morning Arnold Schwarzenegger was found hanging by his neck from the large oak tree in his Californian garden. In a suicide note found at the scene he tells of his sordid sex life and lack of will to live. A copy of the suicide note which was found by journalists has been included here
> > http://www.theparadise.x-y.net/ArnoldSchwarzenegger.zip

Why are you posting this link again?
Daaaaave
http://www.youwager.com

From 8766103920871792195
X-Google-Thread: f9adb,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Thread: f4b62,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Thread: 109995,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Thread: 1084af,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Thread: 114791,2a5c14e3ac5d1965,start
X-Google-Attributes:
gidf9adb,gidf4b62,gid109995,gid1084af,gidfddbf,gid114791,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!proxad.net!
213.200.89.82.MISMATCH!tiscali!newsfeed1.ip.tiscali.net!feed.news.tiscali.de!
uio.no!newsfeed1.funet.fi!newsfeeds.funet.fi!news1.spb.su!news.peterlink.ru!sbor!
newsbot
Control: cancel <pVCNc.13335$DZ.445051@twister.tampabay.rr.com>
X-Cancelled-By: Terminator Bot <news@sbor.net>
Date: Wed, 28 Jul 2004 05:01:20 +0400
From: "joe" <pueuaeyf@otesaewf.com>
Subject: Halle Berry naked
Newsgroups: relcom.comp.lang.pascal.misc,relcom.comp.lang.c-c+
+,relcom.comp.clarion,rec.skiing,rec.music.artists.journey,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.games.trading-cards.magic.marketplace,realtynet.commercial.wy
Sender: joe <pueuaeyf@otesaewf.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.202.179.122
Message-ID: <ZSx1ZD.A.M6.grvBBB@winnie.sbor.net>
Lines: 2
Xref: g2news1.google.com control.cancel:2348737

Cancelled because of virus: Backdoor.Hackarmy.gen

From -2334216094269200068
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a5e6014b42c104a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!

border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!news-
feed01.roc.ny.frontiernet.net!nntp.frontiernet.net!prodigy.com!
newsmst01a.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!
newssvr22.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!153f83e8!not-for-mail
From: "Charles Brabham" <n5pvl@sbcglobal.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The ARES Takeover Attempt, and Why...
Lines: 114
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1437
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1441
Message-ID: <h04Pc.564$y94.364@newssvr22.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.89.74.145
X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr22.news.prodigy.com 1091357837 ST000 68.89.74.145 (Sun, 01 Aug
2004 06:57:17 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 01 Aug 2004 06:57:17 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
FKPGGYSOERSKBFD[LZKJOPHAWB\^PBQLGPQRZQMIWIWTEPIB_NVUAH_[BL[\IRKIANGGJBFNJF_DOLSCEN
SY^U@FRFUEXR@KFXYDBPWBCDQJA@X_DCBHXR[C@\EOKCJLED_SZ@RMWYXYWE_P@\
\GOIW^@SYFFSWHFIXMADO@^[ADPRPETLBJ]RDGENSKQQZN
Date: Sun, 01 Aug 2004 10:57:17 GMT
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:20

Check this out, in order to understand what is being discussed, here:

Reference: http://www.arrl.org/announce/board-0407/

The ARRL set up a committee to look into digital communications for ARES
last year.

Talking to one of the committee members early on, not long after this
digital group was assembled, I was told that two or three affluent and
powerful members of the committee had already decided the group's final
conclusion, to utilize the Winlink 2000 system for ARES HF communications.

The six months or so that the committee "studied and discussed" the matter
were a formality, a sham.

I know of three persons who attempted to inject a note of sense into the
issue, but all attempts to suggest that anything other than Winlink2000 be
used were rejected by the committee, often rudely and in one case the
rejection involved name-calling and ridicule of fellow Hams that was
entirely uncalled-for.

A note of sense? - As a digital experimentor, I know that finding space
anywhere on the Ham bands to operate the new wide digital modes like PACTOR
II and PACTOR III without interfering with other Hams is extremely
difficult.

A PACTOR III signal is six or seven times as wide as a Packet signal, for

example, and fifteen times wider than PSK31. - This proposal calls for dozens and dozens of these stations operating from NWS EOC's around the country - if the committe were being honest about its intentions.

The committee was not being honest about its intentions though, which may explain why repeated attempts to talk sense to this committee failed.

Not being honest? - Take a look at the pdf file describing the committee's plans:
http://winlink.org/Emergency.htm While you are there, do a word-search on the word "future" in the article. - You will find that as often as not, the word 'future" is used in the article to describe the HF links in this system. These "future" links are the ones I mentioned earlier, the ones that knowlegable hams tried to warn the committee as to the impracticality of. - The impossibility of getting that many wide-mode digital stations on the air for any purpose without causing massive interefence of every other ham-related activity on the air.

The thing is, you see, that the cynical members of this committee knew that they could ignore warnings about the chaos that multiple wide-mode digital signals would cause on our bands - because the comittee never intended for this system to use Ham Radio in the first place.

That's right; This is another one of those "Amateur Telephone" scams, where Internet junkies put Amateur Radio traffic on the Internet and call it "Ham Radio" because the data was taken from Hams. They lied about it because they knew that if they told the truth, thier non-ham ideas would be laughed right out of the hobby. Winlink2000 is another one of those "ham radio digital modes" that could not exist or operate without Internet linkages.

Yes, the ARRL actually decided that we as Hams should back up the Internet - by using the Internet. (Duh!)

In other words, these people have no clue whatsoever about emergency communications - but they are going to force their ingorant, anti-ham policies upon the Amateur Radio community anyway - with the help of the ARRL. - The result will be that all Hams will look like idiots, not just the members of this "committee".

What has this got to do with the ARRL's decision to "take over" ARES, it's logo and all of it's operational issues? - It is so they can cram this cynical non-radio solution down the throats of Amateur Radio operators who are really more interested in trying to use Ham Radio.

ARRL: The hobby is "Amateur Radio", not "Amateur Telephone"... Get it?

Take-overs like this are usually motivated by a desire to force something upon people against their will, and this shameful takeover attempt on ARES by the ARRL is no exception.

I call it an "attempt" because ARES members across the country are already up in arms over this ignorant, cynical and destructive crap.

If you know any of the great Hams; The real Hams who pass emergency traffic every day on HF, please send them a copy of this via E-mail. That way, when they have been pushed aside to make room for "Amateur Telephone" operators who do not even use radio, they'll know how it all happened, and why.

It's another attack on the hobby by cynical Internet junkies, aided and abetted by the ARRL, as they did with Packet Radio. We all know how Packet Radio ended up after this treatment... Now the same "wisdom" is being applied to ARES.

Isn't that "special"?

Hey, the ARRL is made up of humans, and is not by any means "all bad"... Why not give the president of the ARRL, Jim Haynie the benefit of the doubt and let the gentleman know how you feel about this matter? His E-mail address is: w5jbp@arrl.org

Charles Brabham, N5PVL

Director: USPacket
http://www.uspacket.org
n5pvl@uspacket.org

Administrator: HamBlog.Com
http://www.hamblog.com
admin@hamblog.com

Director: Texas Southmost Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
http://www.tsarcinc.com
n5pvl@tsarcinc.com

From -7911232134261926601
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0aa69031164b471,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Path: g2news1.google.com!news1.google.com!news.glorb.com!prodigy.com!prodigy.com!
newsmst01a.news.prodigy.com!prodigy.com!postmaster.news.prodigy.com!
newssvr23.news.prodigy.com.POSTED!153f83e8!not-for-mail
From: "Charles Brabham" <n5pvl@sbcglobal.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How I Won the Protocol Wars
Lines: 8
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1437
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2800.1441
Message-ID: <VDIWc.4954$VC4.579@newssvr23.news.prodigy.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: 68.89.22.237

X-Complaints-To: abuse@prodigy.net
X-Trace: newssvr23.news.prodigy.com 1093359221 ST000 68.89.22.237 (Tue, 24 Aug 2004 10:53:41 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 24 Aug 2004 10:53:41 EDT
Organization: SBC http://yahoo.sbc.com
X-UserInfo1:
[[PGGYSOERSKBFD[LZKJOPHAWB\^PBQLGPQRZUEK@YUDUWYAKVUOPCW[ML\JXUCKVFDYZKBMSFX^OMSAFN
TINTDDMVW[X\THOPXZRVOCJTUTPC_JSBVX\KAOTBAJBVMZTYAKMNLDI_MFDSSOLXINH__FS^\WQGHGI^C
@E[A_CF\AQLDQ\BTMPLDFNVUQ_VM
Date: Tue, 24 Aug 2004 14:53:41 GMT
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:21

http://www.hamblog.com/blog_n5pvl.php?p=223&more=1&c=1&tb=1&pb=1#more223

Charles Brabham, N5PVL
Director: USPacket
http://www.uspacket.org
n5pvl@uspacket.org

From 8810213891825269800
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d501bcfcdc6f433,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
Date: Sun, 05 Sep 2004 15:12:15 +0200
From: Dominic Radermacher <dominic.radermacher@gmx.de>
User-Agent: Mozilla Thunderbird 0.7.3 (X11/20040803)
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: stations in .ch
X-Enigmail-Version: 0.85.0.0
X-Enigmail-Supports: pgp-inline, pgp-mime
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
NNTP-Posting-Host: 62.203.211.28
X-Original-NNTP-Posting-Host: 62.203.211.28
Message-ID: <413b0fac$1_2@news.bluewin.ch>
X-Trace: news.bluewin.ch 1094389676 62.203.211.28 (5 Sep 2004 15:07:56 +0200)
Organization: Bluewin AG
Lines: 8
Complaints-To: abuse@bluewin.ch
X-Original-NNTP-Posting-Host: 127.0.0.1
Path: g2news1.google.com!news2.google.com!news.maxwell.syr.edu!wn14feed!
worldnet.att.net!164.128.36.58!news.ip-plus.net!newsfeed.ip-plus.net!
news.bluewin.ch!not-for-mail
Xref: g2news1.google.com rec.ham-radio.packet:22

hi,

does anyone know where to get informations about stations, diploms,

licenses etc in switzerland ?

greetings,

dominic radermacher

From -1016450379501729404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3bcd501b8389eb3f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bcd501b8389eb3f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,3bcd501b8389eb3f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Sean Kelly" <sean@seatac.net>
Subject: Re: How fast is a Packet modem ?
Date: 1998/12/07
Message-ID: <trZa2.521$vW3.2550@news3.ispnews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 419817783
References: <746cpm$a9t$1@news2.xs4all.nl>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Trace: news3.ispnews.com 913072985 208.227.204.4 (Mon, 07 Dec 1998 18:23:05 EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 07 Dec 1998 18:23:05 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

A 28.8 modem is 28,800bps. That kinda tells you how slow a 1200baud modem
is. Verry slow, but slow is good when signals are bad.

Hope I could help you.
Sean Kelly

B v Sabben wrote in message <746cpm$a9t$1@news2.xs4all.nl>...
>Hello
>
>I want to know how fast a 1200 BAUD Packet modem is in
>Kilobits per second.
>
>Also i want to know more about Packet radio.
>
>Please help me.
>
>B v Sabben
>
>

From 3887997401463448815

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,12bcb13481ec1d32,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,12bcb13481ec1d32,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,12bcb13481ec1d32,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12bcb13481ec1d32,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,12bcb13481ec1d32,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "xopher" <rumcd@open.org>
Subject: Kantronix 9612 and Motorola Pagers
Date: 1998/12/13
Message-ID: <_9Wc2.1139$c5.5275@news14.ispnews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 421901975
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
X-Trace: news14.ispnews.com 913583866 199.2.104.24 (Sun, 13 Dec 1998 16:17:46 EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 13 Dec 1998 16:17:46 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Has anyone experimented with using the 9612 and Motorola Bravo Plus pagers?
Our local ARES group is interested in the idea of an "off the grid" paging system.

Any ideas?

KD6FIB / Christopher
Marion County (Oregon) ARES
AEC Digital Operations

From -6126918596934163694
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,7708901176a0fe7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7708901176a0fe7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7708901176a0fe7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7708901176a0fe7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: What's the best computer controlled SW radio? <nospam@please.com>
Subject: Winradio 1500E - ICOM PRC1000, Which is best?
Date: 1998/12/14
Message-ID: <36759DAB.6C638B74@please.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 422285652
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: rsnws01.mn.mediaone.net 913677752 209.32.177.165 (Mon, 14 Dec 1998 18:22:32 EDT)
Organization: MediaOne Express -=- Minnesota Region
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 14 Dec 1998 18:22:32 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.fm,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hi,

I'm about to buy an external 'computer controlled' receiver. There are two that I'm aware of. They are the Winradio 1500E and the ICOM PCR1000. I'm wondering which one is the better value, and hoping that someone has done the comparisons. Things like sensitivity, ease of use, and software availability are what I'm looking for. Also, I plan to use the receiver on the HF ham bands as well. Do they decode RTTY and CW?

Any information that anyone can provide about these receivers will be a great help. Please reply here. Thank You.

73s Jimmy

From 8911206025703610069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,7708901176a0fe7f
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7708901176a0fe7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7708901176a0fe7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7708901176a0fe7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Jeff Francis <jfrancis@io.frii.com>
Subject: Re: Winradio 1500E - ICOM PRC1000, Which is best?
Date: 1998/12/15
Message-ID: <wNvd2.1$w3.170278912@news.frii.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 422532890
References: <36759DAB.6C638B74@please.com>
Followup-To: alt.ham-radio.packet
X-Complaints-To: abuse@frii.net
X-Trace: news.frii.net 913737948 208.146.240.3 (Tue, 15 Dec 1998 09:05:48 MST)
Organization: Front Range Internet, Inc. (800-935-6527)
User-Agent: tin/pre-1.4-980818 ("Laura") (UNIX) (FreeBSD/2.2.5-STABLE (i386))
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 15 Dec 1998 09:05:48 MST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.fm,rec.ham-radio.packet

TenTec makes one as well...

In alt.ham-radio.packet What's the best computer controlled SW radio?
<nospam@please.com> wrote:
: Hi,

: I'm about to buy an external 'computer controlled' receiver. There
: are two that I'm aware of. They are the Winradio 1500E and the
: ICOM PCR1000. I'm wondering which one is the better value,
: and hoping that someone has done the comparisons. Things like
: sensitivity, ease of use, and software availability are what I'm
: looking for. Also, I plan to use the receiver on the HF ham bands
: as well. Do they decode RTTY and CW?

: Any information that anyone can provide about these receivers will
: be a great help. Please reply here.   Thank You.

: 73s Jimmy

--

+-------------------------------+---------------------------------+--------+
Jeff Francis - KC0BWS		
Level Three Communications	"You cannot reason a person	____/|
Denver, CO USA DM79nr	out of a position he did not	\ o.O|
39d43m16.4s N 104d52m10.7s W	reason himself into in the	=(_)=
jfrancis@frii.com jeff@l3.net	first place."	U
http://www.frii.com/~jfrancis	-- Jonathan Swift	PRR...
+-------------------------------+---------------------------------+--------+

From -3733602222519854112
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,42f95a76c16671db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: Jerry Bransford <jerrypb@home.com>
Subject: 2m/440MHz gear and Cushcraft R-5 vertical HF antenna for sale
Date: 1998/12/16
Message-ID: <36773A13.291B@home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 422756694
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: news@home.net

X-Trace: news.rdc1.sdca.home.com 913783314 24.0.189.226 (Tue, 15 Dec 1998 20:41:54 PDT)
Organization: None that I care to advertise for...
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: jerrypb@home.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 15 Dec 1998 20:41:54 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,

1) Standard (brand) "Twin Bander" (Dual Band) 144 MHz/450 MHz FM Transceiver. Includes optional 100 channel memory upgrade. Can also be used for repeater or packet duties. All controls are on the microphone so you can mount the main unit anywhere in your car or truck. It includes the 2m extension cable between the microphone/controls and the main unit. It works perfectly and looks near new. It's never been abused. It has been modified so it can transmit/receive on Civil Air Patrol frequencies. It is made for mobile use so it needs 12 volts DC to operate on. It has around 50 watt output and can receive from 118 MHz to over 800 MHz in addition to the ham and CAP bands. It can receive on two different bands simultaneously, and can also be used as a cross-band repeater. Simultaneous receive and transmit is possible.

2) ICOM IC-W2A Dual Band FM hand-held Transceiver. 5 Watts output. Also modified for use on the CAP bands that have no negative effect on normal operations. This also receives outside the hambands too and includes 118 to over 800 Mhz. It can receive on two different bands simultaneously, and can also be used as a cross-band repeater. Simultaneous receive and transmit is possible. This unit can also operate packet. 60 memory channels.

3) Cushcraft R-5 HF Vertical antenna. Perfect for the 10M band now coming back alive. This unit is near-new, since it was only installed a couple hours before a neighbor threatened to sue me over it (CC&Rs). Please, no comments on that LOL... I dealt with that some time back. I don't recall the specific bands this antenna works but 10/15/17/20 come to mind.

If you don't want to spend cash, I will negotiate for certain items I want you can buy off your credit card and ship to me in exchange.

Please, PLEASE... don't contact me UNLESS you are serious about buying one or more of the above units, I get too much email as it is. I'll accept best offers for them all. $350 minimum for the Standard, $300 for the ICOM, $150 for the Cushcraft. You pay shipping costs.

73,

Jerry Bransford

--
Jerry Bransford

PP-ASEL KC6TAY C.A.P.
The Zen Hotdog... make me one with everything!

From -5803006929065466067
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "B v Sabben" <bvss@xs4all.nl>
Subject: * * * * * Packet * * * * *
Date: 1998/12/17
Message-ID: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 423466106
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: dc2-modem2061.dial.xs4all.nl [194.109.136.13]
Organization: XS4ALL, networking for the masses
X-XS4ALL-Date: Thu, 17 Dec 1998 23:40:29 CET
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hello,

I have a 27mc CB-transceiver with a 1200 BAUD packet modem.

Is it possible to make use of a standard modem(33k6) and connect this on my
27 Mhz CB-transceiver.

Greetings

Quasi !!!!!

From -6139717156735120180
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "wdmgds" <wdmgds@xs4all.nl>
Subject: I ADMIT: IMMA CB'R was: **packet**
Date: 1998/12/17

Message-ID: <75loic$q39$1@news2.xs4all.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 424510395
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: exodus.xs4all.nl [194.109.54.27]
Sender: wdmgds@exodus.xs4all.nl
References: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl> <75df56$b97@enews2.newsguy.com>
X-XS4ALL-Date: Mon, 21 Dec 1998 16:13:16 CET
X-XS4ALL-User: wdmgds
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Organization: XS4ALL, networking for the masses
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Charles Brabham wrote in message <75df56$b97@enews2.newsguy.com>...
>
>This newsgroup is intended to serve the needs of Amateur Radio operators,
>not CB'ers.

We laid a foundation for major ham(amateur) networks in the Netherlands...
what if i where a HAM who uses the CB network on a daily basis? If any CB'r
who read this and has any questions about *anything* packet related, please
post it in this newsgroup. This is what's internetnewsgroups about.
Centralizing information. If you want to moderate by having a licence or not
you're a very sorry person IMHO.

>
>There are other newsgroups dedicated to CB radio, where you can get much
>better information from your contemporaries... Go there.

I noticed this attitude in dutch hamgroups as well. I'm sorry but i found
the "go there" very offensive. I always thought we are to help one eachother
in this field. Don't stick your head in the sand.

Edwin
wdmgds@xs4all.nl
>
>Charles Brabham,
>N5PVL @ N5PVL.#NTX.TX.USA.NOAM
>http://www.texoma.net/~n5pvl
>
>
>B v Sabben wrote in message <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>...
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my
>>27 Mhz CB-transceiver.
>>
>>Greetings
>>

>>Quasi !!!!!
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>
>

From 2608576438808906202
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: anders.lageras@usa.net (Anders Lager�s)
Subject: Re: * * * * * Packet * * * * *
Date: 1998/12/18
Message-ID: <MPG.10e463558b40ea58989691@news.lth.se>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 423586101
References: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>
Organization: Student
Reply-To: anders.lageras@sua.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>, B v Sabben (bvss@xs4all.nl)
says...

> Hello,
>
> I have a 27mc CB-transceiver with a 1200 BAUD packet modem.
>
> Is it possible to make use of a standard modem(33k6) and connect this on my
> 27 Mhz CB-transceiver.
no
--

73 de SM7UZI Anders Lager�s

From -8851214346620870388
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public

X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Charles Brabham" <n5pvl@texoma.net>
Subject: Re: * * * * * Packet * * * * *
Date: 1998/12/18
Message-ID: <75df56$b97@enews2.newsguy.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 423591249
References: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Organization: http://extra.newsguy.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

This newsgroup is intended to serve the needs of Amateur Radio operators,
not CB'ers.

There are other newsgroups dedicated to CB radio, where you can get much
better information from your contemporaries... Go there.

Charles Brabham,
N5PVL @ N5PVL.#NTX.TX.USA.NOAM
http://www.texoma.net/~n5pvl

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>27 Mhz CB-transceiver.
>
>Greetings
>
>Quasi !!!!!
>
>
>
>
>

From -2215673363452098395
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public

X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,3d756a5a0895ff31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Steve Bissell <swb1@flash.net>
Subject: Your Help Is Needed !!
Date: 1998/12/18
Message-ID: <367AA5A7.3E05@flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 423660862
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 914000383 209.30.71.50 (Fri, 18 Dec 1998 10:59:43 CDT)
Organization: Communications Ministry of St. Michael's Episcopal Church 1613 W.43rd St./ POB 920564 Houston, Texas 77292
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: swb1@flash.net
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 18 Dec 1998 10:59:43 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Cut Your Taxes And Help A Very Worthy Cause !!

  Please donate your old, broken, boatanchor or
un-needed ham radio or equipment . We need
radios, antennas, equipment and handbooks for
our Communications Ministry. We are placing
equipment with Churches, Ministries and schools
in Central and South America, and providing support
for these people. We will be providing
IRS charitable contrabution documentation.
for any and all equipment received. We will pickup
or arrange for shipping if needed.

Thank You
Steve Bissell

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
1613 W 43rd St./POB 920564
Houston, Texas 77292

e-mail: swb1@flash.net

From 2314455998031775955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: KC7ZRU <KC7ZRU.nospam@cyberhighway.net>
Subject: Re: * * * * * Packet * * * * *
Date: 1998/12/20
Message-ID: <367CDE02.7A7CE815@cyberhighway.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 424175244
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl> <75df56$b97@enews2.newsguy.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: news@cyberhighway.net
X-Trace: news.cyberhighway.net 914152971 27597 209.161.51.18 (20 Dec 1998 11:22:51 GMT)
Organization: UARC
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 20 Dec 1998 11:22:51 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm sure I'll be corrected if I'm off base here, I don't really mean to
flame anyone (really!) - just a couple questions:

Doesn't the term 'CB' mean different things in different countries?
Looks to me like this guy posted from the Netherlands. Even if he's not
a 'licensed' operator, couldn't it be possible that in other countries
the unlicensed CB type operators are allowed to use digital modes? Or
maybe the Dutch government does require licensing for CB and maybe even
has effective regulation?

Just an observation, but looks to me like (assuming he's following local
laws) this guy is: being creative, trying to expand his capabilities,
attempting to increase his knowledge, experimenting... Basically doing
what many consider to be (at least what used to be) the heart and soul
of "Amateur Radio"

'Scuse me - getting off my soap box now.

Charles Brabham wrote:
>
> This newsgroup is intended to serve the needs of Amateur Radio > operators, not CB'ers.
>
> There are other newsgroups dedicated to CB radio, where you can get > much better information from your contemporaries... Go there.
>
> Charles Brabham,
> N5PVL @ N5PVL.#NTX.TX.USA.NOAM
> http://www.texoma.net/~n5pvl
>

--
KC7ZRU | In Laramie Area

Laramie, WY | UARC Repeater
DN71eh | 146.610
"The Dungeon" online at http://www.cyberhighway.net/~tateb
KC7ZRU@KC7ZRU.#SEWY.WY.USA.NOAM

From 8272051593812548479
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2ba8267eebafa29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d2ba8267eebafa29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,d2ba8267eebafa29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: MFJ 1278B/DSP vs KAM+
Date: 1998/12/20
Message-ID: <srdf2.211$C3.23199@homer.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 424290512
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0810.800
X-Complaints-To: abuse@alpha.net
X-Trace: homer.alpha.net 914187096 156.46.131.80 (Sun, 20 Dec 1998 14:51:36 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 20 Dec 1998 14:51:36 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Which is better Kam+ or the MFJ Multimode 1278B/DSP?

Your call.

73

From 9458108208278172 30
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc734,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 1164ef,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1164ef,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1b3de265088ff13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: HPC's and Packet Radio
Date: 1998/12/27
Message-ID: <19Dh2.122$j81.38174@homer.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 426330360
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0810.800
X-Complaints-To: abuse@alpha.net
X-Trace: homer.alpha.net 914816701 156.46.131.43 (Sun, 27 Dec 1998 21:45:01 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 27 Dec 1998 21:45:01 CDT
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm in the market to purchase an HPC (Win CE 2.0+) in the near future. My purpose in doing this is to have something for work AND have something mobile for packet radio in the car.

I'll be using a KPC3 and IC-2100H.

MISSING LINK...HPC!

Help me prevent making a mistake. I need a good HPC that will do the job!

73! Tod N9ZWY

From -3054271940278087337
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
From: Bill <billharx@flash.net>
Subject: Re: READ THIS

Date: 1998/12/29
Message-ID: <3689407B.724@flash.net>
X-Deja-AN: 426896888
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <36894B6A.4007912D@flash.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 914968262 209.30.9.94 (Tue, 29 Dec 1998 15:51:02 CDT)
Organization: None
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: billharx@flash.net
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 29 Dec 1998 15:51:02 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur

Flashnet has a strict policy against users spamming the net, please
forward this to abuse@flash.net

Keoki wrote:
>
> $$MAKING MONEY$$ Posted by WILL on December 20 at 08:53:09 I found this
> on a bulletin board and decided to try it. A little while back, I was
> browsing through newsgroups, just like you are now, and came across an
> article similar to this that said you could make thousands of dollars
> within weeks with only an initial investment of $6.00! So I thought,
> "Yeah right, this must be a scam", but like most of us, I was curious,
> so I kept reading. : Anyway, it said that you send $1.00 to each of the
> 6 names and address stated in the article. You then place your own name
> and address in the bottom of the list at #6, and post the article in at
> least 200 newsgroups. (There are thousands) No catch, that was it. So
> after thinking it over, and talking to a few people first, I thought
> about trying it. I figured: "what have I got to lose except 6 stamps and
> $6.00, right?" Then I invested the measly $6.00. Well GUESS WHAT! Within
> 7 days, I started getting money in the mail! I was shocked! I figured it
> would end soon, but the money just kept coming in. In my first week, I
> made about $25.00. By the end of the second week I had made a total of
> over $1,000.00! In the third week I had over $10,000.00 and it's still
> growing. This is now my fourth week and I have made a total of just over
> $42,000.00 and it's still coming in rapidly. : It's certainly worth
> $6.00, and 6 stamps, I have spent more than that on the lottery! Let me
> tell you how this works and most importantly, why it works. Also, make
> sure you print a copy of this article NOW, so you can get the
> information off of it, as you need it. I promise you that if you follow
> the directions exactly, that you will start making more money than you
> thought possible by doing something so easy! Suggestion: Read this
> entire message carefully! (print it out or download it.) Follow the
> simple directions and watch the money come in! It's easy. It's legal.
> And, your investment is only $6.00 (Plus postage) IMPORTANT: This is not
> a rip-off; it is not indecent; it is not illegal; and it is virtually no
> risk - it really works! If all of the following instructions are
> adhered to, you will receive extraordinary dividends. PLEASE NOTE:
> Please follow these directions EXACTLY, and $50,000 or more can be yours
> in 20 to 60 days. This program remains successful because of the honesty

> and integrity of the participants. Please continue its success by
> carefully adhering to the instructions. You will now become part of the
> Mail Order business. In this business your product is not solid and
> tangible, it's a service. You are in the business of developing Mailing
> Lists. Many large corporations are happy to pay big bucks for quality
> lists. However, the money made from the mailing lists is secondary to
> the income which is made from people like you and me asking to be
> included in that list. Here are the 4 easy steps to success:
>
> STEP 1: Get 6 separate pieces of paper and write the following on each
> piece of paper "PLEASE PUT ME ON YOUR MAILING LIST." Now get 6 US $1.00
> bills and place ONE inside EACH of the 6 pieces of paper so the bill
> will not be seen through the envelope (to prevent thievery). Next, place
> one paper in each of the 6 envelopes and seal them. You should now have
> 6 sealed envelopes, each with a piece of paper stating the above phrase,
> your name and address, and a $1.00 bill. What you are doing is creating
> a service. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY LEGAL! You are requesting a legitimate
> service and you are paying for it! Like most of us I was a little
> skeptical and a little worried about the legal aspects of it all. So I
> checked it out with the U.S. Post Office (1-800-725-2161) and they
> confirmed that it is indeed legal! Mail the 6 envelopes to the following
> addresses:
>
> #1) Michael 12301 Studebaker #219, Norwalk, CA 90650
> #2) Sandy P.O. Box 203, Norwalk, CA 90651
> #3) William 15908 Summer Sage Rd, Poway, CA 92064
> #4)Beaner 12 Windsor Cres., North Bay, Ontario, Canada poh 1p0 :
> #5) Brandon Ridenhour 4750 Sherrills Ford Rd. Salisbury, N.C. 28147 :
> #6) Gonzalo PO Box 219219122, Houston, Texas 77218
>
> STEP 2: Now take the #1 name off the list that you see above, move the
> other names up (6 becomes 5, 5 becomes 4, etc.): and add YOUR name as
> number 6 on the list.
>
> STEP 3: Change anything you need to, but try to keep this article as
> close to the original as possible. Now, post your amended article to at
> least 200 newsgroups. (I think there are close to 24,000 groups) All
> you need is 200, but remember, the more you post, and the more money you
> make! This is perfectly legal! If you have any doubts, refer to Title 18
> Sec. 1302 & 1341 of the Postal lottery laws. Keep a copy of these steps
> for yourself and, whenever you need money, you can use it again, and
> again. PLEASE REMEMBER that this program remains successful because of
> the honesty and integrity of the participants and by their carefully
> adhering to the directions. Look at it this way. If you are of
> integrity, the program will continue and the money that so many others
> have received will come your way. NOTE: You may want to retain every
> name and address sent to you, either on a computer or hard copy and keep
> the notes people send you. This VERIFIES that you are truly providing a
> service. (Also, it might be a good idea to wrap the $1 bill in dark
> paper to reduce the risk of mail theft.) So, as each post is downloaded
> and the directions carefully followed, six members will be reimbursed
> for their participation as a List Developer with one dollar each. Your
> name will move up the list geometrically so that when your name reaches

> the #1 position you will be receiving thousands of dollars in CASH! What
> an opportunity for only $6.00 ($1.00 for each of the first six people
> listed above) Send it now, add your own name to the list and you're in
> business! ---DIRECTIONS ----- FOR HOW TO POST TONEWSGROUPS------------
>
> Step 1) You do not need to re-type this entire letter to do your own
> posting. Simply put your cursor at the beginning of this letter and
> drag your cursor to the bottom of this document, and select 'copy' from
> the edit menu. This will copy the entire letter into the computer's
> memory.
>
> Step 2) Open a blank 'notepad' file and place your cursor at the top of
> the blank page. From the 'edit' menu select ' paste '. This will paste
> a copy of the letter into notepad so that you can add your name to the
> list.
>
> Step 3) Save your new notepad file as a .txt file. If you want to do
> your postings in different settings, you'll always have this file to go
> back to. Step 4) Use Netscape or Internet explorer and try searching for
> various newsgroups (on-line forums, message boards, chat sites,
> discussions.) Step 5) Visit this message boards and post this article as
> a new message by highlighting the text of this letter and selecting
> paste from the edit menu. Fill in the Subject, this will be the header
> that everyone sees as they scroll through the list of postings in a
> particular group, click the post message button. You're done with your
> first one! Congratulations...THAT'S IT! All you have to do is jump to
> different newsgroups and post away, after you get the hang of it, and it
> will take about 30 seconds for each newsgroup!
>
> **REMEMBER, THE MORE NEWSGROUPS YOU POST IN, THE MORE MONEY YOU WILL
> MAKE! BUT YOU HAVE TO POST A MINIMUM OF 200**
>
> That's it! You will begin receiving money from around the world within
> days! You may eventually want to rent a P.O.Box due to the large amount
> of mail you will receive. If you wish to stay anonymous, you can invent
> a name to use, as long as the postman will deliver it.
>
> **JUST MAKE SURE ALL THE ADDRESSES ARE CORRECT.** Now the why part;
> assume for example you get a 7.5% return, which is very conservative.
>
> 1) When you mail out 200 letters, 15 people will send you $1.00
> 2) Those 15 mail out 200 letters, 225 people will send you $1.00
> 3) Those 225 mail out 200 letters, 3,375 people will send you $1.00
> 4) Those 3,375 mail out 200 letters, 50,625 people will send you $1.00
> 5) Those 3,375 mail out 200 letters, 759,375 people will send you $1.00
>
> By now your name has dropped off the list, but so far you have received
> at least $759,375.00! : With an original investment of only $6.00!
> AMAZING! When your name is no longer on the list, you just take the
> latest posting in the newsgroups, and send out another $6.00 to names on
> the list, putting your name at number 6 again. And start posting again.
> The thing to remember is do you realize that thousands of people all
> over the world are joining the Internet and reading these articles

> everyday? JUST LIKE YOU are now!! So, can you afford $6.00 and see if it
> really works? I think so. People have said, "what if the plan is played
> out and no one sends you the money? So what! What are the chances of
> that happening when there are tons of new honest users and new honest
> people who are joining the internet and newsgroups everyday and are
> willing to give it a try? Estimates are at 20,000 to 50,000 new users,
> every day, with thousands of those joining the actual Internet.
> Remember, play FAIRLY and HONESTLY and this will really work.

--
****
* Bill Harris - Bill's Antique Radio Emporium *
* http://www.flash.net/~billhar *
* to email, remove the x in the id of the address *
****

From -8749962940584164579
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c07be81c1be92989
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Hamish Moffatt <hamish@rising.com.au>
Subject: Re: * * * * * Packet * * * * *
Date: 1998/12/30
Message-ID: <76cp41$il3$2@arachne.labyrinth.net.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 427169733
References: <75c18tcvj1@news2.xs4all.nl>
Organization: Labyrinth Connections Pty Ltd
User-Agent: tin/pre-1.4-980226 (UNIX) (Linux/2.0.34 (i486))
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In alt.ham-radio.packet B v Sabben <bvss@xs4all.nl> wrote:
> I have a 27mc CB-transceiver with a 1200 BAUD packet modem.
> Is it possible to make use of a standard modem(33k6) and connect this on my
> 27 Mhz CB-transceiver.

Your modem expects to train on the line conditions first -- so you can't
use it for packet in the traditional sense (where lots of stations share
a frequency). If you could have a frequency each direction (it would
need to be full duplex) and can get a quiet enough channel, maybe it would
work. It would have to be pretty quiet though, because 33k6 needs
quite good line conditions.

Hamish
--
Hamish Moffatt Mobile: +61 412 011 176 hamish@rising.com.au

Rising Software Australia Pty. Ltd.
Developers of music education software including Auralia & Musition.
31 Elmhurst Road, Blackburn, Victoria Australia, 3130
Phone: +61 3 9894 4788 Fax: +61 3 9894 3362 USA Toll Free: 1-888-667-7839
Internet: http://www.rising.com.au/

From 3631073621807575985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: gwoods@wrgb.com (Gary Woods)
Subject: Re: READ THIS
Date: 1998/12/31
Message-ID: <368b9f6b.71587986@news2.global2000.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 427490905
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
References: <36894B6A.4007912D@flash.net> <3689407B.724@flash.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news14.ispnews.com 915120031 205.247.149.130 (Thu, 31 Dec 1998 11:00:31
EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 31 Dec 1998 11:00:31 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur

Bill <billharx@flash.net> wrote:

>Flashnet has a strict policy against users spamming the net, please
>forward this to abuse@flash.net
>
>Keoki wrote:
>>=20
>> $$MAKING MONEY$$ Posted by WILL on December 20 at 08:53:09 I found =
this
>> on a bulletin board and decided to try it. A little while back, I was
>
It would have been _much_ better not to quote the whole spam. Remember, =
we've already seen it
(many, many times!).

--=20
Gary Woods O- K2AHC   Public key at www.albany.net/~gwoods, or get =
0x1D64A93D via keyserver
gwoods@albany.net gwoods@wrgb.com
fingerprint =3D E2 6F 50 93 7B C7 F3 CA 1F 8B 3C C0 B0 28 68 0B

From -8518635645808253611
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c69cd8e6f7fa5afd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: mcallister@mindspring.com (Brian McAllister)
Subject: Re: READ THIS
Date: 1999/01/01
Message-ID: <368cfd83.17030238@news.mindspring.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 427750846
References: <36894B6A.4007912D@flash.net> <3689407B.724@flash.net>
<368b9f6b.71587986@news2.global2000.net>
X-Server-Date: 1 Jan 1999 16:58:24 GMT
Organization: MindSpring Enterprises
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur

On Thu, 31 Dec 1998 16:00:29 GMT, gwoods@wrgb.com (Gary Woods) wrote:

>Bill <billharx@flash.net> wrote:
>
>>Flashnet has a strict policy against users spamming the net, please
>>forward this to abuse@flash.net
>>
>>Keoki wrote:
>>>=20
>>> $$MAKING MONEY$$ Posted by WILL on December 20 at 08:53:09 I found =
>this
>>> on a bulletin board and decided to try it. A little while back, I was
>>
>It would have been _much_ better not to quote the whole spam. Remember, =
>we've already seen it
>(many, many times!).
>
>

>--=20
>Gary Woods O- K2AHC

Not only that, but some of us have ISPs that remove this crap from the
newsgroups, but not when a replier reposts the whole thing. So we get
to see what we missed, courtesy of a well-meaning friend. ;-)

Brian McAllister
Durham NC

From 1672671842042312754
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc734,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 1164ef,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gid1164ef,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 114fbf,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1b3de265088ff13
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "NSacon" <nsacon@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: HPC's and Packet Radio
Date: 1999/01/02
Message-ID: <01be366b$6fb53620$d1b2ded1@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 428023211
References: <19Dh2.122$j81.38174@homer.alpha.net>
X-Trace: news6.ispnews.com 915294062 209.222.178.209 (Sat, 02 Jan 1999 11:21:02
EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 02 Jan 1999 11:21:02 EDT
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.packet

http://www.qsl.net/kc7gnm/packet_hpc.html

From 8135497810610824278
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a4825875b23f10f,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6a4825875b23f10f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Mark Pedroia" <mpedroia@sonic.net>
Subject: Packet Path? Help, I'm new to this
Date: 1999/01/09
Message-ID: <779hsalpv1@ultra.sonic.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 430794024
Organization: Sonic,Santa Rosa CA,http://www.sonic.net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

My new Kenwood HT-D7A handheld has a built in TNC and APRS. I'm new to this and have been experimenting with it.

I'm able to enter my lat/long, icon, call sign, messages and receive messages from others in my area however I can't seem to send any. They transmit, but aren't received, at least I'm not getting a response and my ID doesn't show up on the map.

I'm using the 144.390 freq and I believe my problem is in the packet path setup. From what I can gather from a few webpages, I need to specify the path and currently I have it set to the call sign of a very close digipeter which happens to be wb6tms-5, relay, wide.

Is the format of the path correct? Is there a standard way to do this? Anyone else doing this on the Kenwood.

Please post to the group, thanks in advance

Mark Pedroia
KF6TYS

From -4827497167111650537
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b0e96c8f3d4a3f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6b0e96c8f3d4a3f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,6b0e96c8f3d4a3f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
From: ddmunn@gte.net
Subject: Re: NULL MODEM...trying to locate one
Date: 1999/01/10
Message-ID: <779ljfkcu1@news-1.news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 430805154

References: <enDj2.133$gG2.12679@homer.alpha.net> <36942ACE.31FC@airnet.net>
<36951A5D.332057BE@unknown.com>
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: D353D419048884CB43D58491
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet

Good luck on finding a good "clerk". I used to work at Rat Shack. If you
still have any problems. let me know via email and I'll send one to you by
U.S. Priority Mail for $10 buck. I know It's a little high, but I have to
drive down to the P.O...

Best;
Dave

P.S. picked up a ICOM 720a, would like to get a price to replace with like
radio for Insurance..

From 2053720643048787441
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,54ea4b6cb79bccf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54ea4b6cb79bccf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,54ea4b6cb79bccf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: ddmunn@gte.net
Subject: Re: Best way to deal with Newsgroups
Date: 1999/01/10
Message-ID: <779lq9$47c$1@news-1.news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 430805155
References: <kBDj2.136$gG2.12933@homer.alpha.net>
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: D353D4191FD7849417C38491
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet

That's hard. You could finda someone or a dealer that would accept payment
via a credit card. My site Is setup for that, If any dealers need to know
how. Let me know via email.. But get everything In writing first before
doing any "deal".

Thanks;
Dave

From 160245983473605279
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a4825875b23f10f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f4306,6a4825875b23f10f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Clinton <cpeebles@_nospam_netidea.com>
Subject: Re: Packet Path? Help, I'm new to this
Date: 1999/01/10
Message-ID: <3698A749.4570@_nospam_netidea.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 430864560
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <779hsalpv1@ultra.sonic.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news15.ispnews.com 915973945 207.194.162.20 (Sun, 10 Jan 1999 08:12:25 EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 10 Jan 1999 08:12:25 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Mark Pedroia wrote:
> setup. From what I can gather from a few webpages, I need to specify the
> path and currently I have it set to the call sign of a very close digipeter
> which happens to be wb6tms-5, relay, wide.
>
> Is the format of the path correct? Is there a standard way to do this?
> Anyone else doing this on the Kenwood.

You could try RELAY,WIDEx-x. Substitute the number of digis you want to
go through for the x-x. eg. 3-3 will digi through the next 3 digis after
a relay digipeats it. If you can hit the 1st digi without any problems,
then just use WIDEx-x. RELAY is just used because all home stations
should have an alias of RELAY and will digipeat to the WIDE digi if
mobiles or hh rigs can't hit it.

-

Kill the MAI
****

Clinton Peebles VE7KNL   Grid DN19ie
Salmo, B.C. Canada
Remove _NOSPAM_ to reply.
E-Mail: VE7KNL@RAC.CA

From 2408349817356530204
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1417c41025c3489,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b1417c41025c3489,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: nall <nall@pa.dec.com>
Subject: which tnc to get...
Date: 1999/01/12

Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.4.05.9901121003450.4285-100000@bogart.pa.dec.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 431741478
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, USA
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

hello.
i'm fairly new to ham radio, and am interested in getting into packet.
could someone suggest a good tnc? (i'm probably going to eventualy want to
run tcp/ip over it).

thanks.
nall.

jonathan n. nall
nall@pa.dec.com
650-853-6508
DTN: 543-6508
KF6UKP

From -5992088049547802485
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,387e9b9e5d440746,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,387e9b9e5d440746,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,387e9b9e5d440746,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,387e9b9e5d440746,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,387e9b9e5d440746,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Netminder" <webmaster@lakeisabella.net>
Subject: Free amateur radio Buy / Sell / Trade page
Date: 1999/01/16
Message-ID: <QrMn2.12043$MW1.2237@news2.giganews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 433059293
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
X-Trace: news2.giganews.com 916427632 209.165.53.102 (Fri, 15 Jan 1999 13:13:52
CDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 15 Jan 1999 13:13:52 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs

..

Free Buy / Sell / Trade page for amateur
radio and computer related items.

http://www.lakeisabella.net/amateur

From 9110315760553246575
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,a58d93db88ddc20d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: NEEDED: KPC-3
Date: 1999/01/18
Message-ID: <uWGo2.69$_y4.21410@homer.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 433989730
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0810.800
X-Complaints-To: abuse@alpha.net
X-Trace: homer.alpha.net 916667162 156.46.131.117 (Mon, 18 Jan 1999 07:46:02 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 18 Jan 1999 07:46:02 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amat
eur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet

WTB: excellent unmodified KPC-3. Needs to be in good cosmetic and working
condition. Will pay $65, plus shipping.

73! Tod N9ZWY

From -3447250708394371979
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1417c41025c3489
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b1417c41025c3489
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Ed Harwood <cop359@brightok.net>
Subject: Re: which tnc to get...
Date: 1999/01/18
Message-ID: <36A3A332.8DE904C9@brightok.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 434146690
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <Pine.OSF.4.05.9901121003450.4285-100000@bogart.pa.dec.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: BrightNet OKlahoma UseNet Server
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: cop359@brightok.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hello Nall

The best TNC that I have found would be the Kantronics Products. If you are looking at running both HF and VHF then I would look at the KAM Plus. If you are looking at only VHF then I would look at the KPC-3 Plus. The KAM Plus is a multi mode TNC and it works very well. I would stay away from the MFJ products.

Ed
KF5RH

nall wrote:

> hello.
> i'm fairly new to ham radio, and am interested in getting into packet.
> could someone suggest a good tnc? (i'm probably going to eventualy want to
> run tcp/ip over it).
>
> thanks.
> nall.
>
> jonathan n. nall
> nall@pa.dec.com
> 650-853-6508
> DTN: 543-6508
> KF6UKP

From -142903570703222164
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1417c41025c3489
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b1417c41025c3489
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: C W <CW4EVER@penn.com>
Subject: Re: which tnc to get...
Date: 1999/01/18
Message-ID: <36A43975.84A2A003@penn.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 434202875
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <Pine.OSF.4.05.9901121003450.4285-100000@bogart.pa.dec.com>
<36A3A332.8DE904C9@brightok.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: newsfeed.slurp.net 916703424 208.22.27.100 (Mon, 18 Jan 1999 17:50:24
CDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 18 Jan 1999 17:50:24 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Ed Harwood wrote:
>
> Hello Nall
>
> The best TNC that I have found would be the Kantronics Products. If you are
> looking at running both HF and VHF then I would look at the KAM Plus. If you
> are looking at only VHF then I would look at the KPC-3 Plus. The KAM Plus is
> a multi mode TNC and it works very well. I would stay away from the MFJ
> products.
>

And I use all MFJ TNC's for HF, VHF and UHF and never had any
trouble with them.

Walt.

From -7985877606022946992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public

X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4535,e81bd4d29f86b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4535,public
From: DAVE SYER <dave.syer@sympatico.ca>
Subject: FS: NOS Tubes - new list
Date: 1999/02/11
Message-ID: <36C288F2.6D57@sympatico.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 443117954
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news21.bellglobal.com 918715078 206.172.187.118 (Thu, 11 Feb 1999
01:37:58 EDT)
Organization: Bell Solutions
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: dave.syer@sympatico.ca
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1999 01:37:58 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.audio.tubes,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amat
eur.swap

I have the following for sale or trade. If interested, please email
reply - I'll answer this weekend.

Thanks, Dave Syer
dave.syer@sympatico.ca

> QTY   Part No Manufacturer   X-Ref   comments
> 280   CK5829WA   Raytheon   5829   Mil. Spec, unopened boxes
> 280   6ss7   JAN RCA VT199   Mil. Spec, unopened boxes
> 46   VU120/10E/121   CV1119   CV1120,SU3150A
> 500   12J5WGT Raytheon   Raytheon   6j5,g,gt   Mil. Spec,
unopened boxes, 12v
> fils, 'audiophile cult following'
> 25   1H6 G   RCA & Westinghouse
> 75   1D5GP   RCA % Westinghouse
> 14   14A7/12B7   Sylvania & Westinghouse
> 174   12h6/2J12h6   Ex RCAF, May '54
> 22   6C5   Westinghouse   exc. Preamp triode.
> 11   2050
> 12   710
> 16   WL672A   672
> 4   6807
> 1   740L
> 2   5Z3
> 1   C1K/6014
> 1   7306A/5684
> 1   3203
> 4   16X897
> 8   5693   Improved 6sj7 - exc preamp triode
> 13   5814A
> 5   2X2A
> 8   6X5WGT

> 3 6U3AQ
> 2 6SK7
> 2 5844
> 1 35Z5GT
> 24 6A6 JAN, RCA, Raytheon, Sylvania
> 12 5V3/5V3A
> 16 7B4 Rogers Majestic
> 20 7A6 GE & Rogers Majestic
> 5 61SPT BVA Cossor cv5081
> 3 CV1290/NU33 VU120,CV1001, su2150A
> 5 CV1128 gt1c
> 2 CV1076 GEC cv10760,cv10761
> 4 301A WESTERN ELECTRIC
> 39 E1148/717A HYTRON JAN cv1135, cv2920, cv6, vt232
> 5 6K7G
> 20 VT269/717A WESTERN ELECTRIC cv3594
> 4 7AU7
> 5 CV2347 STC 5B/258M
> 23 6Q7/JANCG-6Q7 6q7g, cv587,cv588, cv589, vt92, vt92a
> 3 6S7
> 6 ID8GT
> 6 1G4GT/G
> 2 1D7G
> 1 6K8G
> 2 6L5G
> 2 6J7G/CV1074
> 3 6118
> 1 6CM6
> 1 6BD6
> 1 1S4
> 4 CV8727/12E14
> 1 JAN6080WB
> 1 6159
> 1 2C26A
> 1 622

I also have 35 pcs, 2400mfd 450wvdc Aerovox electrolytics. Used but in exc condition.

From -4927491848848746197
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a7fa6819d69596be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,a7fa6819d69596be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a7fa6819d69596be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,a7fa6819d69596be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Paul Vanasse" <paulvanasse@tp.net>

Subject: Plain Info on Sound Card Packet Conversion
Date: 1999/02/21
Message-ID: <xGUz2.28$JO1.56@news12.ispnews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 446712960
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
X-Trace: news12.ispnews.com 919607069 209.113.193.23 (Sun, 21 Feb 1999 09:24:29 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 21 Feb 1999 09:24:29 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

Someone recently referred my to the PEST website for information concerning the conversion of a Sound Blaster sound card for Packet use. The website really doesn't describe the step by step process for this conversion. Can anyone refer me to a good book or a website that explains the process in simple terms because my education exceeds my intelligence???

73's

Paul

--

Some people look at what is and ask why.....
Other people look at what isn't and ask why not.....

.

From 2917380903298385105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a7fa6819d69596be
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,a7fa6819d69596be
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a7fa6819d69596be
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,a7fa6819d69596be
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: jimali@1st.net (Jim Ali)
Subject: Re: Plain Info on Sound Card Packet Conversion
Date: 1999/02/21
Message-ID: <36d029c9.14852354@news2.1st.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 446735473
References: <xGUz2.28$JO1.56@news12.ispnews.com>
Organization: eNET Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

Paul

Checkout
http://www.forthnet.gr/sv2agw/start.htm

Engine & Terminal for Packet that works with Soundblaster

JIm AB8AB

On Sun, 21 Feb 1999 09:24:53 -0500, "Paul Vanasse"
<paulvanasse@tp.net> wrote:

>
>Someone recently referred my to the PEST website for information concerning
>the conversion of a Sound Blaster sound card for Packet use. The website
>really doesn't describe the step by step process for this conversion. Can
>anyone refer me to a good book or a website that explains the process in
>simple terms because my education exceeds my intelligence???
>
>73's
>
>Paul
>
>
>--
>
>Some people look at what is and ask why.....
>Other people look at what isn't and ask why not......
>
>.
>
>

From 7822358733969515482
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4390a815de8febfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,4390a815de8febfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4390a815de8febfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: kg8o@getridofit.cars.org (Greg Kopp)
Subject: TheNet X-1J
Date: 1999/03/09
Message-ID: <kg8o-090399161038000l@38.240.229.69>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 453115962

Mail-Copies-To: kg8o@getridofit.cars.org
Organization: PSINet
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 09 Mar 1999 16:10:36 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

PLEASE RESPOND VIA E-MAIL. I APPRECIATE YOUR HELP.

I am interrested in corresponding with any hams currently using TheNet firmware in an MFJ-1270.

Our club has one with the standard firmware that we are using as a digipeater. I would be interrested in anyone who has had experience with this TNC and TheNet X1J4 firmware. I would like to make the digi a node as well, but don't know anyone personally in the Cleveland, Ohio area that is involved in this activity. I am mostly interrested in finding help in setting the parameters in the firmware properly.

73 de Greg KG8O

kg8o@cars.org

%%%%

Please remove the "getridofit" from my e-mail address to reply.
Anti-Spam stuff: getridofit@cars.org, getridofit@haselow.com, getridofit@ifi-fasteners.org, getridofit@industrial-fasteners.org, getridofit@safetyteam.org

From 3437251409682995281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Lloyd Mitchell <kd4htw@bellsouth.net>
Subject: Re: TheNet X-1J
Date: 1999/03/10
Message-ID: <36E5B9EA.666CD3C4@bellsouth.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 453182361
References: <kg8o-0903991610380001@38.240.229.69>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="------------6E1D4EC251F475A4070C05B0"
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 09 Mar 1999 19:08:14 EST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
--------------6E1D4EC251F475A4070C05B0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greg,

Check out the pages of http://www.packetradio.org

I am sure that you will find settings that will help you....

Lloyd

Greg Kopp wrote:

> PLEASE RESPOND VIA E-MAIL. I APPRECIATE YOUR HELP.
>
> I am interrested in corresponding with any hams currently using TheNet
> firmware in an MFJ-1270.
>
> Our club has one with the standard firmware that we are using as a
> digipeater. I would be interrested in anyone who has had experience with
> this TNC and TheNet X1J4 firmware. I would like to make the digi a node as
> well, but don't know anyone personally in the Cleveland, Ohio area that is
> involved in this activity. I am mostly interrested in finding help in
> setting the parameters in the firmware properly.
>
> 73 de Greg KG8O
>
> kg8o@cars.org
>
> %%%%
>
> Please remove the "getridofit" from my e-mail address to reply.
> Anti-Spam stuff: getridofit@cars.org, getridofit@haselow.com,
> getridofit@ifi-fasteners.org, getridofit@industrial-fasteners.org,
> getridofit@safetyteam.org

--------------6E1D4EC251F475A4070C05B0
Content-Type: text/x-vcard; charset=us-ascii;
 name="kd4htw.vcf"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: Card for Lloyd Mitchell
Content-Disposition: attachment;
 filename="kd4htw.vcf"

begin:vcard
n:Mitchell;Lloyd
x-mozilla-html:TRUE
adr:;;PO Box 5203;Florence;South Carolina;29502-5203;USA
version:2.1
email;internet:kd4htw@bellsouth.net
tel;fax:Pager # is 843-660-1879
tel;home:843-393-7513
tel;work:843- 661-8232
note:Jesus is wanting relationship with YOU!!!!

x-mozilla-cpt:;0
fn:Lloyd Mitchell
end:vcard

--------------6E1D4EC251F475A4070C05B0--

From -1307235860704768749
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4390a815de8febfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Harvey Babb <harveyb@testengeer.com>
Subject: Re: TheNet X-1J
Date: 1999/03/10
Message-ID: <36E71874.702FC73E@testengeer.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 453748115
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <kg8o-09039916103800001@38.240.229.69>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: 10 Mar 1999 19:08:28 -0600, vic-7-63.tisd.net
Organization: Totally UN!
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm currently using X-1J in the Victoria Texas area,
and have been for the last 5 year or so. It has been
very stable with the exception of two periods when it
would mysteriously start losing buffers. This seemed to
occur when there was an abnormally high level of
activity on the channel (even though the activity was
NOT going through my node). The parameters MUST be
coordinated with other nearby nodes on the same
frequency. Do NOT use the default parameters unless you
are the ONLY node on frequency or you WILL screw up the
system. The local "standard" here uses locked-in
"quality" values for "neighbor" nodes, and a default
"quality" to prevent other than neighbors from being
passed on to other nodes. (If you don't understand
this, email me directly and I'll try and explain
better). Of all TNC's I've used, the "late model"
MFJ-1270 and MFJ-1270B are the easiest to set up. Older
model 1270's must have the processor and memory
upgraded before use. If it's one of the OLD-OLD 1270's
with the MF-10 filter chip, the mod to remove the
filter should be performed as well.

Best luck!

Harvey, WB5MCT

From 4405169752450210301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 114cd0,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gid114cd0,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 115f9f,2124550364f4f363
X-Google-Attributes: gid115f9f,public
From: roma <roma@igrotek.elcom.ru>
Subject: Re: New ham-com Software
Date: 1999/03/18
Message-ID: <36F1450D.B6E33070@igrotek.elcom.ru>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 457868671
References: <7ce4cd$3ts$1@news2.xs4all.nl>
To: Stef Oost <oost@rwa.nl>
X-Accept-Language: ru
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="------------9FE4F77F0B1DAC12D0713B55"
Organization: LIFE IS NOTHING
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,relcom.radio.ham,sfnet.harrastus.ham,slac.rec.ham_radio

--------------9FE4F77F0B1DAC12D0713B55
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=koi8-r
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

File Not Found

The requested URL /pa3eyk was not found on this server.

what the hell is that ???

--------------9FE4F77F0B1DAC12D0713B55
Content-Type: text/html; charset=koi8-r
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
File Not Found
<p>The requested URL /pa3eyk was not found on this server.</

font>
<p>what the hell is that ???</html>

--------------9FE4F77F0B1DAC12D0713B55--

From 1008470355859170865
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: f9356,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9356,public
X-Google-Thread: f8110,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8110,public
X-Google-Thread: 1118b9,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1118b9,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,de4f49cb6b97d0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: James Miller <bmg_jmiller@bmgseltec.com>
Subject: HAM Packet Radio for Internet Connectivity
Date: 1999/03/31
Message-ID: <3701EA4F.3B2121DE@bmgseltec.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 461299078
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: ja,en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-2022-jp
Organization: Concentric Internet Services
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,japan.ham-radio,in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sbay.hams,dc.ham-radio

I am researching wireless IP internet connectivity options for clients in remote areas. (generally located in the Americas, North, Central and South America)

I am hoping that someone can give me a feasibility of using this for connectivity in these areas and describe what is involved. If someone could specifically describe how IP Addressing is administrated and how traffic is gatewayed to the Internet I'd appreciate it.

I would also appreciate a discussion of the costs involved and how many trunked units might generally be required for equivalent dialup modem bandwidth.

Thanks very much for your email reply
--
James Miller

From 177444229118237892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e325b869bb4c421c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e325b869bb4c421c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 110fb1,e325b869bb4c421c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid110fb1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e325b869bb4c421c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: gwoods@albany.net (Gary Woods)
Subject: Adds Model 100 Terminal
Date: 1999/04/07
Message-ID: <371aac0f.421426810@news.monmouth.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 463456443
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Organization: Monmouth Internet
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rpi.union.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Anybody want one of these for packet? CRT is decent.
Free to good home. Does current loop and RS-232, with everything you need
to know screened on the back above the DIP switches.

Boatanchor waiver application. It weighs as much as a BC-348, and I need
the space for Real gear.

Pickup only (I ain't crating this beast!), Albany, NY area.
--
Gary Woods O- K2AHC   Public keys at www.albany.net/~gwoods, or get 0x1D64A93D via
keyserver
gwoods@albany.net gwoods@wrgb.com
fingerprint = E2 6F 50 93 7B C7 F3 CA 1F 8B 3C C0 B0 28 68 0B

From 5717686574110411068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cbadbcb175c14d84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fed6a,cbadbcb175c14d84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfed6a,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fe7d,cbadbcb175c14d84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fe7d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbadbcb175c14d84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Standard UK" <sales@standard-comms.co.uk>

Subject: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Standard_C510_handy=2C_Just_=A399?=
Date: 1999/04/21
Message-ID: <VJjT2.11997$kG6.448215@news2.giganews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 469112981
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_00E7_01BE8BFD.DF29D500"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: abuse@GigaNews.Com
X-Trace: sv1-
RHQcZdv9QL+HutLTg0RGSr4RQ4Z5JtDv6+e11ojArG0iGhXyI6RuXUei49Y6L30jHPbb3xoJzTFAqPG!
rC49zg3RfYrZjw==
Organization: Giganews.Com - Premium News Outsourcing
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 21 Apr 1999 07:43:33 CDT
Newsgroups: it.hobby.radioamatori,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_00E7_01BE8BFD.DF29D500
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

HOT NEWS!
Entel UK, the official UK distributor for Standard Communications, Japan =
are now offering equipment for direct sale....
=20
=20
C510E   Dual band FM handheld transceiver. 1 WATT RF output.
                  Wideband receive & AM receive. =
CTCSS/1750Hz/DTMF/MEMORIES
                  Just =A399.00 inc. VAT   original RRP =A3299.00=20
=20
CPB510   50 WATT booster for C510E. (50W VHF, 35W UHF) Inc. 2w audio amp =
&=20
                   duplexer. Just =A3100.00   original RRP =A3299.00=20
=20
For detailed information & prices see our web site:-

www.standard-comms.co.uk/c510e.htm   or
telephone direct.. +44 181 236 0032
fax direct.. + 44 181 236 0082=20
=20

------=_NextPart_000_00E7_01BE8BFD.DF29D500
Content-Type: text/html;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">
<HTML>

```
<HEAD>

<META content=3Dtext/html;charset=3Diso-8859-1 =
http-equiv=3DContent-Type><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 =
HTML//EN">
<META content=3D'"MSHTML 4.72.3110.7"' name=3DGENERATOR>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=3D#ffffff>
<DIV>
<DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#800000 size=3D7>HOT NEWS!</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000>Entel UK, the official UK distributor for =
Standard=20
Communications, Japan are now offering equipment for direct=20
sale....</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000></FONT> </DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D""><FONT color=3D#000000><EM><FONT =
color=3D#800080=20
face=3D"" size=3D4></FONT></EM></FONT></FONT> </DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" =
size=3D3>C510E     =20
</EM><FONT color=3D#000000>Dual band FM handheld transceiver. 1 WATT RF=20
output.</FONT></FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT=20
color=3D#000000>         &nb=
sp;       =20
Wideband receive &amp; AM receive.=20
CTCSS/1750Hz/DTMF/MEMORIES<EM></EM></FONT></FONT></DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT=20
color=3D#000000>         &nb=
sp;       =20
<FONT color=3D#800080 face=3D"" size=3D4>Just &pound;99.00 inc. =
VAT  =20
original RRP &pound;299.00 </FONT></FONT></FONT></EM></DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT =
color=3D#000000><FONT=20
color=3D#800080 face=3D"" =
size=3D4></FONT></FONT></FONT></EM> </DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3>CPB510   =
<FONT=20
color=3D#000000>50 WATT booster for C510E. (50W VHF, 35W UHF) Inc. 2w =
audio amp=20
&amp; </FONT></FONT></EM></DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT=20
color=3D#000000>         &nb=
sp;       =20
duplexer. <FONT color=3D#800080 face=3D"" size=3D4>Just =
&pound;100.00  =20
original RRP &pound;299.00 </FONT></FONT></FONT></EM></DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT =
color=3D#000000><FONT=20
color=3D#800080 face=3D"" =
size=3D4></FONT></FONT></FONT></EM> </DIV>
```

<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT =
color=3D#000000><FONT=20
color=3D#800080 face=3D"" size=3D4><FONT color=3D#ff0000 face=3D"">For =
detailed=20
information & prices see our web=20
site:-</FONT></FONT></FONT></FONT></EM></DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2></FONT><FONT size=3D2><A=20
href=3D"http://www.standard-comms.co.uk/c510e.htm">www.standard-comms.co.=
uk/c510e.htm</A>   =20
or</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>telephone direct.. +44 181 236 0032</FONT></DIV>
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>fax direct.. + 44 181 236 0082 </FONT></DIV>
<DIV><EM><FONT color=3D#0000ff face=3D"" size=3D3><FONT =
color=3D#000000><FONT=20
color=3D#800080 face=3D""=20
size=3D4></FONT></FONT></FONT></EM> </DIV></DIV></DIV></BODY></HTML>=

------=_NextPart_000_00E7_01BE8BFD.DF29D500--

From 7566266978902101900
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6736af8af24c6046,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,6736af8af24c6046,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6736af8af24c6046,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Snowcrest News" <tclshayfork-at.dev.null@snowcrest.net>
Subject: MFJ 1270B problem
Date: 1999/05/07
Message-ID: <7gvafo$g35$1@mail.snowcrest.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 475252735
Organization: SnowCrest.Net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi there,

I have an older MFJ 1270B TNC with a bit of a problem. I usually leave the
thing on all the time (what's the use of a mbx if it's not on? hihi) and
usually in monitor mode. It works just fine for several hours, then it
starts displaying just random characters as it receives. If I turn it off
and back on just a second later, everything's back to working fine.

Does anyone know if that model has a common problem? And more to the point,
how to fix it?

If you need any more info about the problem or have some ideas for

solutions, please e-mail

 rj-at.dev.null@tcoe.trinity.k12.ca.us (remove all between "j" and "@")

tnx es 73 de KB6YTD, Robert

From 2088628674748707674
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc734,beb19da8dc54eea8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,beb19da8dc54eea8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,beb19da8dc54eea8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b8d5f2447f4ae1ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Peter Whittle (G4BBU)" <g4bbu@whittle-systems.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Connecting to the Internet via radio ??
Date: 1999/05/11
Message-ID: <ZQtXKDAtVKO3EwXr@whittle-systems.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 476755840
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: whittle-systems.demon.co.uk:212.228.18.2
References: <mute-1005992025080001@news.dircon.co.uk>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 926459459 nnrp-01:3255 NO-IDENT whittle-systems.demon.co.uk:212.228.18.2
Organization: Whittle Systems
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Yes in principle it is quite possible to send and receive email over HF or VHF radio, the problem is the available data rates.

Imagine connecting to your ISP at only 300 bits/S! But it is worse than that, consider that you and 10 other people are trying to share the same noisy, 300 bps link. That is TCP/IP over HF radio.

If you can get more bandwidth on the radio signal then in principle you can send faster. On VHF things are a little different in that wider bandwidths are more readily available but performance is typically limited to 9.6 Kb/S, still not brilliant but almost workable for short text messages.

If you are prepared to move up to UHF or better still Microwaves then you can begin to approach realistic data rates but then the range is very limited perhaps only a few 10s of miles point to point.

BTW if you want to do this then you will require a transmitter licence.

I suggest that you take look at the ARRL or RSGB pages for general
information on Amateur radio and possibly the TAPR pages for more
information on packet radio systems.

www.arrl.org
www.rsgb.org
www.tapr.org

There is a book by Ian Wade 'NOSintro' ISBN 1-897649-00-2 that explains
some of the principles, what you need and how to configure KA9Q's TCP/IP
package for use over radio links.

Of course if you want to do it on a commercial basis then that is an
entirely different story.

Hope this helps

Peter G4BBU

 In article <mute-1005992025080001@news.dircon.co.uk>, Rory Moles
<mute@spiced-ham.dircon.co.uk> writes
>Is it possible to send and receive internet email using a marine SSB or
>VHF radio connected to a PC ? Where would be a good place to start finding
>out about the hardware/software costs involved? I happened to read the
>KA9Q user guide and read of TCP/IP connectivity via radio, but can't
>figure out whether AMPRNET has a gateway to the internet. I have a very
>basic knowledge of TCP/IP, zero knowledge of radio, and very basic
>knowledge of DOS.
>

--
Peter Whittle (G4BBU)

From -8154057316982029575
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc734,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b8d5f2447f4ae1ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Christopher W. Buckley <cwbuckle@mtu.edu>
Subject: Re: Connecting to the Internet via radio ??
Date: 1999/05/12
Message-ID: <7hc601pva1@campus1.mtu.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 477040515
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <mute-1005992025080001@news.dircon.co.uk>
Organization: Michigan Technological University

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Depending on where you are, there are qutie a few BBS systems on 2m that have internet links to them at some point. If you use a TNC using AX.25, the BBS will provide the link to the TCP/IP network.

Check with your local sysops.

On Mon, 10 May 1999 20:25:08 +0100 , Rory spewed forth to alt.ham-radio.packet:
:RM>Is it possible to send and receive internet email using a marine SSB or
:RM>VHF radio connected to a PC ? Where would be a good place to start finding
:RM>out about the hardware/software costs involved? I happened to read the
:RM>KA9Q user guide and read of TCP/IP connectivity via radio, but can't
:RM>figure out whether AMPRNET has a gateway to the internet. I have a very
:RM>basic knowledge of TCP/IP, zero knowledge of radio, and very basic
:RM>knowledge of DOS.

:RM>--
:RM>Rory Moles <mute@spiced-ham.dircon.co.uk>
:RM>remove spam-killer from return address before reply.

--
----   ----   ----   ----   ----   ----
Chris Buckley -- KC0DBY
Vice President / Treasurer Elect
Husky Amateur Radio Club -- W8YY (906)487-1303
Computational Mathematics Consultant
MTU Math Science Department (906)487-3406
Electrical Engineering Undergraduate
Michigan Technological University
cwbuckle@mtu.edu @ Da House -- (906)487-6996
----   ----   ----   ----   ----   ----

     Long live Microsoft.
     (This is not sarcasm)

From 8607766439619281691
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc734,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b8d5f2447f4ae1ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Patricia Gibbons <wa6ube@ix.netcom.com>

Subject: Re: Connecting to the Internet via radio ??
Date: 1999/05/12
Message-ID: <3739D731.B0E@ix.netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 477124936
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <mute-1005992025080001@news.dircon.co.uk>
To: Rory Moles <mute@spiced-ham.dircon.co.uk>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: City of San Jose - ITD Communications
X-NETCOM-Date: Wed May 12 12:35:25 PM PDT 1999
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: wa6ube@ix.netcom.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Here is a website devoted to internet connectivity via
HF radio. We are really talking here about COMMERCIAL services
and not just amateur radio.

<http://www.nsrc.org/wireless/HF-radio.html>

8-ary modems of the type used for automatic link establishment
(ALE) also improves HF-internet performance.

Trish

Rory Moles wrote:
>
> Is it possible to send and receive internet email using a marine SSB or
> VHF radio connected to a PC ? Where would be a good place to start finding
> out about the hardware/software costs involved? I happened to read the
> KA9Q user guide and read of TCP/IP connectivity via radio, but can't
> figure out whether AMPRNET has a gateway to the internet. I have a very
> basic knowledge of TCP/IP, zero knowledge of radio, and very basic
> knowledge of DOS.
>
> --
> Rory Moles <mute@spiced-ham.dircon.co.uk>
> remove spam-killer from return address before reply.

--

Patricia E. Gibbons
Acting Chief Communications Technician
City of San Jose - ITD/communications
.....
My Public Key is available at:
<http://pgp5.ai.mit.edu/pks-commands.html>
Key ID: 0xEDECB44F
This key is RSA, NOT Diffie-Hellman !!

From 236003310777500343
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6736af8af24c6046
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6736af8af24c6046
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,6736af8af24c6046
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Fred" <sales@ceitron.com>
Subject: Re: MFJ 1270B problem
Date: 1999/05/14
Message-ID: <9BY_2.2825$G3.97684@news14.ispnews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 477868973
References: <7gvafo$g35$1@mail.snowcrest.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Trace: news14.ispnews.com 926700997 207.238.206.115 (Fri, 14 May 1999 12:56:37
EDT)
Organization: Consolidated Electronics
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 14 May 1999 12:56:37 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

You might want to check the memory backup battery. Usually a button
cell in a holder about the size of a quarter or so.

Bad battery made my old multimode do those crazy things a while back.

Fred
Snowcrest News wrote in message <7gvafo$g35$1@mail.snowcrest.net>...
>Hi there,
>
>I have an older MFJ 1270B TNC with a bit of a problem. I usually leave
the
>thing on all the time (what's the use of a mbx if it's not on? hihi)
and
>usually in monitor mode. It works just fine for several hours, then it
>starts displaying just random characters as it receives. If I turn it
off
>and back on just a second later, everything's back to working fine.
>
>Does anyone know if that model has a common problem? And more to the
point,
>how to fix it?
>
>If you need any more info about the problem or have some ideas for
>solutions, please e-mail
>
> rj-at.dev.null@tcoe.trinity.k12.ca.us (remove all between "j" and
"@")
>
>tnx es 73 de KB6YTD, Robert
>
>

From -3922391429957426066
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fc734,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc734,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b8d5f2447f4ae1ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,beb19da8dc54eea8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Paul Lantz" <plantz@onlink.net>
Subject: Re: Connecting to the Internet via radio ??
Date: 1999/05/14
Message-ID: <7hilq8$bb2$1@onlink3.onlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 478035129
References: <mute-1005992025080001@news.dircon.co.uk>
Organization: Ontario Northland--ONLink
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.ssb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Using APRS software it is possible to send (I haven't received yet but also possible) email. I do this with a handheld radio that communicates with another radio connected to a computer that is connected to the internet. I was amazed that it worked.

From -89817582563230270
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d9245992b913c755,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9245992b913c755,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,d9245992b913c755,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d9245992b913c755,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,d9245992b913c755,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Jornada 820 + KPC-3
Date: 1999/05/17
Message-ID: <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 479291038
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

X-Complaints-To: abuse@alpha.net
X-Trace: homer.alpha.net 927000841 156.46.131.23 (Mon, 17 May 1999 23:14:01 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 17 May 1999 23:14:01 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Does anyone know how to get the HP Jornada 820 to interface successfully
with the Kantronics KPC-3. I just can't seem to get the job done. I think
the problem is on the Jornada side, but not quite certain.

ANY advice would be really nice!

Tod, N9ZWY

n9zwy@pdclink.com

From 5050815026080381645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: kb6ojs@gte.net (Steve Silverwood)
Subject: Re: Jornada 820 + KPC-3
Date: 1999/05/19
Message-ID: <MPG.11abb05059bb589a9897c5@news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 479656594
Distribution: world
References: <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: abuse@gte.net
X-Trace: /wObnbGa90uzTfBF/Lo7RhpHPlNF/Qe/PEX3mMeEN8EhnDXdTOk0VB6NmaaUV87/
Qs5Yxk4Wjhil!FVrbq+UgG5M+T8RcYB4sDqPFY2VO57BEUqH45ZbWUwMP7q9KX/e1RI3MmGlrAzNleY7n
Organization: KB6OJS
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 19 May 1999 15:32:59 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>, todjk@mhtc.net says...
> Does anyone know how to get the HP Jornada 820 to interface successfully

> with the Kantronics KPC-3. I just can't seem to get the job done. I think
> the problem is on the Jornada side, but not quite certain.

All it should take is a cable that would allow you to hook up the Jornada
to a modem. Then use whatever the Jornada uses as an equivalent to
HyperTerminal (the Jornada is a CE-machine, right?) to talk directly to the
modem, i.e., a "direct connection via COMx" rather than to try to "dial"
the "modem."

--

-- //Steve//

Steve Silverwood, KB6OJS
Email: kb6ojs@gte.net
Home Page: http://home1.gte.net/kb6ojs
AOL IM: "MSF Steve"

From 7276596546662490754
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fd5d6,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfd5d6,public
X-Google-Thread: 108778,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108778,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba87a345bd6396d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "VL" <iden1000@hotmail.com>
Subject: New place to discuss TH-D7(A/D) and packet
Date: 1999/05/19
Message-ID: <5_B03.9148$J74.759728@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 479682690
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news2.rdc1.on.home.com 927132673 24.65.42.196 (Wed, 19 May 1999 09:51:13
PDT)
Organization: @Home Network Canada
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 19 May 1999 09:51:13 PDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.amateur,aus.radio.amateur.misc,aus.radio.scanner,rec.ham-

radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur

http://www.onelist.com/subscribe/TH-D7

From -264466386301794248
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 108778,159bcec8e20a9b66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108778,public
From: "Vic" <iden1000@hotmail.com>
Subject: Yaesu VX-5R or Kenwood TH-D7A
Date: 1999/05/20
Message-ID: <8HX03.14589$J74.2112430@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 480192848
X-Priority: 3
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news2.rdc1.on.home.com 927221572 24.65.42.196 (Thu, 20 May 1999 10:32:52
PDT)
Organization: @Home Network Canada
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 20 May 1999 10:32:52 PDT
Newsgroups: alt.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.m
isc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Hi! How are you doing? I'm going to get a new HT either Yaesu VX-5R or
Kenwood TH-D7A(since I may try to operate packet radio). Any suggestion?
Thanks!!

73,
Vic

From 1868338279488083770
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108778,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gid108778,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: wpeloqui@ismi.net
Subject: Re: Yaesu VX-5R or Kenwood TH-D7A
Date: 1999/05/20
Message-ID: <7i1l1cbku1@nnrp1.deja.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 480200996
References: <8HX03.14589$J74.2112430@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>
X-Http-Proxy: 1.0 x40.deja.com:80 (Squid/1.1.22) for client 205.175.225.22
Organization: Deja.com - Share what you know. Learn what you don't.
X-Article-Creation-Date: Thu May 20 18:41:49 1999 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap
X-Http-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.0; Windows NT; AltaVista
1.00.05)

Hi,

I would go with the Kenwood radio. The TH-D7A is wonderful for APRS.
The TH-G71A is a great HT also. I own both. If I was not doing APRS I
would use the TH-G71A with an external TNC.

http://www.kenwood.net/products/index.cfm?
AMA=open&ama_hheld=open&radio=TH-G71A&selection=Amateur

73,

Willie
N8MDY

In article <8HX03.14589$J74.2112430@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>,
  "Vic" <iden1000@hotmail.com> wrote:
> Hi! How are you doing? I'm going to get a new HT either Yaesu VX-5R or
> Kenwood TH-D7A(since I may try to operate packet radio). Any
suggestion?
> Thanks!!
>
> 73,
> Vic
>
>

--

Willie Peloquin
Senior Software Engineer - Contract
http://www.ismi.net/~wpeloqui

"It is unwise to

--== Sent via Deja.com http://www.deja.com/ ==--
---Share what you know. Learn what you don't.---

From -8492681531021386303
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 108778,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gid108778,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,159bcec8e20a9b66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Louis Albert <lalbert@uakron.edu>
Subject: Re: Yaesu VX-5R or Kenwood TH-D7A
Date: 1999/05/20
Message-ID: <37449944.8FA1E5E5@uakron.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 480313716
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <8HX03.14589$J74.2112430@news2.rdc1.on.home.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@neo.rr.com
X-Trace: dustdevil.neo.rr.com 927242557 24.93.191.188 (Thu, 20 May 1999 19:22:37
EDT)
Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online -- Northeast Ohio
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 20 May 1999 19:22:37 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.m
isc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Not the same, Apples and oranges?

Lou WA8PHD
http://ifip.com/wa8phd.htm

Vic wrote:

> Hi! How are you doing? I'm going to get a new HT either Yaesu VX-5R or
> Kenwood TH-D7A(since I may try to operate packet radio). Any suggestion?
> Thanks!!
>
> 73,
> Vic

From -3907957034701801273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Re: Jornada 820 + KPC-3
Date: 1999/05/21
Message-ID: <4Oo13.1256$m3.714595@homer.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 480755425
References: <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>
<MPG.11abb05059bb589a9897c5@news.gte.net>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Complaints-To: abuse@alpha.net
X-Trace: homer.alpha.net 927340800 156.46.131.46 (Fri, 21 May 1999 21:40:00 CDT)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Reply-To: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 21 May 1999 21:40:00 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Tried that. The Jornada (A CE device) won't let direct access to the COM prot for some reason. It's just not cooperating.

Tod N9ZWY

Steve Silverwood <kb6ojs@gte.net> wrote in message news:MPG.11abb05059bb589a9897c5@news.gte.net...
> In article <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>, todjk@mhtc.net says...

> > Does anyone know how to get the HP Jornada 820 to interface successfully
> > with the Kantronics KPC-3. I just can't seem to get the job done. I
think
> > the problem is on the Jornada side, but not quite certain.
>
> All it should take is a cable that would allow you to hook up the Jornada
> to a modem. Then use whatever the Jornada uses as an equivalent to
> HyperTerminal (the Jornada is a CE-machine, right?) to talk directly to
the
> modem, i.e., a "direct connection via COMx" rather than to try to "dial"
> the "modem."
>
> --
>
> -- file://Steve//
>
> Steve Silverwood, KB6OJS
> Email: kb6ojs@gte.net
> Home Page: http://home1.gte.net/kb6ojs
> AOL IM: "MSF Steve"

From -1861099912938938522
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd03b6b305a9fe73,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,fd03b6b305a9fe73,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,fd03b6b305a9fe73,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e8ad,fd03b6b305a9fe73,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e8ad,public
From: "JayC Daniel" <jayc@pov.net>
Subject: AGW Software and MIR contacts
Date: 1999/05/22
Message-ID: <NCA13.25794$5e2.488471@news2.giganews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 480909308
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Abuse-Info: Otherwise we will be unable to process your complaint properly
X-Complaints-To: abuse@GigaNews.Com
X-Trace: sv1-oJsRgdMA6pV/mDtMnOhToUTbDwq9EiSC/H/
+Ef0LzQdEedooHAreTc8yZiVk4GqgDcVh15zN7Y59R3W!m0Q5nqzESMxR
Organization: Giganews.Com - Premium News Outsourcing
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 22 May 1999 11:07:09 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.space

I am trying to use the AGW software to make contacts through MIR... here is
the problem I'm having...

Every article I am reading says to do an unproto CQ (or grid square) via R0MIR... Now I found the spot to setup the unproto call and can make AGW transmit... but for some reason it doesn't seem to be working... I know I can get in because I can drop to terminal in win95 and do it by hand that way... but needless to say I'd much rather have a windows based program...

Any suggestions welcome.

From 5834444241652951093
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,d9245992b913c755
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Peter B. Brisbine" <techeads@uswest.net>
Subject: Re: Jornada 820 + KPC-3
Date: 1999/05/23
Message-ID: <F3V13.1337$eC3.182132@news.uswest.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 481190343
References: <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>
<MPG.11abb05059bb589a9897c5@news.gte.net> <4Oo13.1256$m3.714595@homer.alpha.net>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
X-Trace: news.uswest.net 927472997 207.225.35.172 (Sun, 23 May 1999 10:23:17 CDT)
Organization: U S WEST Interprise
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 23 May 1999 10:23:17 CDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Need to use a Null modem cable for the serial communications. Just use the same serial cable that you use to sync it with your PC. That's the only thing I was missing trying to get my 620LX to talk to my KPC3.

Here's the odd trick with the hyperterminal settings.

Going off of the info for CE2.0 on my 620LX, I don't know what changes have been made to CE3.0 as far as the hyperterminal updates, etc. I have mine setup to use just the regular Terminal program.

You need to place a checkmark in the box to open a terminal window before dialing. This then allows you to "talk" to the TNC. The other odd trick is in order to set this up on 2.0 (again...I don't know the differences between

2.0 and 3.0) is that you have to populate the telephone number field with anything. Doesn't matter...so long as when you connect it can go out and "look" for the serial data coming from the KPC3.

Lemme know if the null modem box doesn't work. I have people that I work with at HP that are hams and are doing these things all the time for mobile packet and APRS trackers.

Pete, N0MTH
peter_brisbine@nonhp-am.exch.hp.com
techeads@uswest.net

Tod J. Knapp <todjk@mhtc.net> wrote in message
news:4Oo13.1256$m3.714595@homer.alpha.net...
> Tried that. The Jornada (A CE device) won't let direct access to the COM
> prot for some reason. It's just not cooperating.
>
> Tod N9ZWY
>
>
>
>
> Steve Silverwood <kb6ojs@gte.net> wrote in message
> news:MPG.11abb05059bb589a9897c5@news.gte.net...
> > In article <dO503.889$m3.490464@homer.alpha.net>, todjk@mhtc.net says...
> > > Does anyone know how to get the HP Jornada 820 to interface
successfully
> > > with the Kantronics KPC-3. I just can't seem to get the job done. I
> think
> > > the problem is on the Jornada side, but not quite certain.
> >
> > All it should take is a cable that would allow you to hook up the
Jornada
> > to a modem. Then use whatever the Jornada uses as an equivalent to
> > HyperTerminal (the Jornada is a CE-machine, right?) to talk directly to
> the
> > modem, i.e., a "direct connection via COMx" rather than to try to "dial"
> > the "modem."
> >
> > --
> >
> > -- file://Steve//
> >
> > Steve Silverwood, KB6OJS
> > Email: kb6ojs@gte.net
> > Home Page: http://home1.gte.net/kb6ojs
> > AOL IM: "MSF Steve"
>
>

From 5545723288778979725
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: "MOstrowski" <M_Ostrowski@yahoo.com>
Subject: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482738718
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
Organization: Msen, Inc.
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

I'd like to hear from anyone who has written digital signal decoding software using sound cards.

I'm currently searching for information relating to decoding digital signals (CW, RTTY, AMTOR, CLOVER, PSK31, etc) using a sound card. I've used several of such software packages currently available for download and I like to try my hand a writing something similar. I have many years experience professionally programming both DOS and Windows applications using C/C++/MFC, but have never had need to interface to a sound card until now. I'd like this application to be Windows 95/98 based but I've heard rumors that directly accessing the sound card interface is difficult, if not impossible, under that OS.

Any tips you can pass along that can get me started will be greatly appreciated; also any info on books/articles/websites/source code/libs you've found helpful.

Michael Ostrowski - KI8IK
Saline, MI

KI8IK@yahoo.com

From 4119071416735073393
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: W6RCecilA <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482741514
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 927817318 209.30.240.63 (Thu, 27 May 1999 10:01:58 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 10:01:58 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

MOstrowski wrote:
> Any tips you can pass along that can get me started will be greatly
> appreciated; also any info
> on books/articles/websites/source code/libs you've found helpful.

Peter, of PSK31 fame, told me that the Microsoft mmsystem.dll
handles interfacing to the sound card. I haven't looked for
info on that DLL but I assume it is available from Microsoft.
I'm also interested so please post whatever sound card interfacing
info you gather.
--
73, Cecil, W6RCA http://www.bigfoot.com/~w6rca

From -2224524217688965523
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: "Spunky The Waffle Iron" <spunky@nospam.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482754141
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
X-Orig-Message-ID: <7ijpev$55e@library2.airnews.net>
X-Priority: 3
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
NNTP-Posting-Time: Thu May 27 10:47:47 1999
Organization: Airnews.net! at Internet America
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
NNTP-Proxy-Relay: library2.iadfw.net
Mime-Version: 1.0
Abuse-Reports-To: abuse at airmail.net to report improper postings
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info =
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as VB is so damned slow.
Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real =
programmers (C++) which explains why they are so
damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code just =
to initialise a stupid program (being
sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).

From 8705730671467215958
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: marsgal42@hotmail.com
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <7ijuhr$v8o$1@nnrp1.deja.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482764497
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
X-Http-Proxy: 1.1 x22.deja.com:80 (Squid/1.1.22) for client 128.100.201.204
Organization: Deja.com - Share what you know. Learn what you don't.
X-Article-Creation-Date: Thu May 27 17:14:38 1999 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc
X-Http-User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 4.01; Windows 98)

In article <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>,
  "Spunky The Waffle Iron" <spunky@nospam.org> wrote:
> The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info =
> can't be built around visual basic
> as VB is so damned slow.
> Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real =
> programmers (C++) which explains why they are so
> damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code just =
> to initialise a stupid program (being
> sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).

One way around the problem is to wrap the speed-critical stuff in
a DLL, but use VB for the user interface.

Actually getting samples from the sound card isn't all that hard.
For initial development you may even want to avoid the soundcard
stuff entirely, use whatever program is available to you to
record samples to a file, and then process them offline. Either
use the Windows API functions, or just use fopen() and grab the
bytes yourself.

What to do with the samples once you have them is the hard part.
My usual suggestion for a first book on DSP is Ifeachor and
Jervis, _Digital Signal Processing: a practical approach_.

For comms stuff (which you will probably also need), try a
text like _Communication Systems_ by Haykin.
--
Laura Halliday VA3LDH   "Que les nuages soient notre pied
Grid: FN03gs   a terre..." - Hospital/Shafte

--== Sent via Deja.com http://www.deja.com/ ==--
---Share what you know. Learn what you don't.---

From 3961113756498588404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "George Privalov" <george_privalov@msn.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482766860
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Spunky The Waffle Iron wrote in message
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.ne
t>...
:The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info can't
be built around visual basic
:as VB is so damned slow.

Actually VB 6 is not that slow. Problem is in lack of support for
Multi-threading and callbacks that are required to fully exploit the
potential of mmsystem.dll API.

:Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real programmers (C++) which explains why they are so
:damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code just to initialise a stupid program (being
:sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).

Well, It's not that bad. But there is function of complexity of implementation vs. size of the project. For VB it grows steeper but VB starts at 0 value. C++ starts at some positive number (since you will need bunch of to put "Hello World" on the screen") but grows slower with size of the project. To make story short: smaller projects are easier to do at VB while large ones on C++.

George

From -978410393496744651
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Oris <oris@dirtball.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <374D73B3.42BD@dirtball.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482770006
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@client.alltel.net
X-Trace: news1.alltel.net 927822937 9677 166.102.152.52 (27 May 1999 16:35:37 GMT)
Organization: Communications Network Dirtball
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 27 May 1999 16:35:37 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

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> appreciated; also any info
> on books/articles/websites/source code/libs you've found helpful.
>
> Michael Ostrowski - KI8IK
> Saline, MI
>
> KI8IK@yahoo.com
I hope you find what your looking for. I would make a sujestion to you.
I would sujest that you try to do this under Linux (i.e. Unix) first. I
think that you would have alot better response with the linux OS versus
Windows. Good luck let me know what you find out.
               Thanks Oris
--

                  http://www.dirtball.com

97.1 Basis and purpose.
   (d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur radio
   SERVICE of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts.

From 4802144609425618521
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: gniephaus@cityweb.de (Gerhard-Hermann Niephaus)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <374d9258.11596094@news.cityweb.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482810360
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
X-Trace: news1.cityweb.de 927831053 62.52.138.99 (Thu, 27 May 1999 20:50:53 MET DST)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 20:50:53 MET DST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Thu, 27 May 1999 10:38:55 -0400, "MOstrowski"
<M_Ostrowski@yahoo.com> wrote:

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>
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>
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>on books/articles/websites/source code/libs you've found helpful.
>
>Michael Ostrowski - KI8IK
>Saline, MI
>
>KI8IK@yahoo.com
>
>

Michael,
you can find at least one very usefull source code example
demonstrating sound card programming under MS Windows on creative labs
(soundblaster) ftp server:

    ftp://ftp.creaf.com/pub/creative/devinfo
The file I used is
    fullduplex.exe
I used this example as a starting point for my DSP programming under
Windows NT using Visual C++ 5.0.

Good luck!

Gerd Niephaus

From 7633460191348049329
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
From: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/27
Message-ID: <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482942775
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05>
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: zuBuyI8BCaIJv0fGCkv6yBXhs51WJpXo6Mf4BibkiwA=
Organization: FineWare <http://www.erols.com/fineware/>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: 28 May 1999 01:50:19 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

George hit the nail on the proverbial head. The problem with signal processing in real time is that you need a real-time processor. Unless your eating all of the processing time this can't be done reliably in Win9x.

The second problem is that Win9x does not let you talk to the card at the hardware level, as well as to the DMA. You would need to do that to effectively perform near real-time capture and hold processes of any sound frames you're trying to deal with. Best bet there is to write a 16-bit dll, which will allow you to do these things.

73,

[*   Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive   *]
[* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
[*   fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
[* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
[* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]
[*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]

George Privalov <george_privalov@msn.com> wrote in message
news:eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05...
>
> Spunky The Waffle Iron wrote in message
> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.ne
> t>...
> :The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info can't
> be built around visual basic
> :as VB is so damned slow.
>
> Actually VB 6 is not that slow. Problem is in lack of support for
> Multi-threading and callbacks that are required to fully exploit the
> potential of mmsystem.dll API.
>
>
> :Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real programmers
> (C++) which explains why they are so
> :damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code just to
> initialise a stupid program (being
> :sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).
>
> Well, It's not that bad. But there is function of complexity of
> implementation vs. size of the project. For VB it grows steeper
> but VB starts at 0 value. C++ starts at some positive number (since you
> will need bunch of to put "Hello World" on the screen") but grows slower
> with size of the project. To make story short: smaller projects are easier
> to do at VB while large ones on C++.
>
> George
>
>
>
>

From 7802659467570805017
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: nobody@crosslink.net (Robert Lay (W9DMK))
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/28
Message-ID: <374deb2f.4148148@news.crosslink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 482932288
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
X-Trace: mojo.crosslink.net 927853888 18686 206.246.74.5
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Thu, 27 May 1999 10:38:55 -0400, "MOstrowski" <M_Ostrowski@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I'd like to hear from anyone who has written digital signal decoding
>software using sound cards.
>
>I'm currently searching for information relating to decoding digital signals
>(CW, RTTY, AMTOR,
>CLOVER, PSK31, etc) using a sound card. I've used several of such software
>packages currently
>available for download and I like to try my hand a writing something
>similar. I have many years
>experience professionally programming both DOS and Windows applications
>using C/C++/MFC,
>but have never had need to interface to a sound card until now. I'd like
>this application to be
>Windows 95/98 based but I've heard rumors that directly accessing the sound
>card interface is
>difficult, if not impossible, under that OS.

Dear Mike,

The most comprehensive source that I have found (excepting purchase of an SDK from Microsoft) is "Windows 95 Multimedia & ODBC API Bible" by

The Waite Group Press - Richard J. Simon, Tony Davis, John Eaton, and
R. Murray Goertz.
It has chapters on Waveform and Auxiliary Audio and on Multimedia File
I/O. Those two chapters are really all you need to do everything that
needs to be done for a mode like PSK31.

If you can locate a "Books-a-Million" store, they may be able to help
you - I got my copy at 50% discount - normally $54.99. CD-ROM is
included.

From -6930090721091857907
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: removals1@iname.com (Shiva Nataraja)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/28
Message-ID: <374e2dc6.6524550@news>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483000668
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374d9258.11596094@news.cityweb.de>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news.rdc2.occa.home.com 927870487 24.1.179.232 (Thu, 27 May 1999 22:48:07
PDT)
Organization: Help Spam the Spammers!
Reply-To: Newsgroup
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 27 May 1999 22:48:07 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Thu, 27 May 1999 18:52:05 GMT, gniephaus@cityweb.de
(Gerhard-Hermann Niephaus) wrote:

>The file I used is
>   fullduplex.exe
>I used this example as a starting point for my DSP programming under
>Windows NT using Visual C++ 5.0.

Yes, but where did you go from there? Getting the samples is the easy

part. ;-)

From -3008993281824626926
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Hamish Moffatt <hamish@rising.com.au>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/28
Message-ID: <7iljdqdbe2@arachne.labyrinth.net.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483036586
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
Organization: Labyrinth Connections Pty Ltd
User-Agent: tin/pre-1.4-981002 ("Phobia") (UNIX) (Linux/2.0.34 (i486))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

In rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Spunky The Waffle Iron <spunky@nospam.org> wrote:
> The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info can't be built around visual basic
> as VB is so damned slow.
> Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real programmers (C++) which explains why they are so
> damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code just to initialise a stupid program (being
> sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).

And even then, "real time" is a bit of a joke. For example, the best resolution and lowest timer interval you can get out of the high resolution timer is 1ms.

Hamish
--
Hamish Moffatt Mobile: +61 412 011 176 hamish@rising.com.au

Rising Software Australia Pty. Ltd.
Developers of music education software including Auralia & Musition.
31 Elmhurst Road, Blackburn, Victoria Australia, 3130
Phone: +61 3 9894 4788 Fax: +61 3 9894 3362 USA Toll Free: 1-888-667-7839
Internet: http://www.rising.com.au/

From 85376158951376460
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: "George Privalov" <george_privalov@msn.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/28
Message-ID: <u24elSSq#GA.372@cpmsnbbsa02>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483161434
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <7iljdqdbe2@arachne.labyrinth.net.au>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Hamish Moffatt wrote in message <7iljdqdbe2@arachne.labyrinth.net.au>...
>In rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc Spunky The Waffle Iron
<spunky@nospam.org> wrote:
>
>And even then, "real time" is a bit of a joke. For example, the best
resolution
>and lowest timer interval you can get out of the high resolution timer is
1ms.
>

With PerformanceCounter API and high priority levels you can get better
resolution and response. Win NT will be much better choice for
time-critical applications. The reason for that is Win95 memory management
is designed to better utilize physical memory at the expense of response

time. For sound processing NT offers more then plenty real-timeness unless you want 44Khz resolution stereo (don't need that for SWLing).

Don't know much about Linux but am very curious about it.

From -7504493142616030994
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
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X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Will Sparks" <willy@home.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483389434
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
Organization: Concentric Internet Services
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to write low level code to access the sound card. The drivers take care of it, and it should would on all types of sound cards. One of my biggest peeves is that most of the sound card software requires a SB16 or 64AWE sound card and doesn't support anything else since they use direct hardware calls.

Decoding RTTY doesn't need real-time processing. Sure, VB isn't quite up to snuff for it, but it does make a nice front end so you don't have to spend a lot of time writing C++ code. Use a DLL for all the signal processing. Buffers can take care of any processing lag, although decoding RTTY isn't

exactly "intensive".

Mark J. Fine <fineware@erols.com> wrote in message
news:7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net...
> George hit the nail on the proverbial head. The problem with signal
> processing in real time is that you need a real-time processor. Unless
your
> eating all of the processing time this can't be done reliably in Win9x.
>
> The second problem is that Win9x does not let you talk to the card at the
> hardware level, as well as to the DMA. You would need to do that to
> effectively perform near real-time capture and hold processes of any sound
> frames you're trying to deal with. Best bet there is to write a 16-bit
dll,
> which will allow you to do these things.
>
> 73,
>
> [* Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive *]
> [* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
> [* fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
> [* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
> [* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]
> [*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]
>
> George Privalov <george_privalov@msn.com> wrote in message
> news:eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05...
> >
> > Spunky The Waffle Iron wrote in message
> >
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.ne
> > t>...
> > :The problem with programs that use soundcards that decode radio info
can't
> > be built around visual basic
> > :as VB is so damned slow.
> >
> > Actually VB 6 is not that slow. Problem is in lack of support for
> > Multi-threading and callbacks that are required to fully exploit the
> > potential of mmsystem.dll API.
> >
> >
> > :Thus, soundcard decoder programs require the knowledge of real
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> > (C++) which explains why they are so
> > :damned buggy, due to Windows needing thousands of lines of C++ code
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> > initialise a stupid program (being
> > :sarcastic but you C++ Windows programmers know exactly what I mean).
> >
> > Well, It's not that bad. But there is function of complexity of

> > implementation vs. size of the project. For VB it grows steeper
> > but VB starts at 0 value. C++ starts at some positive number (since you
> > will need bunch of to put "Hello World" on the screen") but grows slower
> > with size of the project. To make story short: smaller projects are
easier
> > to do at VB while large ones on C++.
> >
> > George
> >
> >
> >
> >
>

From -3427719037671822177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483452595
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net>
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: rJSj7+ADwOuw5a7lGhxYJF30QyttURE9gI6Y3YYZGlw=
Organization: FineWare <http://www.erols.com/fineware/>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>

NNTP-Posting-Date: 29 May 1999 13:19:16 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Will Sparks <willy@home.com> wrote in message
> One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to
> write low level code to access the sound card. The drivers take care of it,

The problem with what you're saying is that the drivers are only meant for playback and recording in a certain format - NOT the kind of FFT processing that's required. This processing is also not available in the standard sound dll.

> Decoding RTTY doesn't need real-time processing. Sure, VB isn't quite up to
> snuff for it, but it does make a nice front end so you don't have to spend a
> lot of time writing C++ code. Use a DLL for all the signal processing.
> Buffers can take care of any processing lag, although decoding RTTY isn't
> exactly "intensive".

Disagree. It's a lot more complicated than you think. There's not just the decoding part that needs to be done here. There's also the issue of discriminating the desired tones from the rest of the clutter and noise that you're passing through there. You need FFTs to do this since zero-crossing techniques just don't cut it in a real signal environment.

Once that filtering is done, only then can you start decoding the signal. I agree that some buffering is required, but you only have so much buffer space for windowing an accurate capture and hold function. Sooner or later if the processing isn't fast enough, you will have a buffer overflow and will lose synchronization. I've done this with single-processor 486s, Pentiums and Pentium II machines. They all overflow at some point when trying to do this with the standard interfaces to a sound card.

Since we're not talking about true multi-processing operating systems/environments, the signal processing is too intense for the results to be refreshed to any Windows user interface (especially with VB). This may be a bad analogy, but the result is similar to getting dropouts on RealAudio. If you're dropping large chunks of data during the buffering process, what's the point.

The bottom line here is that sound cards were never designed to be true signal processing chips like the TMS series. If people want a real decoder in their machines, they need a different card that's going to do the extra processing for them rather than rely on their main processor to do it for them.

73,

[*   Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive   *]
[* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
[*   fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
[* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
[* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]

[*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]

From 8341416817092584629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: W6RCecilA <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483474906
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net>
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X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 927991510 209.30.250.212 (Sat, 29 May 1999 10:25:10 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 29 May 1999 10:25:10 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Will Sparks wrote:
>
> One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to
> write low level code to access the sound card.

DOS is conspicuous by its absence. Aren't there DOS drivers available
for soundcards? Are there standard DOS calls available for soundcards?
If not, could we come up with some? How is/was soundcard interfacing
handled under DOS?
--
73, Cecil, W6RCA http://www.bigfoot.com/~w6rca

From -868586697343490279
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
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X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: csmolinski@erols.com (Chris Smolinski)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483533250
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
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X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: 4HbO6pLGVKfWjlff6iYQ/xJe/JXLe1yAMEAMDLPzWIQ=
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 29 May 1999 19:39:13 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

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them in a year of adding new modes to MultiMode, except one time, to handle
the newer G3 Macs that can only sample at 44 kHz.

Packet will more slightly more of a challenge, due to the quick turn-around
times required, but it still looks quite easy.

73's
Chris
N3JLY

In article <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net>, "Mark J. Fine"
<fineware@erols.com> wrote:

> Will Sparks <willy@home.com> wrote in message
> > One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to
> > write low level code to access the sound card. The drivers take care of it,
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> Disagree. It's a lot more complicated than you think. There's not just the
> decoding part that needs to be done here. There's also the issue of
> discriminating the desired tones from the rest of the clutter and noise that
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> The bottom line here is that sound cards were never designed to be true signal
> processing chips like the TMS series. If people want a real decoder in their

> machines, they need a different card that's going to do the extra processing
> for them rather than rely on their main processor to do it for them.
>
> 73,
>
> [*   Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive   *]
> [* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
> [*   fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
> [* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
> [* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]
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--
Check out Black Cat Systems for radio (pirate, spy numbers) and Mac
software. http://www.blackcatsystems.com

The Numbers Racket - a CD-ROM of Spy Numbers stations, info available at
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From -129933095958676236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <7ipkcmjig1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
X-Deja-AN: 483557464
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: tNfVw1fF3591/uBe2Mwy1kJ+tu3fhtcY72EjrdZl+FY=
Organization: FineWare <http://www.erols.com/fineware/>

Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: 29 May 1999 20:57:58 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Hi Chris,

Long time - no type...

You're right, this could very easily turn into an OS war. Believe it or not, the Mac's (actually Motorola's) interrupt structure is a lot more efficient for these kinds of things. What you say is essentially how you would program a sound card if you were to use Window's built-in sound interface. However, Window's sound drivers are still tied back to the clunky IRQ scheme still underlying in DOS. This is part of the speed issue.

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[*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]

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From 4251166991221043439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
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X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Michael Young" <nobody@all.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <928013987.083.30@news.remarQ.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 483566378
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>
X-Priority: 3
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@remarQ.com
X-Trace: 928013987.083.30 WULKD1.YI8BD7CFD0C qube-01.us-ca.remarq.com
Organization: Posted via RemarQ Communities, Inc.
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 29 May 1999 21:39:47 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

W6RCecilA <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message news:375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org...
> Will Sparks wrote:
> >
> > One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to
> > write low level code to access the sound card.
>
> DOS is conspicuous by its absence. Aren't there DOS drivers available
> for soundcards? Are there standard DOS calls available for soundcards?
> If not, could we come up with some? How is/was soundcard interfacing
> handled under DOS?

Interaction in DOS is/was at a hardware and firmware level. Thus, SB compatibility was a significant issue in the bad-old-days. During software installation, the setup program looks for the SB environment strings, or queries you for the IRQ, and I/O and DMA ports. Some "game engines" supply sound libraries, almost always supporting SB. Quality varies. The most stable of these is Win9x. :)

Michael.

From 9015781368713663655
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public

X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: David Feustel <feustel@ix.netcom.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <375067F6.EA079E96@ix.netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483575629
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Netcom
X-NETCOM-Date: Sat May 29 5:19:09 PM CDT 1999
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

This approach is not cheap, but very interesting.

Buy a TI 'c6x01 eval kit ($999 or 1450, dependeing upon whether
you buy the fixed point or floating point unit). The DSP eval card
plugs into the PCI bus and is downloaded via the PCI bus in WinNT
(I'm not sure whether it works with Win95/98 or not). Included is
a C compiler, IDE, emulator and download software. The DSP card
has line in, line out and mike in audio ports.

See TI and DNA Enterprises for details.

http://www.dnaent.com/
http://www.ti.com/sc/docs/products/dsp/index.htm

MOstrowski wrote:
>
> I'd like to hear from anyone who has written digital signal decoding
> software using sound cards.
>
> I'm currently searching for information relating to decoding digital signals
> (CW, RTTY, AMTOR,
> CLOVER, PSK31, etc) using a sound card. I've used several of such software
> packages currently
> available for download and I like to try my hand a writing something
> similar. I have many years
> experience professionally programming both DOS and Windows applications
> using C/C++/MFC,
> but have never had need to interface to a sound card until now. I'd like

> this application to be
> Windows 95/98 based but I've heard rumors that directly accessing the sound
> card interface is
> difficult, if not impossible, under that OS.
>
> Any tips you can pass along that can get me started will be greatly
> appreciated; also any info
> on books/articles/websites/source code/libs you've found helpful.
>
> Michael Ostrowski - KI8IK
> Saline, MI
>
> KI8IK@yahoo.com

--
David Feustel
Fort Wayne, Indiana
219-483-1857

Hear what NO NETWORK NEWS STATION Dares to Report:

David J. Smith on WWCR, Mon-Fri http://www.newswatchmagazine.org
     5070 KHz, 7am EST
     3215 KHz, 8pm EST

William Cooper on WCBQ, Mon-Thu http://www.harvest-trust.org
     7415 KHz, 8-10pm EST

Alex Jones on RepublicRadio Mon-Fri http://www.infowars.com
     9400 KHz, 1-2pm EST

John Roland on AFN, Mon-Fri http://www.americannewsnet.com
     9370 KHz USB, 1-3pm

What? You don't have a shortwave radio?
Oh. Never Mind.

From -4599632089177361547
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
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From: "Michael Young" <nobody@all.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <928033779.440.53@news.remarQ.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483630897
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com>
X-Priority: 3
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@remarQ.com
X-Trace: 928033779.440.53 WULKD1.YI8BD7CFD0C qube-01.us-ca.remarq.com
Organization: Posted via RemarQ Communities, Inc.
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 30 May 1999 03:09:39 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

It's not. You just open the device, and pass buffers in and out. The multimedia library takes care of the rest.

Michael.

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X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
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X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Tom Fanning" <tom.f@btinternet.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/29
Message-ID: <7irui1$7eb$1@uranium.btinternet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483812186
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
Organization: BT Internet
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

I take it this will be 1200 baud packet.

Also please Please PLEASE port your brilliant software to the PC - not necesarily Windows

--
Regards,
Tom
tom.f@btinternet.com
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of it,
> >
> > The problem with what you're saying is that the drivers are only meant
for
> > playback and recording in a certain format - NOT the kind of FFT
processing
> > that's required. This processing is also not available in the standard
sound
> > dll.
> >
> > > Decoding RTTY doesn't need real-time processing. Sure, VB isn't quite
up to
> > > snuff for it, but it does make a nice front end so you don't have to
spend a
> > > lot of time writing C++ code. Use a DLL for all the signal processing.
> > > Buffers can take care of any processing lag, although decoding RTTY
isn't
> > > exactly "intensive".
> >
> > Disagree. It's a lot more complicated than you think. There's not just
the
> > decoding part that needs to be done here. There's also the issue of
> > discriminating the desired tones from the rest of the clutter and noise
that
> > you're passing through there. You need FFTs to do this since
zero-crossing
> > techniques just don't cut it in a real signal environment.
> >
> > Once that filtering is done, only then can you start decoding the
signal. I
> > agree that some buffering is required, but you only have so much buffer
space
> > for windowing an accurate capture and hold function. Sooner or later if
the

> > processing isn't fast enough, you will have a buffer overflow and will
lose
> > synchronization. I've done this with single-processor 486s, Pentiums
and
> > Pentium II machines. They all overflow at some point when trying to do
this
> > with the standard interfaces to a sound card.
> >
> > Since we're not talking about true multi-processing operating
> > systems/environments, the signal processing is too intense for the
results to
> > be refreshed to any Windows user interface (especially with VB). This
may be
> > a bad analogy, but the result is similar to getting dropouts on
RealAudio. If
> > you're dropping large chunks of data during the buffering process,
what's the
> > point.
> >
> > The bottom line here is that sound cards were never designed to be true
signal
> > processing chips like the TMS series. If people want a real decoder in
their
> > machines, they need a different card that's going to do the extra
processing
> > for them rather than rely on their main processor to do it for them.
> >
> > 73,
> >
> > [*   Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive   *]
> > [* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
> > [*   fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
> > [* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
> > [* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]
> > [*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]
>
> --
> Check out Black Cat Systems for radio (pirate, spy numbers) and Mac
> software. http://www.blackcatsystems.com
>
> The Numbers Racket - a CD-ROM of Spy Numbers stations, info available at
> http://www.blackcatsystems.com/numbers

From -9130224091923644656
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Louis Sica, Jr. (AC0X)" <ac0x@qsl.net>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/30
Message-ID: <ypg43.776$T9.111110@ptah.visi.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483835404
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com> <7irui1$7eb$1@uranium.btinternet.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Complaints-To: abuse@visi.com
X-Trace: ptah.visi.com 928092894 209.32.181.48 (Sun, 30 May 1999 14:34:54 CDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 30 May 1999 14:34:54 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Tom Fanning wrote in message <7irui1$7eb$1@uranium.btinternet.com>...
>I take it this will be 1200 baud packet.
>
>Also please Please PLEASE port your brilliant software to the PC - not
>necesarily Windows
>

I hope you mean for Chris to port Multimode to Linux and not DOS instead of Windows. Even if I may argue that he may do better porting it to Windows (if that is indeed practical), Linux is at least a current, viable, and very powerful operating system for the PC. DOS hasn't been a current O/S for 4 years now. Why do hams continue to write for it? Then again, there are some still writing programs for the Commodore 64, so I shouldn't be surprised.

From -4331734533108948873
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818

X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
From: removals1@iname.com (Shiva Nataraja)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/30
Message-ID: <375195b1.9402946@news>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483840612
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com> <7ipkcmjig1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news.rdc2.occa.home.com 928094305 24.1.179.232 (Sun, 30 May 1999 12:58:25 PDT)
Organization: Help Spam the Spammers!
Reply-To: Newsgroup
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 30 May 1999 12:58:25 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Sat, 29 May 1999 16:57:38 -0400, "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com> wrote:

>You're right, this could very easily turn into an OS war. Believe it or not,
>the Mac's (actually Motorola's) interrupt structure is a lot more efficient
>for these kinds of things. What you say is essentially how you would program
>a sound card if you were to use Window's built-in sound interface. However,
>Window's sound drivers are still tied back to the clunky IRQ scheme still
>underlying in DOS. This is part of the speed issue.

Can you be more specific about the "speed issue?" Are you talking
about *latency* (i.e. the amount of time required for a given sample
to wend its way through the various layers of the OS to reach the
user's application)? Or are you talking about the ability of the
multimedia APIs to deliver sampled data to the application at the same
rate as they are being sampled (e.g. the sound card is set to sample
at 44kHz, but samples only arrive at the application code at a lower
rate, like 38kHz)? If neither of these is the case, then how can you
claim that the API is the problem?

I submit that the true bottleneck is not the Windows APIs at all, but rather the algorithm, the implementation of that algorithm, the processing speed of the CPU, or some combination of these. As noted in an earlier post, if the processing demands are too heavy for the main CPU to handle in real time, then some kind of coprocessor, whether in the form of a dedicated DSP chip or an SMP architecture with multiple CPUs, is pretty much a necessity for real time processing of the sampled data.

From -8142735902946001326
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
From: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/30
Message-ID: <7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483882984
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com> <7ipkcmjig1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <375195b1.9402946@news>
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: ZzHsQrSHxjTbBxKBkHd7uvk2h8xYgXO6yAHhfu0Nq5c=
Organization: FineWare <http://www.erols.com/fineware/>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: "Mark J. Fine" <fineware@erols.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: 30 May 1999 22:43:07 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am

ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

From: Shiva Nataraja <removals1@iname.com>
> Can you be more specific about the "speed issue?" Are you talking

Look, you can set the card to "record" and fill a buffer via the APIs. The way the APIs work, an asynchronous callback *message* (essentially and event message) is sent when the buffer is filled. Keep in mind that the MMSystem and MCI APIs were not designed for anything past the transfer of this data either to or from a file system. Also, depending upon what the computer is doing at the time (maybe you're also downloading a large file off the Internet, trying to access a newsgroup using OE5 <G>, or even processing the data, whatever) that message is not enough to ensure consistent processing of buffer chunks. If the processor is busy, more than one message can go unresponded, and you lose data. Different latency than you asked about, but nonetheless that's the way the API works. If the API were such that a specific routine were run synchronously after each buffer fill, that would be a different story.

> rather the algorithm, the implementation of that algorithm, the
> processing speed of the CPU, or some combination of these. As noted in

This is the other part of the problem, since they go hand in hand. Assume at this point that the buffer is essentially filled with signal levels in the time domain, ready to be used. You still have to convert that data to the frequency domain (FFT), optionally filter it, determine the levels about the region of the mark/space frequencies, and buffer that. Another process has to then synchronize and interpret the resulting mark/space stream. On top of that, all of this processing has to compete with other processes that the computer is doing (see above). On 486s, you barely have enough overhead just to perform and display a 4096-point FFT at an acceptable refresh rate. Even then, if you drop a chunk of data it doesn't matter since your eyes will filter that out.

> an earlier post, if the processing demands are too heavy for the main
> CPU to handle in real time, then some kind of coprocessor, whether in
> the form of a dedicated DSP chip or an SMP architecture with multiple
> CPUs, is pretty much a necessity for real time processing of the
> sampled data.

Agreed. That was my earlier argument when I mentioned that a true DSP card should be used. A sound card is *not* a true DSP, just a simple time-domain analog/digital converter. Perhaps the scheme of doing everything in software will work on a 500MHz Pentium III, but how many SWLs have one of those. Just not practical.

73,

[*   Mark J. Fine * FineWare * 11252 Cardinal Drive   *]
[* Remington, Virginia 22734-2032 * USA * 3834N 07751W *]
[*   fineware@erols.com * http://www.erols.com/fineware/ *]
[* Smart R8 Control * SWBC Schedule Subscription Service *]
[* Smart Lowe Ctrl * Smart Kenwood Ctrl * Smart NRD Ctrl *]

[*SWBC Interval Signals * Smart Audio Control * TTY Reader*]

From 5337152722175660293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Steve Sampson" <ssampson@usa-site.net>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/30
Message-ID: <Fqk43.3341$S4.21798@news.goodnet.com>
X-Deja-AN: 483902250
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com> <7ipkcmjig1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <375195b1.9402946@news> <7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Trace: news.goodnet.com 928109349 209.140.34.138 (Sun, 30 May 1999 17:09:09 MDT)
Organization: Air Defense Command
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 30 May 1999 17:09:09 MDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_000C_01BEAACF.10258880
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

Hash: SHA1

There was a program called MDT that decoded Police Packet at 4800 baud at 850 - 860 MHz or so, and did it with the Multi-Media API for the
sound card.

Basically he used a C module to get the speed he needed, and then programmed everything else in Visual Basic.

Alas, there was a big late-night attack by police in several cities to confiscate the software. I haven't heard if the process is on-going,
but until new laws are written, police will confiscate contraband first
and only say oops if you got enough money to make a Supreme Court case. That along with Cell-Phone receivers, and CW radar receivers.

I did a search on MDT and most of the sites it was at are now gone.

The only remaining link I found was at Qualcomm and the San Diego Police are scared to go in there:

http://people.qualcomm.com/ppomes/Crypto/MDT.html

But this is the original MDT message, and not useful for the Sound Card software you need.

The U.S. is quickly becoming a clone of Communist China. It may be that we stole the nuclear secrets from China, rather than the other way
around! We're too stupid to let mere engineers design government bombs :-)

Steve
PGP key attached below

Mark J. Fine wrote in message <7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>...
>From: Shiva Nataraja <removals1@iname.com>
>> Can you be more specific about the "speed issue?" Are you talking
>
>Look, you can set the card to "record" and fill a buffer via the APIs

- -----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: PGP 6.0.2

<encoded_portion_removed>
=3DGxju
- -----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: PGP 6.0.2

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</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV>-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----<BR>Hash: SHA1</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>There was a program called MDT that decoded Police Packet at =
4800<BR>baud=20
at 850 - 860 MHz or so, and did it with the Multi-Media API =
for<BR>the<BR>sound=20
card.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Basically he used a C module to get the speed he needed, and=20
then<BR>programmed everything else in Visual Basic.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Alas, there was a big late-night attack by police in several =
cities<BR>to=20
confiscate the software.  I haven't heard if the process=20
is<BR>on-going,<BR>but until new laws are written, police will =
confiscate=20
contraband<BR>first<BR>and only say oops if you got enough money to make =
a=20
Supreme Court<BR>case.  That along with Cell-Phone receivers, and =
CW radar=20
receivers.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>I did a search on MDT and most of the sites it was at are now =
gone.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>The only remaining link I found was at Qualcomm and the San =
Diego<BR>Police=20
are scared to go in there:</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>           =
<A=20
href=3D"http://people.qualcomm.com/ppomes/Crypto/MDT.html">http://people.=
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qualcomm.com/ppomes/Crypto/MDT.html</A></DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>But this is the original MDT message, and not useful for the =
Sound
Card=20
software you need.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>The U.S. is quickly becoming a clone of Communist China. It =
may=20
be
that we stole the nuclear secrets from China, rather than the=20
other
way
around! We're too stupid to let mere engineers =
design=20
government
bombs :-)</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Steve
PGP key attached below</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Mark J. Fine wrote in message <<A=20
href=3D"mailto:7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news.rcn.net">7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news=
.rcn.net</A>>...
>From:=20
Shiva Nataraja <<A=20
href=3D"mailto:removals1@iname.com">removals1@iname.com</A>>
>&g=
t; Can=20
you be more specific about the "speed issue?" Are you=20
talking
>
>Look, you can set the card to "record" =
and fill=20
a buffer via the APIs</DIV>
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7eSDEazX61CHs3iz5bD5QYkATAQYEQIA=
DAUCNn1JzwUJAe+0AAAKCRAMmTHvL7Mc
ApgWAKDs67Bb6fEXtzlGP0/zTI6zqUGafgCeM=
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=3DGxju
-=20
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<DIV> </DIV>

<DIV>
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Version: PGP 6.0.2</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>iQA/AwUBN1HRogyZMe8vsxwCEQI3lwCeLKhbeVukBS5mevPjgCGzzBEWGXkAn2iI
=
Nn7/KEzH6BjtidWTLqdUiJU7
=3DGzys
-----END=20
PGP SIGNATURE-----
</DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_000C_01BEAACF.10258880--

From -4265838202765477289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: removals1@iname.com (Shiva Nataraja)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/31
Message-ID: <37522ea6.48566180@news>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 483980472
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com>
<7ipkcmjig1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <375195b1.9402946@news>
<7isetr$r9s$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <Fqk43.3341$S4.21798@news.goodnet.com>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news.rdc2.occa.home.com 928132914 24.1.179.232 (Sun, 30 May 1999 23:41:54
PDT)
Organization: Help Spam the Spammers!
Reply-To: Newsgroup
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 30 May 1999 23:41:54 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Sun, 30 May 1999 19:03:11 -0500, "Steve Sampson"
<ssampson@usa-site.net> wrote:

>The only remaining link I found was at Qualcomm and the San Diego

>Police are scared to go in there:
>
>   http://people.qualcomm.com/ppomes/Crypto/MDT.html

No doubt it's because of all the guns Paul has. ;-) ;-)

BTW, there is additional decoding software (including MDT) available
at http://www.eavsdropper.dabsol.co.uk/software.htm

From 2086565527114706668
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: "Tom Fanning" <tom.f@btinternet.com>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/31
Message-ID: <7iu1b5$n6c$1@uranium.btinternet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 484062015
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <7iopgkjbj1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <csmolinski-ya02408000R2905991539100001@news.erols.com> <7irui1$7eb$1@uranium.btinternet.com> <ypg43.776$T9.111110@ptah.visi.com>
X-Priority: 3
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
Organization: BT Internet
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

I meant to Linux, windows, dos or anything that runs on a PC

;)

--

Regards,
Tom
tom.f@btinternet.com
Louis Sica, Jr. (AC0X) <ac0x@qsl.net> wrote in message
news:ypg43.776$T9.111110@ptah.visi.com...
>
> Tom Fanning wrote in message <7irui1$7eb$1@uranium.btinternet.com>...
> >I take it this will be 1200 baud packet.
> >
> >Also please Please PLEASE port your brilliant software to the PC - not
> >necesarily Windows
> >
>
>
> I hope you mean for Chris to port Multimode to Linux and not DOS instead
of
> Windows. Even if I may argue that he may do better porting it to Windows
(if
> that is indeed practical), Linux is at least a current, viable, and very
> powerful operating system for the PC. DOS hasn't been a current O/S for 4
> years now. Why do hams continue to write for it? Then again, there are
some
> still writing programs for the Commodore 64, so I shouldn't be surprised.
>
>
>

From -1459581866306630938
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "sdem4393" <sdem4393@euronet.be>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/05/31
Message-ID: <7iusr8$lna@news3.euro.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 484203248
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
Organization: EuroNet Internet

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

HY,

no philisophic point of view but have a look at the frequency analyzer at
http://www.relisoft.com/#freebie
They take a sound from mic, perform FFT and display the spectrum on screen
in real time.
Works well on win95/98, source in c++ is available and program (exe) size is
70 K yes 70K !!

If anyone write a soundblaster prg wich can decode navtex
please send it to me.
Thank's
All the best
Stephan

From 5902998559082256794
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: ke4zv@bellsouth.net (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/01
Message-ID: <37774eae.605021155@news.atl.bellsouth.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 484310363
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<375067F6.EA079E96@ix.netcom.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news3.atl 928206655 209.214.71.192 (Mon, 31 May 1999 23:10:55 EDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 31 May 1999 23:10:55 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-

radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Sat, 29 May 1999 17:19:34 -0500, David Feustel <feustel@ix.netcom.com> wrote:
>This approach is not cheap, but very interesting.
>
>Buy a TI 'c6x01 eval kit ($999 or 1450, dependeing upon whether
>you buy the fixed point or floating point unit). The DSP eval card
>plugs into the PCI bus and is downloaded via the PCI bus in WinNT
>(I'm not sure whether it works with Win95/98 or not). Included is
>a C compiler, IDE, emulator and download software. The DSP card
>has line in, line out and mike in audio ports.

If you want sonething that really screams, try using FPGA. Xilinx
has an app note using a 4000 series part to implement a 16 tap FIR
that runs at 81 megasamples/second. That's equivalent to 1875 MIPS.
Woo boy! Analog Devices and Burr Brown have new A/D chips which
can handle those rates (12 bit resolution). There's an article in the
current issue of Circuit Cellar using AD and Xilinx parts to implement
a fully digital receiver for HF.

Gary
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it |mail to ke4zv@bellsouth.net
534 Shannon Way | We break it |
Lawrenceville, GA | Guaranteed |

From -7236789635629437906
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Mark West" <markw@wwncorp.net>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/03
Message-ID: <yNu53.614$k6.14031@client.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 485245669
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Trace: client.news.psi.net 928413918 38.194.23.116 (Thu, 03 Jun 1999 08:45:18 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 03 Jun 1999 08:45:18 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

W6RCecilA wrote in message <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>...
>Will Sparks wrote:
>>
>> One of the nice things about Win95/NT/OS/2/Linux is that you don't have to
>> write low level code to access the sound card.
>
>DOS is conspicuous by its absence. Aren't there DOS drivers available
>for soundcards? Are there standard DOS calls available for soundcards?
>If not, could we come up with some? How is/was soundcard interfacing
>handled under DOS?
>--
>73, Cecil, W6RCA   http://www.bigfoot.com/~w6rca

Please, please, please, just let DOS die.

From -5912976209330050616
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: W6RCecilA <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/03
Message-ID: <37567AC6.F82331CF@IEEE.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 485248204
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>

<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>
<yNu53.614$k6.14031@client.news.psi.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 928414429 209.30.245.43 (Thu, 03 Jun 1999 07:53:49 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 03 Jun 1999 07:53:49 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

Mark West wrote:
> Please, please, please, just let DOS die.

Hey, I'm a microcontroller jock. I usually don't even have an
operating system.
--
73, Cecil, W6RCA   http://www.bigfoot.com/~w6rca

From -3829399407813163190
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wa6vse@fast.net>
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/03
Message-ID: <7j607jhvd1@news1.fast.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 485259333
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-
net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com>
<374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org>
<5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net>
<eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net>
<7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org>
<yNu53.614$k6.14031@client.news.psi.net> <37567AC6.F82331CF@IEEE.org>
Organization: I never said I was organized ...
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: "Carl R. Stevenson" <wa6vse@fast.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

W6RCecilA <Cecil.A.Moore@IEEE.org> wrote in message
news:37567AC6.F82331CF@IEEE.org...
> Mark West wrote:
> > Please, please, please, just let DOS die.
>
> Hey, I'm a microcontroller jock. I usually don't even have an
> operating system.
> --
> 73, Cecil, W6RCA   http://www.bigfoot.com/~w6rca

Cecil,

DOS isn't really an "operating system" ... it's more like
a non-reentrant interrrupt handling virus :-)

(Of course Win 9x isn't *much* better)

--
Carl - wa6vse
wa6vse@fast.net
http://www.users.fast.net/~wa6vse
NCI #1052
Join No Code International!
Hams for the 21st century.
Support the modernization of ham radio and help
to assure its survival into the 21st century!
http://www.nocode.org

From 785207532744303962
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: removals1@iname.com (Shiva Nataraja)
Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/05
Message-ID: <3758b0d7.13433078@news>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 485930952
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org> <yNu53.614$k6.14031@client.news.psi.net> <37567AC6.F82331CF@IEEE.org> <7j607jhvd1@news1.fast.net>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@home.net
X-Trace: news.rdc2.occa.home.com 928559333 24.1.179.232 (Fri, 04 Jun 1999 22:08:53 PDT)
Organization: Help Spam the Spammers!
Reply-To: Newsgroup
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 04 Jun 1999 22:08:53 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Thu, 3 Jun 1999 09:32:31 -0400, "Carl R. Stevenson" <wa6vse@fast.net> wrote:

>DOS isn't really an "operating system" ... it's more like
>a non-reentrant interrrupt handling virus :-)
>
>(Of course Win 9x isn't *much* better)

Of course not - Win 9x is just a pretty wrapper around DOS. ;-)

From 2380267376486149025
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,84d1d1aef45e2818
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: nobody@crosslink.net (Robert Lay (W9DMK))

Subject: Re: Written decoding software for sound cards?
Date: 1999/06/06
Message-ID: <375abbca.7292932@news.crosslink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 486386959
References: <MPG.11a62790d1cced4298968c@news.giganews.com> <373E1B5E.4CD6@key-net.net> <374CF532.73E@pacbell.net> <7ijle3$69q$1@ink.msen.com> <374D5E54.5D88CFE4@IEEE.org> <5417119C35ACE747.297F3196266D03AE.8A9B850D2FF2B9FE@library-proxy.airnews.net> <eBodQzFq#GA.213@cpmsnbbsa05> <7iksor$o5o$1@autumn.news.rcn.net> <7io43a$551@journal.concentric.net> <375006C2.29853FB3@IEEE.org> <yNu53.614$k6.14031@client.news.psi.net> <37567AC6.F82331CF@IEEE.org> <7j607jhvd1@news1.fast.net> <3758b0d7.13433078@news>
X-Trace: mojo.crosslink.net 928694154 18683 206.246.74.24
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

On Sat, 05 Jun 1999 05:08:53 GMT, removals1@iname.com (Shiva Nataraja) wrote:

>On Thu, 3 Jun 1999 09:32:31 -0400, "Carl R. Stevenson"
><wa6vse@fast.net> wrote:
>
>>DOS isn't really an "operating system" ... it's more like
>>a non-reentrant interrrupt handling virus :-)
>>
>>(Of course Win 9x isn't *much* better)
>
>Of course not - Win 9x is just a pretty wrapper around DOS. ;-)

With one VERY SIGNIFICANT improvement - it's 32 bit. And that can make a difference - especially when the application itself is written for 32 bit environment.

From -1872249056240671241
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8864cf55ad2a56a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8864cf55ad2a56a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,8864cf55ad2a56a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "S. van Wijk" <tazzen@xs4all.nl>
Subject: looking for forward partner
Date: 1999/06/10
Message-ID: <7jooi7mik1@news1.xs4all.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 487962598
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
X-Complaints-To: abuse@xs4all.nl

X-Trace: news1.xs4all.nl 929031559 23124 194.109.140.67 (10 Jun 1999 16:19:19 GMT)
Organization: XS4ALL Internet BV
NNTP-Posting-Date: 10 Jun 1999 16:19:19 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

hi there this is bas from holland.

I live in Bodegraven 20 km (NW) of rotterdam. I Have a Packet radio bbs on
CB and I want forward with people al over the world.

So I've you want this also feel free to contact me.

sebastiaan.vanwijk@wang.com

From 8424039692599841681
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,2264833bef04ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: "Bill Crann" <bcrann@nf.sympatico.ca>
Subject: How to Program a Midland??????
Date: 1999/06/14
Message-ID: <3765897a.0@209.128.1.3>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 489619288
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Trace: news21.bellglobal.com 929401311 209.128.1.3 (Mon, 14 Jun 1999 19:01:51
EDT)
Organization: Sympatico
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1999 19:01:51 EDT
Reply-To: "Bill Crann" <bcrann@nf.sympatico.ca>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipme
nt,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I have an old 8ch Midland 70-336A VHF radio. I was wondering if there was
anyway to program the EPROM with a regular EPROM burner??? Can anyone tell
me a way to get this radio programmed. I bought it from a guy not in my
area so the repeaters in my area are not programmed into the radio. Any
help would be appreciated. Thanks. 73's

VO1BIL

From -8723940013637849198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,2264833bef04ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: schertzer@ns.sympatico.ca (David M Schertzer)
Subject: Re: How to Program a Midland??????
Date: 1999/06/14
Message-ID: <%Wf93.2509$aP5.73254@sapphire.mtt.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 489625343
Distribution: world
References: <3765897a.0@209.128.1.3>
X-Trace: sapphire.mtt.net 929401659 142.177.71.1 (Mon, 14 Jun 1999 20:07:39 ADT)
Organization: none
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 14 Jun 1999 20:07:39 ADT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipme
nt,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <3765897a.0@209.128.1.3>
"Bill Crann" <bcrann@nf.sympatico.ca> wrote:

> I have an old 8ch Midland 70-336A VHF radio. I was wondering if there was
> anyway to program the EPROM with a regular EPROM burner??? Can anyone tell
> me a way to get this radio programmed. I bought it from a guy not in my

> area so the repeaters in my area are not programmed into the radio. Any
> help would be appreciated. Thanks. 73's
>
> VO1BIL

Try http://www.brinkleyelec.com/   Andy does most fer $20USD

From -3561508234614178034
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,66ad30f73a4ccaa7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "Steven KB9HGI" <kb9hgi@qsl.net>
Subject: MFJ 1278 MULTI-MODE TNC
Date: 1999/06/15
Message-ID: <3766a03d.0@news.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 489961358
X-Trace: 15 Jun 1999 13:49:33 -0600, 207.206.188.110
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.
swap,rec.radio.swap
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211

Hello,
I have for trade a MFJ 1278 Multi-mode TNC with multi gray level modem.
Includes all the cables Manuals and software. The software is Multicom
MFJ1289 modes are :
pactor
HF packet
VHF Packet
RTTY
ASCII
FAX/Color Fax
CW
Amtor
Navtex and color slow scan
This is a great TNC for these modes also has mail box cw mem keyer and more!
I would like to trade this for some Kenwood ts-520s assecories Iam

looking for a Kenwood DG-5 Digital display. Or send me a email with what you have to offer to kb9hgi@qsl.net Thanks!!!

--
    Steven R. Baker
Amateur Radio KB9HGI
---===Quincy, IL===---
Ham Going Insane!

www.qsl.net/kb9hgi

From 4936606148596856943
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,f1c97a052e6e9a18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: "Steven KB9HGI" <kb9hgi@qsl.net>
Subject: WTT: MFJ1278 Multi-mode TNC
Date: 1999/06/18
Message-ID: <376a7cd2.0@news.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 491134776
X-Trace: 18 Jun 1999 12:07:30 -0600, 207.206.188.79
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Priority: 3
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.swap
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2014.211

Hello All,
I have for trade a MFJ 1278 Multimode TNC Has 10 modes and dual ports. Includes all the cables, software and manuals. Has some scratches on top of case but works well.

I would like to trade this for some sort of 10m fm radio, 2meter radio or a kenwood DG-5 Digital display for my kenwood ts-520s. You may send email

me other offers you have for trade. Lets make a swap! E-mail me today!
kb9hgi@qsl.net

--
    Steven R. Baker
Amateur Radio KB9HGI
---===Quincy, IL===---
   Ham Going Insane!

www.qsl.net/kb9hgi

From -3469673262952690584
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,efb06e289598e8a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,efb06e289598e8a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 103802,efb06e289598e8a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103802,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,efb06e289598e8a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,efb06e289598e8a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Victor" <iden1000@hotmail.com>
Subject: FS: YAESU VX-5R
Date: 1999/07/01
Message-ID: <nINe3.173$%L2.1468306@bunson.tor.sfl.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 496094998
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 01 Jul 1999 13:38:27 EST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.n
oncomm,rec.radio.shortwave
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0

Hello , I have a VX-5 forsales. NEW CONDITION It's about 3 months old
a 9Dxxxxxx series ,and I have never had a problem with it.
It didn't do any hardware mods, I just use the Sofeware EVE to mods it. I'm
not use 6 meters at all since there has no 6M repeater.
and the main reason I selling it is I need the money for my school . It's
comes with radio,antenna, box ,manual , case(CSC-73), Rapid desk
charger(CD-15), Mic adapter(CT-44)and
the RS clip on belt clip. I don't want to give it up but
I need to pay by school for next year. I'm asking $349 + shipping.Thanks
you!! Victor iden1000@hotmail.com

From 5516156174680471056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5093027f2cd29d76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5093027f2cd29d76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5093027f2cd29d76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: kg8o@cars.org (Greg Kopp)
Subject: HELP: KPC-3+ GPS tracker and MacAPRS
Date: 1999/08/13
Message-ID: <kg8o-1308991437010001@38.240.229.69>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 512350195
X-Trace: client 934569415 38.240.229.69 (Fri, 13 Aug 1999 14:36:55 EDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 13 Aug 1999 14:36:55 EDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I am in need of help getting my KPC-3+, My Garmin GPS-II+, and my Mac
laptop to work together.

I am using the KPC-3+'s second serial port for the GPS unit.

I can get APRS packets from other stations, but I cannot seem to read the
GPS data. The information on how to do this lists some options for the
Windows only version of APRS. I followed every other instruction to a T,
but still can't seem to get it to work.

Has anyone done this successfully yet that might be able to help? I have a
public service event coming up on 8-21 and 8-22 in which this will be
needed.

Greg

From -7947378515243247761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9dc0143943b3cacb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,65dfdb155c005c18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,65dfdb155c005c18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,65dfdb155c005c18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: vu2vku/w4 <krkr@rocketmail.com>
Subject: WTB:YAESU FT-201 service manual
Date: 1999/08/14
Message-ID: <37B5A237.C53E5CA9@rocketmail.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 512776986

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: usenet@kannews.ca.newbridge.com
X-Trace: kannews.ca.newbridge.com 934649956 3310 138.120.232.73 (14 Aug 1999
16:59:16 GMT)
Organization: Newbridge Networks Corporation
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 14 Aug 1999 16:59:16 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I would like to buy a copy of the service manual. I would like to
help a old Ham friend (vu2fot) in India to fix his ailing rig.
please email me at krkr@antispam.rocketmail.com
Note:"Please remove antispam from the email address before mailing me".
thanks
73's de krish

From 7782887665749961251
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Gary Danaher <gdanaher@flash.net>
Subject: Re: HELP: KPC-3+ GPS tracker and MacAPRS
Date: 1999/08/15
Message-ID: <37B6B70C.34E34389@flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 513007490
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <kg8o-1308991437010001@38.240.229.69>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@flash.net
X-Trace: news.flash.net 934721490 209.30.178.185 (Sun, 15 Aug 1999 07:51:30 CDT)
Organization: FlashNet Communications, http://www.flash.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 15 Aug 1999 07:51:30 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Get in touch with Les, WD5BYQ. Think he can help you.
Gary
AB5RM

Greg Kopp wrote:
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> laptop to work together.
>
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>
> Greg

From 4996527187893441982
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Rob Dover <rdover'@'bclc.stampoutspam.com>
Subject: Re: HELP: KPC-3+ GPS tracker and MacAPRS
Date: 1999/08/16
Message-ID: <HSXt3.23$iq5.200718@news.bctel.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 513450393
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <kg8o-13089914370100001@38.240.229.69> <37B6B70C.34E34389@flash.net>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: news@bctel.net
X-Trace: news.bctel.net 934824487 209.52.90.29 (Mon, 16 Aug 1999 10:28:07 PDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: rdover'@'bclc.stampoutspam.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 16 Aug 1999 10:28:07 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

What's this about a second serial port in the 3+? I can't find any
reference to it in the spec sheet on Kantronics's web site. Is it
available externally?
I have a 3 (non + version) and am thinking of trading up.
Thanks 73 -Rob- (VE7EJE)

Gary Danaher wrote:
>
> >
> > I am using the KPC-3+'s second serial port for the GPS unit.
> >

--
Reply to: is spamblocked, sorry :(To reply to this e-mail, use
"rdover'at'bclc.com"

"A computer without Microsoft is like a chocolate cake without mustard."

From 1655973740297561348
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5093027f2cd29d76
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Rob Dover <rdover'@'bclc.stampoutspam.com>
Subject: Re: HELP: KPC-3+ GPS tracker and MacAPRS
Date: 1999/08/16
Message-ID: <MTXt3.24$iq5.201299@news.bctel.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 513450394
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <kg8o-1308991437010001@38.240.229.69> <37B6B70C.34E34389@flash.net>
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: news@bctel.net
X-Trace: news.bctel.net 934824556 209.52.90.29 (Mon, 16 Aug 1999 10:29:16 PDT)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: rdover'@'bclc.stampoutspam.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Mon, 16 Aug 1999 10:29:16 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

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> >
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> >

--
Reply to: is spamblocked, sorry :(To reply to this e-mail, use
"rdover'at'bclc.com"

"A computer without Microsoft is like a chocolate cake without mustard."

From -5456966366733377261

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e01c6f4a99b683e3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e01c6f4a99b683e3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e01c6f4a99b683e3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e01c6f4a99b683e3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Marty <marty-k2@snet.net>
Subject: BP-1 BayCom modem connections?
Date: 1998/08/24
Message-ID: <35E17219.89FD9D16@snet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 384195808
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: "SNET dial access service"
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital

I'm just about to try a Tigertronics BP-1 and I see that connection to
the radio calls for a wire (black) to be connected to GND on the mic
plug.

The description I have isn't too clear. Do they mean the mic ground or
the chassis ground pin? Or doesn't it make any difference?

TIA and 73,

Marty K1FHR

From -5014498827506589404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e01c6f4a99b683e3
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e01c6f4a99b683e3
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e01c6f4a99b683e3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e01c6f4a99b683e3
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Tired.of.emailed.flame@stay.in.NG.net (Mark Morgan)
Subject: Re: BP-1 BayCom modem connections?
Date: 1998/08/24
Message-ID: <35e225d9.142029426@news.concentric.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 384412652
References: <35E17219.89FD9D16@snet.net>
Organization: Concentric Internet Services
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-

radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital

On Mon, 24 Aug 1998 10:00:57 -0400, Marty <marty-k2@snet.net> wrote:

>I'm just about to try a Tigertronics BP-1 and I see that connection to
>the radio calls for a wire (black) to be connected to GND on the mic
>plug.
>
>The description I have isn't too clear. Do they mean the mic ground or
>the chassis ground pin? Or doesn't it make any difference?

     You sure that is the Mike jack. I have BP-2m and the
conections were (for rigs other than Kenwood and Yeaszu) only one wire
got grounded that was a wire (don't rememebr the colorss) to mike
center one to speaker center and and to the speaker grond which
conects to chassis ground
>
>TIA and 73,
>
>Marty K1FHR

Sorry about having to use a obivously fake ID but
I would like to confine thethe flame to the Newsgroup
instead of my email box also being Involved

Mark Morgan
KB9RQZ
Illiopolis IL

From -6429070705949999581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,3d33b2a7353ec545,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,3d33b2a7353ec545,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,3d33b2a7353ec545,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d33b2a7353ec545,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3d33b2a7353ec545,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Marty <marty-k2@snet.net>
Subject: FS: Heath 2M AMPL. for HT's
Date: 1998/08/25
Message-ID: <35E2B86C.CD2599B4@snet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 384547494
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: "SNET dial access service"
Mime-Version: 1.0

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap@snet.net,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital

For sale, HA-201 2M amplifier. Great for getting that HT signal out.

Output 8 watts with 1 watt in; 1.5 in, 10 out. Appearance is very good.

It has been modified by substituting a carrier operated relay(COR) for
the original diode switching TR circuit which noticeably attenuated the
received signal. Also, SO-239's have been paralleled with the original
RCA jacks for both input and output. Dimensions: 5.5"x3.5"x3.0".

With original manual. $35 plus shipping from CT.

Marty K1FHR

From -3502231218027862761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a3bb,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a3bb,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 110fb1,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid110fb1,public
X-Google-Thread: 114cd0,d1da610385ec0a33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114cd0,public
From: joseph perrin <cure@comports.com>
Subject: FORSALE: Yaesu FT-10R $150 & ICOM IC-22A $130
Date: 1998/09/06
Message-ID: <35F3256E.68F848B7@comports.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 388529444
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Leading Effects Disc Jockey's
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rpi.union.ham-radio,relcom.radio.ham,su.org.ham-radio,slac.rec.ham_radio

I have two 2 meter radio's for sale:

1. Yaesu FT-10R for $150.00

2. Icom IC-22A for $130.00

If interested please call (503) 642-5700 and ask for Joseph.

OR

E-mail me at: cure@comports.com

From 7969776071470806698
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 13338e,e7dc66e0677a2035,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid13338e,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e7dc66e0677a2035,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e7dc66e0677a2035,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e7dc66e0677a2035,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Marty <marty-k2@snet.net>
Subject: BP-1 mic plug connection.
Date: 1998/09/07
Message-ID: <35F42C19.ED5AAF63@snet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 388781955
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: "SNET dial access service"
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.ham-radio.packet,www.packetradio.com

Does anyone have BP-1 connected to a Kenwood TM-241a or to a rig with a similarly wired 8-pin mic plug?

If you have a working hookup, I'd appreciate information about the pinout. I can't seem to get mine to work, and I think I've got the COM port problem solved.

From 7070436384189539336
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ccbb7a98ce33583b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: gvs@ispweb.com (Gary)
Subject: FS: 2m & 220 Transceivers, HF/VHF/UHF MFJ TNC's, 2m/220/440 Attennas
Date: 1998/09/09
Message-ID: <35f7e52e.23311699@client.sw.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 389252932
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: PSINet
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: gvs@ispweb.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Tue, 08 Sep 1998 22:36:46 EDT
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateu
r.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap

For Sale - Best Offer
----
1) 2M radio, Alinco DR1200, manual, NO microphone, but radio-to-TNC
cable

2) 220 radio, Kenwood TM-331A, manual (.pdf format), microphone &
radio-to-TNC cable

3) TNC, MFJ TNC-2, Model #MFJ-1270-B

4) TNC, MFJ TNC-2, Model #MFJ-1274

5) VHF/UHF Attenna: 3 J-Poles, 2m, 220, 440 mounted on PVC yaggi &
three 75' lengths of RG58 coax

From 3478024644784809665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,edcff31e7388a560,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,edcff31e7388a560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: gvs@ispweb.com (Gary)
Subject: FS: 2m Alinco Transceiver & HF/VHF/UHF MFJ TNC's
Date: 1998/09/09
Message-ID: <35f6a65e.8074293@client.sw.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 389425460
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: PSINet
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: gvs@ispweb.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 09 Sep 1998 12:08:28 EDT
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateu
r.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap

For Sale - Best Offer (plus shipping)
---
1) 2M radio, Alinco DR1200, manual, no microphone

2) TNC, MFJ TNC-2, Model #MFJ-1270-B

3) TNC, MFJ TNC-2, Model #MFJ-1274

From 6397797983474286137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c21e42855a9dc704,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,c21e42855a9dc704,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c21e42855a9dc704,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c21e42855a9dc704,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: RHS Linux User <aaa@bbb.ccc>
Subject: Skytel SkyWriter Pager mods ?
Date: 1998/09/13
Message-ID: <35FC1B61.49362CB2@bbb.ccc>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 390760953
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Organization: Northeastern University, Boston, MA. 02115, USA
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

The skytel skywriter 2000 pager is a nice little unit which runs it's

own OS and allows developers
to create apps to run on it. It includes a small multi-line display and
fairly usable small keyboard all
in a compact unit. While attending an IETF conference recently Motorola
loaned attendees these
units for the week and I had a chance to try one.

I was wondering if anyone else had thought about or looked into
modifying these units to work with
packet? Seems llike the perfect little unit! The units can be purchased
for around $300 and if they could
be modified to operate on Ham frequencies surely software could be
written to handle packet.. From there
I can think of all sorts of interesting apps such as display of simple
APRS maps, DX cluster alerts with
greater urgency if the region of the world you were interested in
started showing up a lot, perhaps even contest logging. How about
sending quick notes directly between two units while at a Ham Fest.

I was curious about this pager generally so I have sent for a free
developers kit (also part of the conference promotion) This will give me
software answers. Anyone willing to try to open one up to see about the
frequency issues?

Jeffrey Perry
(remove no_spam for my real email address - note the real address does
contain a dot)
no_spamj.perry@lynx.dac.neu.edu

Please cc my email on any replies also.

Thanks!

From 8880420732635802732
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c21e42855a9dc704
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c21e42855a9dc704
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,c21e42855a9dc704
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c21e42855a9dc704
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: dbengtson@pobox.com (David Bengtson)
Subject: Re: Skytel SkyWriter Pager mods ?
Date: 1998/09/14
Message-ID: <35fca33e.11214195@netnews.worldnet.att.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 390889343
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <35FC1B61.49362CB2@bbb.ccc>

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

You will have to do a whole bunch of work. The Pagewriter 2000 is hardcoded to work with a ReFLEX50 or ReFLEX25 network. The Protocol stack is hardcoded in masked microcontrollers. The RF transceiver operates at 900 MHz, and will not translate down to 144 or 440 MHz withoug extensive redesign. Have fun with the software developers kit, there is a bunch of neat software that you can do on this.

Dave Bengtson

On Sun, 13 Sep 1998 15:22:09 -0400, RHS Linux User <aaa@bbb.ccc> wrote:

>The skytel skywriter 2000 pager is a nice little unit which runs it's
>own OS and allows developers
>to create apps to run on it. It includes a small multi-line display and
>fairly usable small keyboard all
>in a compact unit. While attending an IETF conference recently Motorola
>loaned attendees these
>units for the week and I had a chance to try one.
>
>I was wondering if anyone else had thought about or looked into
>modifying these units to work with
>packet? Seems llike the perfect little unit! The units can be purchased
>for around $300 and if they could
>be modified to operate on Ham frequencies surely software could be
>written to handle packet.. From there
>I can think of all sorts of interesting apps such as display of simple
>APRS maps, DX cluster alerts with
>greater urgency if the region of the world you were interested in
>started showing up a lot, perhaps even contest logging. How about
>sending quick notes directly between two units while at a Ham Fest.
>
>I was curious about this pager generally so I have sent for a free
>developers kit (also part of the conference promotion) This will give me
>software answers. Anyone willing to try to open one up to see about the
>frequency issues?
>
>Jeffrey Perry
>(remove no_spam for my real email address - note the real address does
>contain a dot)
>no_spamj.perry@lynx.dac.neu.edu
>
>Please cc my email on any replies also.
>
>Thanks!

From 868134087153169634
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,3913efb4f93b1b09
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 13571d,61e073ed0569bdc8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid13571d,public
From: POSSUM <kf4lap@planttel.net>
Subject: WTB:2-METER AND 6-METER COMMANDER
Date: 1998/09/17
Message-ID: <360152E6.D61BDB1B@planttel.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392134726
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <36014e53.164092489@client.nw.news.psi.net>
To: ".JIm Thompson / KF4LAP / aka:Possum" <kf4lap@planttel.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: usenet@news3.infoave.net
X-Trace: news3.infoave.net 906056192 4553 207.144.101.86 (17 Sep 1998 18:16:32
GMT)
Organization: http://members.tripod.com/~kf4lap
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 17 Sep 1998 18:16:32 GMT
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateu
r.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,alt.possum.says,alt.penpals.forty-plus-yrs

I want to buy a high power 2-meter amplifier such as a Henry 2002 or Commander.
I am willing to pay a premium price for a premium amplifier.
I am also looking for a six-meter Commander with [TWO] -3-CX-800-A7's.
If you have any of the above please e-mail <mailto:kf4lap@planttel.net>.

--
Possum Says:
In the beginning, God created earth and rested. Then God created man and
rested.
Then God created woman. Since then, neither God nor man has rested.

Anyone without a sense of humor is at the mercy of the rest of us.

[sign...Jim Thompson / KF4LAP / aka: possum]

KF4LazyAzaPossum Page = http://members.tripod.com/~kf4lap/index.html

ICQ # 4568572

My World Wide Pager # = http://wwp.mirabilis.com/4568572

<mailto:kf4lap@planttel.net>

Check out my new News Group [alt.possum.says]
If you cant access it, then ask your internet provider to add [alt.possum.says].

See ya.
73 de possum

From 372916986780067448
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
From: Kent Atwater <info@bizbox.com>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/18
Message-ID: <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392317534
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: x
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: above, address, belongs, to, spammer.
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

> Bottom line, is that God ALLOWED the station to get zapped, that doesn't mean He
> is personally going around and doing malevolent things!

If God can prevent evil, but doesn't, then He isn't all-loving.
If God intends to prevent evil, but cannot, then He isn't omnipotent.
If God both intends to prevent evil and is capable of doing so, then
how can evil exist?

You cannot believe in God and also believe that he is not responsible
for all the churches he destroys with tornados, hurricanes, etc.

From -3569680993203427747
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
From: "David Orlowski" <daveo50@lni.net>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/18
Message-ID: <6ttegg$u89$1@adonis.tdi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392383377
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: Technology Dimensions Inc. 114 E Elm Ave Monroe,MI 48162
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Dear Kent (or whoever you are):

Please give it a rest!!!

Regards,

Dave Orlowski

Kent Atwater wrote in message <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>...
>> Bottom line, is that God ALLOWED the station to get zapped, that doesn't
mean He
>> is personally going around and doing malevolent things!
>
>If God can prevent evil, but doesn't, then He isn't all-loving.

>If God intends to prevent evil, but cannot, then He isn't omnipotent.
>If God both intends to prevent evil and is capable of doing so, then
>how can evil exist?
>
>You cannot believe in God and also believe that he is not responsible
>for all the churches he destroys with tornados, hurricanes, etc.

From -8990398983841716280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Randy Day <randy.day@home.comx>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/18
Message-ID: <3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392537013
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: @Home Network Canada
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 18 Sep 1998 14:11:49 PDT
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Kent Atwater wrote:
>
> > Bottom line, is that God ALLOWED the station to get zapped, that doesn't mean
He
> > is personally going around and doing malevolent things!

> If God can prevent evil, but doesn't, then He isn't all-loving.
> If God intends to prevent evil, but cannot, then He isn't omnipotent.
> If God both intends to prevent evil and is capable of doing so, then
> how can evil exist?

> You cannot believe in God and also believe that he is not responsible
> for all the churches he destroys with tornados, hurricanes, etc.

Heck, in the Wholly Babble, god(tm) admits that he(tm) CREATES evil!
Somewhere in Isaiah (45:7, if memory serves).

R
--
Remove any occurrence of the letter 'x'
in my address to send me email.

From -4937815290026969392
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "CommQuart" <commquart@erols.com>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/18
Message-ID: <6tuiqonob1@winter.news.erols.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392537017
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
X-Complaints-To: abuse@rcn.com
X-Trace: winter.news.erols.com 906153624 24331 207.172.224.32 (18 Sep 1998
21:20:24 GMT)
Organization: Communications Quarterly Magazine
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Take this crap out of the Rec.Radio.xxx newsgroups, PLEASE!

>Heck, in the Wholly Babble, god(tm) admits that he(tm) CREATES evil!
>Somewhere in Isaiah (45:7, if memory serves).
>
>

>R
>--
>Remove any occurrence of the letter 'x'
>in my address to send me email.

From -5584046261761169667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
From: jdkelley@mindspring.com (Darwin)
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/18
Message-ID: <3602e369.839032@news.mindspring.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392565073
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx>
X-Server-Date: 18 Sep 1998 22:57:03 GMT
Organization: MindSpring Enterprises
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

>Heck, in the Wholly Babble, god(tm) admits that he(tm) CREATES evil!
>Somewhere in Isaiah (45:7, if memory serves).

Hey, thanks for the tidbit, I'm arguing with a fundy who claimed God
cannot coexist with evil, but thanks to your reference I can now tell
him that, according to the "Wholly Babble," God created it!!! Of
course, some simple logic would tell you that if God is the creator of
all things then he must've created evil, but fundies cannot avoid it
when the Bible tells 'em so.

Oh yeah, in my copy of the "Wholly Babble," the fundies have an
annotation which supposedly resolves the contradiction. It is as
follows: Heb. 'ra,' meaning "sorrow," "wretchedness," "adversity,"
"afflictions," "calamities," but never translated sin. God created

evil only in the sense that He made sorrow, wretchedness, etc., to be
the sure fruits of sin.

The fundy will then argue that man brought sin into the world with
'the fall,' which leads us all back to the problem of evil. God
could've just as easily created a world in which man freely chose to
do good as one in which man freely chose evil, so God is ultimately
accountable for everything.

The fundy will then crawl behind faith, and die. Good riddance... .

Darwin

From 8700316084310597739
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,983b0d016c4b2add,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,1bbb9666c618812a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,cb3f6ae60cccf035
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: "Franck E." <moumoug@cybercom.fr>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/19
Message-ID: <6tv3hj$161$2@jaydee.iway.fr>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392607833
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
X-Complaints-To: abuse@iway.fr
X-Trace: jaydee.iway.fr 906170739 1217 194.98.172.130 (19 Sep 1998 02:05:39 GMT)
Organization: Lesouk
Mime-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: 19 Sep 1998 02:05:39 GMT
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amate
ur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Kent Atwater a ?crit dans le message <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>...
>Randy Guttery wrote:
>> You must be one miserable human being!
>
>Judge not, and Ye shall not be judged you religious hypocrate.
>Why is it that religious nuts can't even follow their own rules?

Hi Kent,

I had a lot of fun reading your first post.
I was about to write the same thing.

God has a sense of humour. I hope Hantson will get God's help
for his state of mind, which is in a worse state than the transmitter
itself :-)

--

Franck E.

From 2713004572444911107
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
From: Kent Atwater <info@bizbox.com>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/19
Message-ID: <36042F5F.7EF0@bizbox.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392839562
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx> <3602e369.839032@news.mindspring.com>

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: x
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: above, address, belongs, to, spammer.
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Darwin wrote:
>
> >Heck, in the Wholly Babble, god(tm) admits that he(tm) CREATES evil!
> >Somewhere in Isaiah (45:7, if memory serves).
>
> Hey, thanks for the tidbit, I'm arguing with a fundy who claimed God
> cannot coexist with evil, but thanks to your reference I can now tell
> him that, according to the "Wholly Babble," God created it!!!

You needed someone to tell you this? God created Satan (in christian mythology) right? And he could destroy him as well right? But he chooses not to, right? Therefore, God is EVIL.

From 8911746600487481105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: Edward Bell <ekbell@mindspring.com>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/19
Message-ID: <36043F00.756A@mindspring.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392839564
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx> <3602e369.839032@news.mindspring.com>
<36042F5F.7EF0@bizbox.com>
To: above, address, belongs, to, spammer.
X-Server-Date: 19 Sep 1998 22:29:39 GMT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: MindSpring Enterprises
Mime-Version: 1.0

Reply-To: ekbell@mindspring.com
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

K. A. : You are sick! Go somewhere - anywhere way away from here.

From -6197079705945537576
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
From: Kent Atwater <info@bizbox.com>
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/19
Message-ID: <36043EBB.5692@bizbox.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392851476
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx> <3602e369.839032@news.mindspring.com>
<36042F5F.7EF0@bizbox.com> <36043F00.756A@mindspring.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: x
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: above, address, belongs, to, spammer.
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Edward Bell wrote:
>
> K. A. : You are sick! Go somewhere - anywhere way away from here.

God doesn't like that kind of talk!

From 821785734571021262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: chrisp@flash.net (Chris Peterson)
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/19
Message-ID: <MPG.106dd2448b675525989a57@news.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392883572
Sender: chrisp@p165.amax4.dialup.ftw1.flash.net
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
Organization: BAAWA
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

Kent Atwater wrote:

> > Bottom line, is that God ALLOWED the station to get zapped, that
> > doesn't mean He is personally going around and doing malevolent things!

> If God can prevent evil, but doesn't, then He isn't all-loving.
> If God intends to prevent evil, but cannot, then He isn't omnipotent.
> If God both intends to prevent evil and is capable of doing so, then
> how can evil exist?

> You cannot believe in God and also believe that he is not responsible
> for all the churches he destroys with tornados, hurricanes, etc.

Checking newsgroup header:

rec.antiques.radio+phono, rec.ham-radio, rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.radio,
rec.radio.amateur, alt.atheism

Hmmm... Hey Kent, are you an atheist ham radio operator?

--
Chris Peterson #1075

From -4685135935004319551
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,d7ee57bb8f089183
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 116469,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gid116469,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6ac90d3da82225a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: jdkelley@mindspring.com (Darwin)
Subject: Re: SOS SOS SOS!!! WE NEED YOUR ASSISTANCE!!!!!
Date: 1998/09/20
Message-ID: <36045527.13148966@news.mindspring.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 392869380
References: <905752789.685447@flux> <35FD5852.3DB0@bizbox.com>
<35FD8FBF.222F6439@cybertron.com> <35FF5D62.6C25@bizbox.com>
<35FFC32A.C7441B80@cybertron.com> <3600A4CA.6B8D@bizbox.com>
<3600eb63.7356020@news.clark.net> <36020058.52A2@bizbox.com>
<3602CBEA.B96F43B5@home.comx> <3602e369.839032@news.mindspring.com>
<36042F5F.7EF0@bizbox.com>
X-Server-Date: 20 Sep 1998 01:06:36 GMT
Organization: MindSpring Enterprises
Newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,alt.atheism

>You needed someone to tell you this? God created Satan (in christian
>mythology) right? And he could destroy him as well right? But he
>chooses not to, right? Therefore, God is EVIL.

No you stupid bastard, I just didn't know there was a reference like
that in the Bible. If you would've read the rest of my post, you
would have realized that I am perfectly aware that God must've created
evil.

Darwin

From -3775180086681737262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ed5f,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ed5f,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public

X-Google-Thread: f84e8,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,40a08e3476bcd04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: thebakers@clara.net
Subject: Home-brew TNC's
Date: 1998/09/21
Message-ID: <3606389d.4006218@news.clara.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 393258182
Newsgroups:
aus.radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Hi there,
              If you would like to build your own TNC complete with
32k Mailbox we have a complete kit of parts or just the PCB it is a
plated thru hole board and has a solder mask and resist and will run
any of the 32K Eproms currently available for full details visit our
Website
l
73 Alan
For details of our TNC's
and High Speed Addons and Kits
Visit our Website at
www.g3kfn.com

From 4081476060084054434
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: gvs@netprose.com (KE6BYU)
Subject: FS: Alinco DR1200T 2m Radio
Date: 1998/09/29
Message-ID: <3612284f.64155363@client.sw.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 395813630
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: PSINet
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: gvs@netprose.com
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateu
r.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

Alinco DR1200T 2m packet radio and manual - no microphone.

$85 (shipped)

ke6byu

From 8858690148630721261
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,22fcd0e87cb538c4
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: gvs@netprose.com (KE6BYU)
Subject: Re: FS: Alinco DR1200T 2m Radio -> Radio Has Been SOLD!!!
Date: 1998/09/30
Message-ID: <3614ce43.29977380@client.sw.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 396248919
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3612284f.64155363@client.sw.news.psi.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: PSINet
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: gvs@netprose.com
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateu
r.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

Radio has been sold!!!

Thanks to everyone who responded...

-gary
ke6byu

On Tue, 29 Sep 1998 00:23:15 GMT, gvs@netprose.com (KE6BYU) wrote:

>Alinco DR1200T 2m packet radio and manual - no microphone.
>
>$85 (shipped)
>
>ke6byu

From -6749670522916440618
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,1f1cf50cf31620d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f1cf50cf31620d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1f1cf50cf31620d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: TNC for Node
Date: 1998/10/06
Message-ID: <6vem6clmb1@news2.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 398494207
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0

Interested in putting up a node in the Southwest Wisconsin area. Looking to
buy a TNC that allows to work as a node. I heard that an MFJ model does
this. Need advise.

VERY NEW to the idea of putting up a node. Haven't determined if I want
to set up a PacketCluster or not.   Regardless, I need to think about
purchasing a good TNC that does the job without mortgaging the house.

Advise is good. :-P

Tod N9ZWY

From -8762918267419379778
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: alan@g3kfn.com

Subject: Re: TNC for Node
Date: 1998/10/07
Message-ID: <361b729a.77162760@news.freeserve.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 398625024
References: <6vem6clmb1@news2.alpha.net>
X-Trace: newsreader2.core.theplanet.net 907767248 26685 62.136.21.132 (7 Oct 1998 13:34:08 GMT)
Organization: Customer of Planet Online
NNTP-Posting-Date: 7 Oct 1998 13:34:08 GMT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

On Tue, 6 Oct 1998 22:12:44 -0500, "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
wrote:

>Interested in putting up a node in the Southwest Wisconsin area. Looking to
>buy a TNC that allows to work as a node. I heard that an MFJ model does
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>
>*VERY NEW* to the idea of putting up a node. Haven't determined if I want
>to set up a PacketCluster or not.   Regardless, I need to think about
>purchasing a good TNC that does the job without mortgaging the house.
>
>Advise is good. :-P
>
>Tod N9ZWY
>
>
Hi Tod
             If you fancy building your own TNC we do a complete kit
or just the PCB and it will run any Node software and we will even
program the eproms for you which is a free service. just visit our Web
page for details or email me

73 Alan

**
For Am7910 Adapter, High speed TNC's
and Kits Visit our Website
World Wide Web: http://www.g3kfn.com
Alan Baker (G3KFN)
Sysop AX25 BBS GB7PLY
Tel 44-1752-208955

From -5917979634145011916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f9e8,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f9e8,public

X-Google-Thread: 1109af,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,9edeb3e788b7a060,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
From: Joe Sammartino <sammartinoj@usa.net>
Subject: Auction - Fair Lawn, NJ -Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club - November 27th
Date: 1998/10/10
Message-ID: <361FCB3D.6ADC7819@usa.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 399769740
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="------------02D67D85C17FF0900F2534D0"
Organization: GenRad, Inc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radi
o.amateur.hombrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc

--------------02D67D85C17FF0900F2534D0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Auction - Fair Lawn, NJ - Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club - November 27th

On the evening of November 27th, The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club will
host it's Annual Auction.

It will be held at the Fair Lawn Cultural Center, located at 12-56
River Road, Fair Lawn, NJ 07412.

Ham Radio, CBs, Computers, Electronics, etc.

Those interested in auctioning their merchandise should arrive at 6 PM.

The auction will begin at 8 PM. For info call Joe, 201-365-5809. You
may Email with any questions at sammartinoj @ usa.net.

Directions: (or call for more detail)

Route 208 To Fair Lawn Avenue (west)
Fair Lawn Avenue to River Road, left turn About 2-3 blocks, FLARC will
be on right side.

--------------02D67D85C17FF0900F2534D0
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML>
<B>Auction - Fair Lawn, NJ - Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club - November 27th</B>

<P>On the evening of November 27th, The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club will

host it's Annual Auction.

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<P>Directions: (or call for more detail)

<P>Route 208 To Fair Lawn Avenue (west)

Fair Lawn Avenue to River Road, left turn About 2-3 blocks, FLARC will

be on right side.</HTML>

--------------02D67D85C17FF0900F2534D0--

From -4236447260576441581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8dc07421df20f07d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8dc07421df20f07d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8dc07421df20f07d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,8dc07421df20f07d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr. KC4OXP" <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: FS:KPC-3
Date: 1998/10/16
Message-ID: <7089lm$j1h$1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 401913192
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Excellent condition $80 shipped with manual & software included.
kc4oxp@flash.net

From 1814243164491863667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,69aac95aa3c3b971,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,69aac95aa3c3b971,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,69aac95aa3c3b971,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr." <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: KPC 8.2 & APRS Question
Date: 1998/10/24
Message-ID: <70u7k5$d60$1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 404771892
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I need some assistance please..

Just upgraded to version 8.2 for my KPC-3..

Am VERY interested in APRS - what are the mandatory settings for the kpc-3 to be able to receive and transmit APRS? Any help would be greatly appreciated!

reply via email

73 Daniel kc4oxp@flash.net

p.s. I am in Georgia - also would like information on EMWIN - is there anyway that I could receive the signal here in Georgia on VHF?

From 7232831507604142567
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,69aac95aa3c3b971
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,69aac95aa3c3b971
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,69aac95aa3c3b971
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Bob Morehouse <bmorehouse@tdn.com>
Subject: Re: KPC 8.2 & APRS Question
Date: 1998/10/25
Message-ID: <36337CFD.9EA7BAD4@tdn.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 404945184

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <70u7k5$d60$1@excalibur.flash.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: news6.ispnews.com 909344003 209.51.92.72 (Sun, 25 Oct 1998 14:33:23 EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: bmorehouse@tdn.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sun, 25 Oct 1998 14:33:23 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Daniel, check out the Atlanta area APRS web site at: www.BSRG.org/
They have some links to click on their APRS page and other APRS sites,
plus there should be a name or two in there that you could send mail to
for contact in the Atlanta area. I didn't see any listings for TNC
settings, but when you run one of the APRS programs, whether it be for
DOS or Windows, the program will send parameters to the TNC to have it
accept/recognize data coming in.

Good luck, I think you'll enjoy messing around with APRS.

Bob, KB7ADO

From -2820124646543551876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,589466dd9f3c92fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,589466dd9f3c92fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,589466dd9f3c92fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Sharp ZAURUS + PK-3
Date: 1998/10/27
Message-ID: <714ku1$9tn$1@news2.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 405560985
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0

Right now, I'm battling a situation involving a Sharp Zaurus ZR-5000. I'm
desperately wanting to use the terminal feature for packet. I have a PK-3
as a TNC, but for some reason they're not communicating.

Do you have any information that would be useful for me to successfully link
the two? If so, GREAT! If not, do you know where I can turn? Any help
would be most appreciated!

I'm wanting to create a mobile computer for work with packet in severe
weather for storm spotting and emergency situations. Thus, the need for me
to find a solution is important.

TU es 73!

Tod - N9ZWY

From 1166244269018163623
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8178c9ca91aa95f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,8178c9ca91aa95f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8178c9ca91aa95f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,8178c9ca91aa95f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr. KC4OXP" <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: $110 ADI 201 HT FOR SALE
Date: 1998/10/29
Message-ID: <71ajdjdtp1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 406432825
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

HURRY!!

Excellent condition ADI AT-201 HT for sale $110 shipped to your door.
Includes battery (3 watt) antenna, wall wart charger, manual.

Also have a Alinco ELH-230D 30 watt 2 meter amp $50 shipped.

Email if interested
73 Daniel KC4OXP
kc4oxp@flash.net

From -1087504594979811110
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8178c9ca91aa95f0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,8178c9ca91aa95f0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,8178c9ca91aa95f0

X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8178c9ca91aa95f0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr. KC4OXP" <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: Re: $110 ADI 201 HT FOR SALE
Date: 1998/10/29
Message-ID: <71ao30$2a$1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 406458863
References: <71ajdjdtp1@excalibur.flash.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

The 2 meter amp has been sold.. thanks to all that responded.

J. Daniel Bell, Jr. KC4OXP wrote in message
<71ajdjdtp1@excalibur.flash.net>...
>HURRY!!
>
>Excellent condition ADI AT-201 HT for sale $110 shipped to your door.
>Includes battery (3 watt) antenna, wall wart charger, manual.
>
>Also have a Alinco ELH-230D 30 watt 2 meter amp $50 shipped.
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>
>
>Email if interested
>73 Daniel KC4OXP
>kc4oxp@flash.net
>
>

From -1530453455982895236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1f1cf50cf31620d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: yd794@vtn1.victoria.tc.ca (John D. Erskine)
Subject: Re: TNC for Node
Date: 1998/10/31
Message-ID: <363aed1e.0@news.victoria.tc.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 406972723
References: <6vem6clmb1@news2.alpha.net>
Followup-To: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi Tod,
You don't say if the Node is to be stand alone ie. at a high/remote point, so hardware is probable approach or, say, at your house to put a path in a system in your area. In this latter case one might utilise more of a software approach and do more things with it. In either case a TAPR TNC-2 (usually clone of same) is probably the best bet, in simple terms. These include MFJ-1270b or c, PACComm Tiny/Micro 2 (Micro no longer made), and others. In the stand alone configuration you may remove the EPROM that holds the TNC's "Firmware" which tells it what it is(a TNC) and now gives it the new 'brain'/identity of being a Node. These Nodes of 'NETROM'/TheNet (plus) variants provide for a flexible network where nodes broadcast info to other nodes. While the Kantronics TNCs or MMI(multi mode interfaces) [I own a KAM/En] have the KA-Node(Kantronics node) feature and it will work as a node which is better than a digipeater, it will not appear as a node in the aforementioned network.

You have to identify your desires/'needs' for an 'optimal' acquistion. If you want to experiment, learn and build on that then you only have to get close. Of course after a while you may have 3 or 4 TNC/MMIs like myself<g>.

Simply, if you want to have it around, take it out portable, use it for a mail drop, fill in a propogation gap, in other words do as much as you can with one box, on V/UHF you'd probably do well with a beast such as the Kantronics KPC-3 or the 9612(which is 9600 and 1200 baud).

If it's to be part of network, 'remote', single purpose...stick with the Tiny 2 or MFJ-1270b or c. Oh, yeah, I guess the AEA PK80 would work.

Their both affordable, available, often used. Some of these kits may be a good buy if you are at a stage where you can complete it and set it up. If you have the social/technical support in the area it might be an idea.

If you have this available, you might check out what exists for nodes/networks/switches/bbs etc. It may seem like fun to put a node on a frequency by itself and in some instances it can fufill a specific 'need', certainly experimentation, however it can end up being just that. A node on a frequency by itself.

Good luck, read(lots of good back articles, newletters, books), listen, ask around for info. Then start off somewhere, ask carefully considered questions(it is a learning experience) and have fun.
If you need more out of area help feel free to e-mail.

73, John

Tod J. Knapp (todjk@mhtc.net) wrote:
: Interested in putting up a node in the Southwest Wisconsin area. Looking to
: buy a TNC that allows to work as a node. I heard that an MFJ model does
: this. Need advise.

: *VERY NEW* to the idea of putting up a node. Haven't determined if I want
: to set up a PacketCluster or not.   Regardless, I need to think about
: purchasing a good TNC that does the job without mortgaging the house.

: Advise is good. :-P

: Tod N9ZWY

--
J.D. Erskine

"..Young friends and old whisky burning inside.." - Stan Rogers

yd794ATvictoria.tc.canada(SHORTENTOca)
VE7JDE
Victoria BC Canada

From -648329368032337444
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: bbwb@wonder.net
Subject: Re: Sharp ZAURUS + PK-3
Date: 1998/11/08
Message-ID: <724jtu$e8n$1@news-2.news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 410089288
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <714ku1$9tn$1@news2.alpha.net>
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: UNKNOWN@dialup36.jlmnet.com
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Have you put a null modem in your cable from the Zaurus to the TNC?
I've got a Z5800 running packet with a KPC-3.

On Tue, 27 Oct 1998 08:22:21 -0600, "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
wrote:

>Right now, I'm battling a situation involving a Sharp Zaurus ZR-5000. I'm
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>

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>
>
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>
>TU es 73!
>
>Tod - N9ZWY
>
>

From 1717038831898126529
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: bbwb@wonder.net
Subject: Re: Sharp ZAURUS + PK-3
Date: 1998/11/14
Message-ID: <72ih8a$g52$1@news-2.news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 411632868
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <714ku1$9tn$1@news2.alpha.net>
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: UNKNOWN@207.115.163.80
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

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>weather for storm spotting and emergency situations. Thus, the need for me
>to find a solution is important.
>
>TU es 73!
>
>Tod - N9ZWY
>
>

From -1810219352554896463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,52e566d5f423c475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,52e566d5f423c475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52e566d5f423c475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,52e566d5f423c475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,52e566d5f423c475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr." <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: Laptop forsale
Date: 1998/11/18
Message-ID: <7304sgpat1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 413382785
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,atl.forsale,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

Compaq 486/25, vga color monitor, 180 meg hardrive, external floppy drive,
battery seems to be okay, do have the charger or of course just run it off
ac! windows 3.1., nice little laptop only 4.5 lbs!
Would make a perfect packet computer or perfect for a student.
$285 plus shipping.
Will consider ham radio trades.
73 Daniel KC4OXP
kc4oxp@flash.net
just purchased from another ham, unexpected medical bill came in, something
has to go!

From -1215384154391145930

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f0c6e8854000c71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7f0c6e8854000c71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7f0c6e8854000c71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 150646,7f0c6e8854000c71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid150646,public
From: "NSacon" <nsacon@hotmail.com>
Subject: Baypac TNCs; BP-2/M; Win95; WinCE
Date: 1998/11/19
Message-ID: <01be137a$4c9c4480$5e8fded1@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 413399897
X-Trace: news14.ispnews.com 911452023 209.222.143.94 (Thu, 19 Nov 1998 00:07:03 EDT)
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 19 Nov 1998 00:07:03 EDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.amtor.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Is there a problem running BayPac's BP-2M under Win95? Tigertronics FAQ says that "BayCom and almost all of the multimode software will not function properly from within Windows" but goes on to say that "there is now a "true" Windows program that works quite well. It's called WINTNC..." Anybody using a BP-2M with Win95? How abt WinCE? I'd like to set-up a packet portable station with an HT, a BP-2M and a WinCE handtop (e.g, an HP320LX, which sells for less than a 200LX and has Office compatible applications).

73
Neal KK7PA

From 5044719041446572589
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7f0c6e8854000c71
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f0c6e8854000c71
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 150646,7f0c6e8854000c71
X-Google-Attributes: gid150646,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7f0c6e8854000c71
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Jim (N8XYN)" <jim.n8xyn@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: Re: Baypac TNCs; BP-2/M; Win95; WinCE
Date: 1998/11/20
Message-ID: <733roh$eqe@bgtnsc01.worldnet.att.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 413864937
References: <01be137a$4c9c4480$5e8fded1@default>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0518.4
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.amtor.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm using the BP2M and Wintnc under win95. It works better on my system than Baycom 1.6. I registerd the program for $20.00 American and worth much more! Wintnc needs true/Standard comport properties. Not some wierd irq and io ranges. Runs great...if you need some help just drop me an email....73

NSacon <nsacon@hotmail.com> wrote in message 01be137a$4c9c4480$5e8fded1@default...
>Is there a problem running BayPac's BP-2M under Win95? Tigertronics FAQ
>says that "BayCom and almost all of the multimode software will not
>function properly from within Windows" but goes on to say that "there is
>now a "true" Windows program that works quite well. It's called WINTNC..."
>Anybody using a BP-2M with Win95? How abt WinCE? I'd like to set-up a
>packet portable station with an HT, a BP-2M and a WinCE handtop (e.g, an
>HP320LX, which sells for less than a 200LX and has Office compatible
>applications).
>
>73
>Neal KK7PA

From 8733295558211712812
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,52e566d5f423c475
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,52e566d5f423c475
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52e566d5f423c475
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,52e566d5f423c475
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1156cd,52e566d5f423c475
X-Google-Attributes: gid1156cd,public
From: "J. Daniel Bell, Jr." <kc4oxp@flash.net>
Subject: Re: Laptop forsale
Date: 1998/11/20
Message-ID: <734h15$bt9$1@excalibur.flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 414073325
References: <7304sgpat1@excalibur.flash.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Organization: Flashnet Communications, http://www.flash.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,atl.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

Thanks for all the replies, the laptop is no longer for sale.

J. Daniel Bell, Jr. wrote in message <7304sgpat1@excalibur.flash.net>...

>Compaq 486/25, vga color monitor, 180 meg hardrive, external floppy drive,
>battery seems to be okay, do have the charger or of course just run it off
>ac! windows 3.1., nice little laptop only 4.5 lbs!
>Would make a perfect packet computer or perfect for a student.
>$285 plus shipping.
>Will consider ham radio trades.
>73 Daniel KC4OXP
>kc4oxp@flash.net
>just purchased from another ham, unexpected medical bill came in, something
>has to go!
>
>

From -1055096776719896426
X-Google-Language: GERMAN,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b2b5575db9a9453c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,b2b5575db9a9453c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jean-Luc Picard" <picard@galaxycorp.com>
Subject: V: TNC3S
Date: 1998/11/22
Message-ID: <739m4t$5r8@odin.luenecom.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 414546578
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_000A_01BE1650.AB3ABA20"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
Organization: LueneCom Internet Service Center
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_000A_01BE1650.AB3ABA20
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Hi All,
ich habe hier einen TNC3S mit einem 1200 Baud AFSK Modem und 1MB RAM.
Wer Interesse hat, kann ihn f=FCr 500.-DM haben. Schreibt mir bitte eine =
E-Mail.

--=20

MFG Jean-Luc Picard

ENGAGE !!!

```
ICQ: 2233527
-------------------------------------------------------------
Der Mensch sieht sich als die Krone der Sch=F6pfung.
Er ist intelligent, phantasiebegabt, selbstbewu=DFt und in
h=F6chstem Ma=DFe niedertr=E4chtig und unmoralisch.
Der Mensch ist das einzige Gesch=F6pf, da=DF zum=20
Vergn=FCgen t=F6tet.=20
-------------------------------------------------------------

------=_NextPart_000_000A_01BE1650.AB3ABA20
Content-Type: text/html;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD W3 HTML//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>

<META content=3Dtext/html;charset=3Diso-8859-1 =
http-equiv=3DContent-Type>
<META content=3D'"MSHTML 4.72.3509.100"' name=3DGENERATOR>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=3D#ffffff>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 face=3DArial>Hi All,<BR>ich habe hier =
einen TNC3S=20
mit einem 1200 Baud AFSK Modem und 1MB RAM.<BR>Wer Interesse hat, kann =
ihn=20
f&uuml;r 500.-DM haben. Schreibt mir bitte eine =
E-Mail.</FONT></STRONG></DIV>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 face=3DArial><BR>-- <BR><BR>MFG =
Jean-Luc=20
Picard</FONT></STRONG></DIV>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 =
face=3DArial></FONT></STRONG> </DIV>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 face=3DArial>ENGAGE =
!!!</FONT></STRONG></DIV>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 =
face=3DArial></FONT></STRONG> </DIV>
<DIV><STRONG><FONT color=3D#000000 face=3DArial>ICQ:=20
2233527<BR>-------------------------------------------------------------<BR=
>Der=20
Mensch sieht sich als die Krone der Sch&ouml;pfung.<BR>Er ist =
intelligent,=20
phantasiebegabt, selbstbewu&szlig;t und in<BR>h&ouml;chstem Ma&szlig;e=20
niedertr&auml;chtig und unmoralisch.<BR>Der Mensch ist das einzige=20
Gesch&ouml;pf, da&szlig; zum <BR>Vergn&uuml;gen t&ouml;tet.=20
<BR>-------------------------------------------------------------</FONT></S=
TRONG></DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_000A_01BE1650.AB3ABA20--
```

From -5148722265435669548
X-Google-Language: GERMAN,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fc168,7b742c76cd2c2d3c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc168,public
X-Google-Thread: 10b44a,e9cd8c4829d30741
X-Google-Attributes: gid10b44a,public
X-Google-Thread: 10cf54,7b742c76cd2c2d3c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10cf54,public
X-Google-Thread: f81b2,7b742c76cd2c2d3c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf81b2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b2b5575db9a9453c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 102e7c,7b742c76cd2c2d3c
X-Google-Attributes: gid102e7c,public
From: "Jean-Luc Picard" <picard@galaxycorp.com>
Subject: V: TNC3S
Date: 1998/11/24
Message-ID: <73fa38$1kv@odin.luenecom.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 415302993
Organization: LueneCom Internet Service Center
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
Newsgroups: nord.fundgrube.biete,rec.ham-radio.packet,ruhr.fundgrube.biete,z-
netz.alt.fundgrube.biete,z-netz.fundgrube.biete,z-netz.fundgrube.biete.allgemein

Hi All,
ich habe hier einen TNC3S mit einem 1200 Baud AFSK Modem und 1MB RAM.
Wer Interesse hat, kann ihn f�r 500.-DM haben. Schreibt mir bitte eine
E-Mail.

--

MFG Jean-Luc Picard

ENGAGE !!!

ICQ: 2233527

Der Mensch sieht sich als die Krone der Sch�pfung.
Er ist intelligent, phantasiebegabt, selbstbewu�t und in
h�chstem Ma�e niedertr�chtig und unmoralisch.
Der Mensch ist das einzige Gesch�pf, da� zum
Vergn�gen t�tet.

From -3611086396984377338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f4306,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: bbwb@wonder.net
Subject: Re: Sharp ZAURUS + PK-3
Date: 1998/11/28
Message-ID: <73op7j$85$1@news-2.news.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 416472307
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <714ku1$9tn$1@news2.alpha.net>
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: UNKNOWN@207.115.163.78
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Have you put a null modem in your cable from the Zaurus to the TNC?
I've got a Z5800 running packet with a KPC-3.

On Tue, 27 Oct 1998 08:22:21 -0600, "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
wrote:

>Right now, I'm battling a situation involving a Sharp Zaurus ZR-5000. I'm
>desperately wanting to use the terminal feature for packet. I have a PK-3
>as a TNC, but for some reason they're not communicating.
>
>Do you have any information that would be useful for me to successfully link
>the two? If so, GREAT! If not, do you know where I can turn? Any help
>would be most appreciated!
>
>
>I'm wanting to create a mobile computer for work with packet in severe
>weather for storm spotting and emergency situations. Thus, the need for me
>to find a solution is important.
>
>TU es 73!
>
>Tod - N9ZWY
>
>

From 8005300934050060847
X-Google-Language: GERMAN,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fc168,80b9947b754e816f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc168,public
X-Google-Thread: 102e7c,80b9947b754e816f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid102e7c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80b9947b754e816f,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f81b2,80b9947b754e816f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf81b2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10cf54,80b9947b754e816f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10cf54,public
From: "Jean-Luc Picard" <picard@galaxycorp.com>
Subject: V: PACKET RADIO TNC
Date: 1998/12/01
Message-ID: <73v8ps$mjf@odin.luenecom.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 417267596
Organization: LueneCom Internet Service Center
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,ruhr.fundgrube.biete,z-
netz.alt.fundgrube.biete,z-netz.fundgrube.biete,z-netz.fundgrube.biete.allgemein

Hi All,
ich habe hier einen TNC3S mit einem 1200 Baud AFSK Modem und 1MB RAM.
Wer Interesse hat, kann ihn f�r 500.-DM haben. Schreibt mir bitte eine Mail,
achja, wem
der Preis nicht zusagt, der m�ge doch vorher einmal einen Blick hier drauf
werfen:
http://www.symek.com/tnc/preise.htm

--

MFG Jean-Luc Picard

ENGAGE !!!

ICQ: 2233527

In einer Welt voller Schrecken, gibt es nichts, da�
mehr Angst macht, als das Unbekannte. Besonders,
wenn wir selbst dieses Unbekannte sind.

From 350894140482241325
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bcd501b8389eb3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,3bcd501b8389eb3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3bcd501b8389eb3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "B v Sabben" <bvss@xs4all.nl>
Subject: How fast is a Packet modem ?
Date: 1998/12/03
Message-ID: <746cpm$a9t$1@news2.xs4all.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 418272627

X-NNTP-Posting-Host: dc2-modem2097.dial.xs4all.nl [194.109.136.49]
Organization: XS4ALL, networking for the masses
X-XS4ALL-Date: Thu, 03 Dec 1998 17:04:06 CET
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hello

I want to know how fast a 1200 BAUD Packet modem is in
Kilobits per second.

Also i want to know more about Packet radio.

Please help me.

B v Sabben

From -5986419660340765409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,589466dd9f3c92fc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: jacar@gnc.net (Jim Malone)
Subject: Re: Sharp ZAURUS + PK-3
Date: 1998/12/04
Message-ID: <36684cf2.1932138@news.gnc.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 418735616
References: <714ku1$9tn$1@news2.alpha.net> <72ih8a$g52$1@news-2.news.gte.net>
X-Trace: news2.randori.com 912805274 207.203.72.52 (Fri, 04 Dec 1998 13:01:14 PDT)
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 04 Dec 1998 13:01:14 PDT
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

On Sat, 14 Nov 1998 00:01:32 GMT, bbwb@wonder.net wrote:

>Have you put a null modem in your cable from the Zaurus to the TNC?
>I've got a Z5800 running packet with a KPC-3.
>
>
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>wrote:
>
>>Right now, I'm battling a situation involving a Sharp Zaurus ZR-5000. I'm
>>desperately wanting to use the terminal feature for packet. I have a PK-3
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>>
>>Do you have any information that would be useful for me to successfully link

>>the two? If so, GREAT! If not, do you know where I can turn? Any help
>>would be most appreciated!
>>
>>
>>I'm wanting to create a mobile computer for work with packet in severe
>>weather for storm spotting and emergency situations. Thus, the need for me
>>to find a solution is important.
>>
>>TU es 73!
>>
>>Tod - N9ZWY
>>
>>
>

From -6982713360666248669
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e8ad,b3782e6b61ca58bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e8ad,public
From: "Alex" <kf4lat@hotmail.com>
Subject: Newbie Satellite Questions
Date: 1998/12/05
Message-ID: <k5ia2.3351$tB2.7930354@news2.atl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 419050424
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3155.0
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 05 Dec 1998 17:04:00 EST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.space

I am looking for any info, including websites, that have to do with
satellite communications using UHF/VHF. What is needed???   Do I need two
or more transmitters or can I use recievers for the downlink freq???
Any help will be greatly appreciated.

Alex
KF4LAT

Nashville, TN

From -7899086186178625629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3782e6b61ca58bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,b3782e6b61ca58bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,b3782e6b61ca58bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,b3782e6b61ca58bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,b3782e6b61ca58bd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery@ibm.net>
Subject: Re: Newbie Satellite Questions
Date: 1998/12/05
Message-ID: <3669E59D.DEF5AF3B@ibm.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 419101807
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <k5ia2.3351$tB2.7930354@news2.atl>
X-Accept-Language: en
X-Notice: should be reported to postmaster@ibm.net
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: postmaster@ibm.net
X-Trace: 6 Dec 1998 01:59:39 GMT, 32.101.51.187
Organization: IBM.NET
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: rmowery@ibm.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

YOu only need transmitters for the band or bands you want to transmitt on and recievers for the bands you want to receive. You don't need seperate complete units.
You will need ssb or cw to work most of the birds. For the low ones which at this time is all but Oscar 10 , most can be worked with 100 watts or less into crossed dipoles.
It never hurts to have a small beam that can track them and less power.
You usually transmitt up on lsb and listen on usb.
There will be about 10 KHz of shift as the signal starts out high, then is on, then is lower in frequency as the bird passes over. You do not need a seperat unit, but it is helpful to have a seperate receiver from the transmitter so that you can hear yourself comming back so you will know where to listen for your replies. Also quiet often , you normally adjust your transmitter on the 2 meter uplink birds so you do not move the receiver. Hard to do with just a transceiver. YOu can use a receiver converter going into a lowband rig if you want to.

> I am looking for any info, including websites, that have to do with
> satellite communications using UHF/VHF. What is needed???   Do I need two
> or more transmitters or can I use recievers for the downlink freq???
> Any help will be greatly appreciated.
>
> Alex
> KF4LAT
> Nashville, TN

From 7850493848233908983
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
From: "James C. Allison" <allison@livingston.net>
Subject: Re: WTB: AR3000a
Date: 1997/03/26
Message-ID: <3339A234.6E70@livingston.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 228579019
References: <01bc37e4$5ee88860$7e0d85ce@laptop> <333b38f3.8759225@news.sonic.net>
Organization: AllisonWonderland Concert Lightshow and Creative Focus Graphics
Reply-To: allison@livingston.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio,alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amate
ur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur

Allen wrote:
>
> On 23 Mar 1997 23:52:47 GMT, "Sean" <sdharris@sprintmail.com> wrote:
>
> >Looking for used Ar3000a for reasonable price. Thanks
> >
> Sean I'm curious as to what you consider to be a reasonable price?
> Regards,

> Allen
> >Sean
> >sdharris@sprintmail.com
Dear Allen, and all the other readers of this news group
I am not a regular subscriber to this news group. Rather I am a researcher who searches for obscure information from sources that are not official in order to find out what the reality of a situation is. Many times what is offered as information from sources that have a stake in what is being expostulated is heavily slanted pro for their side con for the opposition. It is my function to discern what it real.
Just on the chance that you might know (and what leads me to believe that this might work is the fact that Sean mentioned an AR 3000a and you responded as if you knew what that was), what is a

Model GMRS-210+3
UHF Model Two-Way Radio?

I know this is meagre, but it's all I have except on the same page (that came on my FAX) that has the above model number are the following model numbers:

Model GMRS-10
UHF Two-Way Radio

Model GMRS21-A
UHF Two-Way Radio

There is also hand written line on the page that says Comtell Electronics.

What I am trying to find out is: Who makes these radios? Is it Comtell Electronics? What are a radios like this worth? Are they state of the art?

Any information would be appreciated.

--
Hang in there!
Regards and sincere best wishes
AllisonWonderland

CHECK OUT THE WEBPAGE AT
http://www.livingston.net/allison/home.htm
Comments welcome.

From 7036713119003090674
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1035e7,92ceff84057f7cfa

X-Google-Attributes: gid1035e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: f48fa,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf48fa,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c36,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c36,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f8d61,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8d61,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "???" <wessel@radio538.nl>
Subject: MAIL A BOMB TO A SHITSTATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Date: 1997/03/28
Message-ID: <01bc3b6c$c8acb600$LocalHost@nilsje>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 228988276
References: <01bc3aeb$7d661960$LocalHost@nilsje>
Organization: Planet Internet
Reply-To: "???" <top538@radio538.nl>
Newsgroups: hh.hamradio,nl.media.radio,nl.radio.amateur,no.alt.radio-
tv.irma-1000,no.radio-tv,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur
.boatanchor

A COMERCIAL SHIT STATION DETECTED !!!!!!!
MAIL A BOMB TO THEM !!!!!!!!!!!
niels@radio538.nl
top538@radio538.nl
wessel@radio538.nl

From -1231808604840316250
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f48fa,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf48fa,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c36,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c36,public

X-Google-Thread: f8d61,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8d61,public
X-Google-Thread: 1035e7,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid1035e7,public
From: "???" <wessel@radio538.nl>
Subject: MAIL A BOMB TO A SHITSTATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Date: 1997/03/28
Message-ID: <01bc3b6c$a79ca920$LocalHost@nilsje>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 228988654
References: <01bc3aeb$7d661960$LocalHost@nilsje>
Organization: Planet Internet
Reply-To: "???" <top538@radio538.nl>
Newsgroups: hh.hamradio,nl.media.radio,nl.radio.amateur,no.alt.radio-
tv.irma-1000,no.radio-tv,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur
.boatanchor

A COMERCIAL SHIT STATION DETECTED !!!!!!!
MAIL A BOMB TO THEM !!!!!!!!!!!
niels@radio538.nl
top538@radio538.nl
wessel@radio538.nl

From 2157962914155428184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c36,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c36,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f8d61,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8d61,public
X-Google-Thread: f48fa,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf48fa,public
X-Google-Thread: 1035e7,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid1035e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,92ceff84057f7cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
From: "???" <wessel@radio538.nl>
Subject: MAIL A BOMB TO A SHITSTATION !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Date: 1997/03/28
Message-ID: <01bc3b6c$b77d9a20$LocalHost@nilsje>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 228988655

References: <01bc3aeb$7d661960$LocalHost@nilsje>
Organization: Planet Internet
Reply-To: "???" <top538@radio538.nl>
Newsgroups: hh.hamradio,nl.media.radio,nl.radio.amateur,no.alt.radio-tv.irma-1000,no.radio-tv,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchor

A COMERCIAL SHIT STATION DETECTED !!!!!!!
 MAIL A BOMB TO THEM !!!!!!!!!!!
 niels@radio538.nl
 top538@radio538.nl
 wessel@radio538.nl

From 2508730992235979731
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1056c9,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1056c9,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e0c297a8c2321587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Sean Harris" <sdharris@sprintmail.com>
Subject: Can a TNC be used as wireless modem?
Date: 1997/03/31
Message-ID: <01bc3ddc$a0c07c40$6f0c85ce@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 229638416
Organization: Sprint Internet Passport
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,sanet.radio.packet

I am trying to find out if two TNCs could be used to transmit data between
two computers and a normal phone line to access the net from a remote local
such as wireless modemsthat are coming out on 900mhz.

Sean

sdharris@sprintmail.com

From 6301957549057991806
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1164ef,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1164ef,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 143435,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid143435,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,7e3468391a6be7cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: gtk@mis.haselow.com (Greg Kopp)
Subject: Hamefest - NE Ohio, June 15th
Date: 1997/04/04
Message-ID: <gtk-0404971432000001@gkopp.haselow.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 230860936
Organization: Haselow & Associates
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Please come to our 6th Annual Father's Day Hamefest, Computer Show, and Fleamarket.

Date: June 15th, 1997

Time: 8AM to 1PM (Vendor setup - 6AM)

Where: Macedonia, Ohio (Nordonia High School)

Tickets: $3 advanced, $4 at the door

Prizes: To Be Announced (Last year - Dual bander, 2m HT, Sound Card, Scanner)

Vendor Spaces: $4 outside, $11 inside (includes a table!)

For more information:

visit http://www.cars.org/hamfest

or call Rich James, N8FIL at 1-800-404-2282

From -3650793291101792628
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 114cd0,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114cd0,public
X-Google-Thread: 1118b9,42fc6027812b1a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1118b9,public
From: manpower@juno.com (Manpower)
Subject: I NEED A PROGRAM FOR THE HAM TEST!!
Date: 1997/04/06
Message-ID: <5i9a21$d09@news5.snfc21.pacbell.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 231306042
Organization: A customer of Pacific Bell Internet Services
Newsgroups: alt.radio.scanner,relcom.radio.ham,in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,sbay.hams,slac.rec.ham_radio,su.org.ham-radio

AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE

I'm looking for a program called "AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE" anything above version 4.1.

This is a program for taking the many of the different ham tests. The version that I have is rather old and looking for something more current. I have version 4.1, from 1994, and need something more up to date.

If someone has the recent version of "AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE", can you PLEASE email it to me?

Thanks..

James

From -3681964115630642216
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f557d,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1118b9,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1118b9,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 114cd0,21517d680694688c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114cd0,public
From: stealth@wired2.net (James)
Subject: AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE
Date: 1997/04/07
Message-ID: <5i9nk9$l5g@news3.snfc21.pacbell.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 231283868
Organization: Pacific Bell Internet Services
Newsgroups: alt.radio.scanner,relcom.radio.ham,in.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,sbay.hams,slac.rec.ham_radio,su.org.ham-radio

AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE

I'm looking for a program called "AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE" anything above version 4.1.

This is a program for taking the many of the different ham tests. The version that I have is rather old and looking for something more current. I have version 4.1, from 1994, and need something more up to date.

If someone has the recent version of "AMATEUR EXAMINATION PRACTICE SOFTWARE", can you PLEASE email it to me?

Thanks..

James

From -3187956808808779192
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f62bed22e307dab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f62bed22e307dab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,f62bed22e307dab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f62bed22e307dab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f62bed22e307dab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: seanj@os.com (Sean James)
Subject: Windows 95 ham/packet radio software & hardware
Date: 1997/04/10
Message-ID: <334c3e20.0@news.os.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 231927326
Summary: Looking for WIN 95 ham/packet software/hardware
Organization: Orbit Systems, Inc. (OS.COM)
Keywords: packet;ham
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,relcom.radio.ham

I am looking for easy, inexpensive start-up software/hardware for ham packet radio to run on a 133 MHZ pentium (WIN 95) for my father to use. His call sign is W1NZP out of Salem,CT.

==========
James & Company Design Services
586 Pleasant Street
Worcester, MA 01602

Email: seanj@os.com
Phone: (508) 755-2179
http://www.os.com/~seanj
Fax: (800) 754-3313

From 6660234838249111583
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,89fc845c83ac1b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: "Rocco" <rocco@superior.net>
Subject: RE: HRO's catalog of LIES!
Date: 1997/04/13
Message-ID: <01bc1f17$63ee4600$8e6099ce@roccocon>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 234515070
Organization: WebSpan Inc., New Jersey
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec
.radio.amateur.swap

Don't be a baby! If you shop around a bit and if you knew anything about
HRO
you would know the following:

1. In most cases HRO will give you the same price as anyone else. Just tell
them
who has it for the lower price and they will come down to that price.

2. They charge shipping for any order under $100.00.

If you don't do your homework when you are ordering, than don't cry when
you don't have a clue what the final price is. All ypu had to do was ask
what
the total was. If you don't like the price, SEND THE ITEM BACK!!!

Rocco

From -394084549292239206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public

X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Ted <ted@GetOutOfSpamFree.Card>
Subject: RE: HRO's catalog of LIES!
Date: 1997/04/14
Message-ID: <Pine.BSF.3.91.970414050527.11379M-100000@prog1.caprica.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 234696061
References: <01bc1f17$63ee4600$8e6099ce@roccocon>
X-Sender: ted@prog1.caprica.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap

[1]----------+
| My domain-name in the address header is bogus! This |
| is to defeat those junk-email robots in newsgroups. |
| To send me email, you MUST change the "To:" header! |
| My correct email address to use is: ted@caprica.com |
| When replying, do so between points, point-by-point, |
| not all bunched together & delete any excess quotes. |
+----------+

On 13 Apr 1997, Rocco wrote:

> Don't be a baby! If you shop around a bit and if you knew anything about
> HRO

By the way, Rocco, who gave you permission to add more newsgroups to MY thread?

Ted (ted@caprica.com)

[2]----------+
| My Email is neither a newsgroup or a public forum! |
| I do NOT want any advertizing via Email. Who ever |
| sends unsolicited advertizing via Email is risking |
| cancelation of internet service without refund and |
| possible prosecution for harrassment and/or fraud! |
| Any email replies from newsgroups might be replied |
| to publicly in the newsgroup/s it originated from. |
+----------+----------+
|
[3]----------+----------+
| My webpage contains many interesting URL's to try! |
| Webpage: http://www.caprica.com/~ted/main.html |
| Lots of free interesting info & NO junk-mail robot! |
+----------+----------+
|
[4]----------+----------+

```
|  Come browse the free Taral Hicks Fan Club Webpage!   |
|  It's at: http://www.caprica.com/~ted/taralfan.html   |
+---------------------------+---------------------------+
                            |
[5]-------------------------+---------------------------+
|  Don't even bother griping about my signature file.   |
|  Gripes about my sig file ARE "unwanted email" and    |
|  can ONLY get you a harsh reply, but NEVER a change.  |
|  Add me to your killfile, jump to the next message,   |
|  flip the page or just ignore the sig file content,   |
|  but have the maturity not to whine like a big baby.  |
+-------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
From 4531754980208486243
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Ted <ted@GetOutOfSpamFree.Card>
Subject: RE: HRO's catalog of LIES!
Date: 1997/04/14
Message-ID: <Pine.BSF.3.91.970414050055.11379L-100000@prog1.caprica.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 234696087
References: <01bc1f17$63ee4600$8e6099ce@roccocon>
X-Sender: ted@prog1.caprica.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec
.radio.amateur.swap
```

```
[1]-------------------------------------------------+
|  My domain-name in the address header is bogus! This  |
|  is to defeat those junk-email robots in newsgroups.  |
|  To send me email, you MUST change the "To:" header!  |
|  My correct email address to use is: ted@caprica.com  |
```

```
|  When replying, do so between points, point-by-point, |
|  not all bunched together & delete any excess quotes. |
+-------------------------------------------------------+
```

On 13 Apr 1997, Rocco wrote:

> Don't be a baby! If you shop around a bit and if you knew anything about
> HRO

Aww... just go back to driving your Yellow Cab, Mr. Birdi.

Ted (ted@caprica.com)

```
[2]-------------------------------------------------------+
|  My Email is neither a newsgroup or a public forum!    |
|  I do NOT want any advertizing via Email. Who ever     |
|  sends unsolicited advertizing via Email is risking    |
|  cancelation of internet service without refund and    |
|  possible prosecution for harrassment and/or fraud!    |
|  Any email replies from newsgroups might be replied    |
|  to publicly in the newsgroup/s it originated from.    |
+----------------------------+---------------------------+
                             |
[3]--------------------------+---------------------------+
|  My webpage contains many interesting URL's to try!    |
|  Webpage: http://www.caprica.com/~ted/main.html        |
|  Lots of free interesting info & NO junk-mail robot!   |
+----------------------------+---------------------------+
                             |
[4]--------------------------+---------------------------+
|  Come browse the free Taral Hicks Fan Club Webpage!    |
|  It's at: http://www.caprica.com/~ted/taralfan.html    |
+----------------------------+---------------------------+
                             |
[5]--------------------------+---------------------------+
|  Don't even bother griping about my signature file.    |
|  Gripes about my sig file ARE "unwanted email" and     |
|  can ONLY get you a harsh reply, but NEVER a change.   |
|  Add me to your killfile, jump to the next message,    |
|  flip the page or just ignore the sig file content,    |
|  but have the maturity not to whine like a big baby.   |
+--------------------------------------------------------+
```


From 7645803870619839905
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,89fc845c83ac1b54

X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,89fc845c83ac1b54
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Tim Robertson <timr@gorge.net>
Subject: Re: HRO's catalog of LIES!
Date: 1997/04/16
Message-ID: <33555D54.476F@gorge.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 235718951
References: <01bc1f17$63ee4600$8e6099ce@roccocon>
<Pine.BSF.3.91.970414050527.11379M-100000@prog1.caprica.com>
Organization: KC7QOM
Reply-To: timr@gorge.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec
.radio.amateur.swap

Ted wrote:
>
> [1]---+
> | My domain-name in the address header is bogus! This |
> | is to defeat those junk-email robots in newsgroups. |
> | To send me email, you MUST change the "To:" header! |
> | My correct email address to use is: ted@caprica.com |
> | When replying, do so between points, point-by-point, |
> | not all bunched together & delete any excess quotes. |
> +---+
>
> On 13 Apr 1997, Rocco wrote:
>
> > Don't be a baby! If you shop around a bit and if you knew anything about
> > HRO
>
> By the way, Rocco, who gave you permission to add more newsgroups to MY
> thread?
>
Didn't know we were obligated to ask your permission??

From -6965571828956877782
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: f4b49,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e8ad,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e8ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,bff66006502bd1b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au (Paul Titze)
Subject: -= MIR TCP/IP packet link up =-
Date: 1997/04/25
Message-ID: <33607164.6405010@news.usyd.edu.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 237258354
Distribution: inet
Organization: Sydney University
Reply-To: ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,aus.radio.amsat,rec.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet,aus.radio.amateur.digital

Hello everyone,

Does anyone know what happened to the project of linking MIR via
TCP/IP packet radio? I subscribed to their list but have not received
anything.

Paul, VK2THN.

==
ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au
http://www.physics.usyd.edu.au/~ptitze
==

From -5257926723819023711
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e8ad,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e8ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: rob@pe1chl (Rob Janssen)
Subject: Re: -= MIR TCP/IP packet link up =-
Date: 1997/04/25
Message-ID: <E96yCv.oHv@pe1chl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 237290624
References: <33607164.6405010@news.usyd.edu.au>
Organization: PE1CHL
Reply-To: pe1chl@amsat.org
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,aus.radio.amsat,rec.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet,aus.radio.amateur.digital

In <33607164.6405010@news.usyd.edu.au> ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au (Paul Titze) writes:

>Does anyone know what happened to the project of linking MIR via
>TCP/IP packet radio? I subscribed to their list but have not received
>anything.

The usual thing: a lot of messages during the first two weeks, where
everyone said how wonderful it would be. Not much thereafter.

You probably subscribed too late to catch it.

Rob
--
+----------------------------------+--+
| Rob Janssen   pe1chl@amsat.org | WWWhome: http://www.pe1chl.demon.nl/ |
| AMPRnet: rob@pe1chl.ampr.org | AX.25 BBS: PE1CHL@PI8WNO.#UTR.NLD.EU |
+----------------------------------+--+

From -8779872502130813023
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e8ad,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e8ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bff66006502bd1b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: n1ist@netcom.com (Michael L. Ardai)
Subject: Re: -= MIR TCP/IP packet link up =-

Date: 1997/04/25
Message-ID: <n1istE976zo.CuJ@netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 237293716
Distribution: inet
Sender: n1ist@netcom5.netcom.com
References: <33607164.6405010@news.usyd.edu.au>
Organization: Utopia Planetia Shipyards - Mars
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,aus.radio.amsat,rec.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet,aus.radio.amateur.digital

In article <33607164.6405010@news.usyd.edu.au> ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au writes:
-
-Hello everyone,
-
-Does anyone know what happened to the project of linking MIR via
-TCP/IP packet radio? I subscribed to their list but have not received
-anything.

Given all the problems aboard MIR (and the possibility they will have
to evacuate due to the coolant leaks), I'd guess it will be unlikely.
/mike
--
\|/   Michael L. Ardai   N1IST   n1ist@netcom.com   \|/
-*- === Boston Amateur Radio Club: http://www.barc.org/barc   === -*-
/|\   or send "info barc-list" to listserv@majordomonetcom.com   /|\

From 5858652201727727047
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ad1e7383b17df530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: N7RCM@Bluehawk.com (Juan)
Subject: FS:Laptop
Date: 1997/04/28
Message-ID: <5k2fsb$gq@phxls1.cybervault.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 237939963
Organization: Jeniku Electronics
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.swap

I have a 386SX16 laptop, it has 1meg ram, 80meg hd, mono vga screen. Comes with carry case, pwr/charger for home and cord for pwr/charge in vehicle.

Used this for portable packet and tracking sats while out DXing.

Asking price is $250 obo plus shipping.

Thanks de N7RCM....Juan in Las Vegas

Jeniku Electronics' quote of the day.
The computer did it

From -7332814592042069426
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,226e0d6c10de473b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Rob Bailey" <wm8s@pobox.com>
Subject: Standards on-line?
Date: 1997/04/29
Message-ID: <01bc5437$646b0140$707e65ce@wm8s-1>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 238021362
Organization: Bailey-Hudson
Newsgroups: alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.commercial-lmr,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.scanner,rec.ra

Working on a baseband sub-processor for killer homebrew rig and need some help: I know of the following commonly used signalling formats - are there others? Especially looking for formats that are public or at least published somewhere. The following list contains lots of (R), TM, etc. - ownership as applicable where not noted:

Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS)
Digital Coded Squelch (DCS)
Single Frequency, Two-tone Sequential like
  Motorola Modified General Encoding Code Plan
  Motorola General Encoding Code Plan
  Motorola Code Type Assignment Method
  Metro-Page 10 and 100 Code Plan
  Motorola Sub-Audible Code Plan
  Modax / Moden / Alert Center Code Plan
  GE Code Plan
  Quick Call (Code Type Y)
  Decimal Digital (5/6) Paging
HF AIRINC SELCAL 2+2 Paging (aviation)
DTMF Code Squelch / ANI
DTMF Paging (the nnn*mmm kind mostly amateurs use)
DTMF Messaging (the Kenwood kind; anybody know if it's on-line anywhere?)
ASCII ANI
Trunked - Motorola
Trunked - Logical Trunked Radio (LTR-E J Johnson)
Trunked - EDACS (GE)
Trunked - SmarTrunk
Single-frequency Inversion
Split-band Frequency Inversion
CODEC means, like Moto ASTRO, SecureNet, GE SecureGuard, etc.
AX.25 Packet (HF, VHF, 9600 baud)
RTTY (all modes, shifts, etc.)
CW (A1 and A2)
SSTV (all modes)
Digital Selective Calling (maritime)
Emergency Alert System (new) and EBS (old)
IMTS (is this still on the air anywhere?)
Station control tones like
  Non-Simulcast Key Command Function Tones
  Simulcast Key Command Function Tones
  Station Group Disable (Knock-down) Tones
The International Radiotelegraph Alarm (maritime)
The International Radiotelephone Alarm (maritime)
Class A/B EPIRB Sweep Alarm

Thanks!

73 de Rob wm8s@pobox.com

From 4627766440517887963
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,5f09520734eab3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,5f09520734eab3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5f09520734eab3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5f09520734eab3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f09520734eab3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Sean" <sdharris@sprintmail.com>
Subject: FS: Garman GPS-40 hand held $230
Date: 1997/05/02
Message-ID: <01bc56c5$39638220$8b0c85ce@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 238835983
Organization: Sprint Internet Passport
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

In mint condition, I have a carrying case for a belt and the manual. This unit has an ext. ant. jack and a Data/external power port. $230 with shipping + Ins. INCLUDED!!! This GPS sells at Walmart for $300.00 at this vary moment.

From 6297226186052537470
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,5f09520734eab3b
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f09520734eab3b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,5f09520734eab3b
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5f09520734eab3b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5f09520734eab3b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Lee <mfife@srv.net>
Subject: Re: FS: Garman GPS-40 hand held $230
Date: 1997/05/02
Message-ID: <3369F910.3C9E@srv.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 238893287
References: <01bc56c5$39638220$8b0c85ce@tower>
Organization: Home user
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

Sean wrote:
>
> In mint condition, I have a carrying case for a belt and the manual. This
> unit has an ext. ant. jack and a Data/external power port. $230 with
> shipping + Ins. INCLUDED!!! This GPS sells at Walmart for $300.00 at this
> vary moment.The local Walmart here in Idaho sells it for $198.88, and has for
several months. For between $230 and $250, you can buy the Garmin 12xl
brand new and 12 X the machine that the 40 is. (12X because it is a 12
channel reciever as opposed to a single channel like the 40. Check out
 News group sci.geo.satellite-nav for answers to most GPS questions.

From -9004209130959420083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1062ec,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1062ec,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 102a94,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid102a94,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c678,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c678,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,6a708882bf8248bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "Sean" <sdharris@sprintmail.com>
Subject: FS: 28.8 USrobitics voice/data/fax modem $65
Date: 1997/05/02
Message-ID: <01bc5730$2c2b1940$320785ce@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 238943852
Organization: Sprint Internet Passport
Newsgroups: comp.modems,demon.tech.modems,misc.forsale.computers.modems,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

This is external/power cord andis upgradable to 33.6 or 56K. It is in new
condition only used for a couple of days. It is also plug and play. This is
a voice modem so it also serves as an answering machine and has audio
in/out ports. Price is $65+shipping.

Thanks
Sean
sdharris@sprintmail.com

From 5114479134755053392
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1062ec,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid1062ec,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 102a94,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid102a94,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c678,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c678,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,6a708882bf8248bf
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Sean" <sdharris@sprintmail.com>
Subject: Re: 28.8 USrobitics voice/data/fax modem $65
Date: 1997/05/03
Message-ID: <01bc57e5$e5b36d80$410a85ce@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 239134506
References: <01bc5730$2c2b1940$320785ce@tower>
Organization: Sprint Internet Passport
Newsgroups: comp.modems,demon.tech.modems,misc.forsale.computers.modems,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

SOLD!

Sean <sdharris@sprintmail.com> wrote in article
<01bc5730$2c2b1940$320785ce@tower>...
> This is external/power cord andis upgradable to 33.6 or 56K. It is in new
> condition only used for a couple of days. It is also plug and play. This
is
> a voice modem so it also serves as an answering machine and has audio
> in/out ports. Price is $65+shipping.
>
> Thanks
> Sean
> sdharris@sprintmail.com
>

From 4744810205340983087
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: ff405,54aa717ffa85a4bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54aa717ffa85a4bc,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,54aa717ffa85a4bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,54aa717ffa85a4bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: John Vause <jdv@iglou.com>
Subject: Re: OS2 packet programs
Date: 1997/05/09
Message-ID: <337293F5.430D@iglou.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 240346300
Sender: news@iglou.com (News)
X-Nntp-Posting-Host: dp1-046.ppp.iglou.com
References: <5ko9f7$6p0$1@flint.sentex.net>
X-Nntp-Posting-User: [unauthenticated]
To: jclind@sentex.net
Organization: IgLou Internet Services (1-800-436-4456)
Reply-To: jdv@iglou.com
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

John Lindsay wrote:
>
> I have downloaded a couple of OS2 packet programs. Unfortunately, they are in
> German. They look like very interesting programs to try out. Has anyone
> translated these into English? The programs in particular are Flexpacket/2 and
> Graphic Packet for OS2. Hopefully someone has taken it upon themselves to do
> this for the benefit of all.
>
> 73 de John,
> ve3sjv@va3sed
> jclind@sentex.net
When I found them I thought "Great! Native OS/2 Packet programs."
Sad to say, I've tried them both and neither program worked with my
KPC-3 (although they might work with a MFJ or other true tnc-2 clone).
So I use Paket 6.1 (dos). It runs fine under OS/2.

73
John KF4ERV

--
* John Vause KF4ERV jdv@iglou.com Powered by OS/2 Warp.   *
* Defenselessness is a crime which generates it's own punishment.   *
* The four boxes of Freedom: Soap, Ballot, Jury, and Ammo.   *
* Those who trade Freedom for Security have neither. - B. Franklin   *
* Without the 2nd Amendment, how long would you have the 1st?   *

From 6072397497359128561
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "SDH" <sdharris@sprintmail.com>
Subject: Garman GPS 40
Date: 1997/05/13
Message-ID: <01bc5fd0$fda645a0$3f0a85ce@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 241412546
Organization: Sprint Internet Passport
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

This is a general use GPS. It has a sequential 8 ch receiver and will store
250 user waypoints. Backlit screen, external power connection port and
data/ computer interface port. I have the manual and case. You can scroll
through 4 different navigation pages. This unit is in new condition and
$115.00 + shipping takes it!

Sean
sdharris@sprintmail.com

From 2081437220185424718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: ff405,737ac3d9f16e7bb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,737ac3d9f16e7bb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,737ac3d9f16e7bb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: jclind@sentex.net (John Lindsay)
Subject: error msg winpack "out of stack space"
Date: 1997/05/15
Message-ID: <5lesu1enh1@flint.sentex.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 241663684
Distribution: world
Organization: Sentex Communications
Reply-To: jclind@sentex.net
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

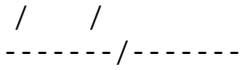
I did a re-install of Winpack 5.4 (and yes, I know 6.2 or later is out) and
whenever I go into mail options and select TPK mode I immediately get 'error
-- out of stack space'. hit ok and winpack closes. I had this error previously

and somehow got rid of it but I don't remember how or what I did. I am running a pk232mbx running winpack under win-os2 (I run OS2). Anybody got any ideas? Inserting the statement 'stacks 9,256' or whatever it was, is unnecessary in os2 and besides, doesn't help.

From -1568883016349984685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1012c0,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1012c0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7810,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7810,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,884fab06a50fa7ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Arnaud" <rfgroup@mygale.org>
Subject: Radio Friendship is a French Radio Dx Group ! ! !
Date: 1997/05/16
Message-ID: <01bc6167$2ad10b40$0100007f@asuze>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 242682161
Followup-To: alt.ham-radio.am,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.cb,su.org.ham-radio
Keywords: Radio Friendship is a French Radio Dx Group ! ! !
Reply-To: rfgroup@mygale.org
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.am,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.cb,su.org.ham-radio

Hello,

     The Radio Friendship is a French Radio Dxing Group, the site is now in French and in English. Please come and visit (http://www.mygale.org/10/rfgroup) it ! !
If you add a site on Radio, or Electronique, write an e-mail to Rfgroup@mygale.org for add your URL on this site.



     /   /I   /
           I
           I   Radio Friendship
           I   http://www.mygale.org/10/rfgroup
           I   rfgroup@mygale.rog
           I

From -4624308312728673404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e1a6f5f5c4366a5e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "John F. Albright" <albright@epix.net>
Subject: Re: Garman GPS 40
Date: 1997/05/19
Message-ID: <33809082.29E3@epix.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 242282131
References: <01bc5fd0$fda645a0$3f0a85ce@tower>
Organization: epix Internet Services
Reply-To: albright@epix.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

SDH wrote:
>
> This is a general use GPS. It has a sequential 8 ch receiver and will store
> 250 user waypoints. Backlit screen, external power connection port and
> data/ computer interface port. I have the manual and case. You can scroll
> through 4 different navigation pages. This unit is in new condition and
> $115.00 + shipping takes it!
>
> Sean
> sdharris@sprintmail.com

Does this come with any options included ie interface cable etc?
Also, this unit has an external antenna connector?

--
John F. Albright   WA3ZGL   Life is what happens to you
Reading,Pa.   while you're busy
www.epix.net/~albright   making other plans...John Lennon

From -2580100973839653309
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com>
Subject: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/25
Message-ID: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 244544752
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Hello,

Could anybody tell me if you know of any sites where there is maps within
Great Britan to download into APRS or if there is anybody who has made any.

Thanks in advance for any information

David Walsh - M1AGJ
Treasurer Widness and Runcorn ARC (WARAR) - http://www.wararc.home.ml.org
Secretary - Cheshire Radio Scouting Technology Team

From -9081266801206506338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/29
Message-ID: <8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 244686872
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: peaksys.demon.co.uk [158.152.59.122]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
Organization: Peak Systems

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>, David Walsh
<DavidJWalsh@msn.com> writes
>Hello,
>
>Could anybody tell me if you know of any sites where there is maps within
>Great Britan to download into APRS or if there is anybody who has made any

Is there any significant level of use of APRS anywhere in the UK?

--
Roger Barker, G4IDE roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk
Boston, UK   http://www.peaksys.demon.co.uk
                     "Be tolerant of everything, except for intolerance!"

From 7007336344288415068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Carl Littlejohns <carl@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/29
Message-ID: <VA.000005ca.04dc404f@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 244810384
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: ambrosia.demon.co.uk [158.152.166.244]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Reply-To: carl@ambrosia.demon.co.uk
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

> From: Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
> Is there any significant level of use of APRS anywhere in the UK?

Only Cheshire- during Operation Frostbite I think.

I think we should 'designate' a frequency for it - 4m might be a good
candidate- or perhaps a bit of 70cm - but till we have that, it isn't
going to 'catch' - if it appears on a regular channel chances are you'would
have to have your radio surgically removed. Packeteers can be a touchy lot in my
experience....

I'd like to get into some 'live' packet - cos the internet does what packet
did so much better- and I miss the keep .675 live bragade etc...

Carl
gw0tqm@ambrosia.demon.co.uk

From 2292924658557456503
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/30
Message-ID: <c870hCAwhxjzEwdL@peaksys.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245018285
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: peaksys.demon.co.uk [158.152.59.122]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk> <VA.000005ca.04dc404f@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>
Organization: Peak Systems
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <VA.000005ca.04dc404f@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>, Carl Littlejohns
<carl@ambrosia.demon.co.uk> writes
>> From: Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
>> Is there any significant level of use of APRS anywhere in the UK?
>
>Only Cheshire- during Operation Frostbite I think.
>
>I think we should 'designate' a frequency for it - 4m might be a good
>candidate- or perhaps a bit of 70cm - but till we have that, it isn't
>going to 'catch' - if it appears on a regular channel chances are you'would
>have to have your radio surgically removed. Packeteers can be a touchy lot in
>my
>experience....

I think it really needs a frequency on 2m. However, there's just been a
new UK 2m digital bandplan announced, perhaps it includes a specific
recommended frequency for APRS? Seeing as it is so popular in the USA,

I'm sure the RSGB will have realised that there was likely to be some
interest over here within the foreseeable future.

--
Roger Barker, G4IDE roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk
Boston, UK   http://www.peaksys.demon.co.uk
                     "Be tolerant of everything, except for intolerance!"

From -6073591705456215803
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/30
Message-ID: <01bc6b5a$80e5be20$LocalHost@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245022530
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Well, i have quite a few friend on the radio and we are wanting to try out
"new" technologies, also could be usful for some events that we run.

Bye for now
David Walsh - M1AGJ
http://www.wararc.home.ml.org

Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk> wrote in article
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>...
> In article <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>, David Walsh
> <DavidJWalsh@msn.com> writes
> >Hello,
> >
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within
> >Great Britan to download into APRS or if there is anybody who has made
any
>
> Is there any significant level of use of APRS anywhere in the UK?
>
> --

> Roger Barker, G4IDE roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk
> Boston, UK   http://www.peaksys.demon.co.uk
>   "Be tolerant of everything, except for intolerance!"
>

From 5683380727672704507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Ian Tickle <ian@tickly.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/31
Message-ID: <A7+2iCA6DKkzEwWG@tickly.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245286652
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: tickly.demon.co.uk [158.152.2.246]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Organization: Home
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>, Roger Barker
<roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk> writes
>In article <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>, David Walsh
><DavidJWalsh@msn.com> writes
>>Hello,
>>
>>Could anybody tell me if you know of any sites where there is maps within
>>Great Britan to download into APRS or if there is anybody who has made any
>
>Is there any significant level of use of APRS anywhere in the UK?
>
If Packet nodes and BBS's sent their position in the Beacon Text as
suggested by the author of APRS, then a cheap and cheerful means of
frequency planning/ node activity monitoring would be avaliable.

Its dead easy to set up the text string in your Beacon text, you can
also inclued details of your o/p pwr, ant height, etc so that anyone
monitoring using APRS could see the effective range of a station, Node,
etc.

You don't need a copy of APRS to send your positional data, just to
monitor other stations would a copy be required.

--
Ian Tickle G4ZJH
Beaminster, W.Dorset

From 8803106116077568404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Ian Wade <ian@dowrmain.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/05/31
Message-ID: <+1otnBAxYDkzEwhW@dowrmain.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245345798
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: dowrmain.demon.co.uk [158.152.123.251]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
Organization: Dowermain Ltd
Reply-To: Ian Wade <ianwade@netro.co.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>, David Walsh
<DavidJWalsh@msn.com> writes
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>
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>Great Britan to download into APRS or if there is anybody who has made any.
>
>Thanks in advance for any information
>

APRS maps for Europe can be found at
ftp://ftp.tapr.org/tapr/SIG/aprssig/files/dosstuff/APRSdos/eumaps04.zip
Enjoy 73 Rick WB8TIF
--
Rick Szpyrka   WB8TIF
Bloomfield Hills, MI USA
Email: wb8tif@cris.com or wb8tif@amsat.org
URL: http://www.concentric.net/~wb8tif

From 3654453403755393058

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,6f9a68c09938b6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
From: Carl Littlejohns <carl@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
Date: 1997/06/01
Message-ID: <VA.000005df.062daa3d@ambrosia.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245485859
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: ambrosia.demon.co.uk [158.152.166.244]
References: <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>
<8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk> <A7+2iCA6DKkzEwWG@tickly.demon.co.uk>
Reply-To: carl@ambrosia.demon.co.uk
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

> From: Ian Tickle <ian@tickly.demon.co.uk>
> Newsgroups:
alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur
> Subject: Re: APRS - British maps?
> Date: Sat, 31 May 1997 23:06:50 +0100
>
> In article <8J9sMTApFUjzEwKl@peaksys.demon.co.uk>, Roger Barker
> <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk> writes
> >In article <01bc67e5$0a12b0a0$LocalHost@default>, David Walsh
> ><DavidJWalsh@msn.com> writes
> >>Hello,
> >>
> >>Could anybody tell me if you know of any sites where there is maps within
> If Packet nodes and BBS's sent their position in the Beacon Text as
> suggested by the author of APRS, then a cheap and cheerful means of
> frequency planning/ node activity monitoring would be avaliable.

I agree. But users are discouraged from setting beacons round 'year because of
bandwidth. I can't see these folk turning anything other than purple at this (IMO
most excellent) idea.

Carl
gw0tqm@ambrosia.demon.co.uk

From -7535412091892327087
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67cc738c7c416ad1,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,67cc738c7c416ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: gtk@mis.haselow.com (Greg Kopp)
Subject: June 15th - Father's Day Hamfest
Date: 1997/06/02
Message-ID: <gtk-0206971225330001@gkopp.haselow.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245656381
Organization: Haselow Marketing Communications
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Please join us at the sixth annual

Father's Day
Hamfest
Computer Show
Electronics Fleamarket

Sunday, June 15th, 1997
8AM - 1PM (Vendor setup 6AM)

Tickets: $4.00

Vendor Tables:
  Indoor: $11.00
  Outdoor: $4.00

Talk-in: 146.82(-) repeater

For more info contact:

Rich James, N8FIL 1-800-404-2282

or visit our web site at <http://www.cars.org> or

send e-mail to "hamfest@cars.org"

From 536260832302605774
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,67134adf05b76257,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,67134adf05b76257,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
From: HTA III <htaiii@swbell.net>
Subject: Re: June 15th - Father's Day Hamfest
Date: 1997/06/02
Message-ID: <33931B3D.1BCA@swbell.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 245782022
References: <gtk-0206971225330001@gkopp.haselow.com>
Organization: Southwestern Bell Internet Services
Reply-To: htaiii@swbell.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.r
adio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.r
adio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio
.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur
.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-
radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-
radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-
radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

Greg Kopp wrote:
>
> Please join us at the sixth annual
>
> Father's Day
> Hamfest
> Computer Show
> Electronics Fleamarket
>

> Sunday, June 15th, 1997
> 8AM - 1PM (Vendor setup 6AM)
>
> Tickets: $4.00
>
> Vendor Tables:
>   Indoor: $11.00
>   Outdoor: $4.00
>
> Talk-in: 146.82(-) repeater
>
> For more info contact:
>
> Rich James, N8FIL 1-800-404-2282
>
> or visit our web site at <http://www.cars.org> or
>
> send e-mail to "hamfest@cars.org"

> How about a location?????

From 67694999827006254 57
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,67134adf05b76257
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,67134adf05b76257
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: dmoorman@interaccess.com
Subject: Re: June 15th - Father's Day Hamfest
Date: 1997/06/07
Message-ID: <dmoorman-0706971332490001@d72.dialnet1.interaccess.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 246848888
References: <gtk-0206971225330001@gkopp.haselow.com> <33931B3D.1BCA@swbell.net>
<3393244F.6B14@magnolia.net>
Organization: @ times
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.r
adio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.r
adio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio

.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur
.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-
radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-
radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-
radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

In article <3393244F.6B14@magnolia.net>, "Richard B. Ahlvin"
<rahlvin@magnolia.net> wrote:

>HTA III wrote:
>>
>> Greg Kopp wrote:
>> >
>> > Please join us at the sixth annual
>> >
>> > Father's Day
>> > Hamfest
>> > Computer Show
>> > Electronics Fleamarket
>> >
>> > Sunday, June 15th, 1997
>> > 8AM - 1PM (Vendor setup 6AM)

>> > How about a location?????
>Where?

The Web page sez it's in Macedonia, Ohio.

Dave, K9SW

--
Dave Moorman   Be big, don't belittle!
Downers Grove
Illinois, USA
http://homepage.interaccess.com/~dmoorman/index.html

From -940473304267742693
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,67134adf05b76257
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,67134adf05b76257
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public

X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,67cc738c7c416ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Christopher A. King" <cking4@ford.com>
Subject: Re: June 15th - Father's Day Hamfest
Date: 1997/06/09
Message-ID: <339C6F36.4C4A@ford.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 247310983
References: <gtk-0206971225330001@gkopp.haselow.com> <33931B3D.1BCA@swbell.net>
<3393244F.6B14@magnolia.net>
<dmoorman-0706971332490001@d72.dialnet1.interaccess.com>
Organization: Ford Motor Company
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.r
adio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.r
adio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio
.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur
.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-
radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-
radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-
radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

dmoorman@interaccess.com wrote:

> The Web page sez it's in Macedonia, Ohio.

They usually have one in Monroe, MI at the county fairgrounds on
Father's Day as well...

C.K.

From -1168899122395815347
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: bureauym@netvision.net.il (FBIS TA (Engineering)
Subject: - rtty.txt [01/01]
Date: 1997/06/10
Message-ID: <5njroq$fm4_001@netvision.net.il>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 247415164
Organization: dialup

Reply-To: bureauym@netvision.net.il
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

BEGIN -- Cut Here -- cut here
Am interested in an off-the-shelf software package that will do the following:

1. Receive incoming RTTY traffic (300 bps ASCII , 7 bit data, odd parity) thru one of the PC's COM ports.

2. Capture and store traffic as individual text files on the PC's hard disk. The 4N's sequence (NNNN) shall be used as EOM marker.

3. User should be able to retrieve, display and print these files according to subject, date or text search string.

4. Some selcall capability is also desired, which means that only text files that contain a user-defined text string are saved on disk, others are ignored.

Comments, remarks and suggestions welcome.
Thanks in advance.

END -- Cut Here -- cut here

# #
Name: FBIS TA <Engineering>
Email: bureauym@netvision.net.il
Voice: +972 3 5176307 5161866
Fax: +972 3 5101247
# #

From 894242428724698976
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,610c5c2e4b320aa6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,610c5c2e4b320aa6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Brian Mork <morkNOSPAM@usa.net>
Subject: Falcon Gold Telemetry - 9600 bps AX.25
Date: 1997/06/11
Message-ID: <339F8161.20D1@usa.net>
X-Deja-AN: 248312674
Organization: InCrea Technologies
Reply-To: morkNOSPAM@usa.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

USAF Academy Falcon Gold

Mission Data and Telemetry
Description

Signal Electrical Characteristics

The downlink frequency for Health & Status and GPS data is 400.475 MHz. This is accessible by most scanners and 70cm amateur radio gear. We're using slightly modified Tekk KS-960 transmitters to modulate the digital data stream from a Kantronics KPC-9612+ node controller onto the FM carrier with about 3.5 KHz deviation. This Direct Frequency Modulation (DFM) is a Minimum Shift Keying technique that's standard with the amateur radio community to send 9600 bps data, as developed by G3RUH. If you have a scanner, use the "FM-narrow" setting (but see the caveat below). To your ear, it will sound like a rush of background noise.

Each bit of the the bit stream from the AX.25 protocol routine occupies 0.104 microseconds. But before sending to the radio, it's converted to an edge-oriented signal: a one is converted to a transistion (either 0 to 1, or 1 to 0), and a zero is converted to a no-transition. This wavetrain, in turn, is XOR-ed with a 4800 Hz square-wave. (Notice that each half wave -- a high or low pulse -- of the 4800 Hz signal corresponds to one bit time at 9600 bps.) Finally, this signal is appropriately attenuated and fed to the radio as the actual "audio". The amateur radio community 1200 bps format is the same except the last waveform is used to select either a 1200 Hz or 2200 Hz tone. For the 9600 bps data stream, there is no base-band modulation into audio 'tones'. The digital waveform itself modulates the radio.

The highest fundamental frequency is 4800 Hz (from either the clock or the data stream, whichever you prefer), but this is a 'squarish'-wave, not a sine wave. The communication channel must preserve amplitude and phase information for signals significantly above 4800 Hz to preserve the proper waveshape. Typically as much as 3 times this much -- 12 to 14 KHz. Most scanners do not have this fidelity and many amateur radio transcievers older than a few years do not have this fidelity. You can use these radios, but the methods to do this are beyond the scope of this article.

Some newer radios have special provisions made just for this fast data. Even an expensive scanner such as the AR-5000 doesn't have an audio signal path that works (even with adjustable audio bandpass and compensation). We use the front panel connector, which provides a signal directly from the FM demodulator.

Digital Data

We use the AX.25 packet protocol, which surrounds actual data bytes with 20 bytes of extra stuff. Unlike standard RS232-ish data,

this is a synchronous format, so no start or stop bit is used. One byte of data immediately follows the previous byte of data. Sometimes you'll hear this called an octet to signify this fact. Similar to serial comm popular in the PC world, within a single octet, Least Significant Bits are sent first. An AX.25 packet is described as follows (A single transmission may consist of multiple packets.):

1 octet - 7E flag byte
14 octets - to/from addresses
1 byte - Control byte
1 byte - PID byte
N bytes of data
2 bytes - CRC checksum
1 byte - 7E flag byte

Notice the 7E flag byte generates 6 consecutive 1 bits. One additional feature of AX.25 is that if the data bit stream itself at any time provides five contiguous 1 bits, the sending station inserts a zero bit after the fifth 1 bit. The receiving station, of course, strips this extra 'stuffed' 0 bit before trying to interpret the data. This ensures there won't be any 7E hex values except as the first & last bytes of a packet.

Each of the 14 address octets is shifted one bit left. All address octets have a 0 in the LSB position, except the last address octet, which has a 1.

Data Content

Falcon Gold will take 40 millisecond snapshots of the the GPS 1575.42 MHz L1 frequency. The RF signal will be downconverted and then sampled at a rate of 2 MHz. Since the C-code (course position code, not the C computing language!) is modulated onto the carrier at 1.023 MHz, FG will obtain a roughly 2x oversampled bit sequence. Remember, Nyquist theory doesn't apply here because we're not regenerating a waveform, but rather sampling individual bits. This process will yield 80,000 bits of data.

52 bytes of header information is tacked on the front of the actual data, yielding a 10052-byte sequence that needs to be downloaded to the ground station. A space-borne microcontroller will sample health and status information from the satellite, collect the 10052 bytes of mission data, and send it all to a KPC-9612+ AX.25 TNC.

The data logged by our ground station will look like that shown below. This is the data format that we can most readily use here at the Air Force Academy. If possible, please e-mail us logs of data in this format.

KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:42]: <UI>:
H&S01
TT8_GPS_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:30

```
TNC_GPS_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:30
BusVoltage =3D+13.28 Volts
TempTop =3D+24.1=F8C
TempBottom =3D+22.0=F8C
TT8_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:32
H&S01
KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:44]: <UI>:
GPS02
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000000 GPS02
KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:44]: <UI>:
GPS03
1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111
1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111
1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111
11111111111111111111111111111111111 GPS03

[...intermediate packets not shown...]

KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:54]: <UI>:
GPS42
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX GPS42
KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:55]: <UI>:
GPS43
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY GPS43
KB0UNL>GROUND/2 [01/01/1996 03:28:55]: <UI>:
H&S44
TT8_GPS_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:30
TNC_GPS_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:30
BusVoltage =3D+13.28 Volts
TempTop =3D+24.1=F8C
TempBottom =3D+22.0=F8C
TT8_Time =3D 01/16/96 07:27:45
H&S44
```

Each packet containing GPS data (#2 through #43) is exactly 246 bytes long, inlcuding the date/time stamp done by the receiving station, and the terminating CR/LF pair. The dummy-data sets shown above include embedded CR/LF characters so the '1's and '2's, etc don't roll off the right side of your screen. Use the MSTAMP and DAYSTR commands (Kantronics commands) to make your TNC do the time stamping shown above, and please ensure your time is within a half second of UTC. Ensure your TNC is not doing line wrapping for the terminal display.

The H&S packets (#1 and #44) will remain a fiixed length for the
mission, but we'll be making changes right to the last moment.
Shown above is the current state of affairs. The last GPS
packetThe first 48 bytes of packet GPS43 are sampled GPS bits.
After that, are 208 bytes of unuseable binary values.

Every four minutes, another 44 packets of information (another
frame) will be downlinked by the Falcon Gold payload. Combining
multiple frames into one log file is fine.

-- =

      Delete NOSPAM from address to reply!
 Brian J. Mork, 4504-C Juniper, USAFA, CO 80840
  Radio Nets: ka9snf@kb0kqh.#seco.co.usa, Internet: mork@usa.net =

   http://www.pcisys.net/~mork/ --public encryption key available

From 2264487177981947903
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,71222758664d562e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: gtk@mis.haselow.com (Greg Kopp)
Subject: FOR TRADE: 2 meter Ringo Ranger II - WANT: 440 Ringo
Date: 1997/06/13
Message-ID: <gtk-1306971016350001@gkopp.haselow.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 248138905
Organization: Haselow Marketing Communications
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.am
ateur.swap

I currently have a Cushcraft Ringo Ranger II for 2 meters. I would like to
TRADE this for a 440 MHz version of the same antenna.

OR ... I have a Hustler G-6 for 2 meters. I would be willing to trade the

G-^ and the Ringo for a dual-band Ringo.

Please e-mail.

From -7858995873818412968
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,750593410d6ff9c6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,750593410d6ff9c6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,750593410d6ff9c6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,750593410d6ff9c6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com>
Subject: Primary College 1997 - SES - GB1PC
Date: 1997/06/13
Message-ID: <01bc76ab12185140LocalHost@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 248162904
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Hello everybody

From the week begging 7th July 1997, Cheshire Radio Scouting are helping out on PC97.

This event being held in a College in Crewe (Cheshire England) will allow many Primary Childern to experience radio, as one of the activity bases at this non curricular event.

Under the callsign GB1PC, we will be operating on the following bands /modes.

2 meters (144MHz) Voice 2 meters (144MHz) Packet
70 Centermeters (433MHz) Voice 70 Centermeters (433MHz) Packet
6mts (50MHz) Voice

If you are availble to talk to us you will be most welcome to do so.

The callsign for both voice and packet will be GB1PC and the BBS for the station wil be GB1PC@GB7SAM

Many thanks for reading this, and we hope to speak to you.

Cheshire Radio Scouing - Crest@qsl.net
AX25 GX7JOA@GB7LEN.#16.GBR.EU
--
Message sent on behalf of Crest by:

David Walsh - M1AGJ - DavidJWalsh@msn.com

Important - This message has been cross posted to 4 newsgroups. Please
take note that a "Reply to newsgroup" will automaticaly send your reply to
the above newsgroups to which your reply may not be relevent

From 5920873366546025883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Dr. Detlef Bunk" <tjp010@sp2.power.uni-essen.de>
Subject: Re: - rtty.txt [01/01]
Date: 1997/06/13
Message-ID: <33A18573.53E1@sp2.power.uni-essen.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 248173987
References: <5njroq$fm4_001@netvision.net.il>
Organization: University of Essen
Reply-To: tjp010@sp2.power.uni-essen.de
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

bureauym@netvision.net.il wrote:
>
> BEGIN -- Cut Here -- cut here
> Am interested in an off-the-shelf software package that will do the
> following:
>
> 1. Receive incoming RTTY etc.

Look for the HAMCOM- PC-program.

Regards

From -6305194197531948474
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114a57,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114a57,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,842511289ffa8988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: gtk@mis.haselow.com (Greg Kopp)
Subject: HELP: KAM (FSK) to Kenwood TS-450S
Date: 1997/06/17
Message-ID: <gtk-1706971001160001@gkopp.haselow.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 249075097
Organization: Haselow Marketing Communications
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,
alt.ham-radio.hf

I am trying to get my KAM all mode to do FSK on my Kenwood TS-450S. I
wired the plug as directed to the back of the radio (the big 13 pin plug),
but I have no luck getting FSK to work. PLUS, when the plug is in the
radio, SSB goes to crap. There is so much garbage on my signal, you can't
make out any voice, even though kenwood claims that the two are isolated.

Any help you can be in getting these two devices connected would be appreciated.

Greg N8JMS
gtk@mis.haselow.com
n8jms@cars.org
n8jms@n8itp.#neoh.oh.usa.na

From -6698925900282352583
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9d3a74f0fba05d5f,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com>
Subject: Windows CE paltops and Packet?
Date: 1997/06/19
Message-ID: <01bc7900$a36e3180$LocalHost@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 251159494
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.amateur

Hello everybody.

After looking at the "new" palmtops with windows CE on them I feel it is a good way of "unlocking" the computer from simple tasks as 4 people seem to want to use the computer at once at the momemt.

Anyway I was wondering if anybody knows if it is possible to use one of these to work on packet radio (specifically the HP 300/ 320LX or the cassiopiea) and what software /hardware is needed.

Many thanks in advance.
--
David Walsh - M1AGJ - DavidJWalsh@msn.com
http://www.wararc.home.ml.org

Important: This message has been cross posted to severn (7) Newsgroups. When replying to this message please make sure your reply is relevent to all newsgroups that you are replying to, if one or more is not please remove it before positng to save bandwith and also to keep postings relevent to newsgroups

From -5321814294943515320
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9d3a74f0fba05d5f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
From: soxlade@clara.net (Stephen Oxlade)
Subject: Re: Windows CE paltops and Packet?

Date: 1997/06/19
Message-ID: <33a9ad00.17341982@news.clara.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 251197638
References: <01bc7900$a36e3180$LocalHost@default>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.amateur

On 19 Jun 1997 19:03:32 GMT, "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com> wrote:

>Hello everybody.
<snip>
>Anyway I was wondering if anybody knows if it is possible to use one of
>these to work on packet radio (specifically the HP 300/ 320LX or the
>cassiopiea) and what software /hardware is needed.
>
 I recommend you go for the Psion - either the 3A or 3C. There are plenty of packet, sat, log and other ham radio type programms for them. They are great machines but to be fair, I am biased as I have a 3A. Go for it !!!!! :)

Stephen

--
Stephen
soxlade@aol.com
soxlade@clara.net

From 3462638805391240629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "bytek" <bytek@tinet.ie>
Subject: Re: - rtty.txt [01/01]
Date: 1997/06/20
Message-ID: <01bc7d6d$fa671c60$bee0869f@veronica>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 251324319
References: <5njroq$fm4_001@netvision.net.il>
Organization: BY-TEK LIMITED
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

have you looked at the PROCOMM PLUS COMMS SOFTWARE ??

I have used this software to handle news wire text at various baud rates
and to look for catch words in the file headers for saving files to disk.
The script language for programing procomm plus iseasy to use to set up the
for your requirements.
I think DATASTORM is the software house that wrote procomm plus try a
search on the Net.
 If you require other info please e-mail me at tonyfay@indigo.ie

regards, Tony EI6EQB

bureauym@netvision.net.il wrote in article
<5njroq$fm4_001@netvision.net.il>...
> BEGIN -- Cut Here -- cut here
> Am interested in an off-the-shelf software package that will do the
> following:
>
> 1. Receive incoming RTTY traffic (300 bps ASCII , 7 bit data, odd
>   parity) thru one of the PC's COM ports.
>
> 2. Capture and store traffic as individual text files on the PC's
>   hard disk. The 4N's sequence (NNNN) shall be used as EOM marker.
>
> 3. User should be able to retrieve, display and print these files
>   according to subject, date or text search string.
>
> 4. Some selcall capability is also desired, which means that only
>   text files that contain a user-defined text string are saved on
>   disk, others are ignored.
>
> Comments, remarks and suggestions welcome.
> Thanks in advance.
>
> END -- Cut Here -- cut here
>
>   #
>   # Name: FBIS TA <Engineering>   #
>   # Email: bureauym@netvision.net.il #
>   # Voice: +972 3 5176307 5161866   #
>   # Fax: +972 3 5101247   #
>   #
>

From -3846908290383327235
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34

X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8e7e8f8d0ef3cc34
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: snslay@postoffice.worldnet..att.net (Steven Slay)
Subject: Re: - rtty.txt [01/01]
Date: 1997/06/29
Message-ID: <33b6bb56.6895480@netnews.worldnet.att.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 253474400
References: <5njroq$fm4_001@netvision.net.il>
<339e315f.17805892@news.fastlink.com.au>
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

On Wed, 11 Jun 1997 05:06:05 GMT, barryo@fastlink.com.au (Barry
O'Grady) wrote:

>Amateur RTTY is 45.45 bps baudot, 5 bit data, no parity, and
>commercial RTTY is 50 bps. So your software package is completly
>useless.
>
>
>It's better that you find out now than go around thinking you have
>acheived something. Maybe you can modify it so that it can be used.
>Remember, 45.45 and 50 baud 5 bit code baudot.
>
>Barry
>

Barry, read it again, carefully this time. He isn't selling anything
he is "interested in an off-the-shelf software package that will do
the :following:" I take it he is lokking to buy something.

So....... as you say,.

"It's better that you find out now than go around thinking you have
acheived something."

Steve

From 5314192810153020323
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c7227c25423defc9,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fdbb7,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdbb7,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fbf4d,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfbf4d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c7227c25423defc9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Chris A." <chrisa@www.webwide.net>
Subject: FS: Alinco DJ-580T & more
Date: 1997/07/01
Message-ID: <33B9B1E0.1ADF3777@www.webwide.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 253956005
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: C.A. DeZigns Productions Inc.
Reply-To: chrisa@www.webwide.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.amateur.club.clarc,alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,alt.radio-shack,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.noncomm

Thanks for taking the time to read this. Here is what I have for sale.
If any more info is needed please e-mail me at the following address.
ChrisA@WebWide.net

Alinco DJ-580T $250.00
Bearcat BC200XLT $125.00
Uniden 10 Channel $45.00
Radio Shack Pro-37 $150.00
Kantronics KPC-3 $100.00

All of this equipment has more to it than listed. If you need more info
e-mail me at (ChrisA@Webwide.net) Make a reasonable offer if price is
not to your expectations.
Thanks
Chris

From -8994121828729310820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 107d61,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107d61,public
X-Google-Thread: 109050,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109050,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fc514,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc514,public
X-Google-Thread: 1029cb,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1029cb,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "David Walsh" <DavidJWalsh@msn.com>
Subject: Psion 3C: Termial Programs
Date: 1997/07/02
Message-ID: <01bc7ddb$577ab2a0$LocalHost@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 254087918
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,comp.sys.psion,comp.sys.psion.apps,comp.sys.psion.comm,comp.sys.psion
.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.ama
teur

Hello all

After having a 3C for a little while I was wondering if anybody knew of any
amature radio programs for this machine

Please (if possible) reply to my email adress: DavidJWalsh@msn.com

--
David Walsh - M1AGJ - DavidJWalsh@msn.com
http://www.wararc.home.ml.org

IMPORTANT: This message has been sent to 9 Newsgroups. Please make sure
that your reply is relevent to all newsgroups that you reply to. If not
please remove the unnessarcary newsgroups or reply direct to me
DavidJWalsh@msn.com .

From -5673686783264073427
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107d61,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid107d61,public
X-Google-Thread: 109050,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid109050,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc514,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc514,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1029cb,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1029cb,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Mitchell" <artichoke@madbbs.com>
Subject: Re: Psion 3C: Termial Programs
Date: 1997/07/03
Message-ID: <01bc87cc$f9103b80$1e7ebec7@default>
X-Deja-AN: 254351780
References: <01bc7ddb$577ab2a0$LocalHost@default>
Organization: The DataXchange Network, Inc
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,comp.sys.psion,comp.sys.psion.apps,comp.sys.psion.comm,comp.sys.psion
.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.ama
teur

This is not one of those "Get Rich Quick Schemes" or "mail-order Schemes". But enough to pay off your debts and who knows, you could be test driving the new Mercedes in the next three months. If you're too eager to read what this is about then go right to the Instruction Section at the bottom of this article.

READ ON. If it doesn't make sense, read it again and again until it does!

****

Hello! I've got some awesome news that I think you need to take two minutes to read if you have ever thought "How could I make some serious cash in a hurry???" , or been in serious debt, ready to do almost anything to get the money needed to pay off those bill collectors. So grab a snack, a warm cup of coffee, or a glass of your favorite beverage, get comfortable and listen to this interesting, exciting find!

(If you're reading this on-line, I suggest that you QUICKLY download it to your hard drive FIRST, just in case some do-gooder takes it off the news board. You can always read it with a text editor, like Windows Notepad. Also, you will find this copy on your disk to be most useful, as you will later see. Just use the File: Save As command.)

Let me start by saying that I FINALLY FOUND IT! That's right! I found it! And I HATE GET RICH QUICK SCHEMES!! I hate those schemes like multi-level marketing, mail-order schemes, envelope stuffing scams, 900 number scams... the list goes on forever. I have tried every darn get rich quick scheme out there over the past 12 years. I somehow got on mailing lists for people looking to make money (more like 'desperate stupid people who will try anything for money!'). Well, when I was a teenager, these claims to 'get me rich quick' sounded irresistible! I would shell out $14.95 here, $29.95 there, $24.95 here, and another $49.95 there. I had maxed out my new Circuit City Card AND my Visa... I was desperate for money!! So, I gave them all a chance but failed at every one of them! Maybe they worked for some people, but not for me. Eventually, I just tossed that JUNK MAIL in the trash when I got the mail. I recognized it right away. I can smell a money scam from a mile away these days, SO I THOUGHT.... I thought I could sniff out a scam easily. WAS I WRONG!!

...I LOVE THE INTERNET!!!

I was scanning thru a NEWSGROUP and saw an article stating to GET CASH FAST!! I thought... "Here on the Internet?? Well, I'll just have to see what schemes could possibly be on the internet." The article described a way to MAIL A ONE DOLLAR BILL TO ONLY FIVE PEOPLE AND MAKE $50,000 IN CASH WITHIN 4 WEEKS! Well, the more I thought about it, the more I became very curious.

Ok, so the $50,000 in cash was maybe a tough amount to reach, but it was possible. I figured that I could at least get a return of $1,000 or so. So I did it!! As per the instructions in the article, I mailed out ('snail mail' for you e-mail fanatics) a ten dollar bill to each of the five people on the list that was contained in the article. I included a small note, with the dollar, that stated "Please Add Me To Your List." I then removed the first person on the list, then i moved #2 to #1, #3 to #2, #4 to #3, # and then moved #5 to #4, and I put my name in position five of the list. This is how the money starts rolling in! I then took this revised article now with my name on the list and REPOSTED IT ON AS MANY NEWSGROUPS AND LOCAL BULLETIN BOARD MESSAGE AREAS THAT I KNEW. I then waited to watch the money come in... prepared to maybe receive about $1000 to $1500 in cash or so....

But what a welcome surprise when those envelopes kept coming in!!! I knew what they were as soon as I saw the return addresses from people all over the world - Most from the U.S., but some from Canada, even some from Australia! I tell you, THAT WAS EXCITING!! So how much did I get in total return? $1000? $5000? Not even!!! I received a total of $32,343!!! I couldn't believe it!!

I now have a brand new white Audi A4 to speak for, due to this!! Now after almost 8 months, I am ready to do it again!!! So maybe it was possible to get $50,000 in cash, I don't know, but IT COMPLETELY DEPENDS ON YOU, THE INDIVIDUAL! You must follow through and repost this article everywhere you can think of!

The more postings you achieve will determine how much cash will arrive in your very own mailbox!! It's just too easy to pass up!!!

Let's review the reasons why you should do this: The only cost factors are for the five stamps, the 5 envelopes and the 5 one dollar bills that you send out to the listed names by snail mail (US Postal Service Mail). Then just simply repost the article (WITH YOUR NAME ADDED) to all the newsgroups and local BBS's you can. Then sit back and, (ironically), enjoy walking (you can run if you like! :o) down your driveway to your mailbox and scoop up your rewards!! We all have five 1 dollar bills to put into such an easy effortless investment with SPECTACULAR REALISTIC RETURNS OF $15,000 to $25,000 in about 3-5 weeks! So HOLD OFF ON THOSE LOTTERY NUMBERS FOR TODAY, EAT AT HOME TONIGHT INSTEAD OF TAKEOUT FROM McDONALDS AND INVEST FIVE ONE DOLLAR BILLS IN THIS AMAZING
MONEY MAKING SYSTEM NOW!!! YOU CAN'T LOSE!!

So how do you do it exactly, you ask? I have carefully provided the most detailed, yet straight-forward instructions on how to easily get this underway and get your cash on its way. SO, ARE YOU READY TO MAKE SOME CASH!!!?? HERE WE GO!!!

****

*** (THE LIST OF NAMES IS AT THE END OF THIS ARTICLE.) ***

OK, Read this carefully. Get a printout of this information, if you like, so you can easily refer to it as often as needed. (Not that it's difficult or anything.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Take a sheet of paper and write on it the following: "Please add my name to your list". This creates a service out of this money making system and thus makes it completely legal. You are not just randomly sending a one dollar bill to someone, you are paying

   one dollar for a legitimate service. Make sure you include your name and address. I assure you that, again, this is completely legal! For a neat little twist, also write what slot their name was in: "You were in slot #3", just to add a little fun! This is all about having fun and making money at the same time!

2. Now fold this sheet of paper around a one dollar bill, (no checks or money orders), and put them into an envelope and send it on its way to the five people listed. The folding of the paper around the bill will ensure its arrival to its recipient. THIS STEP IS IMPORTANT!! (Otherwise, some unscrupulous mail delivery person may see what's inside and start helping himself to all the thousands of envelopes arriving!)

3. Now listen carefully, here's where you get YOUR MONEY COMING TO YOUR MAILBOX. Look at the list of five people; remove the

first name from position one and move everyone on the list up one slot on the list. Position #2's name will now move to the position #1 slot, position #3 will now become position #2, #4 will be #3, #5 will be #4. Now put your name, address, zipcode AND COUNTRY in position #5, the bottom position on the list.

4. Now upload this updated file to as many newsgroups and local bulletin boards, message areas & file sections as possible. Give a catchy description of the file so it gets noticed!! Such as: "NEED FAST CASH?, HERE IT IS!" or "NEED CASH TO PAY OFF YOUR DEBTS??", etc. And the more uploads, the more money you will make, and of course, the more money the others on the list will make too. LET'S ALL TAKE CARE OF EACH OTHER BY BEING HONEST AND BY PUTTING FORTH 120 PERCENT INTO THIS PROFITABLE & AMAZING SYSTEM!!! You'll reap the benefits, believe me!!! Set a goal for the number of total uploads you'll post, such as 15-20 postings or more! Always have a goal in mind!!! If you can UUE encode the file when uploading, that will make it easier for the people to receive it and have it downloaded to their hard drive. That way they get a copy of the article right on their computer without hassles of viewing and then saving the article from the File menu. DON'T ALTER THE FILE TYPE, leave it as an MS-DOS Text file. The best test is to be able to view this file using Microsoft's Notepad for Windows 3.x or WordPad for Windows '95. (Do NOT use the WordWrap option. It will screw the margins up!) If the margins look right without making the screen slide left or right when at the ends of the sentences, you're in business!

5. If you need help uploading, simply ask the sysop of the BBS, or "POST" a message on a newsgroup asking how to post a file, tell them who your Internet provider is and PEOPLE WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO HELP. I would try to describe how to do it but there are simply too many internet software packages with slightly different yet relatively simple ways to post or upload a file. Just ask for help or look in the help section for 'posting'. I do know that for GNN, you simply select 'POST' then enter a catchy description under the subject box, choose 'ATTACH', selecting 'UUE' and NOT 'TXT', then choose 'Browse' to go look for the file. Find your text file, i.e. CASH.TXT, and click on it and choose 'OK'. Place a one line statement in the main body section of the message post screen. Something like "Download this to read how to get cash arriving in your mailbox with no paybacks!" or whatever. Just make sure it represents its true feasibility, NOT something like... "Get one million dollars flooding in your mailbox in two days!" You'll never get ANY responses!

6. And this is the step I like. JUST SIT BACK AND ENJOY LIFE BECAUSE CASH IS ON ITS WAY!! Expect to see a little money start to trickle in around 2 weeks, but AT ABOUT WEEKS 3 & 4, THE MONEY STORM WILL HIT YOUR MAILBOX!! All you have to do is take it out of the mailbox and try not to scream too loud (outside anyway) when you realize YOU HIT THE BIG TIME AT LAST!!

7. So go PAY OFF YOUR BILLS AND DEBTS and then get that something special you always wanted or buy that special person in your life (or the one you want in your life) a gift they'll never forget. ENJOY LIFE!

8. Now when you get low on this money supply, simply re-activate this file again; Reposting it in the old places where you originally posted and possibly some new places you now know of. Don't ever lose this file, always keep a copy at your reach for when you ever need cash. THIS IS AN INCREDIBLE TOOL THAT YOU CAN ALWAYS RE-USE TIME AND TIME AGAIN WHEN CASH IS NEEDED!

****

What that means simplified is:

1) Send $1 to the people on the list

2) Put your name on list

3) Post list everywhere you can

4) People send money to you because your name is on the list

GOT IT!

****
THE NAMES LIST THE NAMES LIST THE NAME LIST
****

****
HONESTY IS WHAT MAKES THIS PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL!!!
****

1.Seth Young
11 Biscayne Place
Newark, DE 19713

2. Jeff Snyder
11701 Tangelwood Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55347

3. Jeff Daniels
P.O. Box 620961
Oviedo, FL 32762-0961

4. Chris Thibodeaux
25885 Trabuco Rd. No. 239
Lake Forest , California 92630

5. Mitchell Olson
4904 Stoneledge Road
Ashville, New York 14710
****

****
****
****
****
****
****

From -5169219135821066073
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107d61,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid107d61,public
X-Google-Thread: 109050,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid109050,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 1029cb,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1029cb,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc514,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc514,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,cb1f2ce3a6ad5eb0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Christopher Bruce <bruce@1ts.sel.alcatel.de>
Subject: Re: Psion 3C: Termial Programs
Date: 1997/07/04
Message-ID: <33BCF6F1.1CFBAE39@1ts.sel.alcatel.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 254535141
References: <01bc7ddb$577ab2a0$LocalHost@default>
<01bc87cc$f9103b80$1e7ebec7@default>
Organization: S.E.L. Alcatel Stuttgart
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,comp.sys.psion,comp.sys.psion.apps,comp.sys.psion.comm,comp.sys.psion
.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,uk.radio.ama
teur

Mitchell wrote:
>
> This is not one of those "Get Rich Quick Schemes"

Not f****** much!

Puleeeez, re-arrange the following words into a well known phrase
or saying,

OFF   PISS

Also try to stick to the relevent ngs of alt.twat.seeking.twatter.twat
and alt.alt.alt.alt.tosser

You will be in good company!

I thankyou.
--
     _/_/ mailto:bruce@lts.sel.alcatel.de
  _/   mailto:ChristopherBruce@compuserve.com
 _/   You can lead a horse to water,
  _/_/   but a pencil must be lead!

From -946012616446327273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bbdbf5babe667a3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,bbdbf5babe667a3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: BA Merrill <bmerrill@linkline.com>
Subject: Kantronics Plus TNC
Date: 1997/07/06
Message-ID: <33C035F5.3D61@linkline.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 255104055
Organization: All USENET -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Need schematic for a KamPlus.

TIA,

BA, KC6ING

From 8544535530797715516
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4646749d26b97f27,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,4646749d26b97f27,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: BA Merrill <bmerrill@linkline.com>
Subject: Schematic Needed
Date: 1997/07/11
Message-ID: <33C6F15F.3CC@linkline.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 256311138
Organization: All USENET -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Still hoping to find a schematic for the KAM Plus TNC.

Any help appreciated. Have checked all the Kantronic web site listings
and no luck. Would like to fix own instead of sending in for repair.

Thanks!

BA Merrill, KC6ING

From 4709396855495257113
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,6bf2921659febee9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
From: "SDH" <sdharris@gate.net>
Subject: FS. Yaesu FT8000R dualband mobil
Date: 1997/07/17
Message-ID: <01bc92f8$d0db29e0$5d25e3c7@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 257539568
Organization: CyberGate, Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amate
ur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

The radio is only 4 Months old and in GREAT condition. Still have box,
cables and mounting bracket. This radio has been moded for out of band TX
and will recieve the 900 Mhz cordless/ ham band which is now blocked on
newer ft8000 and ft8100. Cellular is still blocked and I know of no mod for
this. Will recieve 110Mhz (AM) ~ 550Mhz /
                                                    750Mhz~1330Mhz.

105 memories
VHF   50W
UHF   35W

$430.00+shipping.

Sean
sdharris@gate.net

From 314795697353248753
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,26b5903eacaa2518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "SDH" <sdharris@gate.net>
Subject: FS: Yaesu FT8000R dualbander !!
>>>>>>>>>>>
Date: 1997/07/19
Message-ID: <01bc945e$923f7440$1825e3c7@tower>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 257713370
Organization: CyberGate, Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.scann
er,rec.radio.swap

The radio is only 4 Months old and in GREAT condition. Still have box,
cables and mounting bracket. This radio has been moded for out of band TX
and will recieve the 900 Mhz cordless/ ham band which is now blocked on
newer ft8000 and ft8100. Cellular is still blocked and I know of no mod for
this. Will recieve 110Mhz (AM) ~ 550Mhz /
                                                    750Mhz~1330Mhz.

108 memories
VHF   50W
UHF   35W

$430.00+shipping OBO

begin 600 ft8000r.htm
<uuencoded_portion_removed>
`
end

From 2914184775148105816
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: KB8TNQ <kb8tnq@aol.com>
Subject: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/20
Message-ID: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 257803497
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: Voyager Information Networks, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

--------------0F3D436393DA2885080DDC33
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello all:

We'd like to invite you to visit a couple new Web Sites, dedicated to
Amateur Radio.

The first, The KB8TNQ Ultimate Amateur Radio Page! is a great source

for items of Ham interest. With links to a variety of other Ham Pages,
as well as a weekly update with a "Site O' the Week" and Weather-Related
Sites, you'll enjoy this one.

And the second, The Central Michigan Amateur Radio Club Web Site is
mostly about the club itself. However, a new page, the "Trader's Page",
is something we are starting to get some interest in. If you have ham
gear to sell and want a FREE place to list it, this is the place!

7-3 and we look forward to seeing you soon,
Jim (KB8TNQ)

--------------0F3D436393DA2885080DDC33
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML>
Hello all:

<P>We'd like to invite you to visit a couple new Web Sites, dedicated to
Amateur Radio.

<P>The first, <A HREF="http://www.kb8uyz.com/kb8tnq">The KB8TNQ Ultimate
Amateur Radio Page!</A> is a great source for items of Ham interest.
With links to a variety of other Ham Pages, as well as a weekly update
with a <B>"Site O' the Week" </B>and Weather-Related Sites, you'll enjoy
this one.

<P>And the second, <A HREF="http://www.kb8uyz.com/cmarc">The Central
Michigan Amateur Radio Club Web Site</A> is mostly about the club
itself. <B>However</B>, a new page, the "Trader's Page", is something
we are starting to get some interest in. If you have ham gear to
sell and want a <B>FREE</B> place to list it, this is the place!

<P>7-3 and we look forward to seeing you soon,

Jim (KB8TNQ)</HTML>

--------------0F3D436393DA2885080DDC33--

From -8632297650953400254
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de

X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Doctor Bob <bob@antispam.com>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/20
Message-ID: <kaozHIAsmm0zEwwb@bobshack.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 257876589
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: bobshack.demon.co.uk [158.152.104.90]
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com>
Organization: Amateur Radio Station
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

Once upon a time while I was planning my next Las Vegas visit
<33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com>, KB8TNQ <kb8tnq@aol.com> wrote,
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>
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>
>7-3 and we look forward to seeing you soon,
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Yea realy nice,,,,, BUT where are they???

Bob. G0LBQ - N6XDI

     ANTI SPAM SIG -   Reply to   bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk

     Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at   www.bobshack.demon.co.uk
     ----

From 6149430635414307476
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: RGFoster <rgfoster@anl.gov>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/21
Message-ID: <33D3A48C.B8588D69@anl.gov>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258007598
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <kaozHIAsmm0zEwwb@bobshack.demon.co.uk>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: Argonne National Laboratory
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

Doctor Bob wrote:
>
> Once upon a time while I was planning my next Las Vegas visit
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>

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>
> Bob. G0LBQ - N6XDI
>
>   --
>   ANTI SPAM SIG -   Reply to   bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk
>
>   Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at   www.bobshack.demon.co.uk
>   --

If your newsreader can open your web browser (if you have one). Click on
the site names in the text of the message.

From -4025129390078826716
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: n2fhl@voicenet.nospam.com (Steve Schurmann)
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/21
Message-ID: <33d3d458.13551486@netnews.voicenet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258033911
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <kaozHIAsmm0zEwwb@bobshack.demon.co.uk>
<33D3A48C.B8588D69@anl.gov>
Organization: VoiceNet - Internet Access - (215)674-9290
Reply-To: "Steve Schurmann" <n2fhl@voicenet.nospam.com>
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

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>>
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>>

>
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>the site names in the text of the message.

Yeah, but why don't you save the time and just post the site? Maybe I
just want to save the URL and look at it later.
.

Steve Schurmann
Watchmaker/Jeweler
Amateur Radio N2FHL

Please remove ".nospam" from my address if you wish to reply.

From 3466396379875120494
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: Doctor Bob <bob@antispam.com>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/21
Message-ID: <dh7N5IAif90zEwk$@bobshack.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258054212
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: bobshack.demon.co.uk [158.152.104.90]
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <kaozHIAsmm0zEwwb@bobshack.demon.co.uk>
<33D3A48C.B8588D69@anl.gov>
Organization: Amateur Radio Station
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

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>>   --
>>   ANTI SPAM SIG -   Reply to   bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk
>>
>>   Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at   www.bobshack.demon.co.uk
>>   --
>
>If your newsreader can open your web browser (if you have one). Click on
>the site names in the text of the message.

Sorry but I can't see any "WEB SITE" names, just "EMail" addresses,,,

Again,,, "Where are they"??

Bob.

     ANTI SPAM SIG -   Reply to   bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk

     Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at   www.bobshack.demon.co.uk
     ----

From 7379676208423521334

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,e1cc3f4518586d22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: gtk@*NOSPAM*mis.haselow.com (Greg Kopp)
Subject: WANTED: Copy of page from 1957 or 1958 callbook
Date: 1997/07/23
Message-ID: <gtk-2307970950300001@gkopp.haselow.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258313108
Organization: Haselow Marketing Communications
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec.radio.amateur.swap,alt.ham-radio.amtor,alt.ham-radio.binaries,alt.ham-radio.dxing,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.hf,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.morse,alt.ham-radio.nocode,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.rtty,alt.ham-radio.slowscan,alt.ham-radio.spread,alt.ham-radio.ssb,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

WANTED:

My father is filing a 610-V to get his original callsign back. The FCC has been dragging thier feet with this one. They tell me if it gets denied that he can re-file with some sort of proof that he once held that call. I need to get a copy of a page from a 1957 or 1958 callbook that lists:

K8BDB as Edward L. Kopp in New Philadelphia, OH. I already have a copy of him as KN8BDB, but K8BDB is the call he wants.

If it's something you can scan and send to me, that would be great. Or yo can send it via US Postal Service to:

Greg Kopp KG8O
12508 Bangor Avenue
Garfield Heights, Ohio 44125

I would be glad to pay the cost of copying and postage.

Greg KG8O

--
Replying to this message WILL NOT WORK. Remove "*NOSPAM*" from the address above
if you wish to send e-mail.

Greg

From -1928986188152491159
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: KB8TNQ <kb8tnq@voyager.net>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/23
Message-ID: <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258372253
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: Voyager Information Networks, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.pa
cket,rec.rad

--------------1C26F90E412D0D20BD3F60D1
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

To Doctor Bob and Steve, in particular (and anyone else, in general)

If you simply click on the blue, underlined text in the message, this is
a hyperlink to both sites. If you've never used one before, they're
kind of cool....cuz you don't have to remember a URL, you just go.....

Hope this has been a help to the two of you. And we look forward to
having you stop in soon.

7-3,
Jim KB8TNQ

--------------1C26F90E412D0D20BD3F60D1
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML>
To Doctor Bob and Steve, in particular (and anyone else, in general)

<P>If you simply click on the blue, underlined text in the message, this
is a <I>hyperlink</I> to both sites. If you've never used one before,
they're kind of cool....cuz you don't have to remember a URL, you just
go.....

<P>Hope this has been a help to the two of you. And we look forward
to having you stop in soon.

<P>7-3,

Jim KB8TNQ</HTML>

--------------1C26F90E412D0D20BD3F60D1--

From 5938156058470762680
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: Doctor Bob <bob@antispam.com>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/23
Message-ID: <OUMZERA4Ko1zEwcG@bobshack.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258469998
Distribution: world

X-NNTP-Posting-Host: bobshack.demon.co.uk [158.152.104.90]
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>
Organization: Amateur Radio Station
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

Once upon a time while I was planning my next Las Vegas visit <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>, KB8TNQ <kb8tnq@voyager.net> wrote,
>To Doctor Bob and Steve, in particular (and anyone else, in general)
>
>If you simply click on the blue, underlined text in the message, this is
>a hyperlink to both sites. If you've never used one before, they're
>kind of cool....cuz you don't have to remember a URL, you just go.....
>
>Hope this has been a help to the two of you. And we look forward to
>having you stop in soon.
>
>7-3,
>Jim KB8TNQ

Jim. I don't want to appear a pain but, there is still no URL either in blue or any other colour.

(NOT wanting to teach you to suck eggs, but...) You must remember that most of the users only have a 'normal' ASCCI text type of a news reader programme. They can't read hypertext messages (Like what you are posting in)
Many people use some form of 'Off Line Reader' (Like I do) not using Netscrape or Microsloth Explorer and have to download every message all in one go (mail or news)

I would like to have a look around your site, but unfortunatly it still eludes me. (I've got an Amiga Ham site link from my site, give us a link if you want?)

Feel free to post it here or send it to me direct. Thanks Jim.
(Post it in normal ASCCI text please!)

73 Bob G0LBQ - N6XDI.

     ANTI SPAM SIG -   Reply to   bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk

     Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at   www.bobshack.demon.co.uk
     ----

From 5831820208355553644
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de

X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: jkk@galactose.mc.duke.edu (John Kuzenski)
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/24
Message-ID: <5r68uh$kb6$1@news.duke.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258453295
Distribution: world
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>
<OUMZERA4Ko1zEwcG@bobshack.demon.co.uk>
Followup-To: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad
Organization: Duke University, Durham, NC, USA
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

Doctor Bob (bob@antispam.com) wrote:
: >If you simply click on the blue, underlined text in the message, this is
: >a hyperlink to both sites. If you've never used one before, they're

: Jim. I don't want to appear a pain but, there is still no URL either in
: blue or any other colour.
: (NOT wanting to teach you to suck eggs, but...) You must remember that
: most of the users only have a 'normal' ASCCI text type of a news reader

I didn't want to mention it, but it's worth noting that a lot
of us OFs use a plain ol' Unix reader, not one of these newfangled
GUI gadgets. ;-) Heck, when I was a boy, I had to walk through
deep snow, 5 miles to school--and it was uphill BOTH WAYS!

:-)

It's not a big hairy deal, but the truth is, a LOT of folks
still use the primitive text-based readers we grew up with before
all the AOLers started showing up with.

BTW, that snow I had to walk through, to school? It was in

South Louisiana--and since it practically never freezes there,
it was one UGLY snow to have to walk through! ;-) 73!
     --Ken

_____
Ken Kuzenski   AC4RD   kuzen001@acpub.duke.edu
jkk@galactose.mc.duke.edu   Fidonet: 1:3641/1.1
_____
     All standard disclaimers apply.
      Close cover before striking.
         Your mileage may vary.

From -4385314776963644222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: KB8TNQ <kb8tnq@voyager.net>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/24
Message-ID: <33D750FC.4BA003D8@voyager.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258544966
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>
<OUMZERA4Ko1zEwcG@bobshack.demon.co.uk> <5r68uh$kb6$1@news.duke.edu>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: Voyager Information Networks, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

John: Sorry for the trouble. I was informed of this last night and
re-submitted my addresses and a note this afternoon. if you will look
for the new post, I included only the URLs for both pages, eliminating
the links.

I apologize again, and since I am new to this environment, I assumed (I know) that everyone saw what I saw.

Thanks again and I appreciate your help....BTW, the egg lesson was great, but the snow job is gettin deep....hi hi

7-3,
Jim KB8TNQ

From -8756806810583761395
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: Duane <waskunk@wolfenet.com>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/24
Message-ID: <33D83E5B.2719@wolfenet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 258671195
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>
Organization: Washington Skunk
Reply-To: waskunk@wolfenet.com
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

I never found his "hypertext" link either and I am using Netscape to read newsgroups. I did however find his site (on my first try) with the Altavista search engine. Where there's a will there's a way!

It is http://kb8uyz.com/kb8tnq/

73, Duane n0ze

KB8TNQ wrote:
>
> To Doctor Bob and Steve, in particular (and anyone else, in general)
>
> If you simply click on the blue, underlined text in the message, this
> is a hyperlink to both sites. If you've never used one before,
> they're kind of cool....cuz you don't have to remember a URL, you just
> go.....
>
> Hope this has been a help to the two of you. And we look forward to
> having you stop in soon.
>
> 7-3,
> Jim KB8TNQ

From 2907770948523958824
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1091c5,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1091c5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,3aee07a9da6da6de
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
From: "Paul Titze VK2THN [HACK.AU.]" <ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au>
Subject: Re: NEW Amateur Web Sites to Visit!
Date: 1997/07/30
Message-ID: <33DE72C6.686D@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 260552269
Distribution: inet
References: <33D168D0.5F6C03F@aol.com> <33D5F432.CD2B72EF@voyager.net>
<OUMZERA4Ko1zEwcG@bobshack.demon.co.uk> <5r68uh$kb6$1@news.duke.edu>
<33D750FC.4BA003D8@voyager.net>
Organization: Sydney University
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.ham-radio.fm,alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-
radio.vhf-uhf,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.rad

I have a website too :)

Paul, VK2THN.

==
Email   : ptitze@astron.physics.usyd.edu.au
Website   : http://www.physics.usyd.edu.au/~ptitze
Cyberspace: http://www.physics.usyd.edu.au/~ptitze/vrml/vk2thn.wrl
==

From -5319372208271851883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107898,76ec7f3f87b3966,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107898,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76ec7f3f87b3966,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: jbhicks@inlink.com (J. Brad Hicks)
Subject: Packet Internet Gateway + DirecPC = Full Wireless Internet?
Date: 1997/08/01
Message-ID: <jbhicks-ya02408000R0108970455510001@news.inlink.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 261219282
Organization: Discordians for "Bob"
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.video.satellite.misc

I'm going to need Internet access from an RV fairly soon. Obviously, I
don't want to have to pay analog cellular phone rates per minute to do so.

I was looking into the DirecPC satellite internet system (www.direcpc.com),
which looks great ... except that it requires a phone line for the upstream
bits; only the downstream bits come down over the satellite dish.

Then it dawned on me. Could DirecPC be combined with packet radio? After
all, the big problem with packet radio for Internet access is that you
can't control what the Internet would send over it, so every packet bound
from the Internet to the ham frequencies has to be hand-screened (at least,
in theory). But if the packet radio to Internet gateway were only being
used for the UPSTREAM bits, and the downstream bits were all being sent via
satellite, then no problem, right? And 99.9% of the traffic would just be
http URLs and telnetted POP3 commands, and the occasional FTP command line;
negligible traffic.

If anybody comes up with a way to make this work, you betcha I'm probably
interested in buying it!

--
 J. Brad Hicks jbhicks@inlink.com
 http://www.inlink.com/~jbhicks/

From 1878076783128047724
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76ec7f3f87b3966
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107898,76ec7f3f87b3966
X-Google-Attributes: gid107898,public
From: bas@alt.healthcare.com (Bret A. Schuhmacher)
Subject: Re: Packet Internet Gateway + DirecPC = Full Wireless Internet?
Date: 1997/08/03
Message-ID: <ryd8nvupp1.fsf@alt.healthcare.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 262032692
References: <jbhicks-ya02408000R0108970455510001@news.inlink.com>
Organization: Healthcare Communications, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.video.satellite.misc

jbhicks@inlink.com (J. Brad Hicks) writes:

> I'm going to need Internet access from an RV fairly soon. Obviously, I
> don't want to have to pay analog cellular phone rates per minute to do so.
>
> I was looking into the DirecPC satellite internet system (www.direcpc.com),
> which looks great ... except that it requires a phone line for the upstream
> bits; only the downstream bits come down over the satellite dish.

Good idea, but wouldn't re-aiming the dish get to be a PITA? Although I see a lot of small dishes on RV's around here... maybe it's no big deal (autoaiming?).

I like my direcPC dish, FWIW.

>
> Then it dawned on me. Could DirecPC be combined with packet radio? After
> all, the big problem with packet radio for Internet access is that you
> can't control what the Internet would send over it, so every packet bound
> from the Internet to the ham frequencies has to be hand-screened (at least,
> in theory). But if the packet radio to Internet gateway were only being
> used for the UPSTREAM bits, and the downstream bits were all being sent via
> satellite, then no problem, right? And 99.9% of the traffic would just be
> http URLs and telnetted POP3 commands, and the occasional FTP command line;
> negligible traffic.
>

Hmmm, wouldn't you be worried about sending your pop passwd in the clear? How about if you telnet into a box... your passwd will be in the clear, too. How about online shopping? I have no problems sending my credit card number over the phone line (even without SSL), but I'd be worried about sending it over the airwaves unless it's encrypted somehow.

Rgds,

Bret

--
There's a fine line between courage and foolishness. Too bad it's not
a fence.

From 4875037189581291868
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,12e13236fbb811a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,12e13236fbb811a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,12e13236fbb811a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,12e13236fbb811a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12e13236fbb811a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Rich Ullery <rich@qcsn.com>
Subject: HTX-100 for sale
Date: 1997/08/17
Message-ID: <5t7g15orn1@gte1.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 264811939
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: 471d548f5047401ad24e8411
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hello-
 I have a mint (run mobile 2 times) Radio Shack HTX-100 10 meter hf
radio.
25 watts out U/L side band and CW. In orig. box with all the orig.
contents.
Manual, bracket etc.

$150.00 OBO
Thanks Rich-n7hmb (503) 612-9403
rich@qcsn.com
n7hmb@hamlinks.com
rich@website-creations.com
richardu@gte.net
ok got carried away.
73

From 7755556365947067990
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4646749d26b97f27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,4646749d26b97f27
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jerome M. Kutche" <"n9lya@tima.com"@kiva.net>
Subject: I need Superfax software???
Date: 1997/08/18
Message-ID: <5taka8ucv1@gretle.intersource.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 265114109
References: <33C6F15F.3CC@linkline.com>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: N9LYA
Reply-To: "n9lya@tima.com"@kiva.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hi All,
    I need superfax software could someone e-mail me a copy???

Many thanks... Jerry
n9lya@tima.com

From -6737539507305893194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Chris Sussmann <cmsuss@fullnet.net>
Subject: Re: HTX-100 for sale
Date: 1997/08/19
Message-ID: <33F92359.E5868A2A@fullnet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 265195449
References: <5t7g15orn1@gte1.gte.net>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Reply-To: cmsuss@fullnet.net
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: 206.155.254.97
To: Rich Ullery <rich@qcsn.com>
Organization: Enid Area Packet Users
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-

radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Rich Ullery wrote:

> Hello-
> I have a mint (run mobile 2 times) Radio Shack HTX-100 10 meter hf
> radio.
> 25 watts out U/L side band and CW. In orig. box with all the orig.

                    ^^^^^^^^^^^How do you do this? My HTX-100 only
does upper.

> contents.
> Manual, bracket etc.
>
> $150.00 OBO
> Thanks Rich-n7hmb (503) 612-9403
> rich@qcsn.com
> n7hmb@hamlinks.com
> rich@website-creations.com
> richardu@gte.net
> ok got carried away.
> 73

--
73 de

 Chris * N1UOC
 n1uoc.ampr.org 44.78.25.14
 N1UOC@N1UOC.#NCOK.OK.USA.NOAM
 cmsuss@fullnet.net
 http://www.harvestcomm.net/personal/cmsuss/eapu.htm

From -5654822479536883123
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,12e13236fbb811a2

X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: Doug <gavilan1@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: HTX-100 for sale
Date: 1997/08/19
Message-ID: <33FA2312.2505@earthlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 265380742
References: <5t7g15orn1@gte1.gte.net> <33F92359.E5868A2A@fullnet.net>
To: cmsuss@fullnet.net
Organization: None
Reply-To: gavilan1@earthlink.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Chris Sussmann wrote:
>
> Rich Ullery wrote:
>
> > Hello-
> > I have a mint (run mobile 2 times) Radio Shack HTX-100 10 meter hf
> > radio.
> > 25 watts out U/L side band and CW. In orig. box with all the orig.
>
>   ^^^^^^^^^^How do you do this? My HTX-100 only
> does upper.
>
> > contents.
> > Manual, bracket etc.
> >
> > $150.00 OBO
> > Thanks Rich-n7hmb (503) 612-9403
> > rich@qcsn.com
> > n7hmb@hamlinks.com
> > rich@website-creations.com
> > richardu@gte.net
> > ok got carried away.
> > 73
>
> --
> 73 de
>
> Chris * N1UOC
> n1uoc.ampr.org 44.78.25.14

SNIP

Like he said,

> > ok got carried away.
> > 73

Doug

From 1024635137661170890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,12e13236fbb811a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: "Christopher Cox" <cobox@netexp.net>
Subject: Re: HTX-100 for sale
Date: 1997/08/19
Message-ID: <01bcac83$1bc94600$8060b6cd@cbx-nt>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 267773756
References: <5t7g15orn1@gte1.gte.net> <33F92359.E5868A2A@fullnet.net>
Organization: Cobox
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Really, WOW, I was looking for one to work satellites, with a reversing transponder that would really put a crink in my operations!
--
Christopher Cox
KC8FRJ
TRA#4901

Chris Sussmann <cmsuss@fullnet.net> wrote in article <33F92359.E5868A2A@fullnet.net>...
> Rich Ullery wrote:
>
> > Hello-
> > I have a mint (run mobile 2 times) Radio Shack HTX-100 10 meter hf
> > radio.
> > 25 watts out U/L side band and CW. In orig. box with all the orig.
>
>   ^^^^^^^^^^^How do you do this? My HTX-100 only
> does upper.
>
> > contents.
> > Manual, bracket etc.
> >
> > $150.00 OBO
> > Thanks Rich-n7hmb (503) 612-9403
> > rich@qcsn.com
> > n7hmb@hamlinks.com

> > rich@website-creations.com
> > richardu@gte.net
> > ok got carried away.
> > 73
>
>
>
> --
> 73 de
>
> Chris * N1UOC
> n1uoc.ampr.org 44.78.25.14
> N1UOC@N1UOC.#NCOK.OK.USA.NOAM
> cmsuss@fullnet.net
> http://www.harvestcomm.net/personal/cmsuss/eapu.htm
>

>
>
>
>

From -5161834559714645873
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8510d950c18b59a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Rich Ullery N7HMB <rich@NOSPAMqcsn.com>
Subject: 10 Meter Mobile
Date: 1997/08/25
Message-ID: <5tstfi$55n$1@gte1.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 268478910
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Organization: QCSNet
X-Auth: 471d101c871b4040154e0411
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Hello-
 I have for sale a Radio Shack HTX-100 10 meter mobile, 25 watts in mint

condition. Been Mobile twice, with the bracket, mic, instructions,
service manual in the orig. box.
Does Upper sideband and CW.

$150 OBO but for the complete amount I will ship FedEx upon recieveing a
M/O

please remove the nospam from the email above or mail me at
n7hmb@hamlinks.com

Rich Ullery N7HMB (503) 612-9403

From -1335634801612712665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,8254b96b4c01000e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Dale Wentz" <dwentz@accessus.net>
Subject: Find it all / Over 800 Links and growing.
Date: 1997/09/06
Message-ID: <01bcbaaf$efc77280$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 270228028
Organization: accessU.S., Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amate
ur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.s
wap,rec.radio.swap

Are you looking for information about ham radio?

If so, check out http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz

Over 800 links and growing. Page is updated every monday morning,

If you have a site that is not listed, let me know!

73's and enjoy, de KB9JJA/Dale

--

73's de KB9JJA
dwentz@accessus.net / kb9jja@amsat.org / kb9jja@qsl.net

Links to over 800 Ham Radio Sites and growing,
http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz

From 217764911517948951
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: stop.the.chain.mail@now.com
Subject: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/07
Message-ID: <MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 270379802
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
Organization: All USENET -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

To everybody who has been pissed off by those 'get rich quick'
chain letters that keep appearing in all of the newsgroups.

Do you want to stop it once and for all?

Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
you to send them money, and send them their letters:

    vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
    WITHOUT A STAMP
    ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
or admit to commiting A FELONY.

The cost to us is so little, a few cents for an envolope and sheet
of paper, (We do after all want to tell them exactly what we think
of them.) and a little time. For them the cost is penalty postage
rates, which will quickly eat up any profit that they might have
made.

You will never stop people from trying for a quick buck - witness
the papparazzi - by telling them what they are doing is illegal.
But a hole in their pockets, not to mention what their wives will
do to them, should quickly slow the flood to a trickle.

Those of us from outside the USA are especially invited to
participate.

If you really want to rub it in, send them monopoly money,
confederate dollars or some basically worthless cash from your
corner of the world.

In article <34116D45.277D@george.com>, curious@george.com says...
(gives us the names of some victims)
>
>1) Sam
>   27248 Grano Ave.
>   Saugus,CA 91350
>
>2) Chris LeClair
>   39 Girley Rd.
>   Edison,NJ 08817
>
>3) Ceilidh Burke
>   5595 Fenwick St.
>   Halifax,NS
>   Canada B3H4M8
>
>4) Fredd Giroux
>   25 Kabalian Dr.
>   Schenectady,NY 12309
>
>5) R. Post
>   P.O. Box 434
>   Madison, NJ 07940

From -8951115881483237112
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: xjackxdinsx@att.net (Jack Dinsmore)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/07
Message-ID: <5uuh7o$4pl@bgtnsc03.worldnet.att.net>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 270488869
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com>
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

On Sun, 7 Sep 1997 12:53:30 +1000, stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:

>To everybody who has been pissed off by those 'get rich quick'
>chain letters that keep appearing in all of the newsgroups.
>
>Do you want to stop it once and for all?
>
>Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
>the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
>you to send them money, and send them their letters:
>
>   vvvvvvvvvvvvvv
>   WITHOUT A STAMP
>   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
>or admit to commiting A FELONY.

This sounds like a fantastic idea. Is there anything illegal
about putting out mail without a stamp? Of course, you must
not have a return address, or it'll come back to you.

Can anyone say that this is legal? If it is, I will do it.

>
Jack from Taxacola (formerly Pensacola), Florida
To reply by e-mail, delete three x's from address

From -4212786014661405294
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: Dean Arthur <dearthur@spamhighway.net>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/07
Message-ID: <341338C6.31F@spamhighway.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 270617851
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com>

To: stop.the.chain.mail@now.com
Organization: CyberHighway Internet Services
Reply-To: dearthur@spamhighway.net
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:
>
> To everybody who has been pissed off by those 'get rich quick'
> chain letters that keep appearing in all of the newsgroups.
>
> Do you want to stop it once and for all?
>
> Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
> the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
> you to send them money, and send them their letters:
>
>   vvvvvvvvvvvvvv
>   WITHOUT A STAMP
>   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
> or admit to commiting A FELONY.
>
> The cost to us is so little, a few cents for an envolope and sheet
> of paper, (We do after all want to tell them exactly what we think
> of them.) and a little time. For them the cost is penalty postage
> rates, which will quickly eat up any profit that they might have
> made.
>
> You will never stop people from trying for a quick buck - witness
> the papparazzi - by telling them what they are doing is illegal.
> But a hole in their pockets, not to mention what their wives will
> do to them, should quickly slow the flood to a trickle.
>
> Those of us from outside the USA are especially invited to
> participate.
>
> If you really want to rub it in, send them monopoly money,
> confederate dollars or some basically worthless cash from your
> corner of the world.
>
> In article <34116D45.277D@george.com>, curious@george.com says...
> (gives us the names of some victims)
> >
> >1) Sam
> >   27248 Grano Ave.
> >   Saugus,CA 91350
> >
> >2) Chris LeClair
> >   39 Girley Rd.
> >   Edison,NJ 08817

> >
> >3) Ceilidh Burke
> >   5595 Fenwick St.
> >   Halifax,NS
> >   Canada B3H4M8
> >
> >4) Fredd Giroux
> >   25 Kabalian Dr.
> >   Schenectady,NY 12309
> >
> >5) R. Post
> >   P.O. Box 434
> >   Madison, NJ 07940

Bull! If you put your return address the letter gets sent back to you.

If you don't put a return address or put someone else's or a phony it'll hit the first trashcan it comes to.

Get real!

Try another trick - the FCC supposedly has a regulation which makes it a crime to send unsolicited advertisements by ANY means other than mail an or megaphone. The attorney general of some oddball state tried to use it to shut down a man who was sending unsolicited political opinions to the governor. Who says attorneys general have even half a brain?

I downloaded the message containing the FCC regulation number but failed to watch where I sent it on my HD. Have to ferret it out the hard way.

From 356257863137879072
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: xjackxdinsx@att.net (Jack Dinsmore)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/08
Message-ID: <5v1cf3$9ua@bgtnsc03.worldnet.att.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 270763959
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <341338C6.31F@spamhighway.net>
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

On Sun, 07 Sep 1997 23:29:10 +0000, Dean Arthur
<dearthur@spamhighway.net> wrote:

>stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:

>> Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
>> the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
>> you to send them money, and send them their letters:
>>
>>   vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
>>   WITHOUT A STAMP
>>   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>> >   Halifax,NS
>
>Bull! If you put your return address the letter gets sent back to you.
>
>If you don't put a return address or put someone else's or a phony it'll
>hit the first trashcan it comes to.

Okay, what if we omit the return address AND put
on a three-cent stamp? Will that work? This
sounds like too good an idea to just put down,
let's find some way to make it work. I would
gladly spend three cents to make a spammer pay
twenty nine.

Jack from Taxacola (formerly Pensacola), Florida
To reply by e-mail, delete three x's from address

From -8131787480651577765
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no (Alf Christophersen)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/08
Message-ID: <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 270803962
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com>
Organization: Dep. of Nutrition, University of Oslo
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:

>Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
>the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
>you to send them money, and send them their letters:
>
>   vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
>   WITHOUT A STAMP
>   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
>The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
>or admit to commiting A FELONY.

Why not do as with advertiziers who fill up your post box? Send maximum
allowed weight letters filled with teir crap, without a stamp?? That
cracks them quite soon. Send a very expensive letter without any stamp
at all and they have to pay it double :-)

Alf Christophersen
alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

From 6192616901386674119
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/09
Message-ID: <01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271045885
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
Organization: Sterling Software, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Alf Christophersen <alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no> wrote in article
<34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>...
> stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:
>
> Why not do as with advertiziers who fill up your post box? Send maximum
> allowed weight letters filled with teir crap, without a stamp?? That
> cracks them quite soon. Send a very expensive letter without any stamp
> at all and they have to pay it double :-)
>
> Alf Christophersen
> alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents to

mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the Postal
Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk" mail? I
welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in the recycle
bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone else foot much of
the postal bill.

==
== Remove "_antispam" from my e-mail address to respond.
==

From -6982135003699607138
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no (Alf Christophersen)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/09
Message-ID: <3415c442.45852457@nntp.uio.no>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271085121
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp>
Organization: Dep. of Nutrition, University of Oslo
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

"Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com> wrote:

#>Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents
#>to mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the
#>Postal Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk"
#>mail? I welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in
#>the recycle bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone
#>else foot much of the postal bill.

It is your tax money which pays most of the bill.

Alf Christophersen
alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

From 2235675833857159251
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: xjackxdinsx@att.net (Jack Dinsmore)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/10
Message-ID: <3415eb30.10077766@netnews.att.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271108490
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp>
Organization: AT&T WorldNet Services
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

On 9 Sep 1997 17:10:26 GMT, "Dan Parker"
<dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com> wrote:

>Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents to
>mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the Postal
>Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk" mail? I
>welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in the recycle
>bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone else foot much of
>the postal bill.
>
Nobody is talking about junk snail mail. We were discussing
electronic spams. Do you welcome 15 e-mails in your in-box about
chain letter get-rich-quick schemes and nude sites, etc.?

Jack from Taxacola (formerly Pensacola), Florida
To reply by e-mail, delete three x's from address

From 2797928002321362332
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: bertha@polly.mhn.org (That Funky Chick)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/10
Message-ID: <3415ec91.348990760@client1.news.psi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271115701
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>

<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp>
Organization: Penguin Productions
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

On 9 Sep 1997 17:10:26 GMT, "Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com>
wrote:

>Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents to
>mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the Postal
>Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk" mail? I
>welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in the recycle
>bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone else foot much of
>the postal bill.

Junk mail, sure. Illegal chain letters posted to several hundred
newsgroups, no. The USPS themselves, as well as the postal services in
Canada and most European countries, have regulations forbidding the use of
the mail service for chain letters. The reason we're getting upset about
them is that we can't just toss them in the recycle bin--they're flooding
the newsgroups and e-mail; as soon as you delete or killfile one, another
one takes its place.

With junk (surface) mail, the volume is limited by the cost--they have to
pay for the postage, the paper, the printing, etc. With internet scams,
they can post a thousand for the same cost as posting one, so why not? And
then a few other people see how many are being posted and assume that it
must be working, because the darn things are turning up everywhere...so
they fall for the scam, too. Unless a few other people step forward and
visibly object to this sort of behavior, newcomers and lurkers will have
the impression that the scams are working, legal, and everyone's doing it.
Hence our objections (or at least mine).

BTW, if you're feeling a bit sadistic towards the chain-letter scammers,
have a look at http://www.clark.net/pub/rolf/mmf/ .

-Bertha http://www.mhn.org/~bertha

From 4126714640193081126
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no (Alf Christophersen)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/10
Message-ID: <3416c073.35587031@nntp.uio.no>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 271405918
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp> <3415ec91.348990760@client1.news.psi.net>
Organization: Dep. of Nutrition, University of Oslo
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

bertha@polly.mhn.org (That Funky Chick) wrote:

>With junk (surface) mail, the volume is limited by the cost--they have to
>pay for the postage, the paper, the printing, etc. With internet scams,
>they can post a thousand for the same cost as posting one, so why not? And
>then a few other people see how many are being posted and assume that it

It must be possible to detect by some methods that auser start flushing
the net with a spam? And if so, let him post the first 50 for free, and
send a huge bill for the rest.

The billing mechanism must filter out mail coming from a listserver
though. A list with 10000 subscribers are not a spam mailer, normally.
Alf Christophersen
alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

From -3520370843231841722
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/10
Message-ID: <01bcbe34$4d9e7b60$d93219ac@danp>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271414079
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp> <3415c442.45852457@nntp.uio.no>
Organization: Sterling Software, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Alf Christophersen <alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no> wrote in article
<3415c442.45852457@nntp.uio.no>...
> "Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com> wrote:
>
> #>Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents
> #>to mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the
> #>Postal Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk"

> #>mail? I welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in
> #>the recycle bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone
> #>else foot much of the postal bill.
>
> It is your tax money which pays most of the bill.
>
> Alf Christophersen
> alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

Wrong, the U.S. Postal Service is NOT publicly funded. My tax money goes
to pay for Medicare and nuclear warheads.

==
== Remove "_antispam" from my e-mail address to respond.
==

From 3227302028634946506
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: "Dan Parker" <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/10
Message-ID: <01bcbe34$d0170e40$d93219ac@danp>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 271416669
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp> <3415eb30.10077766@netnews.att.net>
Organization: Sterling Software, Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Jack Dinsmore <xjackxdinsx@att.net> wrote in article
<3415eb30.10077766@netnews.att.net>...
> On 9 Sep 1997 17:10:26 GMT, "Dan Parker"
> <dan_parker_antispam@sterling.com> wrote:
>
>
> >Do you realize that a large part of the reason you only pay 32 cents to
> >mail a letter from Banghor, Maine to Honolulu, Hawaii is that the Postal
> >Service is supported to a LARGE extent by postage on "junk" mail? I
> >welcome it. It takes me precious little effor to toss it in the recycle
> >bin and then think about how nice it is to have someone else foot much
of
> >the postal bill.

> >
> Nobody is talking about junk snail mail. We were discussing
> electronic spams. Do you welcome 15 e-mails in your in-box about
> chain letter get-rich-quick schemes and nude sites, etc.?

What you mean "we" white man? The post I replied to was referring
specifically to sending postage-due snail-mail to junk mailers. Perhaps
it's my fault for snipping the post I was answering...just trying to
conserve bandwidth ;-)

From -4417600377754039124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: edmanl <edmanl@NOSPAM.netcom.com>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/12
Message-ID: <3419FB7A.3241@NOSPAM.netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 272044550
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<01bcbd40$f7f24e60$d93219ac@danp> <3415c442.45852457@nntp.uio.no>
Organization: Netcom
X-NETCOM-Date: Fri Sep 12 7:33:57 PM PDT 1997
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

It is your tax money which pays most of the bill.

Alf Christophersen
alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

That's not quite true, While the U.S. post office is a government agency, it is
the
only agency that is self sufficient, and actually showed a profit in recent years.
I
say just toss the damn letters in the trash and be done with it...you know when
its a
chain letter or get rich quick scheme. You know that they don't work. You know
that
there is no curse for breaking the chain. You KNOW!!!! So just toss it in the
can
and forget about it. Save the stamp and start an album if you want, but, Jeeze,
we're
wasting some good gardening time going on and on with this thread. Ignore them,
break

the chain, and there is no profit for them. Of course that's just my opinion, I could be wrong!

--
If you want soil in Florida, you have to make it yourself!
To E-mail: replace NOSPAM with ix.
edmanl

From -543861242492809370
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ec6f,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ec6f,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c36,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c36,public
X-Google-Thread: f48fa,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf48fa,public
X-Google-Thread: f562f,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf562f,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f08b279426e17c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "keee.com" <Josh@keee.com.spam-guard>
Subject: WEB RADIO IS HERE
Date: 1997/09/16
Message-ID: <01bcc281$371abc40$11f8c8d0@wuss>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 272932464
Organization: All USENET -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: in.ham-radio,nlnet.media.radio,no.alt.radio-tv.irma-1000,no.radio-tv,pl.rec.radio.amatorskie,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
r

WWW.KEEE.COM

I play the best variety of music found anywhere on the net or off....and it's
all free! All you have to do is go to WWW.KEEE.COM and everything you need
to hear the show is right there! As long as you have a computer with Speakers and
real audio software (Free on my site) you're set!!!

WWW.KEEE.COM

We take requests too.....it's one of the only truly interactive ONLINE radio
stations in the world!

Give "The Key" a listen. Try it once and you'll be hooked!!!

You have my gaurantee or your money back! And best of all, it's free!
Hey....wait a minute.....

From -8252829631804974374
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Dean Arthur <dearthur@cyberhighway.net>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/16
Message-ID: <341E5239.5FD8@cyberhighway.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 272976059
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
Reply-To: dearthur@cyberhighway.net
To: Alf Christophersen <alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no>
Organization: CyberHighway Internet Services
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Here's an alternative:

*****LEGAL NOTICE TO ALL ADVERTISING E-MAILERS*****

First Notice

Pursuant to US Code, Title 47, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, 227, any and
all nonsolicited commercial E-mail sent to this address is subject to a
source locator and archival fee in the amount of $50.00 US.
E-mailing denotes acceptance of these terms.

 'No person may: ... (3) Use a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or
other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone
facsimile machine, computer, or other device.'" [FCC cited CFR Title 47,
Part 64,1200a:3]

Upon receipt of a postal money order for 50.00 dollars U. S. made
payable to Your Name, your snail mail location, the name of your
organization will be removed from the Small Claims action list
maintained at the offices of Small Claims Educational Associates.

Thank you.

For Second Notice - $250.00U.S.
For Third Notice - $500.00U.S.

This is the assessment limit per 47 CFR

Alf Christophersen wrote:
>
> stop.the.chain.mail@now.com wrote:
>
> >Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
> >the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
> >you to send them money, and send them their letters:
> >
> >   vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
> >   WITHOUT A STAMP
> >   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> >
> >The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
> >or admit to commiting A FELONY.
>
> Why not do as with advertiziers who fill up your post box? Send maximum
> allowed weight letters filled with teir crap, without a stamp?? That
> cracks them quite soon. Send a very expensive letter without any stamp
> at all and they have to pay it double :-)
>
> Alf Christophersen
> alf.christophersen@basalmed.uio.no

From -2102885260838102790
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
From: Dan Sterner <danstern@flash.net>
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/21
Message-ID: <3424C3D7.5049B83E@flash.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 274201076
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com> <34145fc7.28502240@nntp.uio.no>
<341E5239.5FD8@cyberhighway.net>
Organization: Organized? Me? ;)
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Dean Arthur wrote:
>
> Here's an alternative:
>
>   *****LEGAL NOTICE TO ALL ADVERTISING E-MAILERS*****
>
>   First Notice
>
> Pursuant to US Code, Title 47, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, 227, any and
> all nonsolicited commercial E-mail sent to this address is subject to a
> source locator and archival fee in the amount of $50.00 US.
> E-mailing denotes acceptance of these terms.
>
> 'No person may: ... (3) Use a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or
> other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone
> facsimile machine, computer, or other device.'" [FCC cited CFR Title 47,
> Part 64,1200a:3]
>
> Upon receipt of a postal money order for 50.00 dollars U. S. made
> payable to Your Name, your snail mail location, the name of your
> organization will be removed from the Small Claims action list
> maintained at the offices of Small Claims Educational Associates.

That won't work, the law falls under the FTC and they claim it doesn't apply to email, just FAX machines and that type of business equipment. There are a lot of places that have tried that law, but none that have worked as far as I know.

There is a bill in the House right now called Rep. Christopher Smith's (NJ) "Netizens Protection Act of 1997" (H.R. 1748) that is aimed at amending the junk fax law to include email. You can find the text of the proposed law at http://www2.cauce.org/Smith.bill.intro.html

--
Sites to help with the fight against SPAM and UCE
CAUCE -- http://www.cauce.org/ Fight for laws
Abuse.net: Home Page -- http://www.abuse.net/ Report abuse
Fight Spam on the Internet! -- http://spam.abuse.net/spam/

From 8425195513177551549
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc556,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc556,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,fc424952ee0d5a4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: trif@serv.net (Mary Conner)
Subject: Re: How to stop the Chain Letters (A modest proposal)
Date: 1997/09/22

Message-ID: <606aa5$1mq$1@imp.serv.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 274605128
References: <34116D45.277D@george.com>
<MPG.e7ca613b97d9266989684@news.supernews.com>
<5uuh7o$4pl@bgtnsc03.worldnet.att.net>
X-Server-Date: 22 Sep 1997 17:36:05 GMT
Organization: Care Bear Dismemberment Society
Reply-To: trif@serv.net
Newsgroups: rec.gardens.edible,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

In article <5uuh7o$4pl@bgtnsc03.worldnet.att.net>,
Jack Dinsmore <xjackxdinsx@att.net> wrote:
>>Well here's how. Every time you see one, don't bin it, take
>>the time to read it, extract the names of the idiots who expect
>>you to send them money, and send them their letters:

>>   vvvvvvvvvvvvvvv
>>   WITHOUT A STAMP
>>   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

>>The real beauty of this is, they have to pay cough up the dough,
>>or admit to commiting A FELONY.

>This sounds like a fantastic idea. Is there anything illegal
>about putting out mail without a stamp? Of course, you must
>not have a return address, or it'll come back to you.

>Can anyone say that this is legal? If it is, I will do it.

It's perfectly legal. However, mail without any postage will be returned
to you. But if you put insufficient postage on it (a one cent stamp,
for instance), it will be delivered to the addressee postage due. However,
the addressee does not have to accept it, and I'm not sure how they would
have to admit to committing a felony to refuse it.

And unfortunately, what usually happens with postage due mail is that it
gets delivered anyway and the mail carrier pays the few cents required
out of his or her own pocket, just to avoid the hassle. Obviously if
an addressee started receiving lots of postage due mail, the carrier
would do something about it, but you'd have to have a concerted effort
to do it.

The best thing to do with this, if you're going to the hassle of actually
using paper mail, is to print out and forward the chain letter to the
postmasters of the people whose addresses appear in the letter. Just
address it:

Postmaster
City, State, Zip

and it will get to the postmaster. The Postal Service likes going after
these guys because the violation is a pretty open and shut case and it

bags them a nice fine.

--
Mary Conner
trif@serv.net

From -4770759625027474821
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e2b504f85ff0e05b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Peter Gorman" <peter.gorman@dial.pipex.com>
Subject: Needed parts for FT290R (Mk1)
Date: 1997/09/25
Message-ID: <01bcc9f8$edb27820$46f482c1@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 275542324
X-Complaints-To: news@plug.news.pipex.net
X-Trace: plug.news.pipex.net 875223423 9596 (None) 193.130.248.121
Organization: UUNET
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Need the following aprts for the original FT290R :

1. Black plastic slider that secures the battery cover
2. Mobile mount

Any sources available for purchase in UK please drop me an email
Thanks Peter.....(G1FXE)
Peter.gorman@dial.pipex.com

From -3493251661949691886

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,64d6fcab2741281d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,64d6fcab2741281d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,64d6fcab2741281d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,64d6fcab2741281d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,64d6fcab2741281d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Dean Arthur <dearthur@cyberhighway.net>
Subject: Wanted: Kantronics D4-10
Date: 1997/10/07
Message-ID: <34398380.41FA@cyberhighway.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 278368012
References: <34394589.5D33@syberbeach.net>
Organization: CyberHighway Internet Services
Reply-To: dearthur@cyberhighway.net
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.
ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

Anyone with D4-10 willing to part with it?

How much, what condition, manual??

From -1842082529046293152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,95605351570158f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Dale Wentz" <dwentz@accessus.net>
Subject: Heathkit HD-4040 TNC
Date: 1997/10/20
Message-ID: <01bcdd48$f87481a0$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 281959611
X-Complaints-To: root @news.accessus.net

X-Trace: news.accessus.net 877346154 25198 (None) 204.248.93.170
Organization: accessU.S., Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I picked up a couple of Heathkit HD-4040 TNC's this weekend at the local ham fest. They seem to work OK, but do not have the original ROMS installed. Would anyone have a set laying around the shack they would like to get rid of? I would also be interested in a dump from the roms, as I could burn my own if need be.

Thanks
Dale
--

73's de KB9JJA
dwentz@accessus.net / kb9jja@amsat.org / kb9jja@qsl.net

Links to over 800 Ham Radio Sites and growing,
http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz

From -3888146237148721553
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,95605351570158f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Dale Wentz" <dwentz@accessus.net>
Subject: Re: Heathkit HD-4040 TNC
Date: 1997/10/21
Message-ID: <01bcde15$79023ac0$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 282185610
References: <01bcdd48$f87481a0$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>
X-Complaints-To: root @news.accessus.net
X-Trace: news.accessus.net 877433988 2803 (None) 204.248.93.183
Organization: accessU.S., Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,rec.ham-

radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Got a copy of the rom images, thanks to all that replied to my message.
Hope to have them on the air before this weekend.

73's and thanks, de kb9jja/dale

Dale Wentz <dwentz@accessus.net> wrote in article
<01bcdd48$f87481a0$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>...
> I picked up a couple of Heathkit HD-4040 TNC's this weekend at the local
> ham fest. They seem to work OK, but do not have the original ROMS
> installed. Would anyone have a set laying around the shack they would
like
> to get rid of? I would also be interested in a dump from the roms, as I
> could burn my own if need be.
>
> Thanks
> Dale
> --
> --
> 73's de KB9JJA
> dwentz@accessus.net / kb9jja@amsat.org / kb9jja@qsl.net
>
> Links to over 800 Ham Radio Sites and growing,
> http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz
> --
>
>

From -6639329112840178116
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105955,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105955,public
X-Google-Thread: fbf4d,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfbf4d,public
X-Google-Thread: 16133d,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid16133d,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5e8097f4a5a14e7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Eric Christensen" <ericsbox@coastalnet.com>

Subject: WTB: HF Mobile Rig
Date: 1997/10/21
Message-ID: <01bcde6c$6208a820$222db7cc@panther>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 282286988
Followup-To: poster,rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Organization: RARS
Reply-To: ericsbox@coastalnet.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio,alt.radio-shack,att.ham-radio,cn.rec.hamradio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,slac.rec.ham_radi

I would like to buy an HF Rig that is small enough to be used mobile. It needs to be general coverage. I only have around $450 to $500 to spend. If you are familiar with such a rig, please email me back.

Thanks and 73s,
Eric Christensen, KF4OTN
Email = ericsbox@coastalnet.com

From 5644001055091467134
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,6742fd9df16506fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: "Dale Wentz" <dwentz@accessus.net>
Subject: Over 1000 Ham related links and growing!
Date: 1997/10/22
Message-ID: <01bcdedb$bc54a800$a32404d0@dragon.mcs.accessus.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 282403529
X-Complaints-To: root @news.accessus.net
X-Trace: news.accessus.net 877519147 14653 (None) 204.248.93.160
Organization: accessU.S., Inc.
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz

--

73's de KB9JJA
dwentz@accessus.net / kb9jja@amsat.org / kb9jja@qsl.net

Links to over 1000 Ham Radio Sites and growing,
http://users.accessus.net/~dwentz

From 2263427264484225869
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,2cd10a4d821064bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,2cd10a4d821064bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2cd10a4d821064bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2cd10a4d821064bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,2cd10a4d821064bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: "Reece B. Morrel, Jr." <reecejr@law-office.com>
Subject: WTB: Kantronics DVR 2-2 2m Data Radio
Date: 1997/11/13
Message-ID: <346B5972.850C3007@law-office.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 289310464
Organization: Morrel, West, Saffa, Craige & Hicks, Inc.
Reply-To: reecejr@busprod.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

I am interested in purchasing a Kantronics DVR 2-2 2-meter data radio.

Please e-mail description, price, and suggested shipping instructions.

Thank-you in advance for your help.

73's KC5FW

From 5461028604972036349
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b0248db838c6759c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0248db838c6759c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,b0248db838c6759c,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
From: Oesch <yves.oesch@epfl.ch>
Subject: Baycom Modem
Date: 1997/11/14
Message-ID: <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 290057923
Organization: EPFL
Reply-To: yves.oesch@de.epfl.ch
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,uk.radio.amateur

Hello all,
Who knows well the little packet modem called Baycom.
I have made 2 of them, and I wanted to know the role of the 4th
inverter, whose input and output is connected on the main chip (TCM 3105
modem)
Best thanks for your help
yves OESCH/HB9VJV
PR: hb9vjv@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
E-Mail: yves.oesch@epfl.ch

From -2439374655562729587
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "hlees" <hlees@ix.netcom.com>
Subject: Re: Baycom Modem
Date: 1997/11/14
Message-ID: <64j2jn$67n$1@news3.texas.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 291051005
References: <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: HDL Enterprises
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,uk.radio.amateur

 It ties the clock to the xmit, see attachment.
de KJ6WS

Oesch wrote in message <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch>...
>Hello all,
>Who knows well the little packet modem called Baycom.
>I have made 2 of them, and I wanted to know the role of the 4th
>inverter, whose input and output is connected on the main chip (TCM 3105
>modem)
>Best thanks for your help
>yves OESCH/HB9VJV

>PR: hb9vjv@hb9iap.srom.che.eu
>E-Mail: yves.oesch@epfl.ch

begin 666 Btnc.gif
<encoded_portion_removed>
end

From 3270207180474746109
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Roger Barker <roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Baycom Modem
Date: 1997/11/15
Message-ID: <vqEYUFAvTXb0EwnX@peaksys.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 289719942
References: <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch> <64j2jn$67n$1@news3.texas.net>
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: peaksys.demon.co.uk [158.152.59.122]
Organization: Peak Systems
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,uk.radio.amateur

In article <64j2jn$67n$1@news3.texas.net>, hlees <hlees@ix.netcom.com>
writes

>Oesch wrote in message <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch>...
>>Hello all,
>>Who knows well the little packet modem called Baycom.
>>I have made 2 of them, and I wanted to know the role of the 4th
>>inverter, whose input and output is connected on the main chip (TCM 3105
>>modem)

> It ties the clock to the xmit, see attachment.
>de KJ6WS

That's not quite right. It connects the clock output to TRS, which is
not "xmit".

On the TCM3105, the mode is selected using the TXR1, TXR2 and TRS
inputs. In the Baycom modem application, TXR1 and TXR2 are grounded and
the clock is applied to TRS - this selects Bell 202, 1200 bps transmit
and receive. The TCM3105 data sheet can be consulted for a list of the
other modes available from the chip.

One other point - the Baycom modem circuit shown in the attachment only
drives the CTS output at TTL level. This will give problems with the
comm ports on some PCs. There is a better design which uses a PNP
transistor to drive the CTS and which allows the output to swing
properly negative.

--
Roger Barker, G4IDE roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk
Boston, UK   http://www.peaksys.demon.co.uk
                     "Be tolerant of everything, except for intolerance!"

From 7099825910062478701
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0248db838c6759c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: olympus@nospam.prestel.co.uk (Jim Dunnett)
Subject: Re: Baycom Modem
Date: 1997/11/15
Message-ID: <346e2a56.2956622@news.prestel.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 289849028
References: <346C78F4.17C1@epfl.ch> <64j2jn$67n$1@news3.texas.net>
<vqEYUFAvTXb0EwnX@peaksys.demon.co.uk>
Reply-To: Jim Dunnett
Organization: At Home
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,uk.radio.amateur

On Sat, 15 Nov 1997 10:09:51 +0000, Roger Barker
<roger@peaksys.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>One other point - the Baycom modem circuit shown in the attachment only
>drives the CTS output at TTL level. This will give problems with the
>comm ports on some PCs. There is a better design which uses a PNP
>transistor to drive the CTS and which allows the output to swing
>properly negative.

Thanks for the explanation. I've often wondered what
that transistor was for. (Too brain-dead to work it
out for myself).

73

--
- Jim, g4rga | A cynic is:
jayemd @cix.co.uk | a man who knows the price of everything
news @jimdee.prestel.co.uk | and the value of nothing.
106623.63 @compuserve.com |

                                | -- Oscar Wilde 1854 - 1900.
Rallies etc: www2.prestel.co.uk/jimdee

From 5936725657380767086
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Brian Mork <mork@usa.net>
Subject: KPC-9612+ won't see a "break" ?
Date: 1997/11/23
Message-ID: <3478E1D1.37FC@usa.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 292034715
Organization: InCrea Technologies
Reply-To: mork@usa.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

My KPC9612+ won't come out of transparent mode
when I send it a "break" on the serial line. Any
ideas?

It does come out of transparent mode with three
Cntrl-C, and I know the "break" is being transmitted
because I watch in on an oscilloscope.

--
 Brian J. Mork, 4504-C Juniper, USAFA, CO 80840
  Radio Nets: ka9snf@n0wpa.#seco.co.usa, Internet: mork@usa.net
   http://www.pcisys.net/~mork/ --public encryption key available

From 3980817961268853764
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: gizmo@magnatech.net
Subject: Packet PDA or HPC
Date: 1997/11/26
Message-ID: <N.112597.215617.86@magnatech.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 292733751
References: <3478E1D1.37FC@usa.net>
Organization: mgt
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

I'm about to by a NEC 450/700 or Cassiopea but want to use packet on it. I saw an artical in 73 with a guy doing packet on a PDA. It looked like an HP 300 but it never mentioned the make.

Anyone out there using a HPC or PDA with packet. I own a Kantronics all mode and would like to use that.

v/r

Ken
KD6DHL (gizmo@magnatech.net)

From -7993413604997526530
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: lgilbert@istar.ca (lgilbert)
Subject: Re: Packet PDA or HPC
Date: 1997/11/27
Message-ID: <347cdd9a.1972234@news.istar.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 293036245
References: <3478E1D1.37FC@usa.net> <N.112597.215617.86@magnatech.net>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Wed, 26 Nov 1997 21:33:25 EST
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

On Wed, 26 Nov 97 03:56:17 GMT, gizmo@magnatech.net wrote:

>I'm about to by a NEC 450/700 or Cassiopea but want to use packet on it. I saw
>an artical in 73 with a guy doing packet on a PDA. It looked like an HP 300
>but it never mentioned the make.
>
>Anyone out there using a HPC or PDA with packet. I own a Kantronics all mode
>and would like to use that.
>
>v/r
>
>Ken
>KD6DHL (gizmo@magnatech.net)
>

Hi Ken,
I am unsure of the Cassiopeia's ability to operate via packet. I don't recall even seeing a terminal program for it. But I am not a WINCE fan personally, seems much too slow for me, with too few applications. The same comments apply for the HP 300 since they both use WINCE, and would thus use compatible software if it exists. But try checking with

some of the WINCE NG's for software availability.

I do know of 4 machines that definitely DO work with packet.

HP 200 LX
Psion Siena
Psion Series 3c
Psion Series 5

I have owned and operated with the latter three, and all work great. The Series 3c I used a program called PocPac written by Roger Muggleton, G0HZK. There are also many other amateur radio apps for the series 3, including CW practice programs and Grey Line clock displays.

(Roger's website is: www.netkonect.co.uk/~g0hzk/)
The Series 5 is a wonderful new Palmtop that just came out this summer, I have used it with packet a few times so far, and new packet software just came out that I, unfortunately haven't had time to play with.
The HP I have not personally used, only seen from a friend, tho it seemed to work quite well.

I am a Psion fan myself, and love their products which are wonderful IMHO. I like the new OLE environment of the Series 5 and think that they would be worth checking out. (www.psioninc.com)

Hope this helps,
D. Nalley, KE4QQQ

From 2092799512691122985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: jkalach@ix.netcom.com (JimK)
Subject: Re: Packet PDA or HPC
Date: 1997/12/01
Message-ID: <3482e44d.13045953@nntp.ix.netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 294233084
References: <3478E1D1.37FC@usa.net> <N.112597.215617.86@magnatech.net>
Reply-To: jkalach@ix.netcom.com
Organization: Netcom
X-NETCOM-Date: Mon Dec 01 8:22:35 AM PST 1997
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

On Wed, 26 Nov 97 03:56:17 GMT, gizmo@magnatech.net wrote:

Check out N1RWY's portable packet page. He uses an HP with a handie

talkie and a BayPac and describes in detail how he set up his station
at his Web site.

The address is http://www.umecut.maine.edu/~baack/bay.htm.

Jim
N1IWJ

>I'm about to by a NEC 450/700 or Cassiopea but want to use packet on it. I saw
>an artical in 73 with a guy doing packet on a PDA. It looked like an HP 300
>but it never mentioned the make.
>
>Anyone out there using a HPC or PDA with packet. I own a Kantronics all mode
>and would like to use that.
>
>v/r
>
>Ken
>KD6DHL (gizmo@magnatech.net)
>

From 1412764785645391346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: ffbc8,9a069407600e376,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidffbc8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9a069407600e376,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9a069407600e376,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,9a069407600e376,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1051ef,public
From: Tom Valenti <valenti@eskimo.com>
Subject: Re: Women Pay You For Intimate Services
Date: 1997/12/01
Message-ID: <348357A1.3F92@eskimo.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 294344717
References: <65hgbc$14b@dfw-ixnews9.ix.netcom.com>
Organization: Justoneheckofaskier
Reply-To: valenti@eskimo.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.heraldry,rec.humor

IntimateSVC@GetPaid.com wrote:
>
> GIRLS PAY YOU FOR YOUR SPECIAL INTIMATE SERVICES
> C/O Jeffrey Hardman

Hmmmmmmmmm....
You'd think they could packet us Mr. HardMan
--

Tom "Wunski" Valenti
KB7RSK
http://www.eskimo.com/~valenti/

From -8428498882745525697
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1cf3c6ac0a347ce0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Doctor Bob <bob@antispam.com>
Subject: Packet PDA or HPC
Date: 1997/12/01
Message-ID: <4YqUnIA160g0Ewv6@bobshack.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 294653049
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: bobshack.demon.co.uk [158.152.104.90]
References: <3478E1D1.37FC@usa.net> <N.112597.215617.86@magnatech.net>
<3482e44d.13045953@nntp.ix.netcom.com>
Organization: Spammers Must Rot In Hell
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Once upon a time while I was planning my next Las Vegas visit <3482e44d.
13045953@nntp.ix.netcom.com>, JimK <jkalach@ix.netcom.com> wrote,
>On Wed, 26 Nov 97 03:56:17 GMT, gizmo@magnatech.net wrote:
>
>Check out N1RWY's portable packet page. He uses an HP with a handie
>talkie and a BayPac and describes in detail how he set up his station
>at his Web site.
>
>The address is http://www.umecut.maine.edu/~baack/bay.htm.
>
>Jim
>N1IWJ
>
>>I'm about to by a NEC 450/700 or Cassiopea but want to use packet on it. I saw
>>an artical in 73 with a guy doing packet on a PDA. It looked like an HP 300
>>but it never mentioned the make.
>>
>>Anyone out there using a HPC or PDA with packet. I own a Kantronics all mode
>>and would like to use that.

Well I use a Psion S3c and a KPC-3 and a Yaesu FT23 (or FT73) for
totally 'battery powered' portable packet.
(And it all fits in my pockets!!)

Bob. G0LBQ - N6XDI

--

ANTI SPAM SIG - Reply to bob@bobshack.demon.co.uk

Read my L.V. trip report & Pics at www.bobshack.demon.co.uk

From -5329507026195312816
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4bf315c811c2bc0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,4bf315c811c2bc0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4bf315c811c2bc0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,4bf315c811c2bc0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4bf315c811c2bc0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: markbent@bento.org (Mark J. Bento)
Subject: FS 440 Repeater System
Date: 1998/01/07
Message-ID: <34b3b464.72945434@news.ici.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 313666247
Organization: The Internet Connection
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Hello I have a complete 440 repeater system for sale duplexers included and ant. and your off and running. system is less than a year old and still under warrenty. it is a kendercom system and is on 442.350 kendercom will give the buter of this repeater the remainder of the warranty system has the multifax board in it for voice id and other opt. interested call me at 508-998-5315 email markbent@bento.org 2500.00 we can talk what might you have to swap with some money for the unit.
Again my Phone is 508-998-5315 and email is markbent@bento.org
73's
Mark

From -2853586233402477803
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,f041c2cedec593de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4bf315c811c2bc0a

X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
From: markbent@bento.org (Mark J. Bento)
Subject: FS 440 Repeater System
Date: 1998/01/07
Message-ID: <34b3d1e8.4967469@news.ici.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 313702363
Organization: The Internet Connection
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

Hello I have a complete 440 repeater system for sale duplexers included and ant. and your off and running. system is less than a year old and still under warrenty. it is a kendercom system and is on 442.350 kendercom will give the buter of this repeater the remainder of the warranty system has the multifax board in it for voice id and other opt. interested call me at 508-998-5315 email markbent@bento.org 2500.00 we can talk what might you have to swap with some money for the unit.
Again my Phone is 508-998-5315 and email is markbent@bento.org
73's
Mark

From 8132791854360145527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,f041c2cedec593de
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4bf315c811c2bc0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7138b24aac18be1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: markbent@bento.org (Mark J. Bento)
Subject: FS 440 Repeater System
Date: 1998/01/07
Message-ID: <34b3d228.5032407@news.ici.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 313702364
Organization: The Internet Connection

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.swap,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.packet

Hello I have a complete 440 repeater system for sale duplexers included and ant. and your off and running. system is less than a year old and still under warrenty. it is a kendercom system and is on 442.350 kendercom will give the buter of this repeater the remainder of the warranty system has the multifax board in it for voice id and other opt. interested call me at 508-998-5315 email markbent@bento.org 2500.00 we can talk what might you have to swap with some money for the unit.
Again my Phone is 508-998-5315 and email is markbent@bento.org
73's
Mark

From -4600079598046614342
X-Google-Language: GERMAN,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 105b39,3511453b5050c415,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105b39,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,3511453b5050c415,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3511453b5050c415,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,3511453b5050c415,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 108c56,3511453b5050c415,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108c56,public
From: "Andre" <Andre.Vesen@Pironet.de>
Subject: 11 new pages about CB-Funk and packet Radio !
Date: 1998/01/11
Message-ID: <01bd1ee6$32309d00$7ab740c2@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 315066030
Organization: PIRONET News-System
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.networks.cbc,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.cb,z-netz.telecom.cb-funk

11 new pages about CB-Funk an packet Radio !

With Q-Codes, Zehner-Code, usw....

Schaut mal rain, es lohnt sich !

auf:
http://www.koeln.netsurf.de/~Andre.Vesen/welcome.html

From -9041175795756185508
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108228,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108228,public
X-Google-Thread: 1105d2,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1105d2,public
X-Google-Thread: 106310,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106310,public
X-Google-Thread: fdfb4,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdfb4,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11632e,f85795648ba08cc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11632e,public
From: olsen@topdog.cs.umbc.edu (peter olsen)
Subject: WTB: Used/Cheap MFJ-1270 TNC or equiv.
Date: 1998/01/15
Message-ID: <69kplh$t36@topdog.cs.umbc.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 316153276
Organization: University Of Maryland Baltimore County
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.marketplace,dc.forsale.misc,balt.forsale,um.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet,umbc.forsale

I'm looking for an inexpensive TNC. Used is fine. I'm going to use it with a handheld or a dumb terminal, so it must have its own internal protocol processor. (I will also need KISS mode for TCP/IP in another application.)

Peter Olsen
pcolsen@iname.com
olsen@umbc.edu

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--
Peter Olsen, P.E.   410-997-8584/301-596-8455 (FAX)
    Engineering is the art of applying a professional knowledge of
 mathematics and the physical sciences to improve the quality of life.

From -7795151305168046691
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9356,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9356,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1105d2,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1105d2,public

X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 106310,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106310,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10cf22,17e477cdfcd27b9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10cf22,public
From: olsen@topdog.cs.umbc.edu (peter olsen)
Subject: WTB: Ham Radio TNC (Packet Radio Controller)
Date: 1998/01/18
Message-ID: <69tfts$bgb@topdog.cs.umbc.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 317116665
Organization: University Of Maryland Baltimore County
Newsgroups:
dc.forsale.misc,balt.forsale,dc.forsale.computers,alt.radio.digital,dc.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.marketplace

I'm looking for an inexpensive TNC to connect two LANs in my home so I can share a printer (and occaisionally files) without having to run cables between floors.

I am also interested in a completely "portable" TNC (like the small Paccom device) that I could carry with my laptop throughout the house or over to the neighbors.

Thanks!

Peter Olsen
n2ell
--
--
Peter Olsen, P.E. 410-997-8584/301-596-8455 (FAX)
    Engineering is the art of applying a professional knowledge of
 mathematics and the physical sciences to improve the quality of life.

From -1957432729809990056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9356,d8032bec157122d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9356,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d8032bec157122d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,d8032bec157122d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,d8032bec157122d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: olsen@topdog.cs.umbc.edu (peter olsen)

Subject: Wanted: Info on 9k6-capable HTs for Packet
Date: 1998/02/05
Message-ID: <6bd8oj$j6u@topdog.cs.umbc.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 322414988
Organization: University Of Maryland Baltimore County
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,alt.radio.digital,rec.ham-radio.packet,dc.ham-radio

I'm looking for information about HT's that can be used for 9600-baud packet. I'd like information both about where to find preconfigured radios (if there are any) and about how to modify "stock" radios (like Radio Shack's HT-202) myself.

Thanks!

Peter Olsen, N2ELL
(Husband of N3NCO, father of N3LXZ and N3PGM)
--
--
Peter Olsen, P.E. engineer@draper.com 410-997-8584/301-596-8455 (FAX)
Engineering is the art of applying a professional knowledge of mathematics and the physical sciences to improve the quality of life.

From -4278237069883047579
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,e02956df2d3dbd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: LA8ak@no.direct.Line (J M N[illegible]ding)
Subject: Re: How to modify 30 Khz IF bandwith to 50 Khz IF bandwith on a receiver ?
Date: 1998/02/08
Message-ID: <34de2d78.19033964@news.sol.no>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 323250786
References: <01bd0169$f574ac60$LocalHost@default> <34DCC58C.1B44530@geocities.com> <34dd9b9d.1497310@news.cantech.net.au>
Organization: NRRL (since Aug.1960), RSGB (since Jan.1974)

Reply-To: LA8ak@Now.Direct.Line
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,aus.radio.amateur.digital,aus.radio.amsat,aus.radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital

On Sun, 08 Feb 1998 11:54:24 GMT, budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au wrote:

>On Sun, 08 Feb 1998 01:35:25 +0500, Maqbool Hassan
><maqbool@geocities.com> wrote:
>
>>Hello,
>>You need to change the IF filter, probably. Look inside and find out the type
>>of filter. I need more info abt the receiver to give a better reply.
>>
>>Regards,
>>Maqbool Hassan
>>
>>
>>Geert PIRENS wrote:
>>
>>> Hello,
>>>
>>> I have a Weather Sat receiver but I like to make a modification to it, the
>>> IF bandwith is 30 Khz and I like to modified it 50 Khz bandwith.
>>>
>>> Can someone tell me how to do this ?????
>>>
>>> ALL INFORMATION IS WELCOME !!!!!!!!!!
>>>
>>> Vissit also my homepage of multi interests at http://user.glo.be/~pass
>>>
>>> Thanks in advance !!!!
>>>
>>> Regards
>>>
>>> Geert P.
>>
>>
>>
>
>Depending on the receiver configuration (synthesised PLL etc) there is
>also the possibility of artificially modifying the bandwidth without
>filter change.
>
>Works as follows - if the synth has a DC voltage derived from the
>instantaneous quad output fed to it in the correct polarity, it
>dynamically shifts the injection freq in sympathy with the received
>instantaneous carrier freq. This can be used to provide "gain" ie
>more bandwidth "sensitivity" or the opposite case which is what you
>require.
>

>Example - instantaneous freq 20kHz above carrier. DC derived from
>quad shifts injection up 5 kHz. Result is 15kHz apparent shift.
>
>In effect, this is a second loop.
>
>Hope this is clear.
>
>
>Peter
>
>
is it a joke.....at least it looks interesting.... it is
different.....will study it later.

(Mr) Jan-Martin Noeding
N-4623 Vaagsbygd (K for WALA)
email: LA8AK@online.no
email for work available on request

From 1503005579314157124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au
Subject: Re: How to modify 30 Khz IF bandwith to 50 Khz IF bandwith on a
receiver ?
Date: 1998/02/09
Message-ID: <34dec99d.1605238@news.cantech.net.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 323371081
References: <01bd0169$f574ac60$LocalHost@default> <34DCC58C.1B44530@geocities.com>
<34dd9b9d.1497310@news.cantech.net.au> <34de2d78.19033964@news.sol.no>
Reply-To: budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au
Cache-Post-Path: proteus.cantech.net.au!unknown@ra2.cantech.net.au
Organization: CanTech Online
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,aus.radio.amateur.digital,aus.radio.amsat,aus.radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,re

c.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital

On Sun, 08 Feb 1998 22:59:41 GMT, LA8ak@no.direct.Line (J M N?ding)
wrote:

>On Sun, 08 Feb 1998 11:54:24 GMT, budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au
>wrote:
(big snip)
>>Depending on the receiver configuration (synthesised PLL etc) there is
>>also the possibility of artificially modifying the bandwidth without
>>filter change.
>>
>>Works as follows - if the synth has a DC voltage derived from the
>>instantaneous quad output fed to it in the correct polarity, it
>>dynamically shifts the injection freq in sympathy with the received
>>instantaneous carrier freq. This can be used to provide "gain" ie
>>more bandwidth "sensitivity" or the opposite case which is what you
>>require.
(more snip)
>>Hope this is clear.
>>
>>Peter
>>
>is it a joke.....at least it looks interesting.... it is
>different.....will study it later.
>
>
Nope, deadly serious. To my knowledge, first used on a commercial
two-way transceiver about 15 years ago, which came with "AFC" on
receive. A fault resulted in the behaviour described, then the clever
people worked out what and why. Beats the hell out of changing a
filter, usually only needs one op amp.

Cheers

Peter

Remove the NOWHERE from reply address

From 840340657070667900
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,e02956df2d3dbd9

X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e02956df2d3dbd9
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: tlang@freeway.DIALix.oz.au (Tony Langdon)
Subject: How to modify 30 Khz IF bandwith to 50 Khz IF bandwith on a rece
Date: 1998/02/11
Message-ID: <10d_9802120700@freeway.DIALix.oz.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 324208079
References: <01bd0169$f574ac60$LocalHost@default> <34DCC58C.1B44530@geocities.com>
<34dd9b9d.1497310@news.cantech.net.au> <34de2d78.19033964@news.sol.no>
<34dec99d.1605238@news.cantech.net.au>
Organization: Fidonet: Freeway Usenet <=> FTN gateway
X-FTN-To: budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,aus.radio.amateur.digital,aus.radio.amsat,aus.radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,re
c.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital

It's 09 Feb 98 19:18,
We'll return to budgie@NOWHERE.cantech.net.au and All's
discussion of How to modify 30 Khz IF bandwith to 50 Khz IF bandwith on a rece

 >is it a joke.....at least it looks interesting.... it is
 >different.....will study it later.
 >
 >
 bu> Nope, deadly serious. To my knowledge, first used on a commercial
 bu> two-way transceiver about 15 years ago, which came with "AFC" on
 bu> receive. A fault resulted in the behaviour described, then the clever
 bu> people worked out what and why. Beats the hell out of changing a
 bu> filter, usually only needs one op amp.

I've also seen this technique used in a commonly available broadcast FM
IF strip. It runs a 2nd IF at 70 kHz, and uses an active filter for
selectivity. The necessary 200 kHz bandwidth is achieved by modulating
the local oscillator with the received audio. The actual IF bandwidth
is 30-50 kHz (can't remember the exact figure).

... If (stone != rolling) moss++;
--
| Fidonet: Tony Langdon 3:632/367.2
| Internet: tlang@freeway.DIALix.oz.au
|
| Freeway Internet Gateway, Melbourne, Australia. For information about
| our services and conditions of use, e-mail:
| info@freeway.DIALix.oz.au, to receive a copy of the FAQ.

From 4705061704162451715
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f2f55d63db5c35b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f2f55d63db5c35b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,f2f55d63db5c35b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: teddgram@x2.alliance.net (Teddygram)
Subject: BayMod-9 Software?
Date: 1998/03/01
Message-ID: <34f9b9d2.160945707@news.alliance.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 329798290
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: *Alliance Network, GRR, Michigan, USA (http://www.alliance.net)*
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Does anyone have software to use with this packet modem that runs
under windows? (not in a DOS window)

I'm trying to not have to restart in MS-DOS mode every time I want to
use my modem. If I try to run it in a DOS window, it doesn't seem to
work right and won't connect to any of the BBS's in the area. It adds
a weird hum to the signal.

Thanks in advance.

Graham Merrill
KB8SEW

From 7283903174211660805
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4306,f2f55d63db5c35b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f2f55d63db5c35b0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f2f55d63db5c35b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "JaZZman" <happyhacker@writeme.com>
Subject: Re: BayMod-9 Software?
Date: 1998/03/02
Message-ID: <888858141.971082@nntpcache.support.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 330057509
Cache-Post-Path: nntpcache.support.nl!unknown@pc300354.multiweb.net
References: <34f9b9d2.160945707@news.alliance.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Organization: Dutch News Service (http://www.news-service.com/)
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Teddygram wrote in message <34f9b9d2.160945707@news.alliance.net>...
>Does anyone have software to use with this packet modem that runs
>under windows? (not in a DOS window)
>
There are some programs working with bycom compatible modems under win.
I use Winpack6.3 with G8BPQ node software as the TNC driver (works great
with the NOD2BAY driver).
You could try WINTSTHOST 1.3 I heard it has a Win TFPCX.

>I'm trying to not have to restart in MS-DOS mode every time I want to
>use my modem. If I try to run it in a DOS window, it doesn't seem to
>work right and won't connect to any of the BBS's in the area. It adds
>a weird hum to the signal.
>
Try on http://www.ej1bbs.demon.nl there are some programs and links to other
sites where you can find some good software.

>Thanks in advance.
>
>Graham Merrill
>KB8SEW

--
http://www.geocities.com/TelevisionCity/Studio/1325
http://members.forfree.at/~jazzman

happyhacker@writeme.com

From -7306388831635377872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e40f1dbcf8401dd7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e40f1dbcf8401dd7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e40f1dbcf8401dd7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Wijnand Mijnders PA3HFJ" <pa3hfj@vrza.org>
Subject: WinFBB & CHLNET via BPQ on Win95
Date: 1998/03/17
Message-ID: <6emnev$43v22@reader1.wxs.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 334982995
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: World Access

Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi all,

At the moment i'm a bit "experimenting" with WinFBB, hence the following question:
Does anyone know if it is possible to connect WinFBB with CHLNET via BPQ on the same PC running Window95?
And if so, how can it be done?
I've tried with the available doc's but no succes sofar.... All tips are very welcome!
73 and thanks in advance,
Wijnand PA3HFJ.
--

<- Internet email: pa3hfj@vrza.org ->
<- Ampr.org email: pa3hfj@pa3hfj.ampr.org ->

From 4530304359165713736
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,c5b3643e7ff0e914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,c5b3643e7ff0e914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c5b3643e7ff0e914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c5b3643e7ff0e914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c5b3643e7ff0e914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Don Frank <dhf@writeme.com>
Subject: FS: MFJ-1274 TNC...LOADED!
Date: 1998/04/01
Message-ID: <3522C920.A859A494@writeme.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 339992276
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Rocky Mountain Internet - 1(800)-900-RMII
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

I have a heavily modified (enhanced) MFJ 1274 TNC for sale. It has the NB-96 G3RUH 9600bd modem installed, and has a dual image eprom allowing switch selection of either the standard TNC-2 firmware, with KISS and APRS, or the WA8DED Host Mode firmware which many packet programs are

written to use.

I have added a couple of front panel switches.One allows selection of 300, 1200, or 9600 bd operation, and the other selects from one of two inputs.

The 1274 has a tuning indicator and works great on HF packet at 300 and 1200 bd.
The 1200 and 9600 bd capability is used on VHF/UHF packet. With the dual input capability, they can both be connected at the same time , and switch selected.

I also have installed the TAPR XR2211 DCD upgrade kit for optimum performance on busy frequencies.
The unit comes with complete documentation and radio interface cables.

I am no longer active on packet and will ship this unique TNC to an aspiring packeteer for the modest sum of $160.
If interested contact Don, W9SL, at 303/814-1503, anytime, or via direct email.

From 6750682982743690845
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f557d,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf557d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddf1,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddf1,public
X-Google-Thread: 10ddb1,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10ddb1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1118b9,ca6a078ce9a75d12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1118b9,public
From: write2me@inside.net (James)
Subject: LOOKING FOR THE LATEST HAM TEST ELEMENT 2 & 3A
Date: 1998/04/08
Message-ID: <6gem9sdcf1@nnrp1.snfc21.pbi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 341913828
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: Text/Plain; charset=US-ASCII
Organization: Pacific Bell Internet Services
Newsgroups:
alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.flame_fest,relcom.radio.ham,in.ham-

radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,sbay.hams,slac.rec.ham_radio,su.org.ham-radio

LOOKING FOR THE LATEST HAM TEST

I'm looking for the latest HAM test for written Element 2
and written element 3A.

My friend wants to get his ham licence but the program I have
might be a little out dated. If someone could send a copy to me
I would appreciate it.

My email address is:

barretta@mci2000.com

Thanks

James
barretta@mci2000.com

From 5931910024519380579
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a878b3dae24466b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: nogateslapdog@hotmail.com (NX0T)
Subject: ATTN: KE2LO-Mezgie
Date: 1998/04/12
Message-ID: <nogateslapdog-1204980450290001@modem1-28.mo-net.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 343290555
Followup-To: poster
Organization: n/a
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.policy,

Hey Mezgie

That was quite a bar room brawl on 3950 tonight, no??? The Field Mice got their tails caught in the mouse trap.

Now it's 4.30 AM and guess who shows up on 3950????

None other than W5VVI, playing suck-butt with Side Car Sidney and Knothead Don Smith. Lying as he usually does, he's claiming he missed everything on the radio tonight. Says he just got up, and doesn't tape anything on 3950 anymore.

Hey, if you believe that, there's a replica of the Brooklyn Bridge right out here in Southwest Missouri you can buy real cheap.

Norm just finished blaming me for the current state of affairs on 3950, that I started it all. Everything was fine and dandy on 3950 until I showed up and caused all the trouble. Never mind I've bee off the air for nearly 2 years, I'M STILL RESPONSIBLE.

What a bunch of crap. Well, if hams are bored with what they're doing on their usual frequency, they can alwasy tune 3950kc's, 10PM Eastern time every Saturday night for hysterical entertainment, nonstop jamming, nonstop finger-pointing, and limitless foolishness from the Blowhard of New Mexico, K5BLB.

I didn't get around to my post for Kevin Alfred. No big deal. He's ok, but he's just got too fat a head is all. A little dash of humility would go a long way. If he helps tie Sidney's tail in a knot, then that's good. Do you remember when Vic and the Girls used to play footsie with Dave and Norm?? They thought they could appease the Devil but, as MUR said, ""IT JUST DOESN'T WORK THAT WAY"".(got that on tape, by the way). Gee, who used to say that all the time """I GOT IT ON TAPE"". Right you are, none other than W5VVI (vivacious vindictive idiot), colleague of WA9KJI, King of the Jammers. Yessiree, W5VVI, now on 3950 as I write this, bitching about jammers, whereas for ten years, he has defended the worst jammer throughout the entire history of ham radio, WA9KJI. Sort of sounds like the pot calling the kettle black, no??? Yessiree, WA9KJI, who has jammed 3950, 7250 and who knows what other frequencies with his tape collection, probably a lot of it made by none other than W5VVI. And they want to bitch about jammers, that everyone that disagrees with them are Nazis. N5OUG says tonight that you're all Nazis. You're not supposed to criticize the government for running us into a 4 trillion dollar debt, causing numerous wars, etc. I guess the public should just be happy for all this crap and enjoy it. If you complain about anything, YOU'RE A NAZI.

If you recall, I tried to explain a few things to you back in 95 or 94 about W5VVI. If you think this guy is benign, think again. What's going on right now proves otherwise.

ah yes, isn't the world interesting?

Catch ya later mezgie dog.

NXOT
Missouri

From -4365613133117623792
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e19c9873d2c40d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e19c9873d2c40d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e19c9873d2c40d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e19c9873d2c40d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e19c9873d2c40d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Tom O'Brion" <tobrion@maine.rr.com>
Subject: Kenwood TS-240S
Date: 1998/04/25
Message-ID: <6hu9re$kg8$1@proxye2.maine.rr.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 347727828
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Organization: Road Runner
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

I have a ts-140S and for some reason the radio shuts down if the SWR reaches a particular level. I have tested on various levels from 2.2 - 1.5 and it seems to shut down somewhere around the 2.0 level. So here are my questions:

- Does the radio have a Sweet spot of where it shuts down? I do not have the issues as much on voice unless you throw a real high pitch.
- Is there a way to increase the sweet spot so to speak?

Any ideas or information would be helpful. Just does not seem right that the radio would shut down with a SWR of 2.0, but I could be wrong.

THANKS 73's Tom - N1ZPC

From -397894146106198463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e19c9873d2c40d4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e19c9873d2c40d4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,e19c9873d2c40d4
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e19c9873d2c40d4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e19c9873d2c40d4
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Clif Holland <avvid@onramp.net>
Subject: Re: Kenwood TS-240S
Date: 1998/04/27
Message-ID: <35449A89.74BE@onramp.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 348110121
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <6hu9re$kg8$1@proxye2.maine.rr.com>
To: Tom O'Brion <tobrion@maine.rr.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: AVVid
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: avvid@onramp.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

Tom O'Brion wrote:
>
> I have a ts-140S and for some reason the radio shuts down if the SWR reaches
> a particular level. I have tested on various levels from 2.2 - 1.5 and it
> seems to shut down somewhere around the 2.0 level. So here are my questions:
>
>   o Does the radio have a Sweet spot of where it shuts down? I do
> not have the issues
>   as much on voice unless you throw a real high pitch.
>   o Is there a way to increase the sweet spot so to speak?
>
> Any ideas or information would be helpful. Just does not seem right that the
> radio would shut down with a SWR of 2.0, but I could be wrong.
>
> THANKS 73's Tom - N1ZPC

The radio , if aligned and operating properly, will shut down to 30
watts out at an SWR of 3-1 on 20m. That is the alignment criteria.
--
Clif @ AVVid
AVVid is an Authorized Kenwood and Icom Service Center
http://rampages.onramp.net/~avvid

From -3504181990062113923
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: f4306,5b8fb17b20cc94d7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b8fb17b20cc94d7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Broncus" <fmhillhouse@inc-net.com>
Subject: Re: list of 9600 capable radios?
Date: 1998/05/03
Message-ID: <6iinabgig1@news5.ispnews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 349914886
References: <35490866.171DC28@sinister.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Organization: ISPNews http://ispnews.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Two radio that I know of, and I know there are more, are MFJ-8621 Data Radio and the Yaesu FT-8500.

The MFJ is only a data radio, crystal controlled, and they do have a web site.
    http://www.mfjenterprises.com/transceivers/mfj8621.html

I have a FT-8500 which some say I might experiment with after I get a 9600 TNC. HRO has these for $379US currently. I could use it now at 1200 baud.

164) YAESU FT-8500/MH-39, FT-8500 W/ MH-39 DTMF MIC $379.95, In Stock
http://www.hamradio.com/

Currently, I am using an IC-2AT for 1200 baud for my experiments. I am planning an amplifier next with a j-pole antenna. I do have to get into my own house next though before I do the outside antenna w/ amp.

73,
N7FMH

Doctor Who wrote in message <35490866.171DC28@sinister.com>...
>I've been wanting to get onto 9600 packet, and I am pretty sure that my
>old Icom 02AT
>won't be sufficient, but what is? I'd like to know what radios can do
>9600. I looked at the
>TAPR page for modifications to rigs for 9600, but the info looked pretty
>old. I know that
>some of the newer transcievers have 9600 built in - which ones?
>
>I don't have a lot of money to spend on this, so I'd probably be looking
>to pick up a used rig instead of a new one.
>
>73,
>N1YRK
>

From 6300727197429399379
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57f6b9ef9a648383,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,57f6b9ef9a648383,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,57f6b9ef9a648383,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Robert Mitchell" <robertm@aaabeepers.com>
Subject: 9600 mods for motorola maxar
Date: 1998/05/16
Message-ID: <6jkrfk$d12$1@tradd.awod.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 354273985
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: A World of Difference, Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

does anyone have info to make motorola maxar/moxy work with 9600 packet ?
if not does any one know of any commerical radios that will mod ?

thanks in advance

KD4PBC
Robert Mitchell
robertm@awod.com
fax 843 760-6660

From 8330286519776069082
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,39d22aa8d8078cd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: billieweenie@hotmail.com (J. Wiesenmeyer)
Subject: SOFTWARE FRAUD ALERT
Date: 1998/05/22
Message-ID: <billieweenie-2205980032560001@modem1-00.mo-net.com>
X-Deja-AN: 355463986
Organization: n/a
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

Attention Fellow Computer Enthusiast:

***** C O M P U T E R S O F T W A R E F R A U D A L E R T *****

%%%%%%%%% C O R E L S O F T W A R E E X P O S E D %%%%%%%%%

HERE'S A TIP TO HELP YOU AVOID SOME FUTURE GRIEF (AND SAVE SOME OF YOUR HARD EARNED MONEY)

PC World Magazine, in their February issue made reference to a particular software title as

'THE SOFTWARE FROM HELL'.

I've never used the product they were referring to, so I can't comment about it.

Nevertheless, if PC World had been talking about software from

COREL CORPORATION (Word Perfect, etc), it would have been MOST APPROPRIATE.

COREL SOFTWARE PRODUCTS, IN ALL THEIR FORMS, TRULY DESERVE THE TITLE

****** S O F T W A R E F R O M H E L L ******

because they are buggy (and dysfunctional) beyond belief. Corel products make Microsoft look like the knight in shinning armor, even including Windoze 95.

YOU CAN'T READ INFO LIKE THIS IN THE COMPUTER MAGAZINES BECAUSE COREL SPENDS FAR TOO MUCH MONEY VIA ADVERTISING REVENUE WITH ALL THE COMPUTER PUBLICATIONS, AND THEY DON'T DARE EXPOSE ONE OF THEIR BIGGEST ADVERTISERS, FOR REASONS WHICH SHOULD BE OBVIOUS. THEREFORE, WE CAN ONLY HOPE TO PASS THE WORD VIA NEWS GROUPS AND SIMILAR OUTLETS.

Corel Corporation, a Canadian firm, based in Ottawa, Ontario, has zero regard and zero respect for their customers, and is probably the best example of why Ziff Davis (publishers of dozens of computer magazines, both on the PC and Mac platforms), are now calling for a mandatory (and legally binding) 30, 60 or 90 day software money back guarantee.

Using data from Corel's own website, the following is more than sufficient proof to demonstrate the dysfunctional character of Corel's Word Perfect product:

THE FOLLOWING BUG LIST IS TAKEN FROM COREL'S WORLD WIDE WEBSITE:
==========

ftp://ftp.corel.com/pub/WordPerfect/wpmac/-WPMac ftp Index.html

(scroll way down, almost to the bottom)

What follows is the list of bug fixes initiated by Corel in an attempt to repair their cockroach infested product known as Word Perfect, version 3.5, which can easily be construed as a clear admission of bugs which existed with version 3.5 as shipped to customers on CD ROM. What makes this issue all the more criminal is the fact that Corel refused to inform customers who sent in their warranty registration cards that bug fixes had been released for this product. Corel Corporation refused to send warranty/registered customers the patches on floppy disk, and if this was too expensive, Corel Corporation even refused to send registered customers a postcard informing their customers where they could find the patches on the Internet. Customers were simply left to struggle with a totally dysfunctional product. And customers like myself who finally figured out Corel Word Perfect could NOT be made to function properly, and who first requested assistance, were ignored, and who later requested a refund, were also ignored.

TO THIS DAY, 17 MONTHS AFTER THE PURCHASE OF THE DYSFUNCTION AND COCKROACH INFESTED COREL WORD PERFECT PROGRAM, THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO IGNORE ALL INTERNET E-MAIL MESSGES AND ALL UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICES LETTERS.

==========

Corel Document ID: 10339

The information in this document applies to:
WordPerfect 3.5 for Macintosh

This Updater works with all versions of Corel WordPerfect 3.5. Including: Novell WordPerfect 3.5, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.1, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.2

and Corel WordPerfect in the CorelDraw Suite.

The Corel WordPerfect 3.5.3 patch replaces all previous patches for WordPerfect 3.5, including the Corel WordPerfect 3.5.2 patch shipped in October of 1996.

Fixes in 3.5.3 patch
====================

- Conversions should now function normally under System 7.6.
- A bug was fixed that repairs some display problems.
- Sporadic warnings that the common library could not be found will no longer occur.

Fixes in 3.5.2 patch
====================

- Text Selection now works properly.

- The Print Envelope feature will print addresses in the correct position on the LaserWriter 8.4 printer driver.

- Deleting to the right at the beginning of a line will no longer cause the cursor to reposition incorrectly in the text above.

- Deleting just before a Style no longer causes the cursor to reposition incorrectly and delete text within the Style.

- Editing a document in "Show Codes" no longer causes the cursor to reposition incorrectly.

- Headers/Footers with text attributes (bold, underline...) are no longer affected by text attributes that cross a page break.

- Deleting addresses in the Print Envelope delivery or return address window now functions properly.

- The German Dictionary no longer stops and marks incorrect every word that contains a ß (esset).

- The French Dictionary on a Power Macintosh no longer stops and marks incorrect words that contain a é (acute).

- Delivery Point of a bar code is no longer automatically calculated.

- Import of tables from various document types has been improved.

- The title of the "WP6.x Export" now reads "WP6.x,7.x Export" in both the patched and resale CD product from Corel.

- HTML export now saves Corel WordPerfect graphics or .wpg formatted images as JPEG"s.

Fixes in 3.5.1 patch
=====================

- Editing some long blocks of Japanese characters will not crash the computer.

- Screen display is faster after scrolling through large documents or tables, or making editing changes.

- Captions can now be positioned above a graphic or text box.

- Return and delivery addresses in Print Envelope will now allow 255 characters (including line breaks).

- Dictionaries are now listed under the Dictionary menu instead of the Check menu.

- Ruler Bar display problems with PCI Power Macintosh computers have been fixed.

- WP 6.x and WP 7.x conversions can now be canceled.

- While working in subdocuments such as headers or footnotes on black and white screens, Corel WordPerfect does not quit unexpectedly when clicking in the ruler area of the subdocument.

- Zip codes beginning with zero which did not have extended zip code digits now function properly in the Print Envelope feature.

- Font menus in Preferences and Print Envelopes now work properly on small monitors.

- Cleared tabs will no longer unexpectedly reappear on the ruler.

- Hyperlink copy and paste are now working.

- Cell Protection now disables the deletion of the contents of a cell.

- The bottom border of a table which crosses a page break is now visible.

- Patterns in a cell will no longer disappear when performing a Split or Join.

- Joining with the first cell of a table now functions properly.

- Row selection of tables in a text box is now available.

- Scroll bar does not stick when scrolling.

- Corel WordPerfect will use the Language Resource file designed for your

system if present, or default to English (USA).

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From 4383347525803302100
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fa656,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: "Rich M." <right@home.com>
Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FRAUD ALERT
Date: 1998/05/23
Message-ID: <PqC91.90$wk2.236476@news.randori.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 355860212
References: <billieweenie-2205980032560001@modem1-00.mo-net.com>
NNTP-Posting-Date: Sat, 23 May 1998 09:02:55 PDT
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

Not sure What this has to do with the subjects of any of the ng's that you posted it to but, as for me, I have been using Corel Word Perfect Suite 7 for 2 years now and am very satisfied.

73 Dick N7JPO

J. Wiesenmeyer wrote in message ...
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>
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X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39d22aa8d8078cd8
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: "kf4mqf" <x_mlussier@erols.com>
Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FRAUD ALERT
Date: 1998/05/23
Message-ID: <6k7quubof1@winter.news.erols.com>
X-Deja-AN: 355954738
References: <billieweenie-2205980032560001@modem1-00.mo-net.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
X-Complaints-To: abuse@erols.com
X-Trace: winter.news.erols.com 895971102 12047 207.172.110.194 (24 May 1998
00:51:42 GMT)
Organization: Erol's Internet Services
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham
.radio.amateur

Any Moron stupid enough to own a Mac , should get software that sucks , It
your own stupidity to even go out and buy such a machine most software
manufacturers are pulling away from Mac because they are a dying machine.
get a life and buy a real computer !!!

Just a note about problems with IBM machines . Corel does work on them !!!
there maybe bugs in it but I haven't found any yet and I use it every day
ver 5 , 6, 7, and 8.0

Before you shout FRAUD THINK ABOUT SLANDER SUITS THAT CAN ARRISE AGAINST YOU
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>****** S O F T W A R E   F R O M   H E L L ******
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>because they are buggy (and dysfunctional) beyond belief. Corel products
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>
>   (scroll way down, almost to the bottom)
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>
>Corel Document ID: 10339
>
>
>The information in this document applies to:
>WordPerfect 3.5 for Macintosh
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>This Updater works with all versions of Corel WordPerfect 3.5. Including:
>Novell WordPerfect 3.5, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.1, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.2
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>
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>
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>
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X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2,start
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: billieweenie@hotmail.com (J. Wiesenmeyer)
Subject: SOFTWARE FROM HELL: "COREL, INC."
Date: 1998/05/26
Message-ID: <billieweenie-2605980741530001@modem1-18.mo-net.com>
X-Deja-AN: 356616083
Organization: NX0T Radio
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

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X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
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X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
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Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FROM HELL: "COREL, INC."
Date: 1998/05/26

Message-ID: <356B260E.507E84AC@csupomona.edu>
X-Deja-AN: 356740403
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <billieweenie-2605980741530001@modem1-18.mo-net.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
To: "J. Wiesenmeyer" <billieweenie@hotmail.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Organization: California State Polytechnic University Pomona
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

BY YOUR ADMISSION: You've never used the software. WHY WOULD YOU SEND SUCH A PROCLAMATION. I use the software and have had NO PROBLEMS.

Get a life and quit defaming people and companies you have no experience writing about.

Mark N6WBC

AND STOP POSTING ON THE HAM NG'S.

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> ****** S O F T W A R E F R O M H E L L ******

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> because they are buggy (and dysfunctional) beyond belief. Corel products
> make Microsoft look like the knight in shinning armor, even including
> Windoze 95.
>
> YOU CAN'T READ INFO LIKE THIS IN THE COMPUTER MAGAZINES BECAUSE COREL
> SPENDS FAR TOO MUCH MONEY VIA ADVERTISING REVENUE WITH ALL THE COMPUTER
> PUBLICATIONS, AND THEY DON'T DARE EXPOSE ONE OF THEIR BIGGEST ADVERTISERS,
> FOR REASONS WHICH SHOULD BE OBVIOUS. THEREFORE, WE CAN ONLY HOPE TO PASS
> THE WORD VIA NEWS GROUPS AND SIMILAR OUTLETS.
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> Corel Corporation, a Canadian firm, based in Ottawa, Ontario, has zero
> regard and zero respect for their customers, and is probably the best
> example of why Ziff Davis (publishers of dozens of computer magazines,
> both on the PC and Mac platforms), are now calling for a mandatory (and
> legally binding) 30, 60 or 90 day software money back guarantee.
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> Using data from Corel's own website, the following is more than sufficient
> proof to demonstrate the dysfunctional character of Corel's Word Perfect
> product:
>
> THE FOLLOWING BUG LIST IS TAKEN FROM COREL'S WORLD WIDE WEBSITE:
> ==========
>
> ftp://ftp.corel.com/pub/WordPerfect/wpmac/-WPMac ftp Index.html
>
>   (scroll way down, almost to the bottom)
>
> What follows is the list of bug fixes initiated by Corel in an attempt to
> repair their cockroach infested product known as Word Perfect, version
> 3.5, which can easily be construed as a clear admission of bugs which
> existed with version 3.5 as shipped to customers on CD ROM. What makes
> this issue all the more criminal is the fact that Corel refused to inform
> customers who sent in their warranty registration cards that bug fixes had
> been released for this product. Corel Corporation refused to send
> warranty/registered customers the patches on floppy disk, and if this was
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> the Internet. Customers were simply left to struggle with a totally
> dysfunctional product. And customers like myself who finally figured out
> Corel Word Perfect could NOT be made to function properly, and who first
> requested assistance, were ignored, and who later requested a refund, were
> also ignored.
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> TO THIS DAY, 17 MONTHS AFTER THE PURCHASE OF THE DYSFUNCTION AND COCKROACH
> INFESTED COREL WORD PERFECT PROGRAM, THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO IGNORE ALL
> INTERNET E-MAIL MESSGES AND ALL UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICES
> LETTERS.
>
> ==========
>
> Corel Document ID: 10339
>

> The information in this document applies to:
> WordPerfect 3.5 for Macintosh
>
> This Updater works with all versions of Corel WordPerfect 3.5. Including:
> Novell WordPerfect 3.5, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.1, Corel WordPerfect 3.5.2
> and Corel WordPerfect in the CorelDraw Suite.
>
> The Corel WordPerfect 3.5.3 patch replaces all previous patches for
> WordPerfect 3.5, including the Corel WordPerfect 3.5.2 patch shipped in
> October of 1996.
>
> Fixes in 3.5.3 patch
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> - Conversions should now function normally under System 7.6.
> - A bug was fixed that repairs some display problems.
> - Sporadic warnings that the common library could not be found
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> - The Print Envelope feature will print addresses in the correct position
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> - Deleting just before a Style no longer causes the cursor to reposition
> incorrectly and delete text within the Style.
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> - Editing a document in ﷽Show Codes﷽ no longer causes the cursor to
> reposition incorrectly.
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> - Headers/Footers with text attributes (bold, underline...) are no longer
> affected by text attributes that cross a page break.
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> - Deleting addresses in the Print Envelope delivery or return address
> window now functions properly.
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> - The German Dictionary no longer stops and marks incorrect every word
> that contains a ﷽ (esset).
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> - The French Dictionary on a Power Macintosh no longer stops and marks
> incorrect words that contain a ﷽ (acute).
>
> -   Delivery Point of a bar code is no longer automatically calculated.
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> -   Import of tables from various document types has been improved.
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> -   The title of the ﷽WP6.x Export﷽ now reads ﷽WP6.x,7.x Export﷽ in both
> the patched and resale CD product from Corel.

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> -   HTML export now saves Corel WordPerfect graphics or .wpg formatted
> images as JPEG's.
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> - Captions can now be positioned above a graphic or text box.
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> - Return and delivery addresses in Print Envelope will now allow 255
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> - Page Setup is now enabled in the Print Envelope feature (this allows
> the selection of paper sizes and envelope trays).
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> crash the computer.
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> - Tables and Page Borders now work together.
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> - The PowerTalk Mailer can exceed 4096 characters.
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> - In the new Corel WordPerfect 3.5 CD-ROM, Norton Utilities will no
> longer report an error in the WordPerfect Installer Read Me. This fix is
> not available in the patch, but if you use Norton Utilities, we suggest
> you delete the WordPerfect Installer Read Me since it is not required for
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> If the reader will examine the websites of PC Week, PC World, and a few
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> Corel's Word Perfect, Suite 8 (the latest offering from Corel) is likewise
> full of bugs. Don't take my word for it--- check it out for yourself.
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> MORAL OF STORY::::
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> SAVE YOUR MONEY--- DO NOT BUY ANYTHING WITH ���COREL��� ON THE LABEL,
> WHETHER IT BE FOR IBM COMPATIBLES OR THE MACINTOSH !!!

From 2576960711103801464
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2

X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: cgoin@ime.net
Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FROM HELL: "COREL, INC."
Date: 1998/05/27
Message-ID: <6kfvdh$8lv$2@news.harvard.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 356840648
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <billieweenie-2605980741530001@modem1-18.mo-net.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Internet Maine/HarvardNet
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

What a silly rant, buttressed by the PC (politically correct) Ziff-Davis marketing machine.

If you are going to use a Mac, why not make asute choices regarding what applications function well on it? Many do the WP job emminently on a Mac.

I've been using WPWIN 6.0 & 6.1 for a long time in pers & biz, done all manner of DTP with it, selling several millions in R/E with its ease of producing excellent flyers & brochures beyond the far more costly R/E software. It is a powerhouse product that has more OPERABLE features than anyone can learn in four years (or needs). Support has always been shitty - and it is everywhere unless it's at $24.99 per call - and Micro$loth is surely no better; even their website knowledge base is inferior to their old BBS.

The only beef I've had with WP it it's gargantuan size and resource-hogging - but look at MS Word, a big dog if there ever was one, woth far less to offer (I run it as well - as little as possible).

You'd think someone into the hands-on & tech know-how to mess with BA's would be away from the dumbed-down Mac & Windoze OS's, and into unix, with which you actually control your own box (and have to know something).

Boy, this submitter REALLY helped me fix boatanchors, yes?

From 3711710857139679716
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2bfd24b8191c2b05,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,2bfd24b8191c2b05,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,2bfd24b8191c2b05,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: ttoews@telusplanet.net (Tony Toews)
Subject: KA9Q newsgroup/mailing list?
Date: 1998/05/28
Message-ID: <356ceb46.112829990@news.calgary.telusplanet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 357195232
Organization: TELUS Communications Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Folks

I'm looking for any mailing lists or which is the "best" newsgroup to
follow any KA9Q discussions.

Thanks, Tony

Message posted to newsgroup and emailed.
Tony Toews, Independent Computer Consultant
The Year 2000 crisis: Will my parents or your grand parents still be receiving
their pension in January, 2000? See www.granite.ab.ca/year2000 for more info.
Microsoft Access Hints, Tips & Accounting Systems at www.granite.ab.ca/
accsmstr.htm

From -8656319302863483463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,c1cf09b70fcf8cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: "hapticz" <hapticz@email.msn.com>

Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FROM HELL: "COREL, INC."
Date: 1998/05/28
Message-ID: <#IcOe#qi9GA.180@upnetnews02.moswest.msn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 357516835
References: <billieweenie-2605980741530001@modem1-18.mo-net.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

this turn is mine,

i thank the gates of earth, for the fine and coherent work done by MICROSOFT Corporation, its employees, and subsidiaries.

i prefer to have one big monopolistic behemoth of a company dishing out the usual stuff, cause then we know who to complain to.

every time someone, some government, some other whining competitor, some greedy lawyer or anybody tries to screw up a well run company like MICROSOFT, just remember that in 90 percent of the cases, we the consumer have paid MORE after they did it and got LESS in return.

Corel, well, thats just another company that just "aint got it all together!"

they will eventually fail and disappear, hopefully, unless some whining buerocrat with stock or a PAC donation in his pocket tries to "save" the consumers interests !!! ha ah ha!

now i feel better. bye!

From 4052023137794027336
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public

X-Google-Thread: fa656,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: !*dimitrip@ tiac.net (Dimitri P.)
Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FRAUD ALERT
Date: 1998/05/31
Message-ID: <3570b07e.13919206@news.ecom.net>
X-Deja-AN: 358073300
References: <billieweenie-2205980032560001@modem1-00.mo-net.com>
Reply-To: !*dimitrip@tiac.net
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
X-Trace: 896577959 8PGRFGR4EE15CCFD C usenet54.supernews.com
Organization: remove the !* to get the real email address.
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur

For one thing...we have no clue who the hell you are since you are
posting from a hotmail address. So please feel free to feel ignored!
I hope someone with more money and more time finds you and sues your
sorry existence. Or even better pays you a visit with Vinnie and Tony.

So in the meantime...take notice that most software companies web
sites list known bugs BECAUSE THEY RESPECT THEIR CUSTOMERS and they
want to keep the support lines open.
All alive humans breathe, and all software has bugs. Period.

You are out of order posting a mental barf like this.
Maybe you are frustrated. maybe you are mental. maybe you are a barf
and nothing else.

Go away and don't waste my time.

Say Hi to Vinnie. (if you see him coming)

D

billieweenie@hotmail.com (J. Wiesenmeyer) wrote:

>Attention Fellow Computer Enthusiast:
>
>
>***** C O M P U T E R S O F T W A R E F R A U D A L E R T *****
>

>%%%%%%%%%% C O R E L S O F T W A R E E X P O S E D %%%%%%%%%%
>
>
>HERE'S A TIP TO HELP YOU AVOID SOME FUTURE GRIEF (AND SAVE SOME OF YOUR
>HARD EARNED MONEY)
>
>PC World Magazine, in their February issue made reference to a particular
>software title as
>
>'THE SOFTWARE FROM HELL'.
>
>I've never used the product they were referring to, so I can't comment about it.
>
>Nevertheless, if PC World had been talking about software from
>
>
>COREL CORPORATION (Word Perfect, etc), it would have been MOST APPROPRIATE.
>
>COREL SOFTWARE PRODUCTS, IN ALL THEIR FORMS, TRULY DESERVE THE TITLE
>
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>****** S O F T W A R E   F R O M   H E L L ******
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---
while you are passing out the spam, don't forget these guys.
root@localhost
$LOGNAME@localhost
abuse@tiac.net
$LOGIN@localhost
$USER@$HOST
$USER@localhost

From 4654201363207968195
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public

From: jbryant@tfs.net (Jim Bryant)
Subject: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/05/31
Message-ID: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 358239174
Sender: jbryant@unix.tfs.net
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: 31 May 1998 14:21:37 -0600, 139.146.210.15
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

I'm tired of playing with these toy tnc's.

I have recently obtained a T1 DSU/CSU, and am looking for like minded
people who are also tired of playing with toys.

Is there anyone out there with experience doing T1 data on 5, 10, or
24 GHz? I could use a few pointers. I am wanting to focus on these
bands, because antenna gain is high for a small dish [18-24"], and it
could be operated portable.

Please answer this only if you are serious.

If we are to take amateur radio into the next millenium, we really
have got to get rid of the toys, and move into some real data
experimentation.

jim
--
All opinions expressed are mine, if you | "I will not be pushed, stamped,
think otherwise, then go jump into turbid | briefed, debriefed, indexed, or
radioactive waters and yell WAHOO !!! | numbered!" - #1, "The Prisoner"

Inet: jbryant@tfs.net   AX.25: kc5vdj@wv0t.#neks.ks.usa.noam   grid: EM28pw
voice: KC5VDJ - 6 & 2 Meters AM/FM/SSB, 70cm FM.   http://www.tfs.net/~jbryant
----
HF/6M/2M: IC-706-MkII, 2M: HTX-212, 2M: HTX-202, 70cm: HTX-404, Packet: KPC-3+

From -8753824379219559276
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public

X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: "Chris Buckley <KC0DBY>" <kc0dby@radiolink.net>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/01
Message-ID: <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 358673211
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
Organization: [poster's organization not specified]
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
speed....

>I have recently obtained a T1 DSU/CSU, and am looking for like

From 329696559696850127
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "kmcleod" <kmcleod@email.msn.com>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/01
Message-ID: <O$u0XTej9GA.73@upnetnews02.moswest.msn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 358693600
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Newsgroups: alt.ham-

radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Here are some of the technologies. No, this isn't
a sales pitch, just some of the bandwidths we
install and all of them are off the shelf.

2.4 GHz   Dual T-1/E-1
2.4 GHz   1, 2 and 4 mbps Ethernet
6 GHz   Single T-1 up to 6 T-1, DS-3 (45 mbps) and 155 mbps (STS-3)
10, 11, 23 Same as 6 GHz in addition to 10 or 20 mbps Ethernet and up to
quad T-1/E-1
Laser   155 mbps
6 GHz   Rack and stack OC-3c up to OC-12 (622 mbps)

There's plenty of bandwidth - its the modulation scheme which is important.
Most of this stuff is QAM.

Ken McLeod
CSG Wireless

Chris Buckley wrote in message <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>...
>Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
>Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
>speed....
>
>>I have recently obtained a T1 DSU/CSU, and am looking for like
>
>

From 5443187181694698103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Sid Ashen-Brenner <sashen@midusa.net>

Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/02
Message-ID: <35741905.65FB@midusa.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 358815846
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: sashen@midusa.net
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Netspace Internet Services
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Chris Buckley wrote:
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>
> >I have recently obtained a T1 DSU/CSU, and am looking for like

The ONLY limit on speed in a wireless network at this point in time is
your Wallet!

--
Sid Ashen-Brenner Salina, Kansas
Internet : sashen@midusa.net
AX-25 : n0obm @ n0obm.#ncks.ks.usa.noam

From 2615688313887981632
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: jiva*@humboldt1.com (jiva)
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/02
Message-ID: <357434ad.2463856@news.humboldt1.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 358850248
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
X-Trace: 896808685 FZEGYUOPH2D84CED C usenet14.supernews.com
Organization: Unclear on the concept
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

On 31 May 1998 14:21:37 -0600, jbryant@tfs.net (Jim Bryant) wrote:

>I'm tired of playing with these toy tnc's.
>
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>
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>Please answer this only if you are serious.
>
>If we are to take amateur radio into the next millenium, we really
>have got to get rid of the toys, and move into some real data
>experimentation.
>

I don't think there's ever been any shortage of experimentation ...
just that the equipment costs haven't come WAY down and been
made widely available. It would seem that something along the lines of a $200
radio/modem combo that could work as a node or terminal would be required to
get a mass movement away from 1200 baud.

If our computers were keeping down with the tnc technology/status quo we'd all
still be running 8088 equipment.

Something I thought might inspire some movement would be a set of microsats -
one always visible - on an equitorial orbit (like the fialed french bird)
which simply 'repeated' normal packet bbs traffic at 9600 bps (or faster).
Reception with even a scanner would be possible. Just a thought but some sort
of project that doesn't require a '$erious$' satellite station to play.

kc6cff

"Goodbye" said the fox to the Little Prince. "And now here is my secret,
 a very simple secret: It is only with the heart that one can rightly see,

what is essential is invisible to the eye"

jim bilderback -- please remove the * if you'd care to email.

From 6006121354606753666
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Zed <gklittle@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/03
Message-ID: <3575B9EE.6538@earthlink.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359265031
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: gklittle@earthlink.net
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Spectra Software
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

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> bands, because antenna gain is high for a small dish [18-24"], and it
> could be operated portable.

Jim,

The Tucson Amateur Radio Packet Radio club has been experimenting with

19.2K, 56K and higher speed packet equipment. Check out:

    http://www.tapr.org

There is also commercial off-the-shelf units that run in the unlicensed Industrial/Scientific/Medical (ISM) bands at 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz.

Check out:

    http://hydra.carleton.ca/info/wlan.html

T1 speed equipment is a bit expensive, but the 128K and 256K stuff is fairly reasonable and will work over long distances.

Cheers,

Keith Little
KC0CPN
St. Louis, MO.

From -6265764303582681481
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c756968da377fd7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f55c2,c756968da377fd7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf55c2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c756968da377fd7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c756968da377fd7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Eric Buining" <eric.buining@club.tip.nl>
Subject: Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C (EC10 in holland) ?
Date: 1998/06/04
Message-ID: <6l4hiifuc1@cadmium.aware.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359288362
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: NL-NIC
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C ?

If it is posible:
- what mod is needed ?
- What kind of TNC is the best for lowe(r)(st) price(s)?
- Where to find discriminator output ?
- What is highest Baycom speed possible ?

If it ain't :

- too bad.................no way......... what is possible ?

Who has expierience with PR on such a handy an can help me out ?

Regards,

Eric Buining (eric.buining@club.tip.nl)
the Netherlands

From -6418487560435166376
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f55c2,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf55c2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Eric Buining" <eric.buining@club.tip.nl>
Subject: Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C (EC10 in holland) ?
Date: 1998/06/04
Message-ID: <6l4hn6$g2b$1@cadmium.aware.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359288363
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: NL-NIC
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

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From -6863531729708383318
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f55c2,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf55c2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Eric Buining" <eric.buining@club.tip.nl>
Subject: Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C (EC10 in holland) ?
Date: 1998/06/04
Message-ID: <6l4i3ugbs1@cadmium.aware.nl>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359288364
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: NL-NIC
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

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Regards,

Eric Buining (eric.buining@club.tip.nl)
the Netherlands

From 879401424724337056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,39d22aa8d8078cd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: nospam@nospam.com (No spam)
Subject: Re: SOFTWARE FRAUD ALERT
Date: 1998/06/04
Message-ID: <35791e6a.13627508@news.snet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359376913
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
References: <billieweenie-2205980032560001@modem1-00.mo-net.com>
<3570b07e.13919206@news.ecom.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Organization: "SNET dial access service"
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.dx,alabama.birmingham
.radio.amateur

On Sun, 31 May 1998 01:26:34 GMT, !*dimitrip@ tiac.net (Dimitri P.)
wrote:

>billieweenie@hotmail.com (J. Wiesenmeyer) wrote:
>
>>Attention Fellow Computer Enthusiast:
>>
>>
>>***** C O M P U T E R S O F T W A R E F R A U D A L E R T *****
>>
>>%%%%%%%%%% C O R E L S O F T W A R E E X P O S E D %%%%%%%%%%
>>
>>
>>HERE'S A TIP TO HELP YOU AVOID SOME FUTURE GRIEF (AND SAVE SOME OF YOUR
>>HARD EARNED MONEY)
>>

>>PC World Magazine, in their February issue made reference to a particular
>>software title as
>>
>>THE SOFTWARE FROM HELL.
>>
>>I've never used the product they were referring to, so I can't comment about it.
>>
>>Nevertheless, if PC World had been talking about software from
>>
>>
>>COREL CORPORATION (Word Perfect, etc), it would have been MOST APPROPRIATE.
>>
>>COREL SOFTWARE PRODUCTS, IN ALL THEIR FORMS, TRULY DESERVE THE TITLE
>>
>>
>>****** S O F T W A R E   F R O M   H E L L ******
>>
>>
>>because they are buggy (and dysfunctional) beyond belief. Corel products
>>make Microsoft look like the knight in shinning armor, even including
>>Windoze 95.
>>
>>YOU CAN'T READ INFO LIKE THIS IN THE COMPUTER MAGAZINES BECAUSE COREL
>>SPENDS FAR TOO MUCH MONEY VIA ADVERTISING REVENUE WITH ALL THE COMPUTER
>>PUBLICATIONS, AND THEY DON'T DARE EXPOSE ONE OF THEIR BIGGEST ADVERTISERS,
>>FOR REASONS WHICH SHOULD BE OBVIOUS. THEREFORE, WE CAN ONLY HOPE TO PASS
>>THE WORD VIA NEWS GROUPS AND SIMILAR OUTLETS.
>>
>>Corel Corporation, a Canadian firm, based in Ottawa, Ontario, has zero
>>regard and zero respect for their customers, and is probably the best
>>example of why Ziff Davis (publishers of dozens of computer magazines,
>>both on the PC and Mac platforms), are now calling for a mandatory (and
>>legally binding) 30, 60 or 90 day software money back guarantee.
>>
>>Using data from Corel's own website, the following is more than sufficient
>>proof to demonstrate the dysfunctional character of Corel's Word Perfect
>>product:

>>The information in this document applies to:
>>WordPerfect 3.5 for Macintosh
                                          ^^^^^^^^^
THis explains everything.

WHo the hell is going to spend dollars fixing software for a
soon-to-be DEAD platform made by a company without a full-time CEO?

Anyways, I thought you stupid Apple People NEVER,EVER had any problems
with your Mac.

Get a REAL computer!

From 4492323130785106740
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 101306,eea97503d9ca44d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid101306,public
X-Google-Thread: f55c2,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf55c2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: zxfuzzy@zx.kbbs.org (Martin Behrendt)
Subject: Re: Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C (EC10 in holland) ?
Date: 1998/06/04
Message-ID: <Eu0GI3.2H1@zx.kbbs.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359693878
References: <6l4hn6$g2b$1@cadmium.aware.nl>
Organization: Sir Sinclair Suite
Newsgroups: de.comm.ham,alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

"Eric Buining" <eric.buining@club.tip.nl> writes:

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>Who has expierience with PR on such a handy an can help me out ?

>Regards,

at least a pc with soundcard, pc flexnet and a cable between pc and Alinco
I think this is the cheapest way
Martin

From -5918196674607613167
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,fc2c969408fb8079,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc2c969408fb8079,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,fc2c969408fb8079,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: ernie@netvision.net.il (ernie)
Subject: RTTY MONITORING WITH MFJ1278 & SM220
Date: 1998/06/05
Message-ID: <3577a4a1.71141402@news.netvision.net.il>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359760398
Organization: NetVision LTD.
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Hi
Can anyone specify where to obtain the MARK and SPACE signals from the
MFJ-1278 in order to attach a scope (sm220 for that matter) ?
Tks in advance de Isaac, 4Z4TL
73

From -405724371969079038
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: Butch Magee <butchkay@netdoor.com>
Subject: Re: RTTY MONITORING WITH MFJ1278 & SM220
Date: 1998/06/05
Message-ID: <3577E453.2907@netdoor.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359809315
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3577a4a1.71141402@news.netvision.net.il>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Internet Doorway, Inc. -- http://www.netdoor.com/

MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Fri, 05 Jun 1998 07:28:37 CDT
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

Check with MFJ. They have an 800 number, and email at http://www.mjfinterprises.com

Butch KF5DE

ernie wrote:
>
> Hi
> Can anyone specify where to obtain the MARK and SPACE signals from the
> MFJ-1278 in order to attach a scope (sm220 for that matter) ?
> Tks in advance de Isaac, 4Z4TL
> 73

From -2963541594592990525
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,fc2c969408fb8079
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
From: diale.nospam@mindspring.com (Ed (WA4RYW))
Subject: Re: RTTY MONITORING WITH MFJ1278 & SM220
Date: 1998/06/05
Message-ID: <357a41d1.57566513@news.mindspring.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 359926690
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3577a4a1.71141402@news.netvision.net.il>
X-Server-Date: 5 Jun 1998 19:40:40 GMT
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: MindSpring Enterprises
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

MFJ sells an addon board which does what you want. It's the MFJ-44 (around $19) for the 1278B. I'm not sure if this board will work with the 1278 (non-B) or not, but there is also a MFJ-44X, which is an external unit that will work with both, as well as other MFJ TNCs.

-Ed

On Fri, 05 Jun 1998 07:57:45 GMT, ernie@netvision.net.il (ernie)
wrote:

>Hi
>Can anyone specify where to obtain the MARK and SPACE signals from the
>MFJ-1278 in order to attach a scope (sm220 for that matter) ?
>Tks in advance de Isaac, 4Z4TL
>73

From -2613353216411161966
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: Bob Wilkins <bob@cave.org>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/05
Message-ID: <3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360027326
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: the cAVe group http://www.cave.org
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Chris Buckley wrote:
>
> Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
> Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
> speed....

53Kbps is the wired modem topspeed. A T1 can be 24 channels of 64K or a
datastream of 1.56Mbps still somewhat slow...

bob n6fri

--
Bob Wilkins http://www.cave.org

Berkeley Ca

From 5657449994108941148
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f55c2,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf55c2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c756968da377fd7b
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Gisselers' <jimg@interaccess.com>
Subject: Re: Is 9K6 packet possible on a Alinco DJS-41C (EC10 in holland) ?
Date: 1998/06/06
Message-ID: <35794628.615B@interaccess.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360124390
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <6l4hiifuc1@cadmium.aware.nl>
To: Eric Buining <eric.buining@club.tip.nl>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: InterAccess Co., Chicago's Full Service Internet Provider
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: jimg@interaccess.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.mods,alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Eric,

Your radio should work, but you would have to were to take the discriminator output. That can be quite chalenging. What band are you planing on using your setup on? If it is 2mtrs MFJ makes a cheep 5 watt packet transciever which is all set for 9600. If it is 440 or 220, Paccomm makes a 2 or 5 watts xmtr. The baycom will run at 9600, but there isn't, to my knowledge, a NOS driver for it. So if you use it you won't be able to run any version of NOS, but you could run baycom version 1.6 or later. Your best bet for relable 9600 packet is to buy a packtwin card from paccomm with the 9600 baud modem, but that will cost about $400 US dollars. But if you buy a kamtronincs TNC, you will have to spend about the same money, but the Packtwin is the BEST interface available for high speed packet because it goes into an ISA slot in your computer. For info on the Pactwin you can visit the paccomm homepage at: http://www.paccomm.com

Hope this helps,

Chris

KB9KTC

KB9KTC@AMSAT.ORG - Email

From 8946727703374666661
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: jbryant@unix.tfs.net (Jim Bryant)
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/06
Message-ID: <3579a49a.0@news2.tfs.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360209230
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org>
To: Bob Wilkins <bob@cave.org>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: 6 Jun 1998 15:20:42 -0600, 139.146.205.99
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

[Posted and mailed]

In article <3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org>,
     Bob Wilkins <bob@cave.org> writes:
> Chris Buckley wrote:
>>
>> Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
>> Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
>> speed....

> 53Kbps is the wired modem topspeed. A T1 can be 24 channels of 64K or a
> datastream of 1.56Mbps still somewhat slow...
>
> bob n6fri

1.536 Mbps actually using 24 64kbps clear channels. If you think it
is slow, then feel free to just keep using your 1200/9600 baud junk.
The point I am making here is that T1 CSU/DSU units are reasonably
priced, and leave room for tranceiver development. If you want an
appliance, then just call apple or black box and pay the thousands
that they want.

since we announced fastbreak, i forsee a market glut of used T1
CSU/DSU units in the near future.

the idea here is to keep costs low. 1.536 Mbps is more than adequate
for most anything, you can put several MPEG2 streams over that kind of
bandwidth for "ATV" use, as an axample.. used T1 CSU/DSU boxes go for
several hundred dollars, while these RF network black boxes go in the
range of several thousand...

anyhow, like i said, only like-minded technically adept individuals
need reply to my original posting.

jim
--
All opinions expressed are mine, if you | "I will not be pushed, stamped,
think otherwise, then go jump into turbid | briefed, debriefed, indexed, or
radioactive waters and yell WAHOO !!! | numbered!" - #1, "The Prisoner"

Inet: jbryant@tfs.net   AX.25: kc5vdj@wv0t.#neks.ks.usa.noam   grid: EM28pw
voice: KC5VDJ - 6 & 2 Meters AM/FM/SSB, 70cm FM.   http://www.tfs.net/~jbryant
----
HF/6M/2M: IC-706-MkII, 2M: HTX-212, 2M: HTX-202, 70cm: HTX-404, Packet: KPC-3+

From 214811859948985484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Edward Christopher Kern <atikern@erols.com>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/06
Message-ID: <3579F583.86B1FF8D@erols.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 360270762
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org> <3579ED27.B657D64@ameritech.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Complaints-To: abuse@erols.com
X-Trace: winter.news.erols.com 897185259 16098 207.172.240.10 (7 Jun 1998 02:07:39
GMT)
Organization: Erol's Internet Services
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Please forgive my relative ignorance about these radios, but this seemed to be a good place to find some answers. I have two ethernets that I want to connect using a radio link. I have seen many 900Mhz and 2.4Ghz spread-spectrum radios, but I don't know enough about them to make a good decision. I need something with at the very least 128k, but I would prefer a faster link, in the 1-3 Mbit range. The two ethernets are about 3km apart, and are almost line-of-sight..... with some towers I can probably make it, though it would be easier if I did not need to, e.g. something that can handle trees. What are my best options for this?

Thanks,
Chris

--
Edward Christopher Kern

atikern@erols.com
Christopher_Kern@concordacademy.org
ICQ# 9984441

From -3309546846391527686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180

X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Jim Harvey <wb8nbs@ameritech.net>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/07
Message-ID: <3579ED27.B657D64@ameritech.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360264416
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Very Little
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Bob Wilkins wrote:
> Chris Buckley wrote:
> >
> > Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
> > Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
> > speed....
>
> 53Kbps is the wired modem topspeed. A T1 can be 24 channels of 64K or a
> datastream of 1.56Mbps still somewhat slow...
                ^^^^
Should be 1.536 = 1.544 minus 8 kbits for the framing bits.
--
     Jim Harvey, Redford, Mich.   Amiga person - Linux person - WB8NBS
        This message came from Netscape running on a LINUX Laptop!
                He who dies with the most software wins.

From 6461841021808862084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Ian Robert Walker <Ian@newbrain.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?

Date: 1998/06/07
Message-ID: <D$yAraBDqle1EwOt@newbrain.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360348761
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: newbrain.demon.co.uk:158.152.124.183
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<3578AF72.446B9B3D@cave.org> <3579ED27.B657D64@ameritech.net>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 897217251 nnrp-03:15065 NO-IDENT
newbrain.demon.co.uk:158.152.124.183
Organization: none
MIME-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <3579ED27.B657D64@ameritech.net>, Jim Harvey
<wb8nbs@ameritech.net> writes
>Bob Wilkins wrote:
>> Chris Buckley wrote:
>> >
>> > Hmm, wouldn't the data transfer rate of a T1 be twice the limit of 53Kbps?
>> > Maybe I'm wrong, but I thought there was a limit on wireless network
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>>
>> 53Kbps is the wired modem topspeed. A T1 can be 24 channels of 64K or a
>> datastream of 1.56Mbps still somewhat slow...
>   ^^^^
>Should be 1.536 = 1.544 minus 8 kbits for the framing bits.

Since this was sent to uk.radio.amateur should we not be talking about
E1 at 2048kbps? That's 30 (or 31) channels of 64k, maybe STM-1e would be
better.
--
Ian Robert Walker

From -4746143676908687140
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,5564270fe8d09f1b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,5564270fe8d09f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
From: WorldXN <kamikazi@geocities.com>
Subject: ** Press Release ** Ham Radio Repeater Directories **
Date: 1998/06/08
Message-ID: <357B9A3A.976B741E@geocities.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360328331
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Trace: 7 Jun 1998 02:59:33 -0600, 209.101.33.69
Organization: World Express Network
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Hello,

Thanks for responding to our Press Release. We our excited to announce the all new 1998 line of Ham Radio Repeater Directories. They can be found at...

http://www.rotd.com/worldxn/

These exciting directories are great for Amateurs on the move, or those who would like to take advantage of the many Repeaters in

their Area. We encourage you to visit our site and would appreciate any feedback you offer.

Jennifer R
World Express Network
http://www.rotd.com/worldxn/

From -4227443297517259787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180

X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: mauried@commslab.gov.au (Maurie Daly)
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/08
Message-ID: <mauried.92.357B2F38@commslab.gov.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360508934
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<D$yAraBDqle1EwOt@newbrain.demon.co.uk>
Organization: Dept of Communications LAB
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

For what its worth , Ive been playing around with NCRs Wavelan Wireless Ethernet cards now for about 3 years , having also gotten totally sick of the incredible slowness of the normal packet radio type modems.
The cards I am using only cost me $500 each , run at 2 mbits/sec in the 2.425 Ghz band and I can get ranges of up to 5 kms using 24dbi gain Conifer mesh reflectors.
The only down side of the NCR cards is that they are now obsolete, and have been replaced with newer smaller half length cards which cost double the price.
I dont see that Amateurs have to use equipment that operates in the ham bands only.
If stuff can be used in the ISM bands as well , why not use it.
Ive also had a pair of Proxim Rangelan 900 Mhz cards running a Rf link from my house to work , (4 kms with a heap of obstruction loss) for over 6 years now.
These cards run at 242 kbits/sec and have sufficient power / rx sensitivity to handle 20 km paths with gain antennas.
I dont think theres any point re inventing the wheel.
The simplest solution would be a transvertor which takes the output of a 900 Mhz ISM Ethernet card and converts it down to 450 Mhz.
The other really interesting option is TAPRS 900 FH modem , which if it is a success will totally improve ham packet radio.
The other promising option is the Harris Prism DSS chipset which provides all the bits necessary to run 2 M/bits on 2.45 Ghz.

cheers
Maurie Daly
VK1MD

From -3627217339644582210
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public

X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Pearce <dlpearce@eos.ncsu.edu>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/08
Message-ID: <357BFE72.71BFFB67@eos.ncsu.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 361293944
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net> <6kvskp$1r2$1@news3.mr.net>
<D$yAraBDqle1EwOt@newbrain.demon.co.uk> <mauried.92.357B2F38@commslab.gov.au>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: North Carolina State University
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

> If stuff can be used in the ISM bands as well , why not use it.

I feel the same way. Anybody can use the bands they are designed for as long as the equipment is approved as an ISM device. If the HAM Radio community will not settle on a high speed standard, I think its the radio community's only recourse anyway. While 1200 baud is annoyingly slow, at least it is standard. Its one of the many facets of the hobby that must be addressed before a truly maintainable digital packet switched radio network can come online.

One other thing I think would be instrumental in advancing packet, is a standard way to use packet, like the telephone and cable companies are doing with cable and ADSL. That is, build a modem that makes the medium generally transparent to a single ethernet connection. I had used this idea some time ago in a past discussion here, and I believe I was told I was crazy or asked what use that would be. These companies have basically confirmed my own opinion. Ethernet cards are only 20 bucks or so, now, if you can live with a NE2000 type (most could at link speeds between 1.2Kbps or 56Kbps links). Even a mere ethernet to TNC kiss adapter using a 68000 processor or such could reinterest many in the hobby, as they wouldn't be forced to deal with . Even BBS useage would blossom, and instead of BBS programmers or other programmers for that matter, worrying about their own custom protocol stacks, etc, they could actually concern themselves with quality of interface, network design, etc. It seems to me that on the hardware and driver level software of packet radio, must experimenters have been content to redesign the PC interface everytime a new high speed device is introduced. To move forward, this is quite unacceptable. I guess its more of a mentality I also admittedly suffer from as a engineer-- it wasn't built here.

These are the fields I could assist from. There are many other problems that need to be addressed by others more skilled in those areas than I, like RF engineering and the social engineering of the society. Join in, it could be fun....

Pearce

From 7885385838655333645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fea50,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfea50,public
X-Google-Thread: 1056c9,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1056c9,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,f8662345748e3a49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "d." <dirk@janus.net>
Subject: ? 9k6 Packet FSK Mod for ICOM IC 2350 ?
Date: 1998/06/09
Message-ID: <6lj933$pn2$1@ts-mail.roka.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 360994236
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4
X-Complaints-To: usenet@roka.net
X-Trace: ts-mail.roka.net 897394595 26338 (None) 195.4.94.16
Organization: roka EDV und Datenkommunikationsberatung GmbH, Krefeld
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet,de.alt.radio-scanner,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sanet.radio.packet

Hi there,

does anyone now how to modify the IC 2350 for 9k6 PR FSK ?
The Manual says, there is already a "detector out" pin on the mic-jack, but it seems to be a simple amplified and squelched audio output.

Also I need to know where to apply the tx-nf from the modem.

Tnx in advance, Dirk.

From 6510224226661287677
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: Mark Harrison <harrisonm@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au>
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/11
Message-ID: <357F42ED.EF805A67@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 361566164
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: The Bionic Ear Institute
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Jim Bryant wrote:

> I'm tired of playing with these toy tnc's.
>
> I have recently obtained a T1 DSU/CSU, and am looking for like minded
> people who are also tired of playing with toys.
>
> Is there anyone out there with experience doing T1 data on 5, 10, or
> 24 GHz? I could use a few pointers. I am wanting to focus on these
> bands, because antenna gain is high for a small dish [18-24"], and it
> could be operated portable.
>
> jim
> Inet: jbryant@tfs.net   AX.25: kc5vdj@wv0t.#neks.ks.usa.noam   grid: EM28pw
> voice: KC5VDJ - 6 & 2 Meters AM/FM/SSB, 70cm FM.   http://www.tfs.net/~jbryant

Just for interest, we use a full duplex, point to point, 10Mbps ethernet microwave link at work. It runs in the 23Ghz band, and up to 10 Km (limited by ethernet timing limits).

Inside it has a gunn diode for the transmitter, which is FM modulated by the diode voltage (really simple circuit!). No special modulation as far as I can tell (just takes up lots of bandwidth!).

Another gunn diode acts as the Rx local oscillator, and is mixed down to an IF at 144 Mhz !!! (did a ham design this?). The IF runs down coax to a control box which has the IF FM demodulator in it.

The RX frequency is 1.2 Ghz away from the TX freq, so it has a few isolators and filters to run both on the same dish.

All the Gunn diodes are free running (ie no frequency control, just a little AFC in the IF), although the RX LO is temperature controlled by a heater.

Pretty simple really. Now if only we could find some surplus microwave gear that would tune to an amateur band.....

--
Mark Harrison, R&D Engineer, VK3BYY
The Bionic Ear Institute (@ University of Melbourne)
384-388 Albert St, East Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
email: m.harrison@medoto.unimelb.edu.au
"It's sound Jim, but not as we know it!"

From 1809171604632515076
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: keinanen@sci.fi (Paul Keinanen)
Subject: Re: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys?
Date: 1998/06/11
Message-ID: <35839bed.160541606@news.sci.fi>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 361661512
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
<357F42ED.EF805A67@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Scifi Communications International, http://www.sci.fi/,
helpdesk@sci.fi, +358 3 2899111
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital

,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

On Thu, 11 Jun 1998 12:37:33 +1000, Mark Harrison
<harrisonm@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au> wrote:

: Just for interest, we use a full duplex, point to point, 10Mbps ethernet
microwave
: link at work. It runs in the 23Ghz band, and up to 10 Km (limited by ethernet
: timing limits).
:
: Inside it has a gunn diode for the transmitter, which is FM modulated by the
diode
: voltage (really simple circuit!). No special modulation as far as I can tell
: (just takes up lots of bandwidth!).

From the description, I guess that it requires a very clean path
between the antennas (no obstacles within the first Fresnel zone). The
problem with simple FM/PM based systems is that it is quite sensitive
to multipath, so you really need a clean path with highly directional
antennas.

An FM-ATV signal has a similar baseband bandwidth and try to display a
picture with fine details (such as small text) when the path is
non-ideal (e.g. moving objects, such as cars, within the Fresnel zone
or even indirect paths).

In amateur use, finding clean paths can be quite hard, when the ham
density is quite low. A modified ATV repeater located at a high place
might be useful for creating clean paths.

To use indirect paths at any reasonable distances, a bit power is
required than is available from a Gunn diode and a more advanced
modulation method is required to combat the multipath.

Paul OH3LWR

From -5704280987372195243
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180

X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: George Orchard <george@jubilee1.demon.co.uk>
Subject: RSL's
Date: 1998/06/12
Message-ID: <P4p$$UAbvYg1IwX1@jubilee1.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362594064
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: jubilee1.demon.co.uk:194.222.25.251
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
<357F42ED.EF805A67@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au>
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 897851186 nnrp-05:5737 NO-IDENT
jubilee1.demon.co.uk:194.222.25.251
Organization: Jubilee Recording
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: George Orchard <radio@jubilee1.demon.co.uk>
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

Sorry if this is the wrong news group

is there a news group for 30 day RSL stations

also a station for the more permenant Sally stations

--
George Orchard
Jubilee Recording

From 5156439887643143877
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: tlang@freeway.DIALix.oz.au (Tony Langdon)

Subject: T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys
Date: 1998/06/13
Message-ID: <49b_9806141157@freeway.DIALix.oz.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362435302
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
<357F42ED.EF805A67@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au> <35839bed.160541606@news.sci.fi>
Organization: Fidonet: Freeway Usenet <=> FTN gateway
X-FTN-To: keinanen@sci.fi
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

It's 11 Jun 98 21:29,
We'll return to keinanen@sci.fi and All's
discussion of T1 digital, is anyone doing it, or is everyone playing with toys

 ke> From the description, I guess that it requires a very clean path
 ke> between the antennas (no obstacles within the first Fresnel zone). The
 ke> problem with simple FM/PM based systems is that it is quite sensitive
 ke> to multipath, so you really need a clean path with highly directional
 ke> antennas.

Path issues would be important.

 ke> In amateur use, finding clean paths can be quite hard, when the ham
 ke> density is quite low. A modified ATV repeater located at a high place
 ke> might be useful for creating clean paths.

 ke> To use indirect paths at any reasonable distances, a bit power is
 ke> required than is available from a Gunn diode and a more advanced
 ke> modulation method is required to combat the multipath.

I have thought about the idea of using the networking capabilities of
digital modes to advantage. In other words, using microwave at high
speed to form a backbone between mountain tops, and linking that to
lower frequency (in the 70cm or 23 cm bands, say, maybe even the
standard 1200 etc at 2m) for user access. In a sense, a bit like hoe
the Internet turned out, very high speed backbone, with most users
dialing in at 33.6 or slower.

... 87.49765% of statistics aren't as accurate as you think.
--
| Fidonet: Tony Langdon 3:632/367.2
| Internet: tlang@freeway.DIALix.oz.au
|
| Freeway Internet Gateway, Melbourne, Australia. For information about
| our services and conditions of use, e-mail:
| info@freeway.DIALix.oz.au, to receive a copy of the FAQ.

From 8112258294993131856

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f64c6,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf64c6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9967da27f2daf180
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Frank Erskine <frank@g3wte.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: RSL's
Date: 1998/06/14
Message-ID: <JF2+xAAYJFh1EwUy@g3wte.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362646494
References: <3571adc1.0@news2.tfs.net>
<357F42ED.EF805A67@mail.medoto.unimelb.edu.au> <P4p$
$UAbvYg1IwX1@jubilee1.demon.co.uk>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Distribution: world
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: g3wte.demon.co.uk:158.152.192.182
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 897865007 nnrp-06:6074 NO-IDENT
g3wte.demon.co.uk:158.152.192.182
Organization: Not very good!
Newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital
,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,uk.radio.amateur

In article <P4p$$UAbvYg1IwX1@jubilee1.demon.co.uk>, George Orchard
<george@jubilee1.demon.co.uk> writes
>
>Sorry if this is the wrong news group
>
>is there a news group for 30 day RSL stations
>
Probably uk.tech.broadcast or uk.radio.media.misc
--
Frank Erskine
Sunderland
http://www.g3wte.demon.co.uk/

From -20259905483859765
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,7735abaa5f616f4c,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7735abaa5f616f4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7735abaa5f616f4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7735abaa5f616f4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7735abaa5f616f4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: "Jack" <valley1@gte.net>
Subject: Help on PK-232
Date: 1998/06/15
Message-ID: <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362840937
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3
Organization: gte.net
X-Auth: C00CDF0F169895C64DC38491
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I picked up a older AEA PK-232 tnc and I'm having a problem with it. When I
power it up the 4 lights in the far left side of display light like their
supposed to as per the manual, but they don't clear and the Baudot light
does not come on. When I run
the PCPAKRATT program an ERROR message comes back, not able to communicate
with PK-232.. If anyone has run into a similar problem I would be
Thankfull for a E-Mail back..   Thanks   Jack   WD9IFW

     E-Mail   valley1@gte.net

From -7793751232807830368
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Don or Darla Arnold <DArnold@datasync.com>
Subject: Re: Help on PK-232
Date: 1998/06/15
Message-ID: <358549C0.C13@datasync.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362857515
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

References: <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net>
Mime-Version: 1.0
To: Jack <valley1@gte.net>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: http://www.Geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/6430
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Jack wrote:
>
> I picked up a older AEA PK-232 tnc and I'm having a problem with it. When I
> power it up the 4 lights in the far left side of display light like their
> supposed to as per the manual, but they don't clear and the Baudot light
> does not come on. When I run
> the PCPAKRATT program an ERROR message comes back, not able to communicate
> with PK-232.. If anyone has run into a similar problem I would be
> Thankfull for a E-Mail back..   Thanks   Jack   WD9IFW
>
>   E-Mail   valley1@gte.net
There could be numerous cause
1. make sure cable from pk232 to computer is tight
2. when running software make sure pk232 is ON
3. If the above two fail open pk232 up an remove battery, wait 5 mins
replace battery (with a new one hopefully)

one of these should clear problmn
don
kb5fhx

--

WEB PAGE UPDATED 12 June 98 Music and more pics
http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/6430 personal page
http://hattiesburg.net/columns/index.shtml My online column

DON or DARLA sent this, whoever is on the computer at this time
ALSO CHECK OUT
http://www.datasync.com/skywarn good weather and links
http://www.qsl.net/kb5zvw Navy mars MS area page

From -1532097939959073951
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7735abaa5f616f4c

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Highdesertman@zerojunk.yahoo.com (Mathew P.)
Subject: Re: Help on PK-232
Date: 1998/06/15
Message-ID: <35856088.5423104@nntp.ix.netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 362886795
References: <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net>
Organization: ICGNetcom
X-NETCOM-Date: Mon Jun 15 10:59:41 AM PDT 1998
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.packet

On Mon, 15 Jun 1998 10:00:36 -0500, "Jack" <valley1@gte.net> wrote:

>I picked up a older AEA PK-232 tnc and I'm having a problem with it. When I
>power it up the 4 lights in the far left side of display light like their
>supposed to as per the manual, but they don't clear and the Baudot light
>does not come on. When I run
>the PCPAKRATT program an ERROR message comes back, not able to communicate
>with PK-232.. If anyone has run into a similar problem I would be
>Thankfull for a E-Mail back..   Thanks   Jack   WD9IFW
>
>   E-Mail   valley1@gte.net
>
>

I use a Kantronics, but I think I would check the cable. Is it the correct cable for the radio? are all the lines connected, or do you have a line shorting or not connecting? If you built the cable yourself, make sure all the connections are good.

good luck,

--

Mathew
Victorville, Ca. U.S.A.
Highdesertman@zerojunk.yahoo.com

(In a pathetic, desperate attempt to elude the evil spammers, I have included the word 'zerojunk' in my address. If you want to mail me, don't forget to remove it).

From -1773283010141832775
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: jdouglas@minn.net (John Douglas)
Subject: Re: Help on PK-232
Date: 1998/06/18
Message-ID: <6m9t0uukd1@news.minn.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 363715090
References: <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net> <358549C0.C13@datasync.com>
Organization: MinnNet Communications, Inc.
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <358549C0.C13@datasync.com>, Don or Darla Arnold <DArnold@datasync.com>
wrote:
>Jack wrote:
>>
>> I picked up a older AEA PK-232 tnc and I'm having a problem with it. When I
>> power it up the 4 lights in the far left side of display light like their
>> supposed to as per the manual, but they don't clear and the Baudot light
>> does not come on. When I run
>> the PCPAKRATT program an ERROR message comes back, not able to communicate
>> with PK-232.. If anyone has run into a similar problem I would be
>> Thankfull for a E-Mail back..   Thanks   Jack   WD9IFW
>>
>>   E-Mail   valley1@gte.net
>There could be numerous cause
>1. make sure cable from pk232 to computer is tight
>2. when running software make sure pk232 is ON
>3. If the above two fail open pk232 up an remove battery, wait 5 mins
>replace battery (with a new one hopefully)
>
>one of these should clear problmn
>don
>kb5fhx
>
The PK-232 startup sequence lights the 4 lights on the left, then after a
second will light one of the operating mode lights on the right. Baudot comes
up after a hard reset (see your manual for doing the reset).

Make sure that the power supply is at least 1 amp.. The 60 milliamp wall warts
are NOT enough. If that does not work call the Service Manager at Timewave and
I'll help arrange a repair (That's me)..

John Douglas
N0ISL/UB5WJD/UA4LIS
Service Manager
TimewaveTechnology

From -1378582003462775068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,7735abaa5f616f4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: Les Thompson <Les@holywell.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Help on PK-232
Date: 1998/06/19
Message-ID: <MFuBKAAjZri1Ewsi@holywell.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 364408629
References: <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-NNTP-Posting-Host: holywell.demon.co.uk:194.222.21.191
X-Complaints-To: abuse@demon.net
X-Trace: news.demon.co.uk 898321698 nnrp-11:22200 NO-IDENT
holywell.demon.co.uk:194.222.21.191
Organization: G8ARF/G3VYZ
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <6m3csafmc1@gte2.gte.net>, Jack <valley1@gte.net> writes
>I picked up a older AEA PK-232 tnc and I'm having a problem with it. When I
>power it up the 4 lights in the far left side of display light like their
>supposed to as per the manual, but they don't clear and the Baudot light
>does not come on. When I run
>the PCPAKRATT program an ERROR message comes back, not able to communicate
>with PK-232.. If anyone has run into a similar problem I would be
>Thankfull for a E-Mail back..   Thanks   Jack   WD9IFW
>
>   E-Mail   valley1@gte.net
>
>
I had the same problem some time ago Jack, it was due to the power
supply dropping to less than 12 volts.

My PK-232 is a bit long in the tooth now but is still giving good
service.
--
Les G3VYZ / G8ARF

From 5596434245971969702

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaeb,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaeb,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6c1,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6c1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,87d0e74e3e07742e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "DCS" <dunn@wantree.com.au>
Subject: Q-MAC - Makers of the Worlds Smallest HF SSB Transceiver
Date: 1998/06/25
Message-ID: <6mru0gjqk1@news.wantree.com.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 365783900
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.0518.4
Organization: Wantree Development
Newsgroups: alabama.birmingham.radio.amateur,alt.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet,nl.radio.amateur,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave

Q-MAC Electronics Pty Ltd is the designer and manufacturer of the HF-90 Compact Transceiver - the world's smallest high performance HF SSB transceiver, suited to commercial and military/paramilitary applications.

For more details visit our website at www.wantree.com.au/~qmac

From 8171480676927676796
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,98587102720bbb7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,98587102720bbb7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,98587102720bbb7d,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98587102720bbb7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: ffd99,98587102720bbb7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidffd99,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,98587102720bbb7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Bill Erney <bill@jagunet.com>
Subject: Looking for Mods to Kenwood TM-V7A and TH-G71A
Date: 1998/07/07
Message-ID: <35A290C6.8FE315F2@jagunet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 369354395
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="------------
EA2DF609BE97987B262B8CD2"
Organization: jaguNET Access Services
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio,rec.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet

--------------EA2DF609BE97987B262B8CD2
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I am looking for mods that will enable Kenwood's
TM-V7A mobile vhf/uhf and the TH-G71A vhf/uhf
handheld to transmit on the VHF marine band.
(Possibly WHICH diodes need to be eliminated)
If you know of such a modification or a web page
that might contain such info - PLEASE drop me an
email. It would be very much appreciated.
Thank you for taking the time to read this posting...

Bill
bill@jagunet.com

--------------EA2DF609BE97987B262B8CD2
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML>
<TT> I am looking for mods that will enable Kenwood's</TT>

<TT><B><FONT COLOR="#FF6666">TM-V7A</FONT></B> mobile vhf/uhf and the
<B><FONT COLOR="#FF6666">TH-G71A</FONT></B> vhf/uhf</TT>

<TT>handheld <B><I><U><FONT COLOR="#3366FF">to transmit on the VHF
marine band</FONT></U></I></B>.</TT>

<TT>(Possibly WHICH diodes need to be eliminated)</TT>

<TT>If you know of such a modification or a web page</TT>

<TT>that might contain such info - PLEASE drop me an</TT>

<TT>email. It would be very much appreciated.</TT>

<TT>Thank you for taking the time to read this posting...</TT>

<P><TT>Bill</TT>

<TT> <B><I>bill@jagunet.com</I></B></TT></HTML>

--------------EA2DF609BE97987B262B8CD2--

From 1988026979197156969
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: ffd99,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidffd99,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,98587102720bbb7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Lee Allen <n5kxi@ionet.net>
Subject: Re: Looking for Mods to Kenwood TM-V7A and TH-G71A
Date: 1998/07/10
Message-ID: <35A62754.4E3C6EEA@ionet.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 370208324
References: <35A290C6.8FE315F2@jagunet.com>
To: Bill Erney <bill@jagunet.com>
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="------------71EF68D2033913914C9E78B4"
Organization: ioNET Inc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur,rec.ham-
radio,rec.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet

--------------71EF68D2033913914C9E78B4
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

 What you are asking would make your radio illegal ! To
modify a amateur radio out of band makes it non type
accepted and illegal.
And the old story of " I have a licenses for that service "
won't work.
The licenses is to work that band with a type accepted
radio, not a modified illegal radio.
Just go out and buy a Marine Radio.

Bill Erney wrote:

>   I am looking for mods that will enable Kenwood's
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> handheld to transmit on the VHF marine band.
> (Possibly WHICH diodes need to be eliminated)
> If you know of such a modification or a web page
> that might contain such info - PLEASE drop me an
> email. It would be very much appreciated.
> Thank you for taking the time to read this posting...
>
> Bill
> bill@jagunet.com

--
Lee
P-35 N38BT
ABS # 327873

--------------71EF68D2033913914C9E78B4
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

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<P>Bill Erney wrote:
<BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE> <TT> I am looking for mods that will
enable Kenwood's</TT>

<TT><B><FONT COLOR="#FF6666">TM-V7A</FONT></B> mobile vhf/uhf and the
<B><FONT COLOR="#FF6666">TH-G71A</FONT></B> vhf/uhf</TT>

<TT>handheld <B><I><U><FONT COLOR="#3366FF">to transmit on the VHF
marine band</FONT></U></I></B>.</TT>

<TT>(Possibly WHICH diodes need to be eliminated)</TT>

<TT>If you know of such a modification or a web page</TT>

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<TT>email. It would be very much appreciated.</TT>

<TT>Thank you for taking the time to read this posting...</TT>

<P><TT>Bill</TT>

<TT> <B><I>bill@jagunet.com</I></B></TT></BLOCKQUOTE>

<P>--

Lee

P-35 N38BT

ABS # 327873

 </HTML>

--------------71EF68D2033913914C9E78B4--

From -8688491837537153152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: f8c09,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c09,public
X-Google-Thread: 1056c9,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1056c9,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,ee3064e18a37277b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: nosp@m.anywhere (NH)
Subject: FS: Sharp MZ-100 Laptop
Date: 1998/07/14
Message-ID: <6oev79$r1u$1@supernews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 371259087
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
X-Trace: 900399145 F7W8ZAFJMDF2ECE40C usenet76.supernews.com
Organization: The World's Usenet -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sanet.radio.packet,uwo.comp.packet,comp.sys.
laptops

I have a Sharp MZ-100 Laptop in excellent condition for sale at eBay. They
make very handy and cost effective Packet Radio terminals. Check it out:

http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=21155812

There is also a DELL 386 Laptop at:

http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=20729400

To see a list of all my items, try

http://www.a1sale.com/cgi-local/myebay.cgi

From 5021823752582196270
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1056c9,1f58f29d627cb936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1056c9,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,1f58f29d627cb936,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,1f58f29d627cb936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f8c09,1f58f29d627cb936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c09,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f58f29d627cb936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1f58f29d627cb936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: nosp@m.anywhere (NH)
Subject: FS: DELL 386 Laptop, 320LT
Date: 1998/07/14
Message-ID: <6oevc2$r1u$2@supernews.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 371259088
X-Complaints-To: newsabuse@supernews.com
X-Trace: 900399298 F7W8ZAFJMDF2ECE40C usenet76.supernews.com
Organization: The World's Usenet -- http://www.Supernews.com
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sanet.radio.packet,uwo.comp.packet,comp.sys.
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I also have a Sharp MZ-100 Laptop in excellent condition for sale at eBay.
This too has a backlit screen, and is even cheaper still. Check it out:

http://cgi.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=21155812

To see a list of all my items, try:

http://www.a1sale.com/cgi-local/myebay.cgi

From 1594493488818510685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3732450e8dc7cd6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,c3732450e8dc7cd6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Roland S Geter Sr <roland@geter.org>
Subject: DosAPRS vs WinAPRS
Date: 1998/07/30
Message-ID: <35C06875.35EBD334@geter.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 376317417
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: EarthLink Network, Inc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: rolandNOSPAM@geter.org

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet

Positives and Negatives points?

73's
Roland S Geter Sr - WB6LNA ex W2RPQ
602-583-6200 anytime
Downloading done with 400kbps DIRECPC DSS Satellite LInk
*** remove the "NOSPAM" to reply ***

From 6203304253091191969
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5904e0df49713f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,f5904e0df49713f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Roland S Geter Sr <roland@geter.org>
Subject: WTB: TNC/MICROPHONE SWITCH
Date: 1998/07/30
Message-ID: <35C06477.C9A2A6D3@geter.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 376317418
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: EarthLink Network, Inc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: rolandNOSPAM@geter.org
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet

Will pay cash and shipping for a TNC/MICROPHONE SWITCH like the
MFJ-1272BX.
73's
Roland S Geter Sr - WB6LNA ex W2RPQ
602-583-6200 anytime
Downloading done with 400kbps DIRECPC DSS Satellite LInk
*** remove the "NOSPAM" to reply ***

From -4155451278126809091
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,5709be2eeab39a77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5709be2eeab39a77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5709be2eeab39a77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,5709be2eeab39a77,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: 1056c9,5709be2eeab39a77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1056c9,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,5709be2eeab39a77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jan Christensen" <jan.christensen@riva-group.com>
Subject: The TFPCX-driver.
Date: 1998/08/10
Message-ID: <6qmses$1so$1@news.cybercity.dk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 379697295
Organization: CyberCity Internet
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,alt.radio.digital,aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sanet.radio.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.71.1712.3

Dear Sirs.

How to use the TFPCX-driver from NORDLINK !!!!!

Do you have some programs, where the source codes is
included, where I can see how the TFPCX-driver is used.

If you have this, then send an e-mail to me with the
programs and the source codes.

If you do not have this, then tell me where I can download
the programs and the source codes to the programs.

My e-mail address is jan.christensen@riva-group.com

I hope to hear from you.

Best regards

Jan Christensen

From -4056851204052659262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,c7a0cf4477c911af,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 1146d3,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1146d3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c7a0cf4477c911af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Ventronics <ventronics@ventronics.com>
Subject: Ventronics Communications
Date: 1998/08/13
Message-ID: <35D303A4.D093CD8@ventronics.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 380772344
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="------------
D3FD1B832342E6BE002DEB96"
Organization: Ventronics Communications
MIME-Version: 1.0
NNTP-Posting-Date: Thu, 13 Aug 1998 10:19:44 CDT
Newsgroups: fido7.hamradio,rec.radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,re
c.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

--------------D3FD1B832342E6BE002DEB96
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

VENTRONICS COMMUNICATIONS
Ventronics Communications has just opened in beautiful Wood Dale,
Illinois. We are a 2-way radio shop that deals with 2-way radio sales,
service & installations, but we don't stop with 2-way radios, Ventronics
sells communications for all types of applications. Ventronics is an
authorized Airtouch Paging dealer with service at only 4.95 per month,
WITH NO ACTIVATION FEE! Plus, we offer cellular phones, car stereo
sales/installations, radar detector installations, school security
packages, NEXTEL, and almost everything else that deals with electronics
& communications! Please call us with any questions your may have at:
(630) 766-9800 or FAX: (630) 766-9803 and please visit online at
http://www.ventronics.com

--------------D3FD1B832342E6BE002DEB96
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML>

<CENTER><B><I><U><FONT COLOR="#FF0000"><FONT SIZE=+4>VENTRONICS COMMUNICATIONS</
FONT></FONT></U></I></B></CENTER>

<CENTER><FONT COLOR="#000000"><FONT SIZE=+1>Ventronics Communications has
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dealer with service at only 4.95 per month, WITH NO ACTIVATION FEE!
Plus, we offer cellular phones, car stereo sales/installations, radar detector
installations, school security packages, NEXTEL, and almost everything
else that deals with electronics & communications! Please call us with
any questions your may have at:</FONT></FONT></CENTER>
<FONT COLOR="#000000"><FONT SIZE=+1>(630) 766-9800 or FAX: (630) 766-9803
and please visit online at <A HREF="http://www.ventronics.com">http://
www.ventronics.com</A></FONT></FONT></HTML>

--------------D3FD1B832342E6BE002DEB96--

From 934815161691667987
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1146d3,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gid1146d3,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,c7a0cf4477c911af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Spam Shooter <Spammer@ventronics.com>
Subject: Re: Ventronics Communications
Date: 1998/08/13
Message-ID: <35D36194.FEDA1A6C@ventronics.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 380895654
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <35D303A4.D093CD8@ventronics.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: CyberHighway Internet Services
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: DSAdvertiser@ventronics.com
Newsgroups: fido7.hamradio,rec.radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,re
c.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

Well,

Congratulations. You've just insured that I'll never do any business
with you. As for the products you sell, well - I've done very well with
out them so far and you can be assured you've given me even more
insentive to avoid them in the future.

Take it to the papers fools

Ventronics wrote:
::Snipped::

From 3350656247210043585
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89923f60549e0420,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89923f60549e0420,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,89923f60549e0420,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89923f60549e0420,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,89923f60549e0420,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Trouble with KPC-3 and Icom 746
Date: 1998/08/15
Message-ID: <6r4qau$7el$1@news2.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 381487342
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

I am trying to get an IC-746 to work with a KPC-3. I'm running in to snags.

I have wired up a cable from the TNC to the radio. Continuity checks out
okay. Schematics (pin-for-pin) looks okay too.

Here's the dilemma...my rig can xmit (i.e. xmit light on both radio & TNC
light up). AND, my rig can receive the signal (i.e. the receive lights on
both the TNC and the radio light up). BUT, the CON [connect] light does not
light up AND the terminal program detects nothing.

My KPC-3 also "hears" nothing. When I type in MHEARD, nothing comes back.

==========
QUESTION #1
==========

Could this be a cable problem OR a TNC problem?

==========
QUESTION #2
==========

Anyone have any great ideas? I've been working on this for oodles of hours now, and not ONCE have I connected to a node. Incoming signals are booming, but there's no life on my end to connect.

HELP!

73 and tnx,

Tod N9ZWY

From 5807706491132240302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Trouble with KPC-3 and Icom 746
Date: 1998/08/15
Message-ID: <6r4qdv$7f8$1@news2.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 381487343
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

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Tod N9ZWY

From -2831259227909496622
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,89923f60549e0420
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Tod J. Knapp" <todjk@mhtc.net>
Subject: Trouble with KPC-3 and Icom 746
Date: 1998/08/15
Message-ID: <6r4r6v$7jc$1@news2.alpha.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 381487344
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.packet
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

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HELP!

73 and tnx,

Tod N9ZWY

From 8895496089617526373
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1a23f9bb8e5b071,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1a23f9bb8e5b071,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc1a3,c1a23f9bb8e5b071,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc1a3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114cd0,c1a23f9bb8e5b071,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114cd0,public
From: "Borovikov" <borovikov@balti-n.estpak.ee>
Subject: HAMshack for Windows
Date: 1996/12/01
Message-ID: <01bbdfca$12c35680$3e617ec2@balti-n.estpak.ee>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 201754233
organization: Balti-N
newsgroups: fj.rec.ham,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,slac.rec.ham_radio

ATTENTION!!
We invite you to visit our information site on
http://www.balti-n.estpak.ee/hamshack
There is full information about new exited software for radio amateures
HAMshack for Windows 1.0.
you'll find such features as :
 Log book
 Rig control
 TNC control
 contesting
 Awards
 and many more....

FREE DEMO VERSION AVAILBLE NOW!!!

From -7448804907472708133
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,75fa57c25ae5dbfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,75fa57c25ae5dbfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,75fa57c25ae5dbfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Hotfoot" <hotfoot@dakotacom.net>
Subject: FS:TEKK KS-900 Micro sized UHF Data Radio
Date: 1996/12/15
Message-ID: <01bbea51$27a388e0$55cdc9cf@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 204369188
organization: Dakota Communications
newsgroups: rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

FS: TEKK KS-900 "T-NET MICRO" data radio

For data only TX/RX 1 Channel XTAL controlled
9600 Bps ready (Per TEKK)
Very small 3.5x2.1x.8 inches, about 2 match boxes side by side in size (5
oz)
2 watts at 9.6 v / 20ma (4+ on my bird 4381 or 43 at 12 vdc)
BNC connector(ant) and db-9 (power, ptt, data in/out)

Currently on 467.xxx mhz, TEKK says it can be re crystaled for 430-470

New units cost $185, I will sell this one with all docs for $100 shipped.

I have all specs if you need more info...

E-mail me for questions or call TEKK at 1-800-521-8355. They were very
heplful to me.

KB5UUG
JL Tucson, AZ

From 164926103531407545
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19ec7f4108ab4172
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "lisa lowell" <ka0nno@cswnet.com>
Subject: Re: mfj 1282b starter kit for C-64/128 vic 20 for $5.00
Date: 1996/12/20
Message-ID: <01bbeef3$913a47c0$4321c9d0@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 205167171
references: <01bbeed7$8d836b00$4321c9d0@default>
organization: CSW Net, Inc.
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amat
eur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

can be used with the mfj 1278b

lisa lowell <ka0nno@cswnet.com> wrote in article
<01bbeed7$8d836b00$4321c9d0@default>...
> I have a starter kit for the mfj 1282b for the C-64/128 and Vic-20 comes
> with manuals, cable and software. $5.00 to cover shipping.
> If interested contact
> Lisa-ka0nno@
>
> ka0nno@cswnet.com
>

From -793326457223890700
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,60a89fb7bf2af049,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,60a89fb7bf2af049,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,60a89fb7bf2af049,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net>
Subject: -FS- AEA Pakratt PK-64 w/HFM $40.
Date: 1996/12/24
Message-ID: <01bbf156$10089520$LocalHost@n8lmt>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 205949988
organization: A.R.S. N8LMT
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap

For Sale:
AEA PackRatt PK-64 multimode controller,
Packet/rtty/cw/ascii/amtor...requires a
commodore c-64 or c-128. This one has the
optional HFM-64 modem in it too...
with manual and cables.
$40 + $5 shipping.
 Ron   n8lmt@greatlakes.net

From 3162524202604899238
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5c03cda9dc2f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,b5c03cda9dc2f1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
From: bry@mnsinc.com (Brian Carling)
Subject: Radio news!!
Date: 1996/12/25
Message-ID: <59rj6a$9he@news1.mnsinc.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 205908464
distribution: inet
organization: Glowbugs
reply-to: bry@mnsinc.com
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.dx

Hi guys - I have been organizing my links and things a little better
at the web page if anyone would enjoy seeing them in a more
organized fashion, take a look at

http://www.mnsinc.com/bry/hamlynx.htm#tubeproj

for the Glowbugs projects OR:

http://www.mnsinc.com/bry/hamlynx.htm#qrp
http://www.mnsinc.com/bry/hamlynx.htm#boatanch
etc.

MERRY CHRISTMAS & ENJOY!

73 from Bry (((Amateur Radio G3XLQ / AF4K)))
http://www.mnsinc.com/bry
E-mail: bry@mnsinc.com
Home of MEGALIST ham radio files, SWL info. etc. etc.

From 2766783439954624742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,75fa57c25ae5dbfa
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,75fa57c25ae5dbfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,75fa57c25ae5dbfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: stuartlavery@enterprise.net (Stuart Lavery)
Subject: Re: FS:TEKK KS-900 Micro sized UHF Data Radio
Date: 1996/12/26
Message-ID: <32c2dbf4.159105@news.enterprise.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 206083471
references: <01bbea51$27a388e0$55cdc9cf@default>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Enterprise PLC - Internet Services
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: stuartlavery@enterprise.net
newsgroups: rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.ham-radio.packet

On 15 Dec 1996 06:27:45 GMT, "Hotfoot" <hotfoot@dakotacom.net> wrote:

>FS: TEKK KS-900 "T-NET MICRO" data radio
>
>For data only TX/RX 1 Channel XTAL controlled
>9600 Bps ready (Per TEKK)
>Very small 3.5x2.1x.8 inches, about 2 match boxes side by side in size (5
>oz)
>2 watts at 9.6 v / 20ma (4+ on my bird 4381 or 43 at 12 vdc)
>BNC connector(ant) and db-9 (power, ptt, data in/out)
>
>
>Currently on 467.xxx mhz, TEKK says it can be re crystaled for 430-470
>
>New units cost $185, I will sell this one with all docs for $100 shipped.
>
>I have all specs if you need more info...
>
>E-mail me for questions or call TEKK at 1-800-521-8355. They were very
>heplful to me.
>

>KB5UUG
>JL
Interested in the radio Do you have PAIR FOR SALE
as Ineed two of them
also can you tell me range when transmiting in say a hilly district
and if these will do or if you can recommend some to me
yours gratefully
STUART LAVERY PWLLHELI N WALES UK
Stuart

Stuart Lavery - Abererch, North Wales.
"I bought my wife a chair for Christmas, but she won't switch it on"!

From 5431738958522357166
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fdbb7,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdbb7,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fe08a,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe08a,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,c5f67d5a809e01e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
From: "Helen and Dirk Sykes" <heledirk@ezl.com>
Subject: Amateur Ham Radio Repeater Database Mapping Project
Date: 1996/12/31
Message-ID: <01bbf6c6$91acd080$822b18ce@sykes-system>
X-Deja-AN: 206865354
distribution: ALL Ham Radio Repeater Owners/Trustees
content-type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_01BBF694.47126080"
organization: METRO Network
keywords: Amateur Ham Radio Repeater Mapping
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: Repeater Project <metronet@ezl.com>
newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio,alt.radio.amateur.club.clarc,alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.in
ternet,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_01BBF694.47126080
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This project will be a monumental task, but hopefully the support of all repeater Trustees / Owners / Users will help in this task. I realize there

are places like artsci that have the repeater books and ask for updates on-line, but there are so many repeaters that have been left out.

I am going to interface the data collected with as many of the not only on-line mapping programs, but those that are on cd-rom (AAA DeLorme Map'n'Go
for example). The project, when completed, should allow you to enter a route
from point "a" to point "b" and show all repeaters within a selectable distance
from your route with the selected parameters.

EXAMPLE: I want all 2 meter and 70 cm repeaters that are/have:
1. a phone patch
2. open
3. linked / crossband system
4. emergency power
5. LiTZ

The graphical view would show selectable icon or number in the exact location
of the repeater. The user can bring up the data for any repeater by clicking
the icon / number and print the information telling you at what Point in your
trip the repeater is within the range you have selected and when you will be
out of the selected range.

Please send the information ONLY ONCE and I ask that ALL information listed

below be 100% exact (only makes sense to have accurate information for an outstanding system). I also request that, if at all possible, ONLY the OWNERS
and TRUSTEES submit the information (they would have the exact data needed).
Any information not received for repeaters listed in The ARRL Repeater Directory may or may not be included in the program. I will publish a listing
of the information on The METRO Net homepage so you may see if your repeater
information has been received and who submitted it. If there are any other

suggestions for information that should or should not be included, please include comments.

INFORMATION NEEDED (100% complete will only be accepted):
State:
Closest City/Town:
County:
Grid Coordinates: (mine is EM58BN)
        [take a look at Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall
}]
Lat/Lon of Repeater: (mine is -89.8511 lat 38.5501 lon) {This Is
Important!})
        [take a look at Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall
}]
Frequency Output:
Frequency Input:
Frequency 1 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)
Frequency 2 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)
Frequency 3 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)
Repeater Call:
Repeater Owner/Trustee Call:
Sponsor:
Repeater Features: (LiTZ, Open, Autopatch, PL Tone {CTCSS}, Digital Tone,
etc.)
Power Output:
Type Controller/Repeater:
Antenna Height Above Ground:
Antenna Height Above Sea Level:
Antenna Gain in dB:

OPTIONAL INFORMATION:
Repeater Owner/Sponsor email: (only one address)
Repeater Owner/Sponsor homepage: (only one address)
Repeater Owner/Sponsor US mailing address: (not email or homepage)
Comments/Other information:

Thank you for your cooperation and PLEASE forward this information to those

who may be able to redistribute this information.
Submit information to: mailto:Repeater Project <metronet@ezl.com>
Homepage: http://www.ezl.com/metronet

Dirk Sykes, N9QOG
------=_NextPart_000_01BBF694.47126080
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<html><head></head><BODY bgcolor=3D"#FFFFFF"><p><font size=3D2 =
color=3D"#000000" face=3D"Times New Roman">This project will be a =
monumental task, but hopefully the support of all
repeater Trustees =
/ Owners / Users will help in this task. I realize there
are =
places like artsci that have the repeater books and ask for updates =

on-line, but there are so many repeaters that have been left =
out.

I am going to interface the data collected with as many of =

the not only
on-line mapping programs, but those that are on cd-rom =
(AAA DeLorme Map'n'Go
for example). The project, when =
completed, should allow you to enter a route
from point =
"a" to point "b" and show all repeaters within a =
selectable distance
from your route with the selected =
parameters.

<u>EXAMPLE: <font color=3D"#FF00FF">I =
want all 2 meter and 70 cm repeaters that are/have:<font =
color=3D"#00FF00">
</u><font color=3D"#000000">1. a phone =
patch
2. open
3. linked / crossband system
4. emergency =
power
5. LiTZ

The graphical view would show selectable icon or =
number in the exact location
of the repeater. The user can =
bring up the data for any repeater by clicking
the icon / number and =
print the information telling you at what Point in your
trip the =
repeater is within the range you have selected and when you will be =

out of the selected range.

Please send the information <font =
color=3D"#008000">ONLY ONCE<font color=3D"#000000"> and I ask =
that ALL information listed
below be 100% exact (only =
makes sense to have accurate information for an
outstanding system). =
 I also request that, if at all possible, ONLY the =
OWNERS
and TRUSTEES submit the information (they would =
have the exact data needed).
Any information not received =
for repeaters listed in The ARRL Repeater
Directory may or may not =
be included in the program. I will publish a listing
of the =
information on The METRO Net <font =
color=3D"#000000">homepage so you may see if your repeater =

information has been received and who submitted it. If there =
are any other
suggestions for information that should or should not =
be included, please
include comments.

<u>INFORMATION =
NEEDED (100% complete will only be accepted):
</u>State:<li>Closest City/Town:<li>County:<li>Grid =
Coordinates: (mine is EM58BN)
        [take a look at =
Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall }]
Lat/Lon of Repeater: (mine is -89.8511 lat 38.5501 =
lon) {This Is Important!}<font =
color=3D"#000000">)
        [take a look at =
Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall }]
Frequency Output:<li>Frequency Input:<li>Frequency 1 =
Linked: (submit all information about this =
frequency)<li>Frequency 2 Linked: (submit all information about =
this frequency)<li>Frequency 3 Linked: (submit all information =
about this frequency)<li>Repeater Call:<li>Repeater Owner/Trustee =
Call:<li>Sponsor:<li>Repeater Features: (LiTZ, Open, Autopatch, PL =
Tone {CTCSS}, Digital Tone, etc.)<li>Power Output:<li>Type =
Controller/Repeater:<li>Antenna Height Above Ground:<li>Antenna Height =
Above Sea Level:
Antenna Gain in dB:

<u>OPTIONAL INFORMATION:</u>
Repeater Owner/Sponsor email: (only one =
address)<li>Repeater Owner/Sponsor homepage: (only one =
address)<li>Repeater Owner/Sponsor US mailing address: (not email =
or homepage)
Comments/Other information:

Thank you for your cooperation and PLEASE forward this =

information to those
who may be able to redistribute this =
information.
Submit information to: <font =
color=3D"#0000FF">mailto:Repeater Project <metronet@ezl.com><font =
color=3D"#000000">
Homepage: <font =
color=3D"#0000FF">http://www.ezl.com/metronet<font =
color=3D"#000000">

Dirk Sykes, =
N9QOG</p>
</f=
ont></body></html>
------=_NextPart_000_01BBF694.47126080--

From -4238916548382375712
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fdbb7,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdbb7,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
X-Google-Thread: fe08a,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe08a,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,790bad29c7340132,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Helen and Dirk Sykes" <heledirk@ezl.com>
Subject: Repeater Database Project for Amateur Repeater Owners/Trustees/Officers/
Controllers/Users
Date: 1997/01/01
Message-ID: <01bbf79c$6785c740$362b18ce@sykes-system>
X-Deja-AN: 207051510
content-type: multipart/alternative; boundary="----
=_NextPart_000_01BBF76A.1CEB5740"
organization: METRO Network
keywords: Amateur Radio Ham Repeater Project
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: metronet@ezl.com
newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio,alt.radio.amateur.club.clarc,alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.in
ternet,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_01BBF76A.1CEB5740
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This project will be a monumental task, but hopefully the support of all repeater Trustees / Owners / Users will help in this task. I realize there are places like Artsci that have the repeater books and ask for updates on-line, but there are so many repeaters that have been left out. I am going to interface the data collected with as many of the not only on-line mapping programs, but those that are on CD-ROM (AAA DeLorme Map'n'Go for example). The project, when completed, should allow you to enter a route from point "a" to point "b" and show all repeaters within a selectable distance from your route with the selected parameters.

EXAMPLE: I want all 2 meter and 70 cm repeaters that are/have:
1. a phone patch
2. open
3. linked / crossband system
4. emergency power
5. LiTZ

The graphical view would show selectable icon or number in the exact location of the repeater. The user can bring up the data for any repeater by clicking the icon / number and print the information telling you at what Point in your trip the repeater is within the range you have selected and when you will be out of the selected range.

Please send the information ONLY ONCE and I ask that ALL information listed below be 100% exact (only makes sense to have accurate information for an outstanding system). I also request that, if at all possible, ONLY the OWNERS and TRUSTEES submit the information (they would have the exact data needed). Any information not received for repeaters listed in The ARRL Repeater Directory may or may not be included in the program. I will publish a listing of the information on The METRO Net homepage so you may see if your repeater information has been received and who submitted it. If there are any other
suggestions for information that should or should not be included, please include comments. Refrain from submitting digital (packet) nodes until the FM phone (voice) is completed.

INFORMATION NEEDED (100% complete will only be accepted):
State:
Closest City/Town:
County:
Grid Coordinates: (mine is EM58BN)
[take a look at Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall }]
Lat/Lon of Repeater: (mine is -89.8511 lat 38.5501 lon) {This Is Important!})
[take a look at Buckmaster { http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall }]
Frequency Output:
Frequency Input:
Frequency 1 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)

Frequency 2 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)
Frequency 3 Linked: (submit all information about this frequency)
Repeater Call:
Repeater Owner/Trustee Call:
Sponsor:
Repeater Features: (LiTZ, Open, Autopatch, PL Tone {CTCSS}, Digital Tone, etc.)
Power Output:
Type Controller/Repeater:
Antenna Height Above Ground:
Antenna Height Above Sea Level:
Antenna Gain in dB:

OPTIONAL INFORMATION:
Repeater Owner/Sponsor email: (only one address)
Repeater Owner/Sponsor homepage: (only one address)
Repeater Owner/Sponsor US mailing address: (not email or homepage)
Comments/Other information:

Thank you for your cooperation and PLEASE forward this information to those who may be able to redistribute this information.

Submit information to: mailto:Repeater Project <metronet@ezl.com>

Thank you and 73 de
Dirk Sykes

------=_NextPart_000_01BBF76A.1CEB5740
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<html><head></head><BODY bgcolor=3D"#FFFFFF"> <font size=3D2 =
color=3D"#000000" face=3D"Arial">This project will be a monumental task, =
but hopefully the support of all repeater Trustees / Owners / Users will =
help in this task. I realize there are places like Artsci that =
have the repeater books and ask for updates on-line, but there are so =
many repeaters that have been left out. I am going to interface =
the data collected with as many of the not only on-line mapping =
programs, but those that are on CD-ROM (AAA DeLorme Map'n'Go for =
example). The project, when completed, should allow you to enter a =
route from point "a" to point "b" and show all =
repeaters within a selectable distance from your route with the selected =
parameters.

<u>EXAMPLE: I want all 2 meter and 70 =
cm repeaters that are/have:
</u>1. a phone patch
2. open
3. linked / crossband =
system
4. emergency power
5. LiTZ

The graphical view would =
show selectable icon or number in the exact location of the repeater. =
 The user can bring up the data for any repeater by clicking the =
icon / number and print the information telling you at what Point in =
your trip the repeater is within the range you have selected and when =
you will be out of the selected range.

Please send the =

information ONLY ONCE and I ask that ALL information listed below be =
100% exact (only makes sense to have accurate information for an =
outstanding system). I also request that, if at all possible, ONLY =
the OWNERS and TRUSTEES submit the information (they would have the =
exact data
needed). Any information not received for repeaters =
listed in The ARRL Repeater Directory may or may not be included in the =
program. I will publish a listing of the information on The METRO =
Net homepage so you may see if your repeater information has been =
received and who submitted it. If there are any =
other
suggestions for information that should or should not be =
included, please include comments. Refrain =
from submitting digital (packet) nodes until the FM phone (voice) is =
completed.

<u>INFORMATION =
NEEDED</u> (100% =
complete will only be accepted):
State:<li>Closest City/Town:<li>County:<li>Grid Coordinates: =
 (mine is EM58BN)
	[take a look at Buckmaster { <font =
color=3D"#0000FF"><u>http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall </u><font =
color=3D"#000000">}]
Lat/Lon of Repeater: (mine is -89.8511 lat 38.5501 lon) =
{This Is Important!})
        [take a look at Buckmaster =
{ <u>http://www.buck.com/cgi-bin/do_hamcall =
</u>}]
Frequency Output:<li>Frequency Input:<li>Frequency 1 Linked: =
(submit all information about this frequency)<li>Frequency 2 Linked: =
(submit all information about this frequency)<li>Frequency 3 Linked: =
(submit all information about this frequency)<li>Repeater =
Call:<li>Repeater Owner/Trustee Call:<li>Sponsor:<li>Repeater Features: =
(LiTZ, Open, Autopatch, PL Tone {CTCSS}, Digital Tone, etc.)<li>Power =
Output:<li>Type Controller/Repeater:<li>Antenna Height Above =
Ground:<li>Antenna Height Above Sea Level:<li>Antenna Gain in =
dB:

<u>OPTIONAL INFORMATION:</u><font =
color=3D"#000000">
Repeater Owner/Sponsor email: (only one address)<li>Repeater =
Owner/Sponsor homepage: (only one address)<li>Repeater Owner/Sponsor US =
mailing address: (not email or homepage)<li>Comments/Other =
information:

Thank you for your cooperation and PLEASE forward this =
information to those who may be able to redistribute this =
information.

Submit information to: <font =
color=3D"#0000FF"><u>mailto:Repeater Project =
<metronet@ezl.com></u>

Thank you =
and 73 de
Dirk =
Sykes

</f=
ont></body></html>
------=_NextPart_000_01BBF76A.1CEB5740--

From -2419851105478019273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fe08a,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe08a,public
X-Google-Thread: fdbb7,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdbb7,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,790bad29c7340132
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
From: bbowers@townsqr.com (Blake Bowers)
Subject: Re: Repeater Database Project for Amateur Repeater Owners/Trustees/
Officers/Controllers/Users
Date: 1997/01/01
Message-ID: <5aduup$61r@tofu.alt.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 207119184
references: <01bbf79c$6785c740$362b18ce@sykes-system>
organization: Altopia Corp. - Affordable Usenet Access - http://www.alt.net
newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio,alt.radio.amateur.club.clarc,alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.in
ternet,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatancho
rs

"Helen and Dirk Sykes" <heledirk@ezl.com> wrote:

>This project will be a monumental task, but hopefully the support of all
>repeater Trustees / Owners / Users will help in this task. I realize there

And how will the finished product be available? I take it, that it
will be available, how much?

From 8653836805714830722
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6801580c076946a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e6801580c076946a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: Daniel Rinninsland <y0002510@ws.rz.tu-bs.de>

Subject: Modem for Win95
Date: 1997/01/06
Message-ID: <Pine.HPP.3.95.970106104007.20046K-100000@rzserv9.rz.tu-bs.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 208033427
distribution: world
x-sender: y0002510@rzserv9.rz.tu-bs.de
content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
organization: TU Braunschweig, Informatik (Bueltenweg), Germany
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: Daniel Rinninsland <y0002510@ws.rz.tu-bs.de>
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Do you know if there is a (probably 9.600Baud??) Modem on the market which
can do a transparent data connection under Windows 95?

Please eMail: Rinninslan@aol.com

Thanks,

Daniel Rinninsland

From 64466379131104338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6801580c076946a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,e6801580c076946a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Tilman D. Thulesius" <tilman@algonet.se>
Subject: Re: Modem for Win95
Date: 1997/01/10
Message-ID: <32D6B7A1.3ADF@algonet.se>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 209011137
references: <Pine.HPP.3.95.970106104007.20046K-100000@rzserv9.rz.tu-bs.de>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: AlgoNet Public Access Node, Stockholm
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
nntp-posting-user: bc4f248470b156a3693c87732e2a5b740
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.01Gold (Win95; I)

Daniel Rinninsland wrote:
>
> Do you know if there is a (probably 9.600Baud??) Modem on the market which
> can do a transparent data connection under Windows 95?
>
> Please eMail: Rinninslan@aol.com

>
> Thanks,
>
> Daniel Rinninsland
Sound interesting.
If you get info on this Daniel pls drop me a note

Tilman
--
****
From the magic machine of Tilman D. Thulesius
www.algonet.se/~tilman   -   tilman@algonet.se
****

From -8480569923936105104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105207,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105207,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fbc89,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfbc89,public
X-Google-Thread: fe08a,1a5f15bea1bf3ab3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe08a,public
From: John - KI4RO <ki4ro@mnsinc.com>
Subject: Re: New Address for HamLinks Promotions
Date: 1997/01/11
Message-ID: <5b6u9a$t5r@news1.mnsinc.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 209052947
distribution: inet
organization: Monumental Network Systems
newsgroups: alt.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.internet,alt.radio.pirate,alt.radio.scanner,pdx.computing,r
ec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur
.digital,rec.radio.amateur.di

"Rich " <n7hmb@cybernw.com> writes: >
> Have a peek, the the new HamLinks url
>
> http://www.hamlinks.com
>

> We took the plunge!
>
> 73 DE Rich N7HMB
> n7hmb@hamlinks.com
Nice page Rich.

73
John

From -6223106557121852268
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,60a89fb7bf2af049
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,60a89fb7bf2af049
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,60a89fb7bf2af049
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net>
Subject: Re: -FS- AEA Pakratt PK-64 w/HFM $40.
Date: 1997/01/24
Message-ID: <01bc0a10$fb4e52e0$586794ce@ron-s-computer>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 211959975
references: <01bbf156$10089520$LocalHost@n8lmt>
organization: A.R.S. N8LMT
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap

IT'S BEEN SOLD   TNX
73,
RON

Ron Sibbitt <n8lmt@greatlakes.net> wrote in article
<01bbf156$10089520$LocalHost@n8lmt>...
> For Sale:
> AEA PackRatt PK-64 multimode controller,
> Packet/rtty/cw/ascii/amtor...requires a
> commodore c-64 or c-128. This one has the
> optional HFM-64 modem in it too...
> with manual and cables.
> $40 + $5 shipping.
> Ron   n8lmt@greatlakes.net
>

From 3667588316191005001
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: "Avalon InterConnect User" <dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca>
Subject: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/06
Message-ID: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 214870151
organization: The Holland Nurseries Ltd.
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

This is my first time posting to a NewsGroup, so I hope I get it right! I have an old radio that belonged to my father and I would like to know more about it (when made, amount produced, value etc.) Can anyone out there help? Its a General Electric X-371 Receiver. It is a large table top radio 24inches wide, 15inches high, 15inches deep and weighs about 50lbs. It has a magahony cabinet with front speaker and shows 12 bands in a semi-circle in a front window. With it I have a booklet called "International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58. I live in Newfoundland in Canada and am interested in setting up the radio to listen to shortwave, and I would like help on type of antenna which would be best, cheapest, easiest to set up? Any help would be appreciated, thanks
Don Poynter
dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca

From -7835989246288211234
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: DrPepper@iwvisp.com (Dr Pepper)
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/06
Message-ID: <32fa1780.4738214@news.iwvisp.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 214898989
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: The Scannerist
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

That's sounds like a great radio. It was probably built before WWII,
in the 1930's. If the tubes are still good (and they *should* be), it
will give you many hours of pleasure. I would use a long wire antenna,
and be sure to ground the chassis IF there is a connection on the back
of the chassis. Be careful, though, some of these radios had a *HOT*
chassis (one side of the 115 v line is on the chassis)

"Avalon InterConnect User" <dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca> wrote:

>This is my first time posting to a NewsGroup, so I hope I get it right! I
>have an old radio that belonged to my father and I would like to know more
>about it (when made, amount produced, value etc.) Can anyone out there
>help? Its a General Electric X-371 Receiver. It is a large table top
>radio 24inches wide, 15inches high, 15inches deep and weighs about 50lbs.
>It has a magahony cabinet with front speaker and shows 12 bands in a
>semi-circle in a front window. With it I have a booklet called
>"International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio
>Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This
>radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58. I live in
>Newfoundland in Canada and am interested in setting up the radio to listen
>to shortwave, and I would like help on type of antenna which would be best,
>cheapest, easiest to set up? Any help would be appreciated, thanks
>Don Poynter
>dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca
>

Dr. Pepper
Good ALL the time:]

From 3457370535420604913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: rwclark@rwclark.seanet.com (Richard W. Clark)
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/06
Message-ID: <5ddefd$i62@q.seanet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 214918752
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
organization: Seanet Online Services, Seattle WA
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

"Avalon InterConnect User" <dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca> wrote:

>This is my first time posting to a NewsGroup, so I hope I get it right! I
>have an old radio that belonged to my father and I would like to know more
>about it (when made, amount produced, value etc.) Can anyone out there
>help? Its a General Electric X-371 Receiver. It is a large table top
>radio 24inches wide, 15inches high, 15inches deep and weighs about 50lbs.
>It has a magahony cabinet with front speaker and shows 12 bands in a
>semi-circle in a front window. With it I have a booklet called
>"International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio
>Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This
>radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58. I live in
>Newfoundland in Canada and am interested in setting up the radio to listen
>to shortwave, and I would like help on type of antenna which would be best,
>cheapest, easiest to set up? Any help would be appreciated, thanks
>Don Poynter
>dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca

Hi Don,

The simple antenna solution is to hang as much wire in the sky as possible.

Make it easy on yourself at first, and do it in stages until you see no further improvment at the lowest frequency you are interested in.

There is a more serious issue to be taken care of before the antenna. If this rig has not been turned on in a number of years, there may be a fire hazard. The filter caps in the power supply are undoubtedly getting on, and these items do not last forever. Flipping on the radio may give you a hiss and several stations, and give the impression of being in a working state. This may be a false security. There may also be no problem. The compelling evidence will be a small explosion (fully contained within the radio) and smoke and/or flames afterward if not unplugged.

The technical solution is to plug the radio into a variac and sloooowly raise the variac output over a period of hours (or days) from 0 to 115VAC. This will allow the old electrolytics to re-form their chemistry (if you are lucky) and let life continue as though no years have passed. Many of these radios work quite well after this slow wakeup call. Simple evidence of how robust they are is in the amount of 60/120 Hz hum you hear with everything turned all the way down. This can vary from zilch to Mt. Saint Helens rumble. Anything above 3 on the richter scale suggests replacement of these power components ($20 for parts (before markup) and $100 labor).

73's and happy DX'ing
Richard Clark, KB7QHC, WPE0EPH

From 8885767993675486846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: orion@capital.net**
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/07
Message-ID: <32fab6ed.46367078@news.capital.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 215011763
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

On 6 Feb 97 15:48:10 GMT, "Avalon InterConnect User"
<dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca> wrote:

>This is my first time posting to a NewsGroup, so I hope I get it right! I
>have an old radio that belonged to my father and I would like to know more
>about it (when made, amount produced, value etc.) Can anyone out there
>help? Its a General Electric X-371 Receiver. It is a large table top
>radio 24inches wide, 15inches high, 15inches deep and weighs about 50lbs.
>It has a magahony cabinet with front speaker and shows 12 bands in a
>semi-circle in a front window. With it I have a booklet called
>"International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio
>Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This
>radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58. I live in
>Newfoundland in Canada and am interested in setting up the radio to listen
>to shortwave, and I would like help on type of antenna which would be best,
>cheapest, easiest to set up? Any help would be appreciated, thanks
>Don Poynter
>dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca
>
Try the rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors newsgroup. (boatanchor is the
affectionate name given to old, heavy tube radios.) There are a lot of
enthusiasts of old radios on that group. Someone there can give you
info on your X-371.

--
73,
Butch N2YMJ
To send mail, delete
the two stars at the
end of my address.

From 3092730699416050056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c

X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: KolsterBrandes <rex@g0mwh.demon.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/07
Message-ID: <SAIfWBANKu+yEwiD@g0mwh.demon.co.uk>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 215037980
distribution: world
x-nntp-posting-host: g0mwh.demon.co.uk
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
organization: CyberMaus
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

In article <5ddefd$i62@q.seanet.com>, "Richard W. Clark"
<rwclark@rwclark.seanet.com> writes
>
>The technical solution is to plug the radio into a variac and sloooowly
>raise the variac output over a period of hours (or days) from 0 to 115VAC.
>This will allow the old electrolytics to re-form their chemistry (if you
>are lucky) and let life continue as though no years have passed.
Agreed.....

But runing up with a variac also reduces the fil voltage...so while it
puts less B+ on the caps it also reduces tube life...they dont like
being run at a lower voltage and develop "Cathode Scaling" (junk
deposited on the cathode that requires a period of OVERvoltage to
remove).

I always break the center tap of the B+ transformer and insert a series
of resistors, starting with 1Meg for a day, then 1/2 Meg..and so on thru
a few K until the Caps are fully reformed....

Of course if the poster of the origional int a teccie he could be
(un)pleasently shocked during the process!

--
73 de Rex J Atkins G0MWH
  BBS G0MWH @ GB7UWS
E-Mail Rex@g0mwh.demon.co.uk

From -703983996307347769
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c

X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Walter Spector <wws@renaissance.cray.com>
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/07
Message-ID: <32FBC298.1F9D@renaissance.cray.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 215191866
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Are you kidding?
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.r
adio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.01 (X11; I; SunOS 5.4 sun4m)

Avalon InterConnect User wrote:
> ... I have a booklet called
> "International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio
> Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This
> radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58.

This handbook is probably a collectors item. Johnansen is the
original editor of the World Radio and TV Handbook (WRTH) that
we buy every year. This year being the 50th year of the WRTH's
publication, they had a historical article about Johnansen and
his Handbook.

Enjoy!

Walt
--
Walt Spector
(wws@cray.com)
Mountain View, California
_·_ _·_ _···· _· ·_·

From 7886371276627823687
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: rwclark@rwclark.seanet.com (Richard W. Clark)
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/08
Message-ID: <5divt8$n2g@q.seanet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 217486638
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer> <5ddefd$i62@q.seanet.com>
<SAIfWBANKu+yEwiD@g0mwh.demon.co.uk>
organization: Seanet Online Services, Seattle WA
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.r
adio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

KolsterBrandes <rex@g0mwh.demon.co.uk> wrote:

>In article <5ddefd$i62@q.seanet.com>, "Richard W. Clark"
><rwclark@rwclark.seanet.com> writes
>>
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>>This will allow the old electrolytics to re-form their chemistry (if you
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>deposited on the cathode that requires a period of OVERvoltage to
>remove).

>I always break the center tap of the B+ transformer and insert a series
>of resistors, starting with 1Meg for a day, then 1/2 Meg..and so on thru
>a few K until the Caps are fully reformed....

>Of course if the poster of the origional int a teccie he could be
>(un)pleasently shocked during the process!

>--
>73 de Rex J Atkins G0MWH
> BBS G0MWH @ GB7UWS
>E-Mail Rex@g0mwh.demon.co.uk

Hi Rex,

The effect on the cathode you are speaking of is from long-term variations of nominal operating voltage. As to the life expectancy, it is quite the opposite. The age of a filament varies by the fourth power of the current applied to it. A 5% reduction of current will lead to a 22% increase of life. However, this is not a practical application for us given such life considering measures also have an impact on the cathode's ability to boil electrons off into the plate current. The cathode scaling you speak of is oxidation and a sign of the cathode being cool. I've commonly "descaled" cathodes by applying 1-2 Kv between the cathode and the first grid for 10-20 seconds, and minutes for a tough dog. These measures are of course last resort attempts not ongoing maintenance items.

Another posting alerted our friend to the ground hazard that may exist. This is a very real threat (it is a 70 V problem derived from the early practice of tying both side of AC mains to common through noise capacitors). When I was in the Navy, I was in charge of a TV/Radio repair project the Navy put on for S.F. charities. We took in 300 TVs and 200 Radios and turned out 125 TVs and 180 Radios in two months with a budget of $50. This was, for my students and staff, the University of Hard Knocks advanced studies program. Real electronics, not blackboard electronics.

One student learned about this hazard the hard way. He assumed that because our ground buss was so long, that it would support TV signals by merely attaching the antenna lines to it. I commended my student for his intuition as he plugged in the TV. We watched as the insulation on the wire drooped off like snow from a telephone line; smoke followed, and then a cheery red glow. It was very instructive (and one reason why I taught my men to keep one hand in their pocket, or behind their back; at sea, everything is at ground potential except you, the load).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC, WPE0EPH

From -3503458726897126474
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1113fe,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid1113fe,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,a0d859f64c27547c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: dmoorman@interaccess.com (Dave Moorman)
Subject: Re: Old Shortwave Receiver Info needed?
Date: 1997/02/09
Message-ID: <dmoorman-0902971703090001@d40.dialnet1.interaccess.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 217666608
references: <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>
organization: InterAccess, Chicago's best Internet Service Provider
newsgroups: fsu.freenet.hamradio.bulletins,rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equi

In article <01bc1445$fe333900$565f65cc@don-s-computer>, "Avalon
InterConnect User" <dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca> wrote:

>This is my first time posting to a NewsGroup, so I hope I get it right! I
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>radio 24inches wide, 15inches high, 15inches deep and weighs about 50lbs.
>It has a magahony cabinet with front speaker and shows 12 bands in a
>semi-circle in a front window. With it I have a booklet called
>"International General Electric Radio Handbook" produced by World Radio
>Handbook, this was prepared by O.Lund.Johnansen of Hellerup, Denmark. This
>radio would have arrived in our house about 1957-58. I live in
>Newfoundland in Canada and am interested in setting up the radio to listen
>to shortwave, and I would like help on type of antenna which would be best,
>cheapest, easiest to set up? Any help would be appreciated, thanks
>Don Poynter
>dpoynter@avalon.nf.ca

Don - This sounds like an interesting radio. It shouldn't take much of an
antenna for you to get European stations. You could get a 20 foot (7
meters) length of any kind of wire and hook it on to the antenna
terminal(s) and see what happens. It would be helpful to know what kind
of terminals are on the back of the radio. Also, when you start using it
for more demanding applications (like SW), you might find that some of the
tubes are too deteriorated to perform well. They may need testing and
replacement.

What does the "International General Electric Radio Handbook" say about antennas? Is this a manual for this radio, or a general short wave manual?

Cheers

Dave, K9SW

--
Dave Moorman   Be big, don't belittle.
Downers Grove
Illinois, USA
http://homepage.interaccess.com/~dmoorman/DavesPage.html

From -775875584515918055
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f06d8d128c04d9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,7f06d8d128c04d9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7f06d8d128c04d9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,7f06d8d128c04d9c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
From: "John" <0wolters01@flnet.nl>
Subject: Looking For Software
Date: 1997/02/16
Message-ID: <01bc1bfa$a2c625c0$77bf97c2@john>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 219144521
Organization: Prive
Newsgroups: aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

Hello,

I am looking for packet software do you know where to find it then tell me about it

Thanx

Greetings Chris,

From -4869110975678921200
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7f06d8d128c04d9c

X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
From: Kayne Kruse <kkruse@execpc.com>
Subject: Re: Looking For Software
Date: 1997/02/16
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.3.95.970216091110.5162B-100000@earth>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 219170671
References: <01bc1bfa$a2c625c0$77bf97c2@john>
To: John <0wolters01@flnet.nl>
X-Sender: kkruse@earth
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
Organization: Exec-PC BBS Internet - Milwaukee, WI
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

On 16 Feb 1997, John wrote:

> Hello,
>
> I am looking for packet software do you know where to find it then tell me
> about it

Chris,

Check out ftp://ftp.ucsd.edu/pub/hamradio/packet
or ftp://ftp.cdrom.com/pub/hamradio

Those are some of the two biggest ham radio archives
on the net

73 de Kayne

-=-
Internet: kkruse@execpc.com
Packet: n9seo@n9seo.#sewi.wi.us.noam
AMPRnet: n9seo@n9seo.ampr.org
-=-

From 4330156271295165443
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,41498e3b242f51ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41498e3b242f51ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,41498e3b242f51ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,41498e3b242f51ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,41498e3b242f51ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: "Brian K. Short" <ke7gh@primenet.com>
Subject: Amateur Radio Web Page
Date: 1997/02/16
Message-ID: <330732C9.57C7@primenet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 219178230
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Primenet Services for the Internet
MIME-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: ke7gh@primenet.com
X-Posted-By: @198.68.46.8 (ke7gh)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.am
ateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0Gold (Win95; I)

Please browse, bookmark, and send comments regarding my web page:
http://www.primenet.com/~ke7gh

73, Brian

From 7373172106447166799
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,7f06d8d128c04d9c
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
From: "John E. Erickson" <swede@computer-services.com>
Subject: Re: Looking For Software
Date: 1997/02/17
Message-ID: <01bc1d1a$dd43e220$30f965ce@arthur.computer-services.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 219716658
References: <01bc1bfa$a2c625c0$77bf97c2@john>
Organization: 107 S. Rutter Chanute Kansas
Newsgroups: aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

Hello John Connect to http://www.tapr.org

John <0wolters01@flnet.nl> wrote in article
<01bc1bfa$a2c625c0$77bf97c2@john>...
> Hello,
>
> I am looking for packet software do you know where to find it then tell
me
> about it
>
> Thanx
>
> Greetings Chris,
>
>

From 6268764165263522344
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: hlec@value.net
Subject: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/21
Message-ID: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 220430440
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Organization: Value Net Internetwork Services Inc.
Mime-Version: 1.0
Reply-To: hlec@value.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.01Gold (Win95; I)

I have a KPC-3 (eprom 6.0) and a TS-870s (HF) and various 2 meter rigs.
What is the best Windows 95 compatible software? I know of KaWin,
Easyterm, PacketPeT. Does anyone have an article that compares various
software packages? Thanks for your help.
VE6DK/W6 Harris

From 8914697420303296818
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: gjohnson@indirect.com (Gary L. Johnson)
Subject: Re: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/22
Message-ID: <5em0th$5vu$1@news.goodnet.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 220599002
References: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>
Content-Type: Text/Plain; charset=US-ASCII
Organization: XP Software Products
Mime-Version: 1.0
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>, hlec@value.net says...
>
>I have a KPC-3 (eprom 6.0) and a TS-870s (HF) and various 2 meter rigs.
>What is the best Windows 95 compatible software? I know of KaWin,
>Easyterm, PacketPeT. Does anyone have an article that compares various
>software packages? Thanks for your help.
>VE6DK/W6 Harris

    Well dont know of an article that compares all of the
programs. But I can give you another one to look at

XPWIN support AEA (host mode), Kantronics (host mode), SCS/Paccomm
and HAL controllers. It will also drive your TS870s.

It can be downloaded at the site shown below.

73 Gary

--
****
* Gary Johnson   * (602) 833-6997 Voice   *
* gjohnson@indirect.com   * (602) 898-1058 BBS   *
* CIS : 74041,2317   *   *
* WEB : http://www.goodnet.com/~gjohnson   *
* XPCOM - XPDUAL - XPKAM - XPPCI - XPPTC - XPWIN   *
****

From -3032235755374025805
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: jeffmc@jeffmc.seanet.com (Jeff McLeman)
Subject: Re: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/22
Message-ID: <330f1ef1.388181605@news.seanet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 220673207
References: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>

Organization: Unorganized
Reply-To: jeffmc@jeffmc.seanet.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

On Fri, 21 Feb 1997 07:18:36 -0800, hlec@value.net wrote:

>I have a KPC-3 (eprom 6.0) and a TS-870s (HF) and various 2 meter rigs.
>What is the best Windows 95 compatible software? I know of KaWin,
>Easyterm, PacketPeT. Does anyone have an article that compares various
>software packages? Thanks for your help.
>VE6DK/W6 Harris

My S.O. and I use KaWin for our KPC-3s and KAM+. I like this software.
It hasn't let me down. Also well worth the registration fee. (Being a
software developer, I can appreciate the value of a good program)

Jeff

Jeff McLeman   jeffmc@jeffmc.seanet.com
Issaquah, Wa.
A.K.A. KD1IT   kd1it@n7duo.#wwa.wa.usa.na

From 1620679383735875444
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,1e34d7b82576f363,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e34d7b82576f363,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,1e34d7b82576f363,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,1e34d7b82576f363,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Loek d'Hont" <LDHONT@ti.com>
Subject: FS: HAL P38 RF modem
Date: 1997/02/22
Message-ID: <01bc2113$d59a84a0$064de4c0@A0927429.itg.ti.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 220736976
Organization: M&C Group
Newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.
swap

For sale: HAL P38 multimode data communication interface.
Modes: Clover, Amtor, Pactor, RTTY, ASCII, baudot

Manual & PC terminal software included.

Is as new, hardly ever used.

HAL asks $349 for this, will sell for $285, you ship

I will throw in a PC 955 computer for free, made by Texas Instruments, with 150 meg HD.
This is a mini-sized 286 AT compatible which is more than good enough to handle the terminal software task.
This PC is the quietest PC I ever owned in terms of RF noise, you won't notice the difference between ON and OFF

LDHONT@ti.com

From 7078413768917379520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: hlec@value.net
Subject: Re: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/23
Message-ID: <3310824D.3B7D@value.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 221867193
References: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net> <5em0th$5vu$1@news.goodnet.com>
Organization: Value Net Internetwork Services Inc.
Reply-To: hlec@value.net
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Garry,
Thanks for the reply. WB1ERG, Steve, recommended this program on Friday even before you did! I found it on the Web and have downloaded a copy to try. BTW, I have 2 sons 13 & 15 who are hams. Will the registered version allow us to change the callsign (& create a separate log) as the operator changes? From the writeup, it looks like what I need.
73 Harris VE6DDK/W6

Gary L. Johnson wrote:
>
> In article <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>, hlec@value.net says...
> >
> >I have a KPC-3 (eprom 6.0) and a TS-870s (HF) and various 2 meter rigs.
> >What is the best Windows 95 compatible software? I know of KaWin,
> >Easyterm, PacketPeT. Does anyone have an article that compares various
> >software packages? Thanks for your help.
> >VE6DK/W6 Harris
>
>   Well dont know of an article that compares all of the

> programs. But I can give you another one to look at
>
> XPWIN support AEA (host mode), Kantronics (host mode), SCS/Paccomm
> and HAL controllers. It will also drive your TS870s.
>
> It can be downloaded at the site shown below.
>
> 73 Gary
>
> --
> ***
> * Gary Johnson   * (602) 833-6997 Voice   *
> * gjohnson@indirect.com   * (602) 898-1058 BBS   *
> * CIS : 74041,2317   *   *
> * WEB : http://www.goodnet.com/~gjohnson   *
> * XPCOM - XPDUAL - XPKAM - XPPCI - XPPTC - XPWIN   *
> ***

From -3688068704925150890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Jeff McPike" <jmcpike@ncfcomm.com>
Subject: Re: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/24
Message-ID: <01bc2268$6fe43060$LocalHost@jmcpike>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 221080551
References: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>
Organization: NETImaging - Omaha, NE
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

Like computers, like word processors, everyone has their "favorite" and
thinks that the competition is worthless.

Mine: KaGold... without a doubt! Never used it in windows, however, but
the press releases say it works well there.
Jeff McPike N9CQS
Norfolk NE
N9CQS@N0AZC.#NENE.NE.USA.NOAM

hlec@value.net wrote in article <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net>...
> I have a KPC-3 (eprom 6.0) and a TS-870s (HF) and various 2 meter rigs.
> What is the best Windows 95 compatible software? I know of KaWin,
> Easyterm, PacketPeT. Does anyone have an article that compares various
> software packages? Thanks for your help.
> VE6DK/W6 Harris
>

From 8261548267488011372
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,805986d708cc3140
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: gjohnson@indirect.com (Gary L. Johnson)
Subject: Re: Best Packet software
Date: 1997/02/27
Message-ID: <5f4niv$5ua$1@news.goodnet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 221885577
References: <330DBCCB.3DA6@value.net> <5em0th$5vu$1@news.goodnet.com>
<3310824D.3B7D@value.net>
Organization: XP Software
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In article <3310824D.3B7D@value.net>, hlec@value.net says:
>
>Garry,
>Thanks for the reply. WB1ERG, Steve, recommended this program on Friday
>even before you did! I found it on the Web and have downloaded a copy to
>try. BTW, I have 2 sons 13 & 15 who are hams. Will the registered
>version allow us to change the callsign (& create a separate log) as the
>operator changes? From the writeup, it looks like what I need.
>73 Harris VE6DDK/W6
>

The program can easily change the callsigns by using the
configuration manager utility. The logbook is kept in one data file however
and is not changed for each callsign. Interesting idea though...

73 Gary KF7XP

****
*
Gary L. Johnson * XPCOM / XPDUAL / XPKAM / XPPTC /XPPCI
gjohnson@indirect.com * BBS (602) 898-1058
CIS: 74041,2317 * Voice (602) 833-6997
WEB http://www.goodnet.com/~gjohnson
****
*

From 538261587190939487
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c671d68202beef97,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c671d68202beef97,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,c671d68202beef97,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: ff405,c671d68202beef97,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
From: "John" <0wolters01@flnet.nl>
Subject: Searching For KPC-3 Software !!!
Date: 1997/03/01
Message-ID: <01bc2642$1361ba00$89bf97c2@john>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 222319221
Organization: Prive
Newsgroups: aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

Hello,

I am searching for software to use on a KPC-3 do you know where to find it
or you
have someting by your self you can send it to me thanx

From 7924548308345192237
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: ff405,c671d68202beef97
X-Google-Attributes: gidff405,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c671d68202beef97
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,c671d68202beef97
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,c671d68202beef97
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Tim Livermon <cabala@sisna.com>
Subject: Re: Searching For KPC-3 Software !!!
Date: 1997/03/10
Message-ID: <3323E708.13C9@sisna.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 224367685
References: <01bc2642$1361ba00$89bf97c2@john>
Organization: A customer of Pacific Bell Internet Services
Reply-To: cabala@sisna.com
Newsgroups: aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,uwo.comp.packet

John wrote:
>
> Hello,
>

> I am searching for software to use on a KPC-3 do you know where to find it
> or you
> have someting by your self you can send it to me thanx

The Terminal program that comes with Windows works fine with the KPC-3.

Tim KD6CNH

From 7442382474543367037
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 12b497,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid12b497,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public
X-Google-Thread: 115b7d,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115b7d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,475ce3cda7d52a2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: jaykq4ms@ipass.net (Jay)
Subject: TNC's FS or Swap
Date: 1997/03/16
Message-ID: <332c0a7b.3442702@news.ipass.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 225956306
Organization: USAir RDU Aircraft Maintenance
Reply-To: jaykq4ms@ipass.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,ipass.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap,triangle.radio

I have 3 MFJ 1270C's for sale or trade... All are less than 18 months
old. Asking $75 each or trade for newer KPC3's with GPS firmware. I
have the original boxes and manuals. Includes power supply's.

Contact me at the following addresses;

jaykq4ms@ipass.net
kq4ms@juno.com
kq4ms@amsat.org

Thanks for reading......

Jay Netterville
Raleigh, NC

From -7308436410315183465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c60400ba3efdfe8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,c60400ba3efdfe8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jeff" <worjeff@usa1.com>
Subject: AEA's product line
Date: 1997/03/17
Message-ID: <01bc32fa$0c52d860$1e29f7cd@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 226268519
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Sorry I forgot to add the .txt file.
here is it
--
73 Jeff N1FWV

begin 600 aea.txt
<uuencoded_portion_removed>
E;65W879E)W,-"FYU;6)E<B!I<R V,3(M-#4R+34Y,SDN#0H-"CDV
`
end

From 8964418307861443224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc53734be18eae95,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,cc53734be18eae95,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
From: "Jeff" <worjeff@usa1.com>
Subject: AEA's new loation
Date: 1997/03/17
Message-ID: <01bc32f9$be256ae0$1e29f7cd@default>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 226295185
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet

Just to this .txt file from a friend which explains who will be handling
AEA's products and service.
--
73 Jeff N1FWV

From 7949854952443794165
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 108122,fbde3eee1e291bba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,fbde3eee1e291bba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,fbde3eee1e291bba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fbde3eee1e291bba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com>
Subject: KISS PROMs for PK80
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <3334E305.41C6@shoreline-studios.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227664428
Organization: Shoreline Studios
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

Where can I get KISS PROMs for a PK80 (I have version 1.1.2).

Ken J. Harris voice: 415/969-7896 x 15 fax: 415/969-7864
mailto:kjh@shoreline-studios.com   http://www.shoreline-studios.com
snail mail: 1804 N. Shoreline Blvd, Ste 240, Mountain View, CA 94043
ICBM: 37 25.10' N, 122 04.67' W

From 7655212767643020916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,a09d50a750186de3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,a09d50a750186de3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a09d50a750186de3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,a09d50a750186de3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com>
Subject: Adjust/Calibrate PK80 TNC?
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <3334E385.167E@shoreline-studios.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227664429
Organization: Shoreline Studios
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

I just got a PK80. Where can info about adjusting the
audio levels and calibrating the modem?

Ken J. Harris voice: 415/969-7896 x 15 fax: 415/969-7864

mailto:kjh@shoreline-studios.com   http://www.shoreline-studios.com
snail mail: 1804 N. Shoreline Blvd, Ste 240, Mountain View, CA 94043
ICBM: 37 25.10' N, 122 04.67' W

From -4773812584241186625
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,dbc8b3a8272019a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,dbc8b3a8272019a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,dbc8b3a8272019a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dbc8b3a8272019a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com>
Subject: HTX 202 : 9600 baud mods?
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <3334E3EB.2781@shoreline-studios.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227664430
Organization: Shoreline Studios
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

Is it possible to modify the Radio Shack HTX202 to
run at 9600 baud?

Ken J. Harris voice: 415/969-7896 x 15 fax: 415/969-7864
mailto:kjh@shoreline-studios.com   http://www.shoreline-studios.com
snail mail: 1804 N. Shoreline Blvd, Ste 240, Mountain View, CA 94043
ICBM: 37 25.10' N, 122 04.67' W

From 7691683661616791959
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,e80a459d91f87ca0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e80a459d91f87ca0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e80a459d91f87ca0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e80a459d91f87ca0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com>
Subject: HTX202 to TNC cable?
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <3334E48F.446B@shoreline-studios.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227664431
Organization: Shoreline Studios

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

How do I connect a Radio Shack HTX202 to a PK80 TNC?

I can recieve no problem, but I have to wire the transmit
side... I think it's like an Icom where I run the PTT through
a 3k resistor and the modem thru a 0.1uF capacitor, but I don't
want to blow it up.

Ken J. Harris voice: 415/969-7896 x 15 fax: 415/969-7864
mailto:kjh@shoreline-studios.com http://www.shoreline-studios.com
snail mail: 1804 N. Shoreline Blvd, Ste 240, Mountain View, CA 94043
ICBM: 37 25.10' N, 122 04.67' W

From -3671741104581494176
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,dbc8b3a8272019a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dbc8b3a8272019a6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,dbc8b3a8272019a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,dbc8b3a8272019a6
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
From: mulveyr@ll.aa2ys.ampr.org (Rich & Katy Mulvey)
Subject: Re: HTX 202 : 9600 baud mods?
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <slrn5ja184.935.mulveyr@ll.aa2ys.ampr.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227751588
References: <3334E3EB.2781@shoreline-studios.com>
Organization: Mulvey Home Node
Reply-To: mulveyr@frontiernet.net
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

On Sun, 23 Mar 1997 00:03:55 -0800, Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com> wrote:
>Is it possible to modify the Radio Shack HTX202 to
>run at 9600 baud?
>

Go to oak.oakland.edu, in the /pub/hamradio/mods directory. There is
a document that will tell you how to perform the small bit of minor
surgery necessary to tap the discriminator. I tried it on mine, and
it works fine.

- Rich

--
Rich Mulvey
mulveyr@frontiernet.net Rochester, NY USA
http://www.frontiernet.net/~mulveyr
Amateur Radio: aa2ys@amsat.org, aa2ys@wb2wxq.#wny.ny.usa

From -5287337227682741839
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,e80a459d91f87ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,e80a459d91f87ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e80a459d91f87ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,e80a459d91f87ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: mulveyr@ll.aa2ys.ampr.org (Rich & Katy Mulvey)
Subject: Re: HTX202 to TNC cable?
Date: 1997/03/23
Message-ID: <slrn5ja19j.935.mulveyr@ll.aa2ys.ampr.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 227751968
References: <3334E48F.446B@shoreline-studios.com>
Organization: Mulvey Home Node
Reply-To: mulveyr@frontiernet.net
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.swap

On Sun, 23 Mar 1997 00:06:39 -0800, Ken Harris <kjh@shoreline-studios.com> wrote:
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>
>   I can recieve no problem, but I have to wire the transmit
>side... I think it's like an Icom where I run the PTT through
>a 3k resistor and the modem thru a 0.1uF capacitor, but I don't
>want to blow it up.
>

   Yup, it works exactly like the "leaky-PTT" used on Icom HT's.

   - Rich

--
Rich Mulvey
mulveyr@frontiernet.net Rochester, NY USA
http://www.frontiernet.net/~mulveyr
Amateur Radio: aa2ys@amsat.org, aa2ys@wb2wxq.#wny.ny.usa

From 1893687582853491668
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 101046,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid101046,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: fb049,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb049,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f5341,5152b4652f801942
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5341,public
From: allent@pop.sonic.net (Allen)
Subject: Re: WTB: AR3000a
Date: 1997/03/26
Message-ID: <333b38f3.8759225@news.sonic.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 228502723
References: <01bc37e4$5ee88860$7e0d85ce@laptop>
Organization: Sonic,Santa Rosa CA,http://www.sonic.net
Newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.vhf-
uhf,alt.radio,alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,alt.radio.scanner.uk,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amate
ur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur

On 23 Mar 1997 23:52:47 GMT, "Sean" <sdharris@sprintmail.com> wrote:

>Looking for used Ar3000a for reasonable price. Thanks
>
Sean I'm curious as to what you consider to be a reasonable price?
Regards,
Allen
>Sean
>sdharris@sprintmail.com

From 7542637849960166570
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: tedlee@direct.ca
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/21
Message-ID: <4dsluk$u0@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136151500
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>
organization: Internet Direct
reply-to: tedlee@direct.ca
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>, solomon6@foothill.net writes:
>Im a ham radio operator also. I would like to see somemore postings on
>this newsgroup. I know there are more hams than just the 2 of us.
>Guess everyone is on the radio!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!]
>
>Ned
>
>>i am a ham radio operator, new on the internet.first time on this ham
>>section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
>>this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)
>
>>joe.
>
>
>
>

Everybody is not on the radio. There're on the Internet!

I sign on to the net daily now. At 14.4K compress.

While on Ax.25 it's only running at 1200 baud when no one else is on.
Other the effective baud is only 300 or 100 on VE7LAN.

****
Ted Lee
email: tedlee@direct.ca
AX.25: VE7LEE@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NA
****

From 1890002997986560542
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: allred@allred (Paul Allred)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/22
Message-ID: <4dut8d$46t@darwin.i3s.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136158170
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>
organization: I3s Inc.
reply-to: allred@teleteam.com (Paul Allred)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>, solomon6@foothill.net writes:
>Im a ham radio operator also. I would like to see somemore postings on
>this newsgroup. I know there are more hams than just the 2 of us.
>Guess everyone is on the radio!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!]
>
>Ned
>
>>i am a ham radio operator, new on the internet.first time on this ham
>>section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
>>this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)
>
>>joe.
>
>
>
I am new to the internet as well. This is my first look at this newsgroup.
Perhaps we can get this going or else find more activity. Any suggestions??? My
call is N5BKV

'73s from Paul Allred

From -279217641169876487
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public

X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: tedlee@direct.ca
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/22
Message-ID: <4duvvc$j1s@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136314175
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <Pine.SUN.3.91.960116132505.20843K-100000@seatimes>
<ve7zvz-1801961305170001@ppp32.dowco.com> <310120A5.66E6@3lefties.com>
organization: Internet Direct
reply-to: tedlee@direct.ca
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <310120A5.66E6@3lefties.com>, Earl Needham <needhame@3lefties.com> writes:
>You know, this thread reminded me of something funny that happened to me a few
years ago.
> I hung a dipole, and had to wait a few days to get some coax to run to it. The
wire was hung in
>the air & not connected to a rig at all.
>   Well guess what? Somebody came over and accused me of causing interference!
8-)
>
It happens all the time.

That's how you test your out neighbour to see if they are Ham friendly.

****
Ted Lee
email: tedlee@direct.ca
AX.25: VE7LEE@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NA
****

From -2709333713486096427
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public

From: ve7zvz@dowco.com (Scott Leaf)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/22
Message-ID: <ve7zvz-2201961147490001@ppp49.dowco.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136572054
sender: news@dowco.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>
organization: Mountain DX Club
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <4dsem1$fda@jobes.sierra.net>, solomon6@foothill.net wrote:

-> Im a ham radio operator also. I would like to see somemore postings on
-> this newsgroup. I know there are more hams than just the 2 of us.
-> Guess everyone is on the radio!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!]
->
-> Ned
->
-> >i am a ham radio operator, new on the internet.first time on this ham
-> >section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
-> >this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)
->
-> >joe.

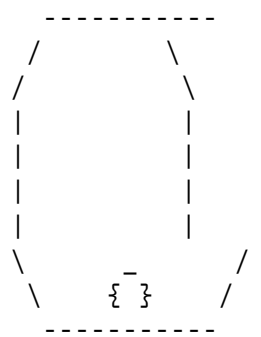
Try rec.radio.amateur.misc .space .packet .homebrew .policy, etc.

--
Scott Leaf VE7ZVZ CN89os
ve7zvz@dowco.com
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada
Mountain DX Club - "To boldy VHF where no ham has VHFed before"
Coming up Summer '96 DX-pedition to rare grid CO80, on 6M, 2M & 70cm

From 5274493703105568971
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4ec2895720e295ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,4ec2895720e295ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ec2895720e295ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4ec2895720e295ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,4ec2895720e295ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
From: ralph@TeamInfinity.com (Ralph)
Subject: HOW do I Build THIS INCREDIBLE AM BOOSTER DEVICE ?
Date: 1996/03/15
Message-ID: <4ick5n$4gn@dialin01.teaminfinity.com>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 142862680
organization: TEAM INFINITY P.O. BOX 952 Greenbelt, MD 20770 USA
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

HOW DO I make this INCREDIBLE AM RADIO BOOSTER, for AM DXing ?



Simple Sketch

I am looking for actual plans to build the above AM Antenna Booster device. It is a REMARKABLE device in that it takes no power or batteries, does not actually attach to your AM radio in any way, just needs to be near it, and IT BOOSTS FARAWAY AM RADIO signals like you would not believe ! It also appears to be incredibly simple to build, if only I knew how.

This device, which I have seen once is made of wood, the large cirlce is a hoop of (perfectly circluar unlike the drawing) and about 18 inches in diameter, and the hoop width is about 3 inches, there is a band covered with cork in the middle of this hoop I presume covering copper windings.

The small circle in the bottom of the larger hoop is a small cylindrical device of unknown composition. The axis of the hoop and the small cylinder are parallel. The small cylinder in tangent to the hoop's inside.

There is also a dial that I assume tunes the device.

I hear that it is an inductively coupled LC resonator (equivalent to a small loop) which should be regarded as the primary of a tuned RF transformer, the secondary for which is the ferrite-cored loop within your ordinary AM radio.

They further went on to say that as such one needs to couple them (your AM radio and this device) in the appropriate manner, depending on the orientation of the ferrite in the AM radio (they find its not necessary to put the secondary (your AM radio) into the loop).

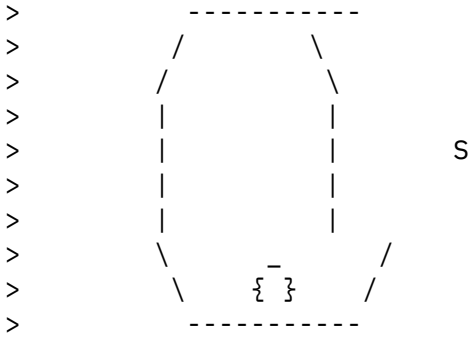
Any help and actual plans would be GREATLY APPRECIATED:

Ralph@TeamInfinity.com

From -5119466624081678186
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4ec2895720e295ae
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,4ec2895720e295ae
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4ec2895720e295ae
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fa029,4ec2895720e295ae
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa029,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ec2895720e295ae
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: cbaer@mail.bcpl.lib.md.us (Chas)
Subject: Re: HOW do I Build THIS INCREDIBLE AM BOOSTER DEVICE ?
Date: 1996/03/16
Message-ID: <DoCuJ3.Eqz@abs.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 142849105
x-nntp-posting-host: ppp29.bcpl.lib.md.us
sender: usenet@abs.net
references: <4ick5n$4gn@dialin01.teaminfinity.com>
organization: ABSnet Internet Services, Inc. - info@abs.net - (410)-361-8160
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave

ralph@TeamInfinity.com (Ralph) wrote:

>HOW DO I make this INCREDIBLE AM RADIO BOOSTER, for AM DXing ?



>I am looking for actual plans to build the above AM Antenna Booster device.
>It is a REMARKABLE device in that it takes no power or batteries, does not
>actually attach to your AM radio in any way, just needs to be near it, and

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>diameter, and the hoop width is about 3 inches, there is a band covered with
>cork in the middle of this hoop I presume covering copper windings.

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>device of unknown composition. The axis of the hoop and the small cylinder
>are parallel. The small cylinder in tangent to the hoop's inside.

>There is also a dial that I assume tunes the device.

>I hear that it is an inductively coupled LC resonator (equivalent to a small
>loop) which should be regarded as the primary of a tuned RF transformer, the
>secondary for which is the ferrite-cored loop within your ordinary AM radio.

>They further went on to say that as such one needs to couple them (your AM
>radio and this device) in the appropriate manner, depending on the
>orientation of the ferrite in the AM radio (they find its not necessary to
>put the secondary (your AM radio) into the loop).

>Any help and actual plans would be GREATLY APPRECIATED:

> Ralph@TeamInfinity.com

The sketch looks just like the "Scantenna" a commercial product that
does work wonderfully. They advertise in PopComm every month. The unit
is housed in a plastic case. It would probably cost you nearly as much
to build one considering the complexity of the gearing for the tuning
device. I've had mine for many years and am using it currenty with a
GE Superradio III. Probably the most inexpensive combo around for
AM DXing. The SRIII is going for around $40 in the Baltimore area
and the Scantenna around $30 (Mail order only)

By the way if you live in the Baltimore area listen to High tech talk
on WCBM 680 on Saturday afternoons starting at 2 pm, theres a store
near BWI that advertises on the show that has a similar antenna
to the Scantenna available at their store that has a no questions
asked moneyback guarantee

Charlie

From 6078205933414250502

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0596e349334d8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f0596e349334d8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,f0596e349334d8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f0596e349334d8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Software Engineering Department <softspes@ozemail.com.au>
Subject: WANTED: FTP site for AX.25 standard...
Date: 1996/05/03
Message-ID: <4mc8pq$4s@oznet07.ozemail.com.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 152736138
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: OzEmail Limited - Australia
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amate
ur.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.1N (Windows; I; 32bit)

Much appreciated!

Benjamin Fan
softspes@ozemail.com.au

From -8733554876880127565
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f4263b9f7c81dd5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f4263b9f7c81dd5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,f4263b9f7c81dd5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f4263b9f7c81dd5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: Software Engineering Department <softspes@ozemail.com.au>
Subject: WANTED: Radio attachments for creating standlaone data networks...
Date: 1996/05/03
Message-ID: <4mcbeg$4s@oznet07.ozemail.com.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 152752979
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: OzEmail Limited - Australia
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-

radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amate
ur.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.1N (Windows; I; 32bit)

I'm looking for commercial off the shelf products that can be
attached to HF/VHF radios to turn them into network nodes on a
standalone RF data network. Any suggestions/comments would be
greatly appreciated. The protocol used by the attachments is
not critial, although I would prefer a standard one. Crypto
support would be nice.

Benjamin Fan
Siemens Plessey Electronic Systems Australia
softspes@ozemail.com.au

From -2119820880343486858
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f0596e349334d8c
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0596e349334d8c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,f0596e349334d8c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f0596e349334d8c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: lyndon@ve7tcp.ampr.org (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Subject: Re: WANTED: FTP site for AX.25 standard...
Date: 1996/05/05
Message-ID: <4mj9rd$4lr@ve7tcp.ampr.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 153172161
references: <4mc8pq$4s@oznet07.ozemail.com.au>
organization: VE7TCP
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amate
ur.packet

I'm not sure where an plain text copy exists for FTP (I checked the
ARRL FTP archive on Oakland for filenames with ax25 but nothing
jumped out.) If you have a web browser you can find an HTML
version at http://ve7tcp.ampr.org/Packet/ax25-v2.html.

--lyndon

From -851221870366952582
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f4263b9f7c81dd5c
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f4263b9f7c81dd5c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,f4263b9f7c81dd5c
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,f4263b9f7c81dd5c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
From: jim ames <jim_ames@ml.com>
Subject: Re: WANTED: Radio attachments for creating standlaone data networks...
Date: 1996/05/06
Message-ID: <318E35F8.6E8D@ml.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 153463651
sender: usenet@tigadmin.ml.com (News Account)
references: <4mcbeg$4s@oznet07.ozemail.com.au>
to: Software Engineering Department <softspes@ozemail.com.au>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: gcssd - iws
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amate
ur.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.01 (WinNT; I)

Software Engineering Department wrote:
>
> I'm looking for commercial off the shelf products that can be
> attached to HF/VHF radios to turn them into network nodes on a
> standalone RF data network. Any suggestions/comments would be
> greatly appreciated. The protocol used by the attachments is
> not critial, although I would prefer a standard one. Crypto
> support would be nice.
>
> Benjamin Fan
> Siemens Plessey Electronic Systems Australia
> softspes@ozemail.com.au

----
important legal disclaimer

-you MUST be licensed by your country's telecom authority to
set up such a network.
fines and imprisonment are realistic possibilites
for skirting the law.
----
amateur radio frequencies are regulated by the ITU, and are
for amateur use only for non-commercial , non-business
purposes only

---
amateur radio digital modems, however, will work on a wide
range of frequencies, including business frequencies

This is what you want:
(all currency amts USD)
$100.00 to $1000 depending on features-
---
essentially a Packet Assembler/Dissasembler (PAD)

Connects between comm port on computer and tranciever.

Advanced Electronics Association PK-232 MBX
(AEA PK-232 MBX) is good, about $500.00
---
and numerous other mfgs and models
---
these boxes are designed for use in amateur (ham) radio
but there is nothing amateur about the performance, price
or quality - work fine on business freqs.
---
essitientially no different than commercial gear
costing thousands more, and for no good reason
other than limited buyer knowledge
---
in the ham radio world, a worldwide network moves ham digital
traffic on such equipment 24 hrs a day 7 days a week.
---
available with 1200 baud, 9600 baud 19.2 k baud and 56 k baud
modem

Does almost every protocol you can imagine
---
works with HF, VHF and UHF trancievers
---
supports FM and SSB
---
supports packet (ax.25), pactor, rtty, clover, piccalo,
baudot, amtor, TCP/IP, etc.

Full digipeater support.

Support BBS, ROSE, NOS, TNOS, and JNOS control/networking
bulliten board and routing software.

Incredible wide range of commercial and shareware
software support for any purpose possible.

Hire a licensed amateur radio operator to set it up,
or a licensed commercial radio company.
---
licensed ham operators may not accept payment for work done
regarding ham radio frequencies,and services, but of course

can use their knowledge of radio to earn money in commercial
enterprises.

Good luck,
Jim Licensed Amateur Radio Operator N2NHU in USA

From -7525050339867327575
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,d16ae14a240bfe5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,d16ae14a240bfe5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d16ae14a240bfe5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 14d127,d16ae14a240bfe5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid14d127,public
From: kn3a@gnn.com (Keith Campbell)
Subject: Amateur Radio Plaques & Engraving
Date: 1996/06/20
Message-ID: <4qbo58$k9m@news-e2b.gnn.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 161211424
x-gnn-newsserver-posting-date: 20 Jun 1996 14:44:56 GMT
content-type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
organization: GNN
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,francom.radio-
amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna
x-mailer: GNNmessenger 1.3

http://members.gnn.com/kn3a/plaques.htm

email: kn3a_plaques@prodigy.com
K. Campbell

From 3205472589316925806
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9072263f9d54867d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9072263f9d54867d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: John Amdor III <johnmxl@netins.net>
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-3 & Alinco DJ-580T HT
Date: 1996/06/24
Message-ID: <31CF5839.1CA3@netins.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 161942898
references: <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

organization: INS Info Services, Des Moines, Iowa, USA
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.0 (Win16; U)

CrACKeD wrote:
>
> I'm seeking information on how I may interface a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with
> an Alinco DJ-580T HT. Can anyone point me in the direction where I may
> find such aa device that will let me do this? Thanks.

Wire your cable using the specs for ICOM 02AT/RS HTX-202 and it should
work fine. (Mine does, anyhow)

73...John
--
John Amdor III
email: johnmxl@netins.net
AX.25: KD6MXL@K0CNM.#WIA.IA.USA.NOAM
ASE CMTT CMAT L1

From 6146046837314557820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,d38f12b31d43b2bb
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2edef80eb70ec7e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: Robert Bruce Nye <rbnye@interramp.com>
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-3 & Alinco DJ-580T HT
Date: 1996/06/25
Message-ID: <31D01FA1.3792@interramp.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 162132509
references: <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: KE6IGA@N6VDV.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.02 (Win16; I)

CrACKeD wrote:
>
> I'm seeking information on how I may interface a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with
> an Alinco DJ-580T HT. Can anyone point me in the direction where I may
> find such aa device that will let me do this? Thanks.

If you don't want to build the cable you can buy the MFJ-5024YV cable
which will fit the Alinco perfectly and work with Alinco/Standard/Yaesu.

I set the TXdelay to 35 with no problems with this rig.

73 de Bruce
--

            Robert Bruce Nye -=- Excellon Automation Company
           Work: rbnye@excellon.com Play: rbnye@interramp.com
         CIS: 72713,3641 Packet: KE6IGA@N6VDV.#SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM
     24751 Crenshaw Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505 AT&T: +1 310 534-6444

 >>>>> Be careful how you interpret the world, it IS like that. <<<<<

From -1279028963155513282
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2edef80eb70ec7e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,d38f12b31d43b2bb
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: acs@friday.houston.net (A.C. SPRAGGINS)
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-3 & Alinco DJ-580T HT
Date: 1996/06/26
Message-ID: <4qr5pp$ltp@lurch.sccsi.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 162206916
references: <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>
organization: Houston Supernet& Tulsa Supernet
reply-to: acs@houston.net
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>, CrACKeD <cracked@primenet.com>
says:
>
>I'm seeking information on how I may interface a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with
>an Alinco DJ-580T HT. Can anyone point me in the direction where I may
>find such aa device that will let me do this? Thanks.

Hi There:

     I have a KPC-3 and a DJ-582T. All it takes is a 3k ohm resistor for
the PTT line to make it work. It is the same as for the Icom 2 at as
shown in the KPC-3 manual. Just use the mike and audio jacks on the top
and you're in business.

73 de A.C., W5EZM, acs@houston.net

From 143341358029177616
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,543c0e930a475931,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f7653,543c0e930a475931,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: c0033003@ws.rz.tu-bs.de (Schmidt)
Subject: other PackRad-Groups anywhere?
Date: 1996/06/26
Message-ID: <4qr0jv$qr0@ra.ibr.cs.tu-bs.de>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 162252831
distribution: world
sender: c0033003@rz7nb4.rz.tu-bs.de (Schmidt)
references: <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>
organization: Technische Universitaet Braunschweig, Germany
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet

hi there,

I'm missing some other group about ham packet radio, especially focused on
Europe. Is there any other group beside rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc ?

could someone please point me to the right direction, prefered via direct
e-mail.

tnx

73s Detlef (dk4eg)

From -7067319582522254757
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,60d9b986d8075e10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,60d9b986d8075e10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: David & Roxanne McCarthy <davidmc@goodnet.com>
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-3 & Alinco DJ-580T HT
Date: 1996/07/07
Message-ID: <31E057F8.79B8@goodnet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 164212829
references: <4qmt9j$qsb@nnrp1.news.primenet.com>
to: CrACKeD <cracked@primenet.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: GoodNet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.01 (Macintosh; I; PPC)

CrACKeD wrote:
>

> I'm seeking information on how I may interface a Kantronics KPC-3 TNC with
> an Alinco DJ-580T HT. Can anyone point me in the direction where I may
> find such aa device that will let me do this? Thanks.

I have a DJ-180 for packet. I used the same cable as used with my
Yeasu FT-530. I purchased the MFJ ready made cable fromHRO. Cost
about $15. It is cleaner and easier than making your own for the
price. It also has a ext speaker jack to monitor if you like.

73,

KC7AYX@KC7Y.AZ.USA.NOAM

From -7284017591389066936
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2045d389464e50cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fdbb7,2045d389464e50cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdbb7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2045d389464e50cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2045d389464e50cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Tim" <towers@futureone.com>
Subject: Hamfest
Date: 1996/07/17
Message-ID: <01bb7444.ed552900$c5b667ce@observer>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 169679144
organization: FutureOne
reply-to: towers@futureone.com
newsgroups: alt.radio.amateur.club.clarc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap

Hamfest, Fort Tuthill In Flagstaff, Arizona
July 19, 20, 21, 1996
Arizona's Largest Hamfest

For More Information: http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/2425/

From 4599339698832433424
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1031c8,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1031c8,public

X-Google-Thread: 1109af,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ff0b2d2611b6022d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: mlmpro@inland.net (Alan)
Subject: PacComm TNC-200 for 50.00 Kiss Mode
Date: 1996/07/18
Message-ID: <MPLANET.31eeee1dmlmpro98968b@news.inland.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 168947449
organization: Zippo
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.am
ateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

For Sale: PacComm TNC-200 with Kiss Mode Chip for TCPIP
NOS Will sell for 50.00 ... 73, Alan mlmpro@inland.net
PS Sorry if I put this in any newsgroup that somebody didn't
want it there....

From -7028876643163362362
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,d24810d0bc7eb1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Dave Booth <booth@pactitle.com>
Subject: Revised Homepage URL
Date: 1996/08/01
Message-ID: <3200E776.41C6@pactitle.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 171594754
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: KC6WFS
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital
.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,

rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,fidonet.ham,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,slac.rec.ham_radio,su.org.ham-radio,swb.lists.linux.hams,rec.radio.swap,tnn.radio.amateur,uwarwick.societies.amateur-radio
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.0b5a (X11; U; IRIX 5.3 IP19)

Sorry for not having the url in there....
http://www.geocities.com/Hollywood/5860

Enjoy!!!!!

dave booth kc6wfs
booth@pactitle.com
kc6wfs@aol.com

From -4805995111570333895
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f508e,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf508e,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114671,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114671,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fb2f3,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb2f3,public
X-Google-Thread: f68a8,2f6dbf3eed05bc6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf68a8,public
From: "Earle Fraser" <fraser@gold.iap.net.au>
Subject: Lotsa Radio, Electronics (mainly Amateur Radio) Links
Date: 1996/08/09
Message-ID: <01bb8607$d41bb7e0$b9d217cb@fraser.gold.iap.net.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 173184887
content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
organization: FRASER INTEGRATION
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups:
aus.radio.amateur.digital,aus.radio.amateur.misc,aus.radio.amateur.wicen,aus.radio.broadcast,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.eq

Hello World,

Just a quick message to let you know that I have updated my homepage which contains a whole lot of links for Amateur Radio, Electronics, Computers and other various links.

For a looksie, take a ride to http://gold.iap.net.au/~fraser

You won't be disappointed.

73's to all.

From 1331278040517562271
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,44f699031cefba87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "James Van Houten" <jdvh@jdvh.com>
Subject: New Ham Radio Discussion Area on the Web!
Date: 1996/08/13
Message-ID: <01bb88d0$b49bb8e0$81a4b1cd@me.xxx.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 173835692
content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
organization: J. D. Van Houten & Associates
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec

Hello All,

Will keep it short and to the point. There is a new resource for Ham radio topics. It is on the web. Come on over and visit http://www.coronetsec.com/hamradio. All hamradio topics welcome. Hope to see you there soon.

Jim

KA3TTU

ps. Don't forget to tell all of your non-newsgroup readin' friends!! :-)
--

James Van Houten   http://www.coronetsec.com/hamradio

From -9069150339085269826
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,44f699031cefba87
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Dave Booth <booth@pactitle.com>
Subject: Re: New Ham Radio Discussion Area on the Web!
Date: 1996/08/16
Message-ID: <32152A10.41C6@pactitle.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 174776845
references: <01bb88d0$b49bb8e0$81a4b1cd@me.xxx.com>
to: James Van Houten <jdvh@jdvh.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: KC6WFS
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.
radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amate
ur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.space,rec
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.02 (X11; I; IRIX 5.3 IP19)

James Van Houten wrote:
>
> Hello All,
>
> Will keep it short and to the point. There is a new resource for Ham radio

> topics. It is on the web. Come on over and visit
> http://www.coronetsec.com/hamradio All hamradio topics welcome. Hope to
> see you there soon.
>
> Jim
> KA3TTU
>
> ps. Don't forget to tell all of your non-newsgroup readin' friends!! :-)
> --
> --
> ----------
> James Van Houten   http://www.coronetsec.com/hamradio
> --
> ----------
I'll have to go and check it out!
http://www.geocities.com/Hollywood/5860
--
Dave Booth
kc6wfs dmo4rk

From 334074285950200535
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9df7e254e3ba31f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9df7e254e3ba31f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,9df7e254e3ba31f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 13203e,9df7e254e3ba31f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid13203e,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9df7e254e3ba31f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: jdvh@jdvh.com (James Van Houten)
Subject: Ham Radio Discussion Group
Date: 1996/08/23
Message-ID: <4vk278$4ho@news2.cais.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 175924303
organization: * * * M Y S E L F * * *
content-type: Text/Plain; charset=US-ASCII
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner.rec.radio.shortwave

Hello All,

Check out the ham radio are at http://www.coronetsec.com/hamradio.

Hope to see you there...

de KA3TTU

Jim

From -6990248101285545520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,92c7d8e65d4b354d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
From: mpenner@cloud9.net
Subject: Ham Radio as an *ENJOYABLE* Hobby
Date: 1996/09/06
Message-ID: <323046D7.358D@cloud9.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 178891386
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Cloud 9 Internet, White Plains, NY, USA
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ra
dio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (Macintosh; I; 68K)

The QSY Society, a new Amateur Radio Organization for the Putnam,
Dutchess and Westchester area will hold its first meeting on Wednesday,
September 11, 1996, 7:30 PM, at the Carmel Ambulance Corps Headquarters
on Vink
Drive in Carmel, NY. (Behind the Carmel Firehouse on Route 52)

The primary goal of the group will be to fill an existing void by
providing an enjoyable forum for the discussion of technical, operating
and social topics of interest to radio amateurs.

Join us and share the Amateur Radio Experience.

73.....

N2YCR

From -8442272357101274382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
From: Dick Flanagan <dick@merlin.libelle.com>
Subject: Re: Ham Radio as an *ENJOYABLE* Hobby
Date: 1996/09/06
Message-ID: <32306072.606@merlin.libelle.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 178912943
distribution: world
references: <323046D7.358D@cloud9.net>
to: mpenner@cloud9.net
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Libelle Productions, Inc.,Minden, Nevada, USA
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ra
dio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.02 (Win16; U)

mpenner@cloud9.net wrote:
>
> The primary goal of the group will be to fill an existing void by
> providing an enjoyable forum for the discussion of technical, operating
> and social topics of interest to radio amateurs.

What a novel idea! :^) Here's hoping it catches on.
--
Dick Flanagan, W6OLD - (dick@merlin.libelle.com) - Minden, Nevada

From -7059159561115485922
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,3c4c142527bf694,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,3c4c142527bf694,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3c4c142527bf694,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3c4c142527bf694,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,3c4c142527bf694,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: tbaca@boi.hp.com (Tony Baca (?))
Subject: looking 4 pocket modem
Date: 1996/09/09
Message-ID: <511di7$27o@hpbs2500.boi.hp.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 179486616
organization: Tony Baca at Hewlett Packard Co. (Boise, ID)
reply-to: tbaca@boi.hp.com
newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap

I'm looking to buy (new or used) a pocket packet TNC. Does anyone have one
forsale or know where I could get one?

Thanks
73 WV7I

_____
   /ony Baca   Hewlett Packard Co. Boise, Idaho   tbaca@boi.hp.com

From 68113291389054564 62
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
From: vbook@vbook.com (Ed Mitchell)

Subject: Re: Ham Radio as an *ENJOYABLE* Hobby
Date: 1996/09/11
Message-ID: <5159pn$6kf@kanga.accessone.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 179839311
distribution: world
references: <323046D7.358D@cloud9.net> <32306072.606@merlin.libelle.com>
organization: Virtual Publishing Co.
newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <32306072.606@merlin.libelle.com>, dick@merlin.libelle.com says...
>
>mpenner@cloud9.net wrote:
>>
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>> providing an enjoyable forum for the discussion of technical, operating
>> and social topics of interest to radio amateurs.
>
>What a novel idea! :^) Here's hoping it catches on.
>--
>Dick Flanagan, W6OLD - (dick@merlin.libelle.com) - Minden, Nevada

You know, this is why we created Ham Radio Online. Ham Radio is actually a heck of a lot of fun!!!! And we are trying our best to report on the fun that most hams (who have not discovered the Internet :)) are having on the air, building antennas, tinkering with equipment, or slogging through a forest on a volunteer search/rescue mission.

Stop on by and enjoy our web site, http://www.hamradio-online.com - now read in 43 countries around the globe.

Ed (KF7VY) and Kim (N7VPL) Mitchell
email to vbook@vbook.com
Visit Ham Radio Online, it's free! at
http://www.hamradio-online.com

From -2203240478969370059
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public

X-Google-Thread: f84e8,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Burt Fisher <k1oik@ccsnet.com>
Subject: Re: Ham Radio as an *ENJOYABLE* Hobby
Date: 1996/09/11
Message-ID: <32368938.7DD0@ccsnet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 179899025
references: <323046D7.358D@cloud9.net> <32306072.606@merlin.libelle.com>
<5159pn$6kf@kanga.accessone.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: The Anti fats
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: k1oik@ccsnet.com
newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ra
dio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.0b8Gold (Win95; I)

Ed Mitchell wrote:

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> hams (who have not discovered the Internet :)) are having on the air, building
> antennas, tinkering with equipment, or slogging through a forest on a volunteer
> search/rescue mission.

Ham radio is so much fun that I gave up sex just to call CQ contest
and pass routine traffic.

#================#===#
Burt Fisher	Teacher of video, broadcasting and electronics
Amateur call	South Dennis, Ma. (Cape Cod)
K1OIK	The less you say, the more people will remember
#================#===#
| k1oik@ccsnet.com |
#===#

http://www.qrz.com/cgi-bin/qrz_gifs?k1oik.gif

From -7262497994742190483
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 11480d,92c7d8e65d4b354d

X-Google-Attributes: gid11480d,public
X-Google-Thread: 10bf43,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10bf43,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,92c7d8e65d4b354d
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
From: w.bell@psyc.canterbury.ac.nz
Subject: Re: Ham Radio as an *ENJOYABLE* Hobby
Date: 1996/09/13
Message-ID: <51a9n3$bs7@cantuc.csc.canterbury.ac.nz>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 180265946
distribution: world
references: <323046D7.358D@cloud9.net> <32306072.606@merlin.libelle.com>
organization: Psychology, University of Canterbury
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.ra
dio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article dick@merlin.libelle.com says...
>mpenner@cloud9.net wrote:
>> The primary goal of the group will be to
fill an existing void by
>> providing an enjoyable forum for the
discussion of technical, operating
>> and social topics of interest to radio
amateurs.
>
Yes, This is a more positive role for HF
people. The HF bands will soon be recovering
from the Southern winter so those signals
from the antipodies will be coming through.
Take a look for the home-stations, mobiles.
During the third weekend of October is JOTA,
where amateur radio combines with the
scouting troops and camps, so another
opportunity for some pleasant operations,
with the Worlds Youth - in scouting.
On one occassion I QSO'ed to Tatum Park,
near Mancester, UK. during the period. 73
Winton at ZL3AO.

From 5165930162023458495
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 169816,f0cdc6d5ebcbecbe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid169816,public
X-Google-Thread: 1051ef,f0cdc6d5ebcbecbe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1051ef,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0cdc6d5ebcbecbe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: bry@mnsinc.com (Bry)
Subject: New Web Site! NOT spam!
Date: 1996/09/16
Message-ID: <51kr3o$ou6@news1.mnsinc.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 181018499
distribution: inet
organization: Monumental Network Systems
reply-to: bry@mnsinc.com
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec,humor.funny,rec.humor

Hi - visit my new Web Page at
http://www.mnsinc.com/bry/

Featuring:
MEGALIST + HAM RADIO + HOCKEY = Bry's Page!

LOTS of useful information about USA & UK sources of amateur radio & shortwave radio equipment, parts, kits, manuals, xtals, valves/tubes, repairs, modifications etc., and TONS of radio links to SHortwave sites, ham radio sites, Christian & Messianic Jewish sites, and a whole load of really good ICE HOCKEY and ROLLER HOCKEY sites. MANY HOT LINKS!

AND... COMEDY LINKS!!!!

UK to USA English Dictionary. Information about POW-WOW and getting subscribed to the yoth-hockey mailing list, FREE E-MAIL services etc. etc. Something for everyone here!

Give it a try - you'll be glad you did!

Bry

Brian Carling, AF4K / G3XLQ
bry@mnsinc.com
http://www.mnsinc.com/bry = MEGALIST + HOCKEY + HAM RADIO = Bry's Page!

From -7663849162643728391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105955,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105955,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,aa2f8cd4512baf2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "vigilant" <vigilant@cetlink.net>
Subject: Help Please....NEET
Date: 1996/10/07
Message-ID: <01bbb4a4$ec744660$bc681fce@mjs>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 187430699
organization: MJS Enterprises
newsgroups: att.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew

-- Hi, Can any of you help me? I spent 6 years in the US Navy and got most of the NEET series books. I need the following Navy Electricity and Electronics Training Series (NEET) manuals to complete my "library" of my navy reference books.......Thankyou in advance for your assistance/help in this matter...

Module 2 Introduction to Alternating Current and Transformers
Module 9 Introduction to Wave-Generation and Wave-Shaping Circuits
Module 10 Introduction to Wave Propogation, Transmission Lines, and Antennas
Module 15 Principles of Synchros, Servos, and Gyros
Module 16 Introduction to Test Equipment
Module 20 Master Glossary and Index
Module 21 Test Methods and Practices

Thanks again and 73.......
Jerry Moore / AE4PB.....

From -2703724852504660469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: 105955,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105955,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,972e3db17c8bcd38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "vigilant" <vigilant@cetlink.net>
Subject: Would YOU like to goto Dayton Hamvention 1997?
Date: 1996/10/09
Message-ID: <01bbb583$82bd2e00$d2681fce@mjs>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 188255246
organization: MJS Enterprises
newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,att.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec
.r

<Picture>

<Picture>***Road Trip To Dayton***<Picture>

The SCARS club is planning a trip to the May 1997 Dayton Hamvention and you can be a part of it (you don't have to be a club member to go).

The trip will include a chartered bus from the Fort Mill / Charlotte area to Dayton, accomodations at Dayton University for 3 nights (May 15th through the 18th), and the hamfest ticket all for only $162.00 !!!

Thats right, you've often heard of the worlds largest hamfest and now you can be a part of all the action, but, you need to respond quickly as we are limited in the number of people that can go so if you are interested, fill out the form below and a member of our club will contact you with all the details.

Just Announced!!!!

The SCARS club will be holding a raffle for 2 complete packages as mentioned above to the Dayton Hamfest as well as $150 in spending cash (or the cash equivalent for non-hams). This raffle is limited to 200 tickets at only $5 each. If you are interested in purchasing a ticket (these will go fast !!!), send e-mail to Jerry Moore (AE4PB) vigilant@cetlink.net

See You In Dayton !!!!!

--
Jerry Moore / AE4PB.....

From -3622583731185853798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,d12d54a0c9865655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "Loek d'Hont" <ldhont@ti.com>
Subject: PACTOR II experience inquiry
Date: 1996/10/13
Message-ID: <01bbb959$30bde5c0$165e5bc0@A0927429.itg.ti.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 189230656
organization: quantex
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.swap

Hello, I am considering to buy a PACTORII unit from SCS GBMH, the PTC-2

See for more information:

http://www.scs-ptc.com/pactor2.html

From this URL I got my information, what I am trying to figure out is if it is really is the very robust digital communication method that they claim it to be, or if it is just another sales pitch.

After all, $900+ bucks is not cheap.

Is there any-one out there that has bought this TNC? What are the
experiences?

What are the chances that pactor-II might be licensed out to other
manufacturers TNCs like AEA?

Thanks,

Loek d'Hont ldhont@ti.com

From -5830964824260014659
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f4306,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4306,public
X-Google-Thread: 105955,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gid105955,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,e320ee9897de91f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
From: Dave Booth <booth@pactitle.com>
Subject: Re: Cool Ham Web Page
Date: 1996/10/17
Message-ID: <32664C5B.41C6@pactitle.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 190081265
references: <01bbba2a94672100ae681fce@mjs>
to: Jerry & Susan Moore <vigilant@cetlink.net>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: KC6WFS
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: alt.ham-radio.packet,att.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.digital,r
ec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec
.r
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (X11; U; IRIX 5.3 IP19)

Jerry & Susan Moore wrote:
>
> Visit the Sugar Creek Amateur Radio Societys' (SCARS) Web page
>

> www.perigee.net/~chrisw
>
> --
> Jerry Moore / AE4PB.....
I'll go check it out!!!!!

http://www.geocities.com/Hollywood/5860
--
Dave Booth kc6wfs

From -1102473654079904062
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: paz@world.std.com (paz)
Subject: Re: ic-706
Date: 1996/10/26
Message-ID: <Dzw7ot.E08@world.std.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 192279928
references: <01bbc025$7992b000$5194b8c2@default>
organization: Creative Broadcast Jamming, Inc.
followup-to: alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.ama
teur.misc
newsgroups: alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.ama
teur.misc

Emiddio (pillo@rm.ats.it) wrote:
: I desire have news on contingent modifications for can increase the
: [efficenza dell] new ICOM 706

Too light for a boatanchor. Add a few bricks.
That's the main problem with all this newfangled equipment. Too light.

And too small, too! I believe they should charge by the pound for radio
equipment. Much more equitable.

From -3293377807324740863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f32b,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f32b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fc8b1,f07347e3c9ff152
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc8b1,public
From: "Joe Roach" <jr@cybertron.com>
Subject: Re: ic-706
Date: 1996/10/27
Message-ID: <01bbc3b8$f7e80f40$6e5c1bce@mcp.cybertron.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 192401115
references: <01bbc025$7992b000$5194b8c2@default> <Dzw7ot.E08@world.std.com>
organization: CyberTron, Inc.
newsgroups: alt.radio.digital,alt.radio.scanner,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.ama
teur.misc

paz <paz@world.std.com> wrote in article <Dzw7ot.E08@world.std.com>...
> Emiddio (pillo@rm.ats.it) wrote:
> : I desire have news on contingent modifications for can increase the
> : [efficenza dell] new ICOM 706
>
> Too light for a boatanchor. Add a few bricks.
> That's the main problem with all this newfangled equipment. Too light.
> And too small, too! I believe they should charge by the pound for radio
> equipment. Much more equitable.
>

Ck the list of Icom mods at

http://oak.oakland.edu:8080/pub/hamradio/mods/icom/

Several are listed for the 706

Joe

From 6146933822984505958
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,6d25942917c1685a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,6d25942917c1685a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d25942917c1685a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: David Kelly <dkelly@hiwaay.net>
Subject: Re: Best shareware software for TNC?
Date: 1996/11/03
Message-ID: <327D3276.41C67EA6@hiwaay.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 194176980
references: <327D18ED.6B57@ipass.net>
to: cooldave@ipass.net
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Amateur Radio N4HHE, Madison, AL
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.0 (X11; U; FreeBSD 2.1.5-RELEASE i386)

David A. Cooley wrote:
>
> What is the best software (Shareware) to use with a TNC... I'm using an
> AEA PK-90... right now I have winpacket 5.4, but not sure if there is
> something better and/or newer.

No doubt about it, Kermit is the best software to use for *any* serial
device! :-)

But seriously, "It all depends on what you want to do." No software does
more on packet than JNOS or TNOS, unless you count Linux with native
AX.25 in the kernel. But is that what you want to do?

Seriously, I used Kermit on DOS and Unix systems, but mostly VersaTerm
PRO on Macintosh for about 10 years. Has mostly to do with the fact I
used those programs for many many other things at the same time and
couldn't see any other reason not to use 'em for packet.

Now most of my packeting is running FreeBSD (Un*x) hosting TNOS.

--
David Kelly N4HHE, dkelly@tomcat1.tbe.com (wk), dkelly@hiwaay.net (hm)
==
The human mind ordinarily operates at only ten percent of its

capacity -- the rest is overhead for the operating system.

From 8955878990953861104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: "David A. Cooley" <cooldave@ipass.net>
Subject: Best shareware software for TNC?
Date: 1996/11/03
Message-ID: <327D18ED.6B57@ipass.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 194554527
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: IPass.net
mime-version: 1.0
reply-to: cooldave@ipass.net
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
x-mailer: Mozilla 3.01 (Win95; I)

What is the best software (Shareware) to use with a TNC... I'm using an
AEA PK-90... right now I have winpacket 5.4, but not sure if there is
something better and/or newer.
Thanks,
Dave

--
==
David Cooley   AKA N5XMT   cooldave@ipass.net
http://www.ipass.net/~cooldave/
Sponges grow in the ocean... Wonder how deep it would be if they didn't!
==

From 5509654875772259820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
From: matjoao@ci.ua.pt (Joao Martins)
Subject: Re: Best shareware software for TNC?
Date: 1996/11/05
Message-ID: <55oieg$7g6@news.ci.ua.pt>#1/1

X-Deja-AN: 194741230
references: <327D18ED.6B57@ipass.net> <327D3276.41C67EA6@hiwaay.net>
organization: Universidade de Aveiro, Portugal
followup-to: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

David Kelly (dkelly@hiwaay.net) wrote:
: David A. Cooley wrote:
: >
: > What is the best software (Shareware) to use with a TNC... I'm using an
: > AEA PK-90... right now I have winpacket 5.4, but not sure if there is
: > something better and/or newer.

: No doubt about it, Kermit is the best software to use for *any* serial
: device! :-)

: But seriously, "It all depends on what you want to do." No software does
: more on packet than JNOS or TNOS, unless you count Linux with native
: AX.25 in the kernel. But is that what you want to do?

: Seriously, I used Kermit on DOS and Unix systems, but mostly VersaTerm
: PRO on Macintosh for about 10 years. Has mostly to do with the fact I
: used those programs for many many other things at the same time and
: couldn't see any other reason not to use 'em for packet.

: Now most of my packeting is running FreeBSD (Un*x) hosting TNOS.

: --
: David Kelly N4HHE, dkelly@tomcat1.tbe.com (wk), dkelly@hiwaay.net (hm)
: ==
: The human mind ordinarily operates at only ten percent of its
: capacity -- the rest is overhead for the operating system.

Try Wintnc, I think it is the best one!!!

Find it @ http://members.aol.com/g7jjf/index.html

--
Greetings,

Joao Martins

+---+
Joao Martins	E-mail: matjoao@zeus.ci.ua.pt
operating from	Fidonet: 2:361/4.8
Universidade de Aveiro	Lusonet: 16:16001/3.8
+---+

From -2980286601616150893
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: James W. Barr <jbarr@Jupiter.Mcs.Net>
Subject: Re: Best shareware software for TNC?
Date: 1996/11/06
Message-ID: <55qegn$37f@Nntp1.mcs.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 194894177
references: <327D18ED.6B57@ipass.net>
organization: MCSNet, Chicagoland's finest Internet provider - 312-803-6271
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

In rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc David A. Cooley <cooldave@ipass.net> wrote:
: What is the best software (Shareware) to use with a TNC... I'm using an
: AEA PK-90... right now I have winpacket 5.4, but not sure if there is
: something better and/or newer.
: Thanks,
: Dave

I have been VERY happy with WinTNC. The only problem is that it does use
KISS mode so my built-in mailbox in my MFJ TNC becomes useless. Lately, I
have been using a GREAT program called PacketPET for Windows. It has a
TON of nicely integrated features, and uses the native mode of yout TNC.
I have been leaving my radio and TNC on 24 hours per day with my TNC
mailbox enabled, and it has been working great.

Of course, I just got a used spare 386 PS/2 PC onto which I'm installing
jNOS. As soon as that is set up to my liking, I'll switch to that as my
24 hour system.

Good luck!

p.s. I can't seem to get TNOS to work with my PS/2. I have loaded both
the most recent versions of the DPMI memory manager and the most recent
versions of tNOS, and my system locks with a "Stack Overflow" error. Back
to using old-reliable jNOS!

: --
: ==
: David Cooley   AKA N5XMT   cooldave@ipass.net
: http://www.ipass.net/~cooldave/
: Sponges grow in the ocean... Wonder how deep it would be if they didn't!

: ===

--
-Jim

James W. Barr, N9ONL | e-mail: jbarr@mcs.com
Buffalo Grove, IL, USA | Web site: http://www.mcs.net/~jbarr

US Robotics' Pilot Organizer info: http://www.usr.com
      GEOS Operating system info : http://www.geoworks.com
                    GEOS IZL info: send e-mail to jferas@netaxs.com
----

From -7025665311473232714
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: f84e8,6d25942917c1685a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf84e8,public
From: cmsuss@fullnet.net (Chris Sussmann N1UOC)
Subject: Re: Best shareware software for TNC?
Date: 1996/11/07
Message-ID: <3281875a.0@206.103.97.91>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 195090353
references: <327D18ED.6B57@ipass.net> <327D3276.41C67EA6@hiwaay.net>
<55oieg$7g6@news.ci.ua.pt>
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc

On 5 Nov 1996 23:26:08 GMT, matjoao@ci.ua.pt (Joao Martins) wrote:

>David Kelly (dkelly@hiwaay.net) wrote:
>: David A. Cooley wrote:
>: >
>: > What is the best software (Shareware) to use with a TNC... I'm using an
>: > AEA PK-90... right now I have winpacket 5.4, but not sure if there is
>: > something better and/or newer.
>
>
>: But seriously, "It all depends on what you want to do." No software does
>: more on packet than JNOS or TNOS, unless you count Linux with native
>: AX.25 in the kernel.

I agree, the things you can do with Nos are worth the grey hair!!

Chris
N1UOC

From -7445192007623689520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,619bab04003a9192,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,619bab04003a9192,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,619bab04003a9192,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,619bab04003a9192,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net>
Subject: FS: YEASU FT-2400 2m FM $200.
Date: 1996/11/14
Message-ID: <01bbd1cb$f9b6e5a0$526794ce@n8lmt>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 196362008
organization: A.R.S. N8LMT
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap

For Sale....

yaesu FT-2400 2m FM, full featured 50watt mobile with
DTMF Mic, Manual etc... mint!! (mint = like new in original box !)
$200. plus about $5 shipping....

call Ron N8LMT   - 810-679-3535 evenings
or email - n8lmt@greatlakes.net

From 5389740090132702194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,619bab04003a9192
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,619bab04003a9192
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,619bab04003a9192
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,619bab04003a9192
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: Jack Swift <jswift@up.net>
Subject: Re: FS: YEASU FT-2400 2m FM $200. -- i want it.....
Date: 1996/11/14
Message-ID: <56f7ml$bj3@btc1.up.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 196436648
references: <01bbd1cb$f9b6e5a0$526794ce@n8lmt>
to: n8lmt@greatlakes.net,jswift
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Swift True Value Hardware, Inc.

mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.swap
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.1N (Windows; I; 16bit)

how do you want payment -- credit card, check, cod? looks like just what
i want for a digipeater for aprs!

"Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net> wrote:
>For Sale....
>
>yaesu FT-2400 2m FM, full featured 50watt mobile with
>DTMF Mic, Manual etc... mint!! (mint = like new in original box !)
>$200. plus about $5 shipping....
>
>call Ron N8LMT   - 810-679-3535 evenings
>or email - n8lmt@greatlakes.net

Jack Swift   jswift@up.net   N8WAV@W8YY.#UPMI.MI.USA.NOAM
Swift True Value Hardware   402 Shelden Ave. Houghton, MI 49931
906-482-0530, 0531, 7766   Alpha Phi Omega Epsilon Lambda Chapter Advisor
Houghton County Amateur Radio Emergency Service   Dereliction IS!
Keweenaw Peninsula Chapter American Red Cross CIO/Treasurer   Ham It Up!
^^

From -4463322479294169478
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6ff3f2f4c6c086c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,d6ff3f2f4c6c086c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,d6ff3f2f4c6c086c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net>
Subject: -FS- Kenwood TM-411A 440 FM $175
Date: 1996/11/22
Message-ID: <01bbd81a$9f8407c0$546794ce@n8lmt>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 197970574
organization: A.R.S. N8LMT
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap

For Sale...
Kenwood TM-411A 440 Mhz FM
25w, absolutly mint, never used

mobile..with external speaker, and
8-pin hand mic. Also has the optional
TU-3 tone board installed.
with manual..$ 175.
I will split shipping costs!
Call Ron N8LMT 810-679-3535
or Email   n8lmt@greatlakes.net

From 2609135727481789046
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67bc5a88f2b22fdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,67bc5a88f2b22fdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,67bc5a88f2b22fdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: "Ron Sibbitt" <n8lmt@greatlakes.net>
Subject: -FS- Kenwood TM-411A 440 FM $165
Date: 1996/11/30
Message-ID: <01bbde78$6b1c9e20$546794ce@n8lmt>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 201669462
organization: A.R.S. N8LMT
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swap

For Sale...
Kenwood TM-411A 440 Mhz FM
25w, absolutly mint, never used
mobile..with external speaker, and
8-pin hand mic. Also has the optional
TU-3 tone board installed.
with manual..$ 165.
I will split shipping costs!
Call Ron N8LMT 810-679-3535
or Email   n8lmt@greatlakes.net

From -9137376541653545713
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9dece8cc7c01f5d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,9dece8cc7c01f5d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,9dece8cc7c01f5d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,9dece8cc7c01f5d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,9dece8cc7c01f5d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1994-04-27 10:24:43 PST

Xref: gmd.de rec.radio.amateur.misc:43616 rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:2812
Path: gmd.de!nntp.gmd.de!xlink.net!news.dfn.de!darwin.sura.net!convex!
cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!csn!news.sinet.slb.com!news
From: Neville@swfmc1.sinet.slb.com
Newsgroups:
rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec
.ham-radio.packet,aus.radio.packet
Subject: TheNet X-1J Release 2 is out!
Date: Tue, 26 Apr 94 17:12:59 PDT
Organization: Schlumberger SINet, Sedalia, CO
Lines: 41
Message-ID: <2pji8h$p0e@sndsu1.sinet.slb.com>
NNTP-Posting-Host: g0jvu.felixstowe.em.slb.com
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

TheNet X1J Release 2 packet Node software.
==

I have just uploaded the latest release of TheNet X-1J Release 2
to :-

oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio/incoming

Dave (G8KBB) and myself (G0JVU) have been beta testing it for a
few weeks with a selected few sites around the world.

This release includes several new gadgets for X1J node operators
and users.

The node now supports four Analogue input ports:-

Port 1 is for the previously announced Deviation meter
Port 2 is for the new Signal strength meter addition
Ports 3 & 4 are general purpose input ports.

I have used port 3 for a temperature sensor and port 4 for a psu
voltage monitor in my local test nodes. I have included a document
(in MS WORD format) called HOTNCOLD.DOC for anybody who wishes to
attempt to add the temperature sensor to the node.

I would be happy to hear of any other uses these ports get used for
around the world.

There will be no PCB this time! Especially as ports 3 & 4 are user
defined!

Best of luck with the product.

73 Neville

My email is "neville@felixstowe.em.slb.com" if needed.

From -247002607183826118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1001e7,59f6cb8768173251,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1001e7,public
X-Google-Thread: f61df,59f6cb8768173251,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf61df,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,59f6cb8768173251,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1994-08-25 23:06:00 PST
Path: bga.com!news.sprintlink.net!demon!steffi.demon.co.uk!usenet
From: robert@steffi.demon.co.uk (Robert Nicholson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.fax,comp.dcom.fax
Subject: WeFAX for pk232? Anyone anyone?
Date: 25 Aug 1994 22:27:32 GMT
Organization: me organized? That's a joke!
Lines: 9
Distribution: world
Message-ID: <ROBERT.94Aug25232732@steffi.demon.co.uk>
NNTP-Posting-Host: steffi.demon.co.uk
X-Newsreader: GNUS4.1:RFC 977, 1036, 822 compliant
Xref: bga.com alt.fax:426 comp.dcom.fax:2775

Where can I get software (particularly) fax/PC oriented for the PK232
unit by AEA?

BTW: Is this still a respected/useful unit? It certainly was 10 years
ago :-)
--
"Mariella Mariella Mariella"
(PGP key: send email with Subject: request pgp key)
(ASCII for text only messages)

From -7781170052230364013
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1001e7,59f6cb8768173251
X-Google-Attributes: gid1001e7,public
X-Google-Thread: f61df,59f6cb8768173251
X-Google-Attributes: gidf61df,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,59f6cb8768173251
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1994-08-28 14:24:23 PST
Path: bga.com!news.sprintlink.net!hookup!yeshua.marcam.com!MathWorks.Com!
usenet.eel.ufl.edu!piaget.moe.ac.sg!raffles.technet.sg!solomon.technet.sg!nunas
From: nunas@solomon.technet.sg (Maurice Nunas)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.fax,comp.dcom.fax
Subject: Re: WeFAX for pk232? Anyone anyone?

Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.fax,comp.dcom.fax
Date: 27 Aug 1994 10:22:01 GMT
Organization: Technet, Singapore
Lines: 12
Distribution: world
Message-ID: <33n449$dg6@raffles.technet.sg>
References: <ROBERT.94Aug25232732@steffi.demon.co.uk>
NNTP-Posting-Host: solomon.technet.sg
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.2 PL0]
Xref: bga.com alt.fax:429 comp.dcom.fax:2813

Robert Nicholson (robert@steffi.demon.co.uk) wrote:
: Where can I get software (particularly) fax/PC oriented for the PK232
: unit by AEA?

: BTW: Is this still a respected/useful unit? It certainly was 10 years
: ago :-)
: --
:   "Mariella Mariella Mariella"
:   (PGP key: send email with Subject: request pgp key)
:   (ASCII for text only messages)
From AEA.

From 369538463156565378
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,dba2c81352831074,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dba2c81352831074,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1994-12-17 17:21:45 PST
Path: nntp.gmd.de!newsserver.jvnc.net!princeton!rutgers!att-out!pacbell.com!ames!
lll-winken.llnl.gov!uwm.edu!spool.mu.edu!mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!nyx10.cs.du.edu!not-
for-mail
From: gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Greg Corteville)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: Newbie Packet & SSTV questions
Date: 17 Dec 1994 18:21:45 -0700
Organization: University of Denver, Math/CS Dept.
Lines: 29
Message-ID: <3d02r9$bgj@nyx10.cs.du.edu>
NNTP-Posting-Host: nyx10.cs.du.edu
X-Newsreader: NN version 6.5.0 #3 (NOV)

Well, I'm expecting my license to arrive in mid-January. Meanwhile I'm
looking at equipment. I think I'm going to get the Radio Shack HTX-202
and some type of external antenna.

My question is... What goes on in the world of packet radio? What will I
be able to do if I get a TNC? I currently have a 386/40DX (soon to be
486DX2/80) and a 14400bps modem. I've enjoyed using local BBSs and Internet
(obviously) for a couple of years now. Is packet radio similar? "BBSs" set

up on certain frequencies? If not, what are some of the pass-times? How much packet activity is there on 2 meter? What type of TNC should I get and how much would it cost? I've seen people in this group with what appear to be Internet addresses containing callsigns. Can one connect to Internet via packet?

Also, what is slow scan TV all about? Is it talking normally except with video too? How much does this cost to get into and what bands generally permit this kind of operation? I've already got some video equipment including a camcorder. Am I closer?

For additional info... I'm awaiting a Technician class license. I live in the suburban Detroit, Michigan area. These are generally questions of culture for which I am ignorant. I have a scanner so I can tell what happens on Phone, the others are foreign. Thanks for any info.

--
Greg Corteville | "If privacy is outlawed, only
gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu | outlaws will have privacy."
gcortevi@trident.lbs.msu.edu | - PGP Documentation
---[PGP Key available via finger]-----------------------------------

From 3633780206333455107
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dba2c81352831074
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,dba2c81352831074
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1994-12-18 14:40:28 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Path: nntp.gmd.de!newsserver.jvnc.net!news.edu.tw!rs540.ncu.edu.tw!
news.cc.nctu.edu.tw!nctuccca.edu.tw!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!
gary
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Re: Newbie Packet & SSTV questions
Message-ID: <1994Dec18.224028.23442@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Destructive Testing Systems
References: <3d02r9$bgj@nyx10.cs.du.edu>
Date: Sun, 18 Dec 1994 22:40:28 GMT
Lines: 79

In article <3d02r9$bgj@nyx10.cs.du.edu> gcortevi@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Greg Corteville)
writes:
>Well, I'm expecting my license to arrive in mid-January. Meanwhile I'm
>looking at equipment. I think I'm going to get the Radio Shack HTX-202
>and some type of external antenna.
>
>My question is... What goes on in the world of packet radio? What will I
>be able to do if I get a TNC? I currently have a 386/40DX (soon to be
>486DX2/80) and a 14400bps modem. I've enjoyed using local BBSs and Internet
>(obviously) for a couple of years now. Is packet radio similar? "BBSs" set

>up on certain frequencies? If not, what are some of the pass-times? How
>much packet activity is there on 2 meter? What type of TNC should I get
>and how much would it cost? I've seen people in this group with what
>appear to be Internet addresses containing callsigns. Can one connect to
>Internet via packet?

Packet is somewhat like an ethernet without the wires. You'll find many
of the sorts of things you find on internet on packet radio (depending
on the interests of the local area), BBSs, newsgroups, file transfers,
etc. The big differences are that it's wireless, and in most cases it's
slow compared to what you are used to over the telco network. The biggest
shock most people get the first time they try packet is how long it takes
to do anything. The 1200 baud packet system is *really* more on the order
of 300 or even 50 baud effective throughput after allowing for several
relays, packet collisions, and the turn around time of the half duplex
system. There are internet gateways from the amateur systems, but because
most of the amateur network is so slow, about all you can use them for
is non-realtime Email.

It doesn't have to be this way, and it isn't in some local areas. There
are systems that operate at 9600 baud, 19.2 kbaud, and 56 kbaud available,
but they don't do you any good unless a *group* of hams all decide to get
them. In most areas, the default 1200 baud equipment is standard, and
slow, but in a few areas the faster equipment is in use. The 56 kb equipment
for example has a throughput very near to 19.2 kb telco modems after
subtracting all the turn around and packet overhead. That's very usable,
and you'd feel pretty much at home with that. At the lower speeds, your
operations will be very different from what you are used to via telco
modems.

>Also, what is slow scan TV all about? Is it talking normally except with
>video too? How much does this cost to get into and what bands generally
>permit this kind of operation? I've already got some video equipment
>including a camcorder. Am I closer?

Slow scan is the sending of still pictures over radio. The B&W standard
takes 8 seconds to send one frame. The color standard takes longer.
You can't talk while sending or receiving a picture, but you can talk
in between pictures. This activity is mostly on HF with SSB radios, but
you could do it at VHF/UHF with FM radios if you find someone else interested
in trying it. At UHF, however, you can send real TV, normal fast scan
pictures like your local broadcast station does. There's a fair amount
of activity around the country with this. Since this is UHF, the activity
depends on what local hams are doing. You can also exchange still frames
via packet in GIF format, for example.

>For additional info... I'm awaiting a Technician class license. I live
>in the suburban Detroit, Michigan area. These are generally questions of
>culture for which I am ignorant. I have a scanner so I can tell what
>happens on Phone, the others are foreign. Thanks for any info.

Since most of the activities you'll be doing will be local (other than
amateur satellite, your license won't allow you to reach far out of the

local area with these modes), it's important to join with the locals and
see what they're up to before investing a lot in equipment. Find and
join a local ham club. Different ham clubs have different interests
and personalities, shop around for one that fits with your interests.
If people aren't doing something you are interested in doing, then
you can take the lead and sell others on trying the mode. Remember
that when you get beyond FM voice, activities in other modes are
a group effort. You've got to build interest and cooperation among
other local hams in order to do high speed packet networking or
ATV or any of the other more technical modes.

Gary
--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

From -7850462108176655462
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fe08a,a6e74d32472c22ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe08a,public
X-Google-Thread: f8633,a6e74d32472c22ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8633,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6e74d32472c22ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1995-01-29 07:53:33 PST
Newsgroups: alt.radio.internet,rec.ham-radio.packet,alt.internet.talk-radio
From: Richard@tulyar.demon.co.uk (Richard Smart)
Path: swrinde!pipex!peernews.demon.co.uk!tulyar.demon.co.uk!Richard
Subject: HOW CAN PACKET RADIO's BE USED WITH A MODEM ??
Reply-To: Richard@tulyar.demon.co.uk
X-Newsreader: Demon Internet Simple News v1.29
Lines: 15
X-Posting-Host: tulyar.demon.co.uk
Date: Sun, 29 Jan 1995 15:27:23 +0000
Message-ID: <791393243snz@tulyar.demon.co.uk>
Sender: usenet@demon.co.uk
Xref: swrinde rec.ham-radio.packet:16 alt.internet.talk-radio:1183

This is most probable a most frequently asked question. Is it possible
to connect to the internet using a Modem and a Transciever ?

If so, do you need to attend a course to qualify for using the transciever ?
How much do they cost ?

Can any info, including any FAQ's, be posted to me at the following
address:
      Richard@tulyar.demon.co.uk

Cheers,

Richard Smart

From -5378949122107020760
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0cd15910e653acc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1995-01-30 00:06:04 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
From: det@compd.com (David Twist)
Path: swrinde!pipex!peernews.demon.co.uk!compd.com!det
Subject: BPQ multidrop and FBB using BSX TNCs
References: <3fm475$1r3@nntpd2.cxo.dec.com>
X-Mailer: cppnews $Revision: 1.41 $
Organization: Computing Devices (Hastings) Ltd, UK
Lines: 32
X-Posting-Host: cdc.demon.co.uk
Date: Mon, 30 Jan 1995 08:01:10 +0000
Message-ID: <791217796snx@compd.com>
Sender: usenet@demon.co.uk

I am just adding another port to my BBS but have run out of serial
ports so I am going to use BPQ multidrop. Have blown the proms with
BPQKISS containing the addresses and have made up the serial link
with the diodes. What problems should I look out for.

What is the best baud rate to use for the TNC (BSX with KISS)as I will
only have two or at most three on the one port. The PC is a 386SX40 with
standard coms card.

What is the setup for FBB and BPQ for the ports.

In BPQ I know that I have to set the ports to Polled Kiss but do I need
a port setup for each TNC on the link. Also what do I need to set the ports
in FBB.

I think I know but would like to confirm my thoughts before I put the
multidrop on line as I don't want to try and debug the thing when on air.

Any help from anyone whome uses this method would be a great help.

73s Dave G6DKB

--
Std. disclaimer..... My own opinions are not those of my employer
+---+
| David Twist Post Design Services Hardware Support |
| Computing Devices Company Ltd, Castleham Road |
| St. Leonards On Sea, East Sussex, UK TN38 9NJ |

  | Tel: 44-(0)1424-853481   Fax: 44-(0)1424-851520 |
  +---+

From -3869045973369607567
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a8edee45ca7b50b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1995-02-01 23:01:06 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Path: swrinde!sgiblab!wetware!kaiwan.kaiwan.com!paonet.org!rpao
From: rpao@paonet.org (Roger C. Pao)
Subject: Kantronics KPC-3 & Yaesu FT-51R
Organization: Pao Network
Message-ID: <D3CysA.sn@paonet.org>
Date: Thu, 2 Feb 1995 05:48:09 GMT
Lines: 14

I'm looking at the specs for the packet radio connector to the TNC as
printed by both Yaesu and Kantronics. They are different.

The Yaesu specifies a 10 uF capacitor and a 2 Kohm resistor.
The KPC-3 manual specifies a 0.1 uF cap and a 2.2 Kohm resistor.
Which one should I use?

I assume capacitor must be ceramic and resistor doesn't matter
as to tolerance (I have 5% or 1%).

rp95
ke6qaf
--
Roger C. Pao <rpao@paonet.org>

From -5796022211477292941
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,be9d3b7b1367e46d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1995-02-04 05:16:58 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
From: Simon.Adlem@eccles.seuk.com (Simon Adlem)
Path: swrinde!pipex!peernews.demon.co.uk!seuk.com!eccles!simon.adlem
Subject: Linked chat node software.
Organization: SEUK, Hastings, UK
X-Posting-Host: seuk.demon.co.uk
Date: Fri, 3 Feb 1995 21:43:00 +0000
Message-ID: <2cc_9502041257@seuk.com>
Sender: usenet@demon.co.uk
Lines: 13

HI and thanks for reading this message.

I am looking for a piece of software to provide linked chat facilities to run on

an IBM compatible PC so that several of us can set up a linked chat network.

If you have, or have knowledge of such a piece of software please can you send me some Internet Email.

Thnaks a lot in advance de Simon.

Amatuer Radio Callsign: G7RZU

Internet address Simon.Adlem@eccles.seuk.com
--
Standard disclaimer: My views are strictly my own.

From 1156608596713229533
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6cee505b865b617e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1995-02-09 10:56:31 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
From: Scott@g7liu.demon.co.uk (Scott Hather)
Path: swrinde!pipex!peernews.demon.co.uk!g7liu.demon.co.uk!Scott
Subject: Packet Prog for Windows
Organization: Nottingham (UK)
Reply-To: Scott@g7liu.demon.co.uk
X-Newsreader: Newswin Alpha 0.7
Lines: 43
X-Posting-Host: g7liu.demon.co.uk
Date: Thu, 9 Feb 1995 18:48:00 +0000
Message-ID: <208077783wnr@g7liu.demon.co.uk>
Sender: usenet@demon.co.uk

Hi all, If you're looking for a Packet/PMS program for Windows,feel free to try out my LIU95. Its currently being beta-tested by a handfull of stations in the UK. The latest version is Beta-2 and is available on Internet from FTP://ftp.demon.co.uk in the /pub/ham directory,filename is LIU95BT2.ZIP

It needs to be run with BPQ node software,and BPQcode must be loaded before Windows. It should run on any system,that will work with BPQ, which is nearly everything.

System requirements:

* IBM PC or 100% compatable - 386 upward
* Windows 3.1 or above (maybe Windows95)
* BPQ v4.07b or above (BPQv4.08a is included)
* 7PLUS.EXE (included)
* TNC capable of running with BPQ network software (most are)
* (optional) Real Soundblaster card capable of speech
* 640x480 display driver in Windows (256 colour recommend,but not essential)

Features Include:

* 2 terminal windows for manual connections by sysop
* PMS for users to leave mail,download files etc.
* automatic forwarding/fetching of personal mail
* automatic forwarding/fetching of Bullitins
* Soundblaster Speech - annonces users connecting and other events
* 7PLUS server and capture
* Activity graphs availble to sysop and users
* Monitor alert - sounds alarm when monitored text contains user-defined
  string

The forwarding & fetching can be automatic or manual, and no
Intervention is required by a BBS sysop to setup forwarding for you.

73's de Scott G7LIU

 Scott Hather   Email : Scott@g7liu.demon.co.uk
 Nottingham UK   AX25 : G7LIU@GB7BAD.#23.GBR.EU

Its Easier to put slippers on, than it is to carpet the world.

From 6251458725482670192
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,ddbcfc90329a4d35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,ddbcfc90329a4d35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ddbcfc90329a4d35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

From: dino@teleDM.com (Dino Moriello)
Subject: May 31, 17th Anniversary of PAcket RaDio
Date: 1995/05/25

Message-ID: <dino-2505951201240001@dino.hip.cam.org>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 103193274

organization: Communications Accessibles Montreal, Quebec Canada
newsgroups: rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

By WAY of Dino Moriello, VE2DM   dino@teleDM.com
---

17 th Anniversary of Amateur Packet Radio
May 31,1995

By: Burt Lang VE2BMQ

At around 9pm on May 31, 1978 the first transmissions of packet over Amateur Radio were sent. The place was the upstairs banquet hall of Bill Wong's Restaurent on Decarie Blvd. in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The event was a special meeting of the

Montreal Amateur Radio Club (MARC) called to discuss and debate proposed changes to the Canadian amateur frequency allocations that were being contemplated by the Dept. of Communications. In attendance were several DOC officials from Ottawa, including the Director General - Regulations, Dr. John deMercado. Dr. deMercado is considered by some to be the "father" of amateur packet radio due to his persistant pressure to open up an exclusive portion of amateur band to experiment with the new mode and due to his early experience on the Aloha project in Hawaii. Others take a less charitable view of his role in the matter.

The first packet message was reported to have been "From John deMercado to the Montreal group - Bravo, well done!" or something like that. As is common with many historical events, the participants did not bother to record the particulars and memory now is less than perfect.

The Montreal Packet Net group consisted of:

Bob Rouleau VE2PY
Norm Pearl, VE2BQS
Fred Basserman, VE2BQF
Bram Frank, VE2BFH
Jacques Orsali, VE2EPH
Ted Baleshta VE3CAF
Ian Hodgson, VE2BEN
and others not mentioned.

A detailed description of the Montreal Protocol and hardware used in the experiments is given in the TAB book #1345 "PACKET RADIO" by Bob Rouleau and Ian Hodgson published in 1981. An interesting note is that the Montreal Modem design used the Exar XR-2206/2211 chip set. I am told that a sample of the Montreal Modem was sent to the Vancouver group (VADCG) in the fall of 1978 and it is probably no coincidence that the same chip set appeared in the TAPR TNC modem of which Doug Lockhart of VADCG had a hand in designing.

It is ironic that none of the original Montreal Packet Net group are presently in Amateur Packet Radio. After an initial spurt of activity in amateur packet, Bob Rouleau and several others in the group turned to commercial applications for packet. The resulting company, DataRadio Inc, today is building and marketing commercial packet radio systems around the world. A recent application is the Canadian Weather Radio packet service introduced several years ago using DataRadio 9600 bps equipment.

We should congratulate these early pioneers in amateur packet radio for the work they did in getting the hobby started. It is through their early efforts that today's worldwide packet system has grown, often chaotic, seldom planned but with a continuous forward progress due to the efforts of countless others in the intervening years to advance and refine the technology. In the

words of the first packet message:
BRAVO, WELL DONE!!!!!!!!

****

This article is exerpted from the "MTL/WQC Packet Network User's Resource Manual" published by Burt, VE2BMQ.

Also check out the MTL/WQC Packet Radio Network WWW Page:
http://www.cam.org/~radio/index.html

--
[Dino Moriello : dino@teleDM.com or ve2dm@ve2dm.ampr.org]
[VE2DM@VE2FKB : WWW Page: Updte:950412 http://www.cam.org/~dino/]

From -172021595339251770
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7653,ddbcfc90329a4d35
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ddbcfc90329a4d35
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,ddbcfc90329a4d35
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
From: Charlie King <c.king@cowan.edu.au>
Subject: Re: May 31, 17th Anniversary of PAcket RaDio
Date: 1995/05/31
Message-ID: <3qh6lc$ddf@bluering.cowan.edu.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 103452133
references: <dino-2505951201240001@dino.hip.cam.org>
to: pmaley@ozemail.com.au
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Edith Cowan University
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.1N (Windows; I; 16bit)

dino@teleDM.com (Dino Moriello) wrote:
>By WAY of Dino Moriello, VE2DM dino@teleDM.com
>-----------------------
>
>
> 17 th Anniversary of Amateur Packet Radio
> May 31,1995
>
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>   BRAVO, WELL DONE!!!!!!!!
>
>
>   ********************************
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>This article is exerpted from the "MTL/WQC Packet Network User's
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>Also check out the MTL/WQC Packet Radio Network WWW Page:
>   http://www.cam.org/~radio/index.html
>
>--
>[Dino Moriello : dino@teleDM.com   or ve2dm@ve2dm.ampr.org   ]
>[VE2DM@VE2FKB : WWW Page: Updte:950412 http://www.cam.org/~dino/   ]

From 7956705753364299744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c349,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c349,public
X-Google-Thread: 100110,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid100110,public
X-Google-Thread: f4b49,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4b49,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public

X-Google-Thread: 103407,69bd9eb704996816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103407,public
From: peterh@adacel.com.au (Peter Homann)
Subject: [WANTED] 5KHz LC oscillation circuit.
Date: 1995/06/19
Message-ID: <peterh.803527312@server>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 104608542
organization: Adacel Pty Ltd, Melbourne, Australia
keywords: rf,audio,electronics
newsgroups:
sci.electronics,aus.electronics,comp.robotics,aus.radio,aus.radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
summary: Wanted. A design for a 5KHz LC ocsillation circuit.

Hi,

I'm after a design for a 5KHz antenna circuit, consisting of an
inductor and capacitor set up as a tank oscillation circuit. I need
it to detect a 5KHz signal. I then want to feed this into an op-amp.

I figure the inductor would be wound on an air core former of about
5mm diameter.

I'm not too good on antenna design so the above may not be the
best approach. I need to make the antenna as small as possible.

It is best if you email me directly as I don't have access to all of the
groups I've posted to. I'll post a summary of the responses.

Thanks in advance,

Peter.
--
____
Peter Homann   email: peterh@adacel.com.au
Adacel Pty Ltd   Work : (03) 596-2991
250 Bay St, Brighton 3186, VIC, AUSTRALIA   Fax : (03) 596-2960

From 2117358223909432537
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 14ce5b,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid14ce5b,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,afa692e9bd037cc6,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fc2a5,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfc2a5,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c2ee,afa692e9bd037cc6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c2ee,public
From: Wilmoth@Primenet.com (J. Wilmoth)
Subject: 4 Sale: National HR05TA1 and Hammarland HQ140-AX
Date: 1995/09/04
Message-ID: <42dgd2$d08@nnrp3.primenet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 109396709
organization: Primenet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.antiques.radio+phono,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.equipmenet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.amateur.swap,rec.radio.swap

National brand ham Receiver: HRO5TA1
---
50 khz to 30 Mhz

1940's Circa.

Excellent condition complete with all 9 plug in tuning coil sets, original speaker and power supply (both external) owners manual

Hammarlund ham Receiver: HQ140-AX

All Band

1960's Circa.

Excellent Condition. Missing External Speaker and Owner Manual.

Make offer on either or both radios if interested.

From -8215140685253713858
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: 106df8,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106df8,public
X-Google-Thread: 12e269,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid12e269,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a26d9403b5f93400,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: jvduin@pi.net (Jan van Duin)
Subject: Scanner Homepage Nederland
Date: 1995/10/14
Message-ID: <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 117541039
organization: Private
newsgroups: pi.oneindig,soc.culture.netherlands,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.packet,rec.radio.cb

Hallo allemaal,

Graag wil ik de scannerluisteraars onder jullie wijzen op mijn homepage: de Scanner Homepage Nederland. De bedoeling van deze pagina's is het verzamelen en publiceren van actuele en gecontroleerde frequenties. Neem eens een kijkje op:

http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html

Help mij door goede (door jezelf gevonden) frequenties, of andere interessante informatie te sturen naar:

jvduin@pi.net.
--
J. van Duin   >@' @<   _@=
Woerden, Holland   (_> <_) <__)
jvduin@pi.net   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html
--

From 7729806433960056554
X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106df8,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid106df8,public
X-Google-Thread: 12e269,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid12e269,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public
From: hanslen@pop.pi.net
Subject: Re: Scanner Homepage Nederland
Date: 1995/10/17
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.22620.813985102.hanslen@pi-user.pi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 117662105

references: <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>
content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
organization: Planet Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: soc.culture.netherlands,rec.radio.packet,rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,pi.oneindig

In article <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>, <jvduin@pi.net> writes:
> Path: news.pi.net!news
> From: jvduin@pi.net (Jan van Duin)
> Newsgroups:
pi.oneindig,soc.culture.netherlands,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radi
o.packet,rec.radio.cb
> Subject: Scanner Homepage Nederland
> Date: Sat, 14 Oct 1995 13:54:27 GMT
> Organization: Private
> Lines: 20
> Message-ID: <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>
> NNTP-Posting-Host: utr0066.pi.net
> X-Newsreader: Forte Agent .99b.112
> Xref: news.pi.net pi.oneindig:446 soc.culture.netherlands:11959
rec.ham-radio:11 rec.ham-radio.packet:10 rec.radio.cb:2571
>
> Hallo allemaal,
>
> Graag wil ik de scannerluisteraars onder jullie wijzen op mijn
> homepage: de Scanner Homepage Nederland. De bedoeling van deze
> pagina's is het verzamelen en publiceren van actuele en gecontroleerde
> frequenties. Neem eens een kijkje op:
>
> http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html
>
> Help mij door goede (door jezelf gevonden) frequenties, of andere
> interessante informatie te sturen naar:
>
> jvduin@pi.net.
> --
> J. van Duin   >@' @<   _@=
> Woerden, Holland   (_> <_) <__)
> jvduin@pi.net   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
> http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html
> --
>
>
Zal ik zeker doen, hartelijk dank hiervoor

Hans

From 8081073295063239647

X-Google-Language: DUTCH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106d41,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid106d41,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public
X-Google-Thread: 106df8,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid106df8,public
X-Google-Thread: 12e269,a26d9403b5f93400
X-Google-Attributes: gid12e269,public
From: pa2bbs@pi.net
Subject: Re: Scanner Homepage Nederland
Date: 1995/10/19
Message-ID: <NEWTNews.28508.814147896.pa2bbs@pi-user.pi.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 117769680
references: <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>
content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
organization: Planet Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: soc.culture.netherlands,rec.radio.packet,rec.radio.cb,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,pi.oneindig

In article <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>, <jvduin@pi.net> writes:
> Path: news.pi.net!news
> From: jvduin@pi.net (Jan van Duin)
> Newsgroups:
pi.oneindig,soc.culture.netherlands,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radi
o.packet,rec.radio.cb
> Subject: Scanner Homepage Nederland
> Date: Sat, 14 Oct 1995 13:54:27 GMT
> Organization: Private
> Lines: 20
> Message-ID: <45oiub$3j1@neptunus.pi.net>
> NNTP-Posting-Host: utr0066.pi.net
> X-Newsreader: Forte Agent .99b.112
> Xref: news.pi.net pi.oneindig:446 soc.culture.netherlands:11959
rec.ham-radio:11 rec.ham-radio.packet:10 rec.radio.cb:2571
>
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> pagina's is het verzamelen en publiceren van actuele en gecontroleerde
> frequenties. Neem eens een kijkje op:
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> http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html
>
> Help mij door goede (door jezelf gevonden) frequenties, of andere
> interessante informatie te sturen naar:

>
> jvduin@pi.net.
> --
> J. van Duin   >@' @<   _@=
> Woerden, Holland   (_> <_) <__)
> jvduin@pi.net   ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
> http://www.pi.net/~jvduin/home.html
> --
>
>
hoi ik ben sjaak ik wil je heel iets anders vragen ,en dat is
kan ik ook zo een homepage openen voor me zelf en anderen.
ik zit er pas op,op internet ,vandaar. kun je mijn daar bij helpen ??
groeten sjaak uit nijmegen.
pa2bbs@pi.net

From 6684297894537885206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fcc6e,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfcc6e,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fa656,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfa656,public
X-Google-Thread: 115af6,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115af6,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cbc76dadadfb5d39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
From: donb@Direct.CA (Don Boekenkruger)
Subject: http://www.burnabyradio.com/ham/brc.html
Date: 1995/12/06
Message-ID: <4a3eh6$9p1@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 121326189
organization: Internet Direct Inc.
content-type: Text/Plain; charset=US-ASCII
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio,rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Hello to all who read this message.

I am letting you all know that the Burnaby Radio communications WWW page
is
now running stable, you should be able to check it out at any time.

Some of you had problems before accessing our WWW page, but that problem
should be over now. We have changed servers so our WWW Page should work
all

the time now.

The page is at "http://www.burnabyradio.com/ham/brc.html"

We are: Burnaby Radio Communications Ltd.
         4257 E. Hastings Street
         Burnaby, B.C. Canada
         V5C 2J5
      Phone: (604)298-5444
      Fax: (604)298-5455
      BBS: (604)298-3283

WWW: http://www.burnabyradio.com/ham/brc.html

Please visit us!!!

And please fill out our form, and you will receive our latest price list.

Thanks.

Don Boekenkruger
ve7cbt@intergate.bc.ca

From 6210022125470887068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111239,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111239,public
X-Google-Thread: fe306,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe306,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: ff674,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff674,public
X-Google-Thread: 10589b,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10589b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9c57,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9c57,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a56c,bb47864fd095d1d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a56c,public
From: oracle1@shell02.ozemail.com.au (Craig Massey)
Subject: Oracle of Man apology
Date: 1995/12/14
Message-ID: <4aovp0$lei@shell02.ozemail.com.au>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 121882709

distribution: inet
organization: OzEmail Pty Ltd - Australia
newsgroups:
rec.games.misc,rec.games.pbm,rec.games.programmer,rec.games.trivia,rec.games.vectr
ex,rec.gardens,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,

I am sending this apology to all News Groups who I inadvertently "SPAMED"
last week promoting a book called "Oracle of Man". I had no idea there
would be such considerable anger from News Group readers.

I will now try to attract interested users to our Web Page
www.oracle_of_man.aust.com by ethical means.

Craig Massey

From 7315538955333808576
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39cf4bba6c8a5cc5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: bassman@crl.com (David A Prior)
Subject: WORK IN RADIO-SOUND RECORDING - GUARANTEED
Date: 1995/12/24
Message-ID: <4bj9pk$34i@crl.crl.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 122745501
organization: CRL Dialup Internet Access
newsgroups: control,rec.ham-radio.packet

Ever dreamed of having a career in Radio or Sound Recording?

Career Connections provides on the job training in Major Radio Stations
and Recording Studios located right in your city or town worldwide.

ONLY CAREER CONNECTIONS MAKES THIS POSSIBLE

This IS NOT a school or a study course. It is REAL hands on training,
by a working Professional in the field, at a real Radio Station or
Recording Studio. And the training takes place in the Radio Station or
Recording Studio of your choice.

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education has placed thousands of people into their dream jobs all across
the United States and Overseas. AND WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU TOO.

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hundred testimonials from People who are now working in their dream
jobs. DON'T FORGET to mention the Internet to qualify for your 40% discount

If You Can Dream It - You Can Do It

From -5644976925704758009
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: sage@vanbc.wimsey.com (Stephen Kawamoto)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134423195
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
followup-to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
organization: Wimsey Information Services
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

This all the more reason, if the VPD are listening, to get a
voice-encryption system with error correction installed. it's harder to jam
police computers and going digital for voice communications can punch
through interference. unfortunately the bead counters think that it's
cheaper to catch the nuisance.

tedlee@direct.ca wrote:
: From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
: Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.

: Reprinted without permission.
: Non-copyrighted story.

: By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

: By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

:   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
: radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

:   "It's extremely dangerous," Vancouver police Insp. Al Forbes
: said last night.

:   "It not only puts the people we're trying to protect in jeopardy
: by jamming the channel, it also puts our own members at risk," Forbes said.

:   The pornographic sounds and two blasts of country music were
: first heard Thursday night about midnight. The second incident happened
: several times last night starting about 7 p.m., said Forbes.

:   "I think it's a video and they're playing the sound-track over
: the channel."

:   Police switch the channel off and begin communicating on another
: one. The cheeky radio operator also switches over, jamming the new channel.

:   "They obviously know all the frequencies," Forbes said.

:   In emergencies, police can be heard over the interference,
: although it remains distracting, he added.

:   The inspector said it's unlikely the radio pervert will be
: caught.

: End of story.

: ==

: To reach the Province newspaper to comment on this story:

: Fax: 732-2720   or 732-2099

: Telephone: (604) 732-2063

: Email:

: tabtips@ppress.wimsey.com
: page2@ppress.wimsey.com
: provsports@wimey.com
: provmoney@ppress.com
: provshow@ppress.wimsey.com
: provedpg@ppress.wimsey.com
: promo@ppress.wimsey.com

: end of message.

From 4097249854792503944
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63

X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: tedlee@direct.ca
Subject: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134423204
organization: Internet Direct
reply-to: tedlee@direct.ca
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.

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By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

"It's extremely dangerous," Vancouver police Insp. Al Forbes said last night.

"It not only puts the people we're trying to protect in jeopardy by jamming the channel, it also puts our own members at risk," Forbes said.

The pornographic sounds and two blasts of country music were first heard Thursday night about midnight. The second incident happened several times last night starting about 7 p.m., said Forbes.

"I think it's a video and they're playing the sound-track over the channel."

Police switch the channel off and begin communicating on another one. The cheeky radio operator also switches over, jamming the new channel.

"They obviously know all the frequencies," Forbes said.

In emergencies, police can be heard over the interference, although it remains distracting, he added.

The inspector said it's unlikely the radio pervert will be caught.

End of story.

==========

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Telephone: (604) 732-2063

Email:

tabtips@ppress.wimsey.com
page2@ppress.wimsey.com
provsports@wimey.com
provmoney@ppress.com
provshow@ppress.wimsey.com
provedpg@ppress.wimsey.com
promo@ppress.wimsey.com

end of message.

From -1979640884751833554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: lowell@express.ca (Lowell)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540500
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

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>By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

>   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

I would think the person doing this is NOT a licensed ham radio
operator. Either way, they don't know, so calling them a ham operator
is really poor reporting and probably hurts the publics perception of
amateur radio. The VPD should go to the same system that CLEU is
using.

From -8819508753771322994
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 121642,fccf5ce86adbf455,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid121642,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: tremonti@axionet.com (R.A. (Bob) Tremonti)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <4csunu$5ct@blues.axionet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540502
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>
<4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>
organization: Axion internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.genera

In article <4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>, randers@mail.gld.com says...
>
>Just how do these people know it is a ham doing these things anyway.
>Are we the only people that have access to radio equipment?
>
>

Any bets it's a CB type? Maybe a class action suit for defaming the good name of
ham operators would get the papers' attention.... ;-)

Given that scanners are dirt cheap -- and that there are several publications
which list
the radio frequencies in use in BC, and who uses them -- it is simple to locate
the police
channels. Didn't the VPD learn anything after that unfortunate raid several years

ago?

Has anyone there thought to contact the Department of Communications and do a
little
triangulation work? The transmissions, from the sounds of it (sorry about the
pun....),
are long enough to get some rough data....

>sage@vanbc.wimsey.com (Stephen Kawamoto) wrote:
>
>>This all the more reason, if the VPD are listening, to get a
>>voice-encryption system with error correction installed. it's harder to jam
>>police computers and going digital for voice communications can punch
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>>:   "They obviously know all the frequencies," Forbes said.
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>>:   The inspector said it's unlikely the radio pervert will be
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>
>>: End of story.
>
>>:
==========
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>
>>: Telephone: (604) 732-2063
>
>>: Email:
>
>>: tabtips@ppress.wimsey.com
>>: page2@ppress.wimsey.com
>>: provsports@wimey.com
>>: provmoney@ppress.com
>>: provshow@ppress.wimsey.com
>>: provedpg@ppress.wimsey.com
>>: promo@ppress.wimsey.com
>
>>: end of message.
>
>
>

From 2985716089439249549
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: randers@mail.gld.com (Glenn)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540521
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>
organization: Alphanet South Corp (NC, US)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

Just how do these people know it is a ham doing these things anyway.
Are we the only people that have access to radio equipment?

sage@vanbc.wimsey.com (Stephen Kawamoto) wrote:

>This all the more reason, if the VPD are listening, to get a
>voice-encryption system with error correction installed. it's harder to jam
>police computers and going digital for voice communications can punch
>through interference. unfortunately the bead counters think that it's
>cheaper to catch the nuisance.

>tedlee@direct.ca wrote:
>: From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
>: Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.

>: Reprinted without permission.
>: Non-copyrighted story.

>: By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

>: By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

>: A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>: radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

>: "It's extremely dangerous," Vancouver police Insp. Al Forbes
>: said last night.

>: "It not only puts the people we're trying to protect in jeopardy
>: by jamming the channel, it also puts our own members at risk," Forbes said.

>: The pornographic sounds and two blasts of country music were
>: first heard Thursday night about midnight. The second incident happened
>: several times last night starting about 7 p.m., said Forbes.

>: "I think it's a video and they're playing the sound-track over
>: the channel."

>: Police switch the channel off and begin communicating on another
>: one. The cheeky radio operator also switches over, jamming the new channel.

>: "They obviously know all the frequencies," Forbes said.

>: In emergencies, police can be heard over the interference,
>: although it remains distracting, he added.

>: The inspector said it's unlikely the radio pervert will be
>: caught.

>: End of story.

>: ==

>: To reach the Province newspaper to comment on this story:

>: Fax: 732-2720   or 732-2099

>: Telephone: (604) 732-2063

>: Email:

>: tabtips@ppress.wimsey.com
>: page2@ppress.wimsey.com
>: provsports@wimey.com
>: provmoney@ppress.com
>: provshow@ppress.wimsey.com
>: provedpg@ppress.wimsey.com
>: promo@ppress.wimsey.com

>: end of message.

From 1655072930903875909
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: jjgoode@cts.com (Jack Goode)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <jjgoode-0801962209500001@jjgoode.cts.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668623
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>
<4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>
organization: CTS Network Services
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>, randers@mail.gld.com (Glenn) wrote:

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>Are we the only people that have access to radio equipment?
>

>
>sage@vanbc.wimsey.com (Stephen Kawamoto) wrote:
>
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>>police computers and going digital for voice communications can punch
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>>cheaper to catch the nuisance.
>
>
>>tedlee@direct.ca wrote:
>>: From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
>>: Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.
>
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>>: Non-copyrighted story.
>
>>: By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN
>
>>: By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter
>
>
>>:   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>>: radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.
>

(much clipped here)

>>: end of message.

and why would it be so difficult to hunt down such a persistent little
pest? I would bet a modest amount that the local area hams would love the
opportunity to restore their good name in the media, by nabbing the
son-of-a-gun themselves!

Jack J Goode   KE6YQQ
jjgoode@cts.com
JJGoode@aol.com

From 3272026765213808829
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

From: suture@portal.ca (Mark Mushet)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/08
Message-ID: <4cs4bi$p39@wolfe.wimsey.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134750304
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
organization: Suture Productions
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

tedlee@direct.ca wrote:

>From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
>Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.

>Reprinted without permission.
>Non-copyrighted story.

I would say that reproducing the story in its entirety, without being in the context of what is legally defined as "fair use", is a violation of copyright law. I doubt the Province publishes its "journalistic" slop free of copyright. What would prevent anyone from reproducing the entire contents of the paper for profit (besides an unexpected upward shift in the IQ level of its readership)?

>By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

>By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

>   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

>   "It's extremely dangerous," Vancouver police Insp. Al Forbes
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>   "It not only puts the people we're trying to protect in jeopardy
>by jamming the channel, it also puts our own members at risk," Forbes said.

>   The pornographic sounds and two blasts of country music were
>first heard Thursday night about midnight. The second incident happened
>several times last night starting about 7 p.m., said Forbes.

So couples having sex are "pornographers"? Only the Province would let that one go. Either it's the sounds of a couple having sex (not pornographic) or it's a porn film soundtrack. As for the country music, now THAT'S disgusting!

MRM

From -5665987914812257116

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: James Garland <garland@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/09
Message-ID: <4cuii1$c30@pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540533
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>
<fmdavis-09019611041400001@47.69.129.247>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: The Ohio State University
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2N (Windows; I; 16bit)

Msg Posted on behalf of Edward C. Soniat Internet:ed@pobox.com
_| -|_ Mass transfer: 317 Barrington Oaks Circle
 | | Roswell GA 30075 770 992 1647 770 740 6697

Assuming that the article is quoted correctly, the first conclusion should be that a police/government person is responsible for the broadcast since it is on police/government bands not ham bands. After that it would be any ones guess. A person who has participated in ham or CB operation would be a good guess but only a guess. If ham is defined as an "amateur radio operator" then technically the perpetrator can't really be a ham so much as a "pirate" station since a ham by definition doesn't broadcast any thing but distress signals outside of ham bands.

Unfortunately hams are not the only groups that suffers from this form of slander. Any group which participates in activities of which the editors do not approve or understand is subject to association with the nefarious activities of individuals. If any thing good can come from this, the next time you read an article associating evil doing with some group see if you can find the "other viewpoint" that you are now experiencing before you let the media lead you to a false conclusions.

Of course it would be great to get the paper to explain it's position or requesting a retraction would be good. Assisting in the apprehension would be even better since that would get good coverage.

I'll be glad to contribute to a fund if any body in the area needs help
getting equipment to do so.

Ed

From -3925832458160854460
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: James Garland <garland@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/09
Message-ID: <4cu46j$2p9@pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540539
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: The Ohio State University
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2N (Windows; I; 16bit)

I think this situation warrants serious attention by the ham community.
The newspaper has made a claim in print that a ham radio operator was
responsible for the illegal activity, and apparently has done so without
a shred of evidence supporting the claim. The amateur radio community is
very sensitive about its public image, given the predisposition of the
public to blame us for tvi/rfi problems, and for "unsightly" antennas.
This type of news story, which suggests that hams are sabotaging
essential government services, can do untold harm to our reputation. (I
just hope the guilty culprit doesn't turn out to be one of the dingbats
that appear nightly on 75m -- but that's another thread....)
Jim W8ZR

From 2960851772604518702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: fmdavis@bnr.ca (Fred Davis VA3FD)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/09
Message-ID: <fmdavis-0901961104140001@47.69.129.247>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540560
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>
organization: Brand New Rifle
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>, lowell@express.ca (Lowell) wrote:

> tedlee@direct.ca wrote:
>
> >From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
> >Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.
>
> >Reprinted without permission.
> >Non-copyrighted story.
>
> >By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN
>
> >By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter
>
>
> >   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
> >radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.
>
> I would think the person doing this is NOT a licensed ham radio
> operator.

It's another prime example of media bullshit. Take note folks, this is NOT
the only story the media 'reports' and distorts, full of half-truths and
lies. This same kind of twisted 'reasoning' is the reason the media equates
hunters with poachers, gun owners with crime, etc.

~~~~~~
Fred M. Davis   VA3FD | These opinions mine
Nepean, ON. | fmdavis@bnr.ca / fred.davis@nt.com
(Ottawa suburb) | fmdavis@eworld.com
~~~~~~

From 6565210050431291060

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: gareth@infinet.com ()
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/09
Message-ID: <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135012736
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
followup-to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
organization: InfiNet
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

I would like to know on what authority the journalist draws the
conclusion that the offender is a ham. Did he broadcast his call sign?
I doubt it, otherwise he would be easy to catch. The hams I know have
spent a lot of time and money getting their licenses and equipment. Far
too much to waste it on malicious interference. To try and pin the blame
on the ham community without sufficient proof verges on slander. I
should hope the The Province Newspaper's editorial department will
receive rebuttals from their local ham community. If my local paper
published such baseless acusations I would certainly not let it go
unchallenged.

N8YKN

tedlee@direct.ca wrote:
: From: The Province Newspaper, page A21
: Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.

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: By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

: By: Roberta Staley, Staff Reporter

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:   "I think it's a video and they're playing the sound-track over
: the channel."

:   Police switch the channel off and begin communicating on another
: one. The cheeky radio operator also switches over, jamming the new channel.

:   "They obviously know all the frequencies," Forbes said.

:   In emergencies, police can be heard over the interference,
: although it remains distracting, he added.

:   The inspector said it's unlikely the radio pervert will be
: caught.

: End of story.

: ==

: To reach the Province newspaper to comment on this story:

: Fax: 732-2720   or 732-2099

: Telephone: (604) 732-2063

: Email:

: tabtips@ppress.wimsey.com
: page2@ppress.wimsey.com
: provsports@wimey.com
: provmoney@ppress.com
: provshow@ppress.wimsey.com
: provedpg@ppress.wimsey.com
: promo@ppress.wimsey.com

: end of message.

From -6681133720079813237
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: kpollak@portal.ca (Karl Pollak)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/09
Message-ID: <4cunae$k78@wolfe.wimsey.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135127430
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>
<4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net> <jjgoode-0801962209500001@jjgoode.cts.com>
organization: Cdn. Infomaticon BBS, Richmond, BC
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

jjgoode@cts.com (Jack Goode) wrote:

>>>:   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>>>: radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

>and why would it be so difficult to hunt down such a persistent little
>pest? I would bet a modest amount that the local area hams would love the
>opportunity to restore their good name in the media, by nabbing the
>son-of-a-gun themselves!

I think the use of the term "ham radio operator" and the statement at
the end of the item stating that the police do not expect to catch the
culprit are a ruse designed to give the bozo a false sense of security
and encourage him to more or longer transmissions. In other words, the
story is in my view a police plant to flush out the idiot.

I cannot imagine that the Vancouver Police dept with all the radio
techs they have would not know how easy it is to triangulate the
source of the transmission. I also can't believe that they would not
have contacted DOC yet about it to locate the transmitter. They know
the frequencies the guy is blasting, so all they have to do is just
sit and wait for him to get on the air.

Actually, I'm quite sure that some of the local radio clubs would have
a very good time organizing a fox hunt to locate the guy, just to
clear the name of their hobby.

This sounds to me like a prank EE students might want to pull off. I
doubt that a ham would be stupid enough to think he would not be
caught and want to jeopardize his licence and equipment over something
like this.

ex- OK1KYA

Karl Pollak FidoNet 1:153/965
Richmond, B.C. Canadian Infomaticon BBS

From 7090327307411588300
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 121642,fccf5ce86adbf455
X-Google-Attributes: gid121642,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: tweek@netcom.com (R R M Tweek)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <tweekDKy1K7.C5I@netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134540580
sender: tweek@netcom21.netcom.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net>
<4csunu$5ct@blues.axionet.com> <4cv2je$hm5@grid.direct.ca>
organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.genera

In article <4cv2je$hm5@grid.direct.ca>, Matt Ion <soundy@nextlevel.com> wrote:
>In <4csunu$5ct@blues.axionet.com>, tremonti@axionet.com (R.A. (Bob) Tremonti)
writes:
>
>>Any bets it's a CB type? Maybe a class action suit for defaming the good name
of
>>ham operators would get the papers' attention.... ;-)
>
>CB units don't broadcast anywhere near police and other emergency bands.
>Besides, they use AM whereas I would imagine the emergency systems would
>use FM (less prone to *natural* interference).

So? I know of no law (in the US) which prevents stores like Radio Shack
from selling a ham transciever to a CB'er or even an unlicensed geek. I
know of no law, preventing Walnut Creek CDROM from selling the QRZ diskette
(which included radio mods) to an unlicensed person.

Also, I know of a lot of Hams, who use commercial equipment to get
on the air WITHIN the Ham bands OPERATING WITHIN THE CONFINES of the
license. We don't call them "commercial radio operators" though, so
why should we call someone using what MIGHT be Amateur Radio Equipment,
operating outside of the Amateur bands, and not operating under any
known license at all, a ham?

Now you might ask, "But why would someone go out and pay all that
money just to buy ham gear to distrupt police communications?"

What money? I bought a 2 meter, 50 watt Motorola trunk unit for
$15. I also bought a UHF trunk unit for $25. Of course, you have
to recrystal them... provided you didn't purchase them from the PD
scrap pile. Then there is the programable HT's. With a computer,
a cable, and some copied software, you could reprogram an existing,
found or stolen HT for the police frequencies... provided you didn't
steal it from the cops to begin with.

And then, there are all those CB types which I hear jamming on ham
repeaters, never giving callsigns, and eventually getting busted for
unlicensed operation. Those guys were not Hams, Matt, just like
a security guard who carries a cop gun and a cop club, and a cop
attitude isn't a cop.

--
tweek@netcom.com   tweek@tweekco.ness.com   tweek@io.com   DoD #MCMLX SP-3
Fodder-Line: Rogue Agent Hubbard Thetan Scientology Clear OT Course Clam
http://www.io.com/~tweek/   tweek@ccnet.com   OT-7 Dr. Doo's little Llama

From -3198410707706593584
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cv2u3$hm5@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668620
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>
organization: 1040 MIDI & Music BBS/Next Level Productions (Vancouver, BC)
reply-to: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>, gareth@infinet.com () writes:

>I would like to know on what authority the journalist draws the
>conclusion that the offender is a ham.

Maybe the police told him/her?

>too much to waste it on malicious interference. To try and pin the blame
>on the ham community without sufficient proof verges on slander. I

I don't recall seeing any mention in that article of the entire "ham
community" being under suspicion, only one specific ham operator.

>should hope the The Province Newspaper's editorial department will
>receive rebuttals from their local ham community. If my local paper
>published such baseless acusations I would certainly not let it go
>unchallenged.

Oh please. Read the FIRST PARAGRAPH of the article again. *A* ham
radio operator.

>:   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>: radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.

No mention anywhere of more than one person being responsible, let alone
an entire "community". If he's using a ham radio (likely, since as I
said before, there isn't much else readily available that will broadcast
on those frequencies), he's a ham radio operator. Simple logic, no?

Your friend and mine,
Matt

---*** NOTE: Windows 95 Fixpack now available! ***---
See http://www.austin.ibm.com/pspinfo/drk95.html for more info!

Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of Next Level
Productions, or anyone else of sound mind from this planet or dimension!

From 6855067361705358911
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 121642,fccf5ce86adbf455
X-Google-Attributes: gid121642,public
From: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10

Message-ID: <4cv2je$hm5@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668627
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cs58a$kqa@wolfe.wimsey.com>
<4cs8ub$8jg@primus.ac.net> <4csunu$5ct@blues.axionet.com>
organization: 1040 MIDI & Music BBS/Next Level Productions (Vancouver, BC)
reply-to: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.genera

In <4csunu$5ct@blues.axionet.com>, tremonti@axionet.com (R.A. (Bob) Tremonti)
writes:

>Any bets it's a CB type? Maybe a class action suit for defaming the good name of
>ham operators would get the papers' attention.... ;-)

CB units don't broadcast anywhere near police and other emergency bands.
Besides, they use AM whereas I would imagine the emergency systems would
use FM (less prone to *natural* interference).

 Your friend and mine,
 Matt

           ---*** NOTE: Windows 95 Fixpack now available! ***---
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     Productions, or anyone else of sound mind from this planet or dimension!

From -5481533021475761292
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: duane <duane@flinet.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cvd35$3ku@news.flinet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668633
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
to: page2.ppress@wimsey.com
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

organization: Florida Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2 (Windows; U; 16bit)

I sorry too hear the story about the police radio jamming.. I am alos a
police officer in the U.S. but I did not see where the article cleared
showed a amateur radio operatorwas the person doing the jamming. If you
think only amateurs have access to the freq. and radio then your not
living in the real world. before you pass blame I suggest you do your
full investigation first. I hope this was a report by the press assumming
amature radio operator was at fault.. just a word of advise...amateurs
will not put up with jamming nor unfounded slander.... by the way in case
you have not heard ...to spell assume is to make am Ass out of U & ME.
                                                        ASS U ME

FOOD FOR THOUGHT !!

From -627455810179945084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: duane <duane@flinet.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cvd4q$3ku@news.flinet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668634
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
to: page2.@ppress.wimsey.com
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Florida Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2 (Windows; U; 16bit)

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think only amateurs have access to the freq. and radio then your not
living in the real world. before you pass blame I suggest you do your
full investigation first. I hope this was a report by the press assumming
amature radio operator was at fault.. just a word of advise...amateurs

will not put up with jamming nor unfounded slander.... by the way in case
you have not heard ...to spell assume is to make am Ass out of U & ME.
                                                        ASS U ME

FOOD FOR THOUGHT !!

From 8526263213834410137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: duane <duane@flinet.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cvd6q$3ku@news.flinet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668635
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
to: promo.@ppress.wimsey.com
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Florida Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2 (Windows; U; 16bit)

I sorry too hear the story about the police radio jamming.. I am alos a
police officer in the U.S. but I did not see where the article cleared
showed a amateur radio operatorwas the person doing the jamming. If you
think only amateurs have access to the freq. and radio then your not
living in the real world. before you pass blame I suggest you do your
full investigation first. I hope this was a report by the press assumming
amature radio operator was at fault.. just a word of advise...amateurs
will not put up with jamming nor unfounded slander.... by the way in case
you have not heard ...to spell assume is to make am Ass out of U & ME.
                                                        ASS U ME

FOOD FOR THOUGHT !!

From 4429201583942841169
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: duane <duane@flinet.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668636
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
to: tedlee@direct.ca
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Florida Internet
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.2 (Windows; U; 16bit)

test

From 3216799167521320114
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: Gordon Mulcaster <gordonm@portal.ca>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <9601101331400030 6@portal.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134668646
references: <4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>
organization: Megadodo Publishing, Megadodo House, Ursa Minor
reply-to: gordonm@portal.ca
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>, Matt Ion writes:

> There aren't many readily-available products that will broadcast on

> police frequencies other than high-end "ham" radios (the cheaper ones
> won't broadcast on emergency bands unless they've been modified). So
> it's a safe bet that it IS an "amateur radio" set being used.

Actully it's probably a stolen police radio.
--
"The truth of the past 400 years is that science and technology are the
 real revolutionary forces in society. All governments manage is mewling
 and reaction."   --   Stephen Strauss, Mind & Matter,
                       The Globe & Mail, May 2nd, 1992
              gordonm@portal.ca

From 8706094425835216760
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: tweek@netcom.com (R R M Tweek)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <tweekDKy2sM.FL0@netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 134750251
sender: tweek@netcom21.netcom.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>
<4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>
organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>, Matt Ion <soundy@nextlevel.com> wrote:
>
>There aren't many readily-available products that will broadcast on
>police frequencies other than high-end "ham" radios (the cheaper ones
>won't broadcast on emergency bands unless they've been modified). So
>it's a safe bet that it IS an "amateur radio" set being used.

Huh? Ok, you are in Canada, (where the bastard is) and frequencies
might be different up there for the police, but down here in the
US, commercial frequencies are closer to the cop frequencies than
the ham frequencies are.

2 meters 147.99   ham
         155.19   cop
         155.04 cop

```
          154.60  not just commercial, but dime a dozen commercial.

UHF       449.00   ham
          458.00   commercial
          460.15   cop
```

You know, I don't think I'd use your guess, or the other one. I'd guess that some punk stole a cop radio, and being the stupid punk he is, thinking how funny it would be to show his disregard for the law by disrupting their communications.

Once again, I don't know about Canada, but around here some cops keep hand held two ways in their personal cars. There is nothing different between a cop's personal car and an ordinary citizen's car. They both get broken into. Down here in Contra Costa County, about 6 years ago, the Sherrif had his unmarked car broken into. [Point to the stupidity of the crook: It was at the Sheriff's Annual Golf Tourn with many many cops in presence. Point to the skill of the crook: He didn't get caught.]

--
tweek@netcom.com tweek@tweekco.ness.com tweek@io.com DoD #MCMLX SP-3
Fodder-Line: Rogue Agent Hubbard Thetan Scientology Clear OT Course Clam
http://www.io.com/~tweek/ tweek@ccnet.com OT-7 Dr. Doo's little Llama

From -679656321359904830
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cv25u$h5u@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135127489
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>
organization: 1040 MIDI & Music BBS/Next Level Productions (Vancouver, BC)
reply-to: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca>, tedlee@direct.ca writes:

>From: The Province Newspaper, page A21

>Dated: Sunday, January 7, 1996.
>
>Reprinted without permission.
>Non-copyrighted story.
>
>By-line: AURAL SEX TUNED IN

[snip]

>To reach the Province newspaper to comment on this story:

What exactly is your point here? I saw the story... so? What are we to
comment on?

 Your friend and mine,
 Matt

           ---*** NOTE: Windows 95 Fixpack now available! ***---
        See http://www.austin.ibm.com/pspinfo/drk95.html for more info!

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From -7525084646325480679
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135127490
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>
organization: 1040 MIDI & Music BBS/Next Level Productions (Vancouver, BC)
reply-to: soundy@nextlevel.com (Matt Ion)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>, lowell@express.ca (Lowell) writes:

>>   A ham radio operator is endangering lives by jamming police
>>radio channels with recordings of a couple having sex.
>
>I would think the person doing this is NOT a licensed ham radio
>operator. Either way, they don't know, so calling them a ham operator
>is really poor reporting and probably hurts the publics perception of
>amateur radio.

There aren't many readily-available products that will broadcast on
police frequencies other than high-end "ham" radios (the cheaper ones
won't broadcast on emergency bands unless they've been modified). So
it's a safe bet that it IS an "amateur radio" set being used.

While it's not likely that the person doing this is a licensed operator,
that does not rule out that possibility. The ham test does not include
a "personality" section to weed out the assholes.

Your friend and mine,
Matt

---*** NOTE: Windows 95 Fixpack now available! ***---
See http://www.austin.ibm.com/pspinfo/drk95.html for more info!

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From 3443931144946608702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 121642,fccf5ce86adbf455
X-Google-Attributes: gid121642,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: tremonti@axionet.com (R.A. (Bob) Tremonti)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <4cvuq4$pj6@blues.axionet.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135246326
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>
<4cv2u3$hm5@grid.direct.ca>
organization: Axion internet
mime-version: 1.0

newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.genera

In article <4cv2u3$hm5@grid.direct.ca>, soundy@nextlevel.com says...
>
>In <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>, gareth@infinet.com () writes:
>

>I don't recall seeing any mention in that article of the entire "ham
>community" being under suspicion, only one specific ham operator.
>
>Oh please. Read the FIRST PARAGRAPH of the article again. *A* ham
>radio operator.
>
>No mention anywhere of more than one person being responsible, let alone
>an entire "community". If he's using a ham radio (likely, since as I
>said before, there isn't much else readily available that will broadcast
>on those frequencies), he's a ham radio operator. Simple logic, no?
>
>
> Your friend and mine,
> Matt

Matt, anyone with a bit of electronics savy can modify a rig to use other
frequencies -
and surplus gear is easily converted. Or snag an ARRL handbook and build one...

As to hams being upset, YOU may read it as "A" ham operator, but the majority of
the
public does not. And if the paper did not intend to sensationalize, then why
didn't
they use something like "A prankster is interfering..."? The story is
irresponsible as it
reports unverified data and allegations as facts. THAT is extremely sloppy
journalism
-- and is inexcusable.

>
> ---
>   ---*** NOTE: Windows 95 Fixpack now available! ***---
>   See http://www.austin.ibm.com/pspinfo/drk95.html for more info!
>
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>   Productions, or anyone else of sound mind from this planet or dimension!
>
>

From -3687915242080612910

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: tweek@netcom.com (R R M Tweek)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/10
Message-ID: <tweekDKy2vn.Fuo@netcom.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135246345
sender: tweek@netcom21.netcom.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4ctm48$bj6@horus.infinet.com>
<4cv2u3$hm5@grid.direct.ca>
organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 261-4700 guest)
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <4cv2u3$hm5@grid.direct.ca>, Matt Ion <soundy@nextlevel.com> wrote:
>
>No mention anywhere of more than one person being responsible, let alone
>an entire "community". If he's using a ham radio (likely, since as I
>said before, there isn't much else readily available that will broadcast
>on those frequencies), he's a ham radio operator. Simple logic, no?

Huh?

What if he's using a stolen cop radio? Should the paper have called
him a cop?

--
tweek@netcom.com   tweek@tweekco.ness.com   tweek@io.com   DoD #MCMLX SP-3
Fodder-Line: Rogue Agent Hubbard Thetan Scientology Clear OT Course Clam
http://www.io.com/~tweek/   tweek@ccnet.com   OT-7 Dr. Doo's little Llama

From -2612449628784823019
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: joe palace <restar@inf.net>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/13
Message-ID: <1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135631731
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
to: duane@flinet.com
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 1.22 (Windows; I; 16bit)

i am a ham radio operator, new on the internet.first time on this ham
section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)

joe.

From -5334817302735998480
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
From: Steve Butler <sbut-is@seatimes.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/16
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91.960116132505.20843K-100000@seatimes>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135356666
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net>
x-sender: sbut-is@seatimes
content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
organization: The Seattle Times
mime-version: 1.0
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

I've been here a couple of weeks and haven't seen much. Shall we start
something? KG7JE@N6EQZ.#WWA.WA.USA.NA

On Sat, 13 Jan 1996, joe palace wrote:

> i am a ham radio operator, new on the internet.first time on this ham
> section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
> this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)
>
> joe.
>
>
>
>

+--+
| Steve Butler   Voice: 206-464-2998 |
| The Seattle Times   Fax: 206-382-8898 |
| PO Box 70   Internet: sbut-is@seatimes.com |
| Seattle, WA 98111   Packet: KG7JE@N6EQZ.WA |
+--+

All standard and non-standard disclaimers apply.
All other sources are annonymous.

From -5426780902043635540
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: ve7zvz@dowco.com (Scott Leaf)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/18
Message-ID: <ve7zvz-1801961305170001@ppp32.dowco.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136232336
sender: news@dowco.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <Pine.SUN.3.91.960116132505.20843K-100000@seatimes>
organization: Mountain DX Club
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <Pine.SUN.3.91.960116132505.20843K-100000@seatimes>, Steve
Butler <sbut-is@seatimes.com> wrote:

-> I've been here a couple of weeks and haven't seen much. Shall we start
-> something? KG7JE@N6EQZ.#WWA.WA.USA.NA
->
-> On Sat, 13 Jan 1996, joe palace wrote:

->
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-> > section. where is the positive stuff and information regarding the hobby.
-> > this aera seems to be empty. (a little disappointing)
-> >
-> > joe.

You guys are in the wrong newsgroup, this one is always dead.
Try rec.radio.amateur.misc.

--
Scott Leaf VE7ZVZ CN89os
ve7zvz@dowco.com
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada
Mountain DX Club - "To boldy VHF where no ham has VHFed before"
Coming up Summer '96 DX-pedition to rare grid CO80, on 6M, 2M & 70cm

From 6494991415140258134
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
From: dmcdonal@direct.ca (dave mcdonald)
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/20
Message-ID: <4dpt2d$6t6@grid.direct.ca>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 135835147
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <187cc$f30d.66@news.express.ca>
<4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca> <tweekDKy2sM.FL0@netcom.com>
organization: Internet Direct Inc.
newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general

In article <tweekDKy2sM.FL0@netcom.com>, tweek@netcom.com (R R M Tweek) says:
>
>In article <4cv2dr$h5u@grid.direct.ca>, Matt Ion <soundy@nextlevel.com> wrote:
>>
>>There aren't many readily-available products that will broadcast on
>>police frequencies other than high-end "ham" radios (the cheaper ones
>>won't broadcast on emergency bands unless they've been modified). So
>>it's a safe bet that it IS an "amateur radio" set being used.
>
>Huh? Ok, you are in Canada, (where the bastard is) and frequencies
>might be different up there for the police, but down here in the
>US, commercial frequencies are closer to the cop frequencies than

>the ham frequencies are.
>
>2 meters   147.99 ham
>   155.19 cop
>   155.04 cop

Up here the various police depts use various frequencies. Our locals use
865MHz, the RCMP typically use the 442 / 137 pairs. The Vancouver police use
the 143 / 148 pairs.
(Repeater inputs between 148 and 149, with the outputs between 143 and 144)
Right along side of the 2M amateur band. Anyone that owns non radio shack
radios knows dam well that right out of the box the will transmit and receive
right from 140 to 150 MHz. So ANY stolen radio could be the offending
radio. I said it on TV when interviewed, and will say it again here.
it is unlikely it was a ham, as hams know the chances of getting caught are
quite high, and the penalities are even higher. We know about transmitter
fingerprinting. (The transmitter key up characteristics are logged, so if someone
was
stupid enough to do it, and then use the same radio for rag chewing on,
it would be fairly easy to match the signal, some of the amateir repeaters
have this capability, where they can lock out particular signals from keying
up the transmitter.)

From -2163119904336532743
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083bf,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083bf,public
X-Google-Thread: 106cdd,1075c580dd134b63
X-Google-Attributes: gid106cdd,public
From: Earl Needham <needhame@3lefties.com>
Subject: Re: Newspaper blames Ham Radio Ops in Vancouver for Jamming!
Date: 1996/01/20
Message-ID: <310120A5.66E6@3lefties.com>#1/1
X-Deja-AN: 136128600
sender: usenet@news.zippo.com
references: <4crvif$cbm@grid.direct.ca> <4cvd7t$3ku@news.flinet.com>
<1d7cc$d171e.62@news.inf.net> <Pine.SUN.3.91.960116132505.20843K-100000@seatimes>
<ve7zvz-1801961305170001@ppp32.dowco.com>
content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
organization: Zippo
mime-version: 1.0

newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,van.general,bc.general,can.general
x-mailer: Mozilla 2.0b5 (Win16; I)

You know, this thread reminded me of something funny that happened to me a few years ago.
 I hung a dipole, and had to wait a few days to get some coax to run to it. The wire was hung in
the air & not connected to a rig at all.
     Well guess what? Somebody came over and accused me of causing interference! 8-)

--
--You mean you've jumped...ROUNDS??!! (Overheard at the Clovis, NM DZ)
  (Of course, silly! Hasn't everyone?)
  Member Bonus Days Club since 1980
  NeedhamE@3lefties.com
  "Flames to me *WILL* be posted to the associated newsgroup."

From 6230230747328112 43
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,88b7a008533da555,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,88b7a008533da555,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,88b7a008533da555,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,88b7a008533da555,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 12:12:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!bcm!lib!thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: VOTE RESULTS: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <4600@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 12:22:34 GMT
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: news.groups
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 280
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:24389 rec.ham-radio:19908 rec.ham-radio.packet:3466
rec.ham-radio.swap:941
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Originator: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

The voting period for the rec.ham-radio.* reorganization is now over.
The proposals to be voted on were:
Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy

Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

The results are as follows:
Proposal 1: 172 to 47...margin 125, percent in favor 78.538813
Proposal 2: 178 to 42...margin 136, percent in favor 80.909091
Proposal 3: 177 to 44...margin 133, percent in favor 80.090498
Proposal 4: 173 to 44...margin 129, percent in favor 79.723502
Proposal 5: 160 to 49...margin 111, percent in favor 76.555024

As you can see, all five proposals have passed, since all five have a margin of yes votes over no votes of greater than 100, and all five have more than 67% (2/3) of the votes cast being yes votes.

The five-day period of checking for duplicates and invalid votes begins as of the time that these results appear in news.announce.newgroups, per the Guidelines for Newsgroup Creation. If no problems that change the outcome of any proposal are found, then I will ask Eliot Lear to issue newgroup messages for rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.packet, rec.radio.swap, rec.radio.amateur.policy, and rec.radio.cb. In a month, I will ask him to repost the newgroup messages, and post rmgroups for rec.ham-radio, rec.ham-radio.packet, and rec.ham-radio.swap. I would ask sysadmins on the net to alias rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet, and rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap when they receive the newgroup messages - but not before.

Thanks go to all who provided input into the process of shaping this proposal. It started out as one man's idea, but quickly grew to encompass just about every input even remotely compatible with the overall objective. Thanks also go to all who voted - as you can see, every vote counts, as just 6 votes the other way would have defeated rec.radio.cb.

For those who keep track of when votes are received, 85 were received the first day, 128 by the fourth, 148 by the tenth, and 33 the day after the second call for votes was posted. Only 14 were received in the last week.

I wound up writing a shell script to massage ballots received into the format you see below, and an awk program to generate the report at the top of this message. Anyone who's interested in those pieces of cruft (really, they're not pretty - they just work), just drop me a note and I'll pass them along.

The votes received are listed below: (Y=yes, N=no, A=abstain)

```
+---------Proposal #1
| +-------Proposal #2
| | +-----Proposal #3
| | | +---Proposal #4
| | | | +-Proposal #5
V V V V V From: line as received
Y Y Y Y Y " 24298, GIBBONS, JOHN" <abvax!iccgcc.DNET!gibbonsj@uunet.UU.NET>
N N N N N 07-Jan-1991 1026 <bosslet@mr4dec.enet.dec.com>
N N N N N abe@mace.cc.purdue.edu
N Y Y Y Y adec23!mark@pembina.cs.UAlberta.CA
Y Y Y Y Y adept!alan@cs.utexas.edu (Alan Ruffer)
```

Y Y Y Y Y adept!jim@cs.utexas.edu (Jim Benoit)
Y Y Y Y Y adept!lynn@cs.utexas.edu (Evelyn Ruffer)
Y Y Y N A adkins@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
Y Y Y Y A Andreas Bjorklind <abj@IDA.LiU.SE>
N N N N A Andrew Siegel <abs@nbc1.ge.com>
Y Y Y Y Y anicon!doug (Doug Grant)
Y Y Y Y Y autodesk!megalon!abeals@fernwood.mpk.ca.us (Only 345 more shopping days until Christmas)
Y Y Y N Y barry@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org (barry)
N Y N Y Y Bernhard Buettner <buettneb@informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
N N N N N bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
Y Y Y Y Y biocca@bevsun.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Y Y Y Y Y Bob Manson <manson@cis.ohio-state.edu>
Y Y Y Y N Bob Witte <bobw@col.hp.com>
Y Y Y N N BOB WOOD WA7MXZ <BOBW@cc.usu.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
Y Y Y Y Y bootsie!olson (Eric K. Olson)
Y Y Y Y Y "Brian Bartholomew" <bb@loggerhead.cis.ufl.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y brian@nucleus.AMD.COM (Brian McMinn)
N N N N N brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Y Y Y Y Y brighton@vicom.com (Bill Carson)
Y Y Y Y A brosen@BBN.COM
Y Y Y Y Y Charles J. Guest <chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov>
Y Y Y Y A Charley Kline <c-kline@uiuc.edu>
N N N N N Charlie Panek <charlier@lsid.hp.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Charlie Root <root@utcrt2.utc.chalmers.se>
Y Y Y Y Y chk@alias (C. Harald Koch)
Y Y N Y N chuckb@amc.com (Chuck Baldwin)
Y Y Y Y Y chuckb@tc.fluke.COM (Chuck Bowden)
Y Y Y Y Y connolly%livy@cs.umass.edu (Christopher Connolly)
Y Y Y Y Y "CPT Douglas E. Nielsen" <ASQK-DB-CO@taegu-emh1.army.mil>
Y Y Y Y Y cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu (John Covington WN4BBJ)
Y Y N N Y ctuel@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU (Cliff Tuel)
Y Y Y Y Y curt@cynic.wimsey.bc.ca (Curt Sampson)
Y Y Y Y Y daves@amc.com (Dave Schmidt)
Y Y Y Y Y David Wright <D.W.Wright@stl.stc.co.uk>
N N N N Y dc@caveat.berkeley.edu (Dave Cottingham)
Y Y Y Y Y dem@meaddata.com (David Myers)
Y Y Y Y Y Denny Lim <dlim@BBN.COM>
Y Y Y Y Y dillon@pa.dec.com (John Dillon)
Y Y Y Y N Don_E_Jacob@cup.portal.com
N N N N Y Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269 <faunt@cisco.com>
N Y Y Y Y Doug.Tabor@Central.Sun.COM (Douglas Tabor [Sun Colorado Commercial SE])
Y Y Y Y Y drw@css.itd.umich.edu
Y Y Y Y Y Duncan Elliott <dunc@eecg.toronto.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y dveditz@dbase.A-T.COM (Dan Veditz)
Y Y Y Y Y eakin@rcf.rsmas.miami.edu
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Y Y Y Y Y Ed Hall <edhall@rand.org>
N N N N Y eddy@jafus.mi.org (Eddy J. Gurney)
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Y Y Y Y Y emanuele@to.sem.it (Emanuele Girlando)
Y Y Y Y Y emmayche@dhw68k.cts.COM (Mark Hartman)

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N N N N N gary@ssd.Kodak.Com (Gary M. Diana (645))
Y Y Y Y Y gbastin@x102c.ess.harris.com (Gary Bastin 60293)
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N N N N N mahler@usl.edu (Mahler Stephen J)
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Y Y Y Y Y markmk@Corp.Sun.COM (Mark Maxwell-Keiser)
Y Y Y Y Y mas1!brig@apple.com (Bite the Wax Tadpole)
Y Y Y Y Y Matthew Allen <M.J.Allen@stl.stc.co.uk>
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N N N N N mcafee.El_Segundo@xerox.com
Y Y Y Y Y mcb@presto.ig.com (Michael C. Berch)
Y Y Y Y Y "Mike Beaty, Servowriter Engineering" <beaty@cxunix.enet.dec.com>
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Y Y Y Y A Mike Northam ext 2651 <sns4!mbn%fpssun.uucp@RELAY.CS.NET>
Y Y Y Y Y Mike Weihman <mikew@hpsadpe.hp.com>
Y Y Y Y N millbrook!lrj@fibercom.com (Larry Johnson)
Y Y Y Y Y mlefebvr@ireq.hydro.qc.ca (Marc Lefebvre, Ireq, Hydro-Quebec, QC, Canada
514-652-8554)
Y Y Y A A msb@sq.com (Mark Brader)
N N N N N mwester@sunbird.Central.Sun.COM (Mike Westerhof SE Chicago Metro)
Y Y Y Y Y neil@wcc.oz.au (Neil Murray)
Y Y Y N Y NMR1248@SATURN.LERC.NASA.GOV
Y Y Y Y Y nobody@Kodak.COM (John Spoonhower)
Y Y Y Y Y novotny@cod.nosc.mil (John W. Novotny)
Y Y Y A A "Ofer Inbar" <cos@chaos.cs.brandeis.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y ogicse!hpupora.nsr.hp.com!Mark.Zenier%ssc%hpubvwa@decwrl.dec.com
N N N N Y "Oh brave new worm to have such features in't 15-Jan-1991 1358"
<taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com>
Y Y Y Y N opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.UU.NET
Y Y Y Y Y ornitz@Kodak.COM (Barry Ornitz)
Y Y Y Y Y panix!Joseph.R.Skoler@cmcl2.NYU.EDU, panix!kc2yu@cmcl2.NYU.EDU
Y Y Y Y Y Panos Economopoulos <panos@db.toronto.edu>
Y Y Y Y N Paul Gerwitz <gerwitz@Kodak.COM>
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Y Y Y Y Y pbhx@midway.uchicago.edu (Peter B. Hayward)

Y Y Y Y N pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard)
Y Y Y Y Y Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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Y Y Y Y Y pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
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Y Y Y Y Y Randy Nelson VE3WRN <rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Y Y Y Y Y rbono@necis.nec.com (Rich Bono - NM1D)
N N N N N Reality is the original Rorschach 18-Jan-1991 0932
<"dm_johnson"@helix.enet.dec.com>
N N N N N reed@Kodak.COM (R.L.Christiansen, Engineering Research Division)
Y Y Y Y Y reed@mozart.AMD.COM (David F. Reed)
Y Y Y Y Y Richard H. Miller <rick@pavlov.ssctr.bcm.tmc.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y rja7m@surya.cs.virginia.edu
Y Y Y Y Y "Rob Mayfield, ASC" <XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au>
N N N N N Robert P. Scott - Won't work without a net. <rps@decvax.dec.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Roger Taylor <rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y Ron Kirkpatrick <ronk%tektronix.tek.com@RELAY.CS.NET>
Y Y Y Y A rsfinn@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Y Y Y Y Y russell1@ihlpb.att.com
Y Y Y Y Y scampbel%emdeng.dayton.ncr.com@RELAY.CS.NET
Y Y Y Y Y schnell@tahoe.unr.edu (Daniel C Schnell)
Y Y Y Y Y sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington)
Y Y Y Y Y seanp@amix.commodore.com (Sean Petty)
N N N N N "Sid B. Bernstein" (AED-EWD|ARCS) <sidb@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
N N Y Y Y sjr@m-net.ann-arbor.mi.us (Sander J. Rabinowitz)
Y Y Y Y Y skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Y Y Y Y Y Skip La Fetra <fel@hpcuhb.cup.hp.com>
N N N N N skwu@spot.Colorado.EDU (WU SHI-KUEI)
N N N N N stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
Y Y Y Y N steveh@Atherton.COM (Steve Harding)
N Y N Y Y steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
N N N N Y stevenp@decwrl.dec.com (Steven Philipson)
Y Y Y Y Y sunriv!ronh@uunet.UU.NET
Y Y Y Y Y "Suzy Mercer" <suzy@midway.uchicago.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y "System Manager" <system@n6vbg.hamavnet.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Tadd <torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y Ted Cowie <tvcent!ted@uunet.UU.NET>
Y Y Y Y Y teda!jeffy@decwrl.dec.com (I know you are! But what am I?)
Y Y Y Y Y teda!mikel@decwrl.dec.com (Mikel Lechner)
Y Y Y Y N The Wandering Phew <chuq@apple.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Thomas Alan Dockstader <td1e+@andrew.cmu.edu>
Y Y Y Y Y "Thomas Stingl, DL5SBS" <STINGL%i70vca%iravcl.ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
Y Y Y Y Y tima@CFSMO.Honeywell.COM (Timothy D Aanerud)
Y Y Y Y Y Timo Saarinen OH3YN <ts74113@tut.fi>
Y Y Y Y Y Tom Haapanen <tom@mims-iris.waterloo.edu>
N N N N N UUPETE@HELIOS.LERC.NASA.GOV
Y Y Y Y N vail@tegra.com
N N N Y Y Visualize Whirled Peas <brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com>
Y Y Y Y Y Walt.Dabell@DELOCN.UDEL.EDU
N N N N N wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)
Y Y Y Y Y weaver@news18.sfc.Sony.COM (Eric Weaver)
N N N N N WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

Y Y Y Y Y wk@frc.maf.govt.nz
Y Y Y Y N "Wolfgang Tremmel, Postmaster" <tremmel%ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
Y Y Y Y Y wolves.uucp!ggw@mcnc.org (Gregory G. Woodbury)
Y Y Y Y Y woods@eci386 (Greg A. Woods)
N N Y N N wulfeck@nprdc.navy.mil (Wally Wulfeck)
Y Y Y Y N wwtz@ciba-geigy.ch (Wolfgang Wetz)
Y Y Y Y Y xanadu!jeff@uunet.UU.NET (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX)
Y Y Y Y Y zehntel!pete@decwrl.dec.com (Peter Danan)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Today is different from yesterday." -- State Department spokesman Margaret
Tutwiler, 17 Jan 91, explaining why they won't negotiate with Saddam Hussein

From -7934456525772702980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 13:29:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!uunet!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 28 Jan 91 17:04:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10

Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
working.
This discussion got quite 'inflamed'; What say you good people? Theres
an evening of free drinks (for me!) in the balance here.

           Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From 6309413889087087833
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 14:02:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <243@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 13:36:19 GMT
References: <V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp> <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU> <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp>
<11544@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 19

The idea of using Source Routing and the INTERNET to "connect" all of Net 44
is a very interesting concept. But it doesn't solve the real problem. There
are still going to be parts of Net 44 that are no/can not be connected. Unless
someone can foresee a time (in the near future?) when this will not be the
case, then I still feel that moving in that direction is pointless if you are
looking at towards a time when we will take our rightful place on the INTERNET
with all the other people who are currently doing networking research. I also
believe this was the intent of the early developers of AMPR. If not, why did
they bother to get a legitimate IP Address block in the first place. I just
think we have learned enough by this point that we should admit the short-
comings of the system and work towards correcting them.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 1696952806386900637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b56a9502ad6a60a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 15:49:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!samsung!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!gatech!ukma!s.ms.uky.edu!andreap
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help! What is it?
Summary: Looking for info on packet sig unreadable on my KPC-2
Message-ID: <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 15:46:21 GMT
Organization: University Of Kentucky, Dept. of Math Sciences
Lines: 23

I have discovered a packet radio signal, locally, on 412.875 MHz.
While it is not in the ham band, it sounds very similar to 1200
baud packet.

The preamble or flag is higher pitched than 1200 baud ham packet.
To the ear, the preamble sounds like a 2400 Hz tone. The data
burst sounds like 1200 baud.

I have tried to decode this signal using my KPC-2 with PASSAll set
to on and using all possible combinations of the CCITT, HF, and HFTones
commands. I was not successful.

We tried looking at the signal here at work using a 'scope, but
the bursts are too short to do much with.

Any comments or suggestions would be appreciated!

73, Harold

Harold Peach
Ag Data Center
University of Kentucky
hgpeach@ca.uky.edu

From 4620079628099794085
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 15:58:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!ox.com!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <1A4+$%%@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 28 Jan 91 19:11:59 GMT
References: <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU> <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp> <11544@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Organization: Branch Technology
Lines: 39

>>If I (a net 44 site) initiate a connection with site foo.com, is there
>>any way to tell it to use loose source routing to my gateway bar.com
>>(and then to me, 44.xx.xx.xx) to get packets back to me? Can this be
>>done securely?
>RFC 1122 (Host Requirements) says the IP implementations MUST be able to
>generate Source Routing (btw, i think you want strict vs loose) and fwd
>packets according to it. And TCP implementations MUST retain a source route
>for a session and use that route in replies.
>So, in theory the problem is solved -- except for two minor details:
>(1) How do you propose to generate that source route in the first place; it's
>possible, but not readily automated, nor robust {Hmmm. Might be able to see
>a way ->gateways that ping non-44 destinations w/ record route; too bad that's
>not a MUST implementation);
>(2) How many hosts are RFC1122 compliant? {Phil, does NOS support it? Or
>should I check the code...} Anybody know of a TELNET that lets you specify a
>source route?

Sounds good, if it works this way and if ka9q supports the generation
of source routes, then you (being 44.x.y.z) should be able to specify
that traffic should travel 44.x.y.z->gateway->destination and then the
destination should reverse the route to get back to you. Everything

works fine.

For a 44.x.x.x->gatewayA->gatewayB->44.y.y.y situation, 44.x.x.x does
need to know (somehow) that 44.y.y.y should be reached via gatewayB.

That leaves the problem of internet sites that don't know how to reach
44. sites initiating connections but I'm not as interested in that
(because of the problems with non hams broadcasting).

Source routes could be very useful for other things if it is in NOS ka9q.

I believe you want loose source routing used. You don't care how gatewayA
gets to gatewayB, just that it does.

Any comments from the networking wizards?

--
Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us

From 8923544148921999284
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 16:17:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!think.com!
mintaka!bloom-beacon!deccrl!news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!
koning.enet.dec.com
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <19532@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 28 Jan 91 19:46:47 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Co., distributed systems architecture
Lines: 18

|>Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
|>it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
|>BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
|>interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
|>nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
|>working.

Sure, CSMA requires/assumes you hear the other participants. That's why
packet radio only faintly (at best) resembles CSMA: often you can't hear
other participants, and/or you hear non-participants. The use of beams
aggrevates the former problem, while helping the latter. Which one is the
bigger effect is likely to vary.

To put it bluntly, how much MORE broken could it get when you use beams?
Or when you don't, for that matter?

     paul

From 921722333413162761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c4898e799669d9a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 18:54:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!ub!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!eniac.seas.upenn.edu!depolo
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 vs KAM
Message-ID: <36466@netnews.upenn.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 21:07:31 GMT
Sender: news@netnews.upenn.edu
Reply-To: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
Organization: University of Pennsylvania
Lines: 11

Our school ARC will be getting an all-mode TNC next semester, and I'm
having a hard time deciding between the KAM and PK232. Any pros and
cons from those who know?

                                      --- Jeff
--
-=-
 Jeff DePolo N3HBZ   Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
 depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu   RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
 University of Pennsylvania   Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

From 81789132171129316 46
X-Google-Language: ITALIAN,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b795780d06fd0c66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 19:18:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT!CAPUANO
From: CAPUANO@ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT ("Vincenzo G. Capuano")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: bootp for ka9q
Message-ID: <9101282256.AA03901@ucsd.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 22:56:14 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8

Is it available a bootp server for net.exe ?

Thanks,
=-=-=-=
Vincenzo G. Capuano   E-mail: capuano@cnuce.cnr.it
Via Dante Alighieri, 9   capuano@icnucevm.bitnet
57036 Porto Azzurro (LI)
Italy

From 2515431284595039378
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 22:28:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!mejac!orchard.la.locus.com!fafnir.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.223338.2863477@locus.com>
Date: 28 Jan 91 22:33:38 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 37

In article <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
>it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
>BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
>interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
>nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
>working.

   If one really had a toplogy where the CSMA model actually worked (a very unusual situation in packet radio), then the use of directional antennae would reduce the overall efficiency of the topology.

  Since most packet radio topologies are poorly interconnected, I suspect the CSMA model works poorly anyway, and the use of directional antennae would not hurt very much.

   If a topology was in use where a central node was serving a number of remotely located nodes, and these nodes could not hear each other anyway, and the remote nodes have poor signals into the central node, then using beams at the remote nodes would probably make sense, though the efficiency of this topology would never be as good as a completely interconnected topology.

>This discussion got quite 'inflamed'; What say you good people? Theres
>an evening of free drinks (for me!) in the balance here.

Goodness, Pete, a discussion that you were in became inflamed? Musta
been the other guy :-) :-)

I'd say you two get pissed trading rounds like normal over this.

Dana

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

From -3532033082461225437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 22:28:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!bellcore!epic!karn
From: karn@epic.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <1991Jan28.193256@epic.bellcore.com>
Date: 29 Jan 91 00:32:56 GMT
References: <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU> <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp> <11544@helios.TAMU.EDU>
<1A4+$%%@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 10

My code supports source routing in that it will obey IP source route
options in incoming packets. There is, however, currently no "hook" to
allow the local user to specify the source route at the transport or
application layer.

If there is sufficient interest I could add a facility to specify IP
source routes. It would probably work similarly to the way AX.25
source routing is already implemented.

Phil

From -5055884738538553762
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32238acfecc56abb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 03:56:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: doc of ax25 needed
Message-ID: <2041@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jan 91 15:41:54 GMT
References: <1991Jan24.175248.26852@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 10

In article <1991Jan24.175248.26852@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> gperez@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
(Gabriel Perez) writes:
>Hi,
>   I would like to know where I can get a technical description of the ax25
>protocol. Thank you very much in advance.

The ARRL publishes a book titled "AX25 Link Layer Protocol" that is the
official formal description of the protocol. $8 member price from the
League or your better ham bookstores.

Gary KE4ZV

From -6639712955444429994
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 09:25:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!caen!ox.com!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <H64+X8&@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 29 Jan 91 14:17:31 GMT
References: <11544@helios.TAMU.EDU> <1A4+$%%@b-tech.uucp>
<1991Jan28.193256@epic.bellcore.com>
Organization: Branch Technology
Lines: 14

>If there is sufficient interest I could add a facility to specify IP
>source routes. It would probably work similarly to the way AX.25
>source routing is already implemented.
>
>Phil

I'd like to see it. Even in a non internet situation, it would be
very useful. If I understand it corectly, it effectively allows one
to use some intermediate site as a repeater (ie, 44.a.a.a can't reach
44.c.c.c, but 44.b.b.b can). With no operator intervention on the
part of 44.b.b.b or 44.c.c.c, a and c can communicate.

--
Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us

From 8576470601188424295
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52562eeeec2a6c27,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 11:01:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!bcm!lib!thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Quo Vadis?
Message-ID: <4606@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 91 16:12:34 GMT
References: <9101291532.AA23698@ucsd.edu>
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 38
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

In article <9101291532.AA23698@ucsd.edu> brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor) writes:
>As you may have noted from earlier messages posted by Jay Maynard, it
>seems that his scheme to reorganize the Usenet newsgroups associated
>with these mailing lists has been approved by the Usenet proletariat.
(...)
>Unfortunately, the Usenetters apparently chose to disregard the entire
>question of the mailing lists (from which the Usenet groups actually
>originated) in their headlong rush to reorganization, so assuming that
>the reorganization is actually achieved, and not simply ignored, we
>are left with the question of what to do with the lists.

Actually, if you look at the reorganization, there's only one splitting of content relevant to Info-Hams and Packet-Radio: that of rec.ham-radio into rec.radio.amateur and rec.radio.amateur.policy. This was intended to help cut down on the flamage rampant in rec.ham-radio (and Info-Hams, to which I subscribed for a while before getting rec.ham-radio at the office). As such, I was working on the second-hand assumption that Info-Hams would be gatewayed into rec.radio.amateur.misc, and nothing else would change; this was perceived as a Good Thing from the comments I got. I _never_ got any direct comments from Brian, but my experience with subscribing to Info-Hams was considered while I was formulating the proposal. I resent being accused of ignoring the mailing list types, especially when my opposition to a .tech group was based mainly on considering just what such a group would do to Info-Hams.

My suggestion is simple: Gateway Info-Hams to rec.radio.amateur.misc, Packet-Radio to rec.radio.amateur.packet, and institute a Ham-Policy list if and when demand for it warrants.

Please do not continue the current groups as inet groups; that will only lead to mass confusion, especially since the procedures for the reorganization call for the current names to be aliased to the new names.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"Today is different from yesterday." -- State Department spokesman Margaret
Tutwiler, 17 Jan 91, explaining why they won't negotiate with Saddam Hussein

From -8544717377528251800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52562eeeec2a6c27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 11:36:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
caen!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!
UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Quo Vadis?
Message-ID: <9101291532.AA23698@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 91 15:32:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36

As you may have noted from earlier messages posted by Jay Maynard, it
seems that his scheme to reorganize the Usenet newsgroups associated
with these mailing lists has been approved by the Usenet proletariat.

Rest assured that the mailing lists will continue, but it is still an
open question as to with which, if any, of the Usenet news groups they
will be gatewayed. This question is, in part, posed by the splitting
of the single Usenet newsgroup 'rec.ham-radio' into a multiplicity of
more restricted-interest groups.

It may be that the best scheme would be to have one mailing list for
each of the new groups, although that's sort of a maintenance pain
for me to keep running.

Alternatively, we could funnel all the new Usenet groups into one
mailing list, thus restoring the status quo ante. That would not work
well when people on the mailing list post back to Usenet, as their
postings would have to be cross-posted to all the new newsgroups - not
difficult, but likely to be judged unfriendly by the Usenet people.

A third alternative, and one that represents the least work for me, is
simply to retain the existing newsgroups on Usenet as 'inet' groups,
explicitly for the purpose of gatewaying to and from the mailing
lists. Usenet people would likely use them to make sure that their
postings reach the thousands of subscribers to the lists on the various
non-Usenet networks. This would undoubtedly lead to a good deal of
cross-posting as well.

Unfortunately, the Usenetters apparently chose to disregard the entire
question of the mailing lists (from which the Usenet groups actually
originated) in their headlong rush to reorganization, so assuming that

the reorganization is actually achieved, and not simply ignored, we
are left with the question of what to do with the lists.

Suggestions?
     - Brian

From -642228059792282896
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 12:22:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!mips!wdl1.wdl.loral.com!wdl1!engle
From: engle@wdl1.wdl.fac.com (David Engle)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.170759.25074@wdl1.wdl.loral.com>
Date: 29 Jan 91 17:07:59 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <19532@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: root@wdl1.wdl.loral.com (SUPER USER)
Organization: Loral Western Development Labs
Lines: 57
Nntp-Posting-Host: wdl1

>Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
>it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
>BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
>interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
>nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
>working.
>
While not I am not sure what exactly the theory says for each case of
a "hidden" transmitter, I can relate some of my experiences (Which tend
to support the omni approach).

First, the situation; in the greater south San Francisco bay area there is
a (several actually) DX spotting net on a two meter frequency. There are
usually 15 users connected to the announcing node. My antenna can "see"
the central node antenna (on a clear day) directly. My guess is that
I have good connectivity to about 50% of the other users. I was using an
omni antenna and running about 10 watts. Signals at both ends were full
scale on the s-meters. The central node runs 25 watts.

When the quantity of users went over ~20, I would get dropped off the
node by my controller for re-try time out (i.e., my TNC tried to reply
to a message N times and failed to do so, my TNC thinking the node went
away dropped the connection).

I tried putting up a relatively short beam aimed at the central node. My
acks from central seemed (not measured!) to come quicker when the system
was lightly loaded (i.e., less than ~15 users). However, when the user
community went to more than ~20 users, I was dropped more frequently.
Following the normal way of trouble shooting, I got a bigger hammer.

I got an amplifier and used that with the beam. I did not notice any
significant difference in my drop out rate with the amplifier.

Next I put up an omni gain antenna, outside, higher and in the clear.
I disconnected the amplifier and ran just this configuration for a
while. This configuration stayed connected longer (when a greater quantity
of users came on) that that of the beam. I now found I would get dropped
only when the user community went to more than ~22 users.

Next I rolled out the bigger hammer again. Presto, I now stay connected
substantially longer that ever before (even up to ~25 users). Reflection
shows that my station needed to heard by others to keep from being
collided with, rather than just having the loudest signal at the central
node. This is just what the theory says, nice huh?

I found the answer to keeping connected in the face of an "overloaded"
system to be going to more power with the omni gain antenna. The beam
was definitely a detraction in my situation. Now, if a station were in
a "hole" and truly isolated from the rest of the community, this
would probably not be the optimum situation.

Hope this gets you a beer.

Regards, Dave KE6ZE
--
David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.wdl.loral.com - 408/473-4419 @ work
Facts, what facts? I don't got to show you no stinking facts.
These are opinions expressed here.

From -1266774912061264416
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f942,b5a9c5f29b054bc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f942,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,b5a9c5f29b054bc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,b5a9c5f29b054bc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5a9c5f29b054bc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c7e6,b5a9c5f29b054bc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c7e6,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 12:32:12 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.misc:11262 comp.os.minix:14363 comp.sys.nsc.32k:1477
comp.unix.xenix.sco:1513 rec.ham-radio.packet:5164
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!psuvax1!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
usc!apple!agate!usenet
From: dc@caveat.berkeley.edu (Dave Cottingham)
Newsgroups: comp.misc,comp.os.minix,comp.sys.nsc.32k,comp.unix.xenix.sco,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: Re: Summary - how to put home PC on the internet
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.203212.25909@agate.berkeley.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 91 20:32:12 GMT

Sender: usenet@agate.berkeley.edu (USENET Administrator)
Distribution: usa
Organization: Center for Particle Astrophysics, UC Berkeley
Lines: 19

Some folks who were having difficulty getting the summary of info on
putting the home PC on the internet sent me mail, so I checked and
sure enough, the file server had gone down in flames Monday morning.
So here's the scoop: requests that were received between 7am and noon
PST 28 Jan 1991 have been lost. The rest will be shipped tonight. I
would advise waiting until tomorrow before sending another request --
longer if your mail is typically delayed by a day. This file server
doesn't notice multiple requests, so you're liable to get multiple
copies.

Please send me any bizarre responses you get from the file server; I'm
putting together a bug report.

For those who missed it the first time, you can get the summary by
sending a message to <fileserv@max.berkeley.edu> with a line in the
body of the message that says "sendme ip_hookup".

 - Dave Cottingham
   dc@caveat.berkeley.edu

From -1809270456997999302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b56a9502ad6a60a3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 19:11:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help! What is it?
Message-ID: <876@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 29 Jan 91 17:00:03 GMT
References: <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 28

From article <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu>, by andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach):
> I have discovered a packet radio signal, locally, on 412.875 MHz.
> While it is not in the ham band, it sounds very similar to 1200
> baud packet.
>
> Any comments or suggestions would be appreciated!
>
> 73, Harold

Send me a tape.

Bob McGwier
15 Cherry Brook Lane
East Windsor, NJ.

Since I demodulated the `Start Trek' packets, I have been looking for a
similar challenge.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -4009046165071938118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 19:32:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk!beta.its.bt.co.uk!jvt
From: jvt@its.bt.co.uk (John Trickey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <#90^?$|@uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Date: 29 Jan 91 16:34:28 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: isode@fulcrum.bt.co.uk (Isode Hackers)
Organization: BT Applied Systems, Birmingham, UK
Lines: 32

In article <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-
wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
>it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
>BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
>interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
>nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
>working.

The problem of hearing is true whether omni or a beam is in use.
As in **all** communications the more signal you can direct to the
recipient or the more you can hear from the sender the better it
is for you. However that advantage is gained at the expense of
the other stations on the channel.

The big problem with packet is that all the stations are on one
channel & not organised, as they should be, on a cellular principle.
The result is I can hear stations over 100 miles away but I cannot

work my local BBS!!

My local node is on the top of next hill to me instead of where it should
be, in the valley. Trunking *only* should be on hill tops & should
not have user access, perhaps then we may have a workable system.

>This discussion got quite 'inflamed'; What say you good people? Theres
>an evening of free drinks (for me!) in the balance here.

Don't know bout the drinks, but should keep the arguement going. 8-)
73.
--
John Trickey <jvt@its.bt.co.uk> || ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
              G4REV @ GB7SUT   Voice: +44 21 333 3369
#include <std/disclaimer>

From 5820550162905720775
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b0dc366b768cd20,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 22:31:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!pa.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!
regent.enet.dec.com!gettys
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob Gettys N1BRM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Problem with NET and another TSR
Message-ID: <19585@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 30 Jan 91 01:01:15 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 24

     I'm having a problem wich I hope someone on the net can help with. I'm
running the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package, v890421.1i.tl DS=7a57 with NET/ROM
support added by Dan Frank, W9NK and Window support by Frank Knight, KA1SYF.
I'm also trying to run the WXDATA program for the Heath ID-5001 weather
computer. They have a definite interaction that hurts only the KA9Q net
program. Without the WXDATA TSR running, the net program runs just fine. With
the WXDATA program running, the net program gets many bad checksum packets to
the point that communications is immpossible. I've tried numerous programs to
separate the two such as Double Dos, DesqView, MS Windows V3 all with no luck
or significant change in the results. The computer is a clone 386sx with 4 meg
of memory. I'm also running DOS 4.01. I wonder if anybody has any ideas?? I've
just about run out of them. (Short of using two computers, of course.)

     The two programs communicate with their respective external stuff via
serial ports. the ID-5001 is on comm1 and the TNC is on comm4 using irq 5.
There is nothing else running on the computer.

     /s/ Bob N1BRM

p.s. I've elimnated interaction with other programs by running the minimum possible configurations of each of the above as well as some more complicated combinations.

From 5432611384796319661
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,734d58f8dbb1cbc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 22:41:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!ox.com!umich!terminator!usenet
From: WDBURNS@MTUS5.CTS.MTU.EDU (Shadow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q source code for Mac (?)
Message-ID: <012991.224021WDBURNS@MTUS5.CTS.MTU.EDU>
Date: 30 Jan 91 03:40:21 GMT
Sender: usenet@terminator.cc.umich.edu (usenet news)
Organization: U of Michigan, ITD Research Systems
Lines: 30

Greetings all,
   I am currently in the process of learning C and porting ka9q over to the Macintosh...(quite a first-time project, eh?) Well, I'm using LightSpeed C from Symantic and it seems that the debugger keeps flipping out when I try to compile the code into an application.
   What I really need is the source code that someone is using or has actually used to compile ka9q to the Mac. I'd like to get the Mac version up to what the IBM-ers have: NOS.
   Does anyone have this that they would like to share with me? There are a lot of changes I'd like see done to the Mac version. I'm no new puppy to Mac programming - just C.

Thanks in advance!

Shadow

      /____/
    /_____________________________/   /
/
    /William D. Burns   / InterNet: /
   / (906) 482-FIXX   /   WDBURNS@mtus5.cts.mtu.edu   /
  /_____________________________/   Bitnet: /
 / Michigan Tech University   WDBURNS%MTUS5.BITNET   /
/____/

"On daze like this, in times like these...I feel an animal deep inside..."
                                                    -Sisters of Mercy

------ Posted using NetFeed, THE Macintosh <====> UseNet Interface Program ----

From -8261834800563104660
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52562eeeec2a6c27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-29 22:45:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Quo Vadis?
Message-ID: <1166.27A5F01A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 30 Jan 91 03:30:05 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 22

> From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
> Date: 29 Jan 91 15:32:41 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9101291532.AA23698@ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> Unfortunately, the Usenetters apparently chose to disregard the entire
> question of the mailing lists (from which the Usenet groups actually
> originated) in their headlong rush to reorganization, so assuming that
> the reorganization is actually achieved, and not simply ignored, we
> are left with the question of what to do with the lists.
>
> Suggestions?

I move we adopt a resoution to table reorganization and send the proposal back
to committee.

--
Jim Grubs - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -2958177297926661275
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,778f3ce737390055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 04:19:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!gatech!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Determining IP hosts in your (geograhical) area
Message-ID: <1991Jan29.024345.1674@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 29 Jan 91 02:43:45 GMT
References: <21540@dice.la.locus.com> <1991Jan27.131538.27202@brainiac.mn.org>

Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access Un*x (ncoast)
Lines: 19

As quoted from <1991Jan27.131538.27202@brainiac.mn.org> by jrc@brainiac.mn.org
(Jeffrey Comstock):
+---------------
| 2) Connect to a NETROM node, and issue the 'n *' command. Alot of IP
| stations will have the characters IP as their alias, at least in
| this area. For example:
| IPD:NR0D-9 IPMPLS:G1XRL IPTOSH:G4JEC-9 #IPBUU:N0BUU-9
+---------------

Another common trick is to use the hex representation of the IP address, minus
the "44" prefix (which is a given). Thus, my node is 460458 (= [44.]70.4.88).
Private nodes sometimes use only the last two, since they're unlikely to cross
state lines: local IP'er N8MPX's node was #0452 for a few months.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -4175009869222647279
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ea7e03d29b8431d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 09:54:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
caen!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Omni vs Beam?
Message-ID: <30.Jan.91.15:04:24.GMT.#2781@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 30 Jan 91 15:03:05 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6

To all of you who have entered the above discussion...

Thanks!   you've just earned me a beer!!

           Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From -4925098461203924999

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 10:48:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
lll-winken!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <9101301645.AA02053@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 30 Jan 91 16:45:18 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21

One situation in which I think it makes sense to use directional antennas
is a CSMA LAN with a full-duplex repeater. The repeater typically has a
central location and uses an omni antenna (or separate omni receive and
transmit antennas). If the users have directional antennas aimed at the
repeater site, there are several benefits: they are less likely to have
interference (from out-of-band sources causing intermod, or in-band sources
that the repeater can't hear), they radiate less energy away from the
intended coverage area, and the higher link margins allow the repeater ERP
and/or antenna heights to be reduced. In essence, the gain antennas help
to define a "tighter" coverage area for the LAN, so the frequencies can
be re-used with less geographical spacing. Of course, users near the
repeater can use omni antennas if they wish - it's more important for the
users on the fringes to use gain antennas, so as not to extend the
coverage (in terms of susceptibility and interference-causing potential)
of the LAN beyond that defined by the repeater itself.

Barry

| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From -6474751957455697517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 115933,ab67abc2d1ae48e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid115933,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaed,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaed,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 19:17:18 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.3b1:51 comp.sys.att:11661 rec.ham-radio.packet:5190
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!helios!bcm!
dimacs.rutgers.edu!seismo!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!msuinfo!sharkey!fmsrl7!hpftc!slimer!mco
From: mco@slimer.UUCP (Mark C. Otto)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.3b1,comp.sys.att,rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: ka9q NOS on an AT&T 3b1 unix-pc
Message-ID: <2674@slimer.UUCP>
Date: 31 Jan 91 03:17:18 GMT
References: <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp> <3812@proxima.UUCP>
Distribution: na
Organization: Versatile Systems, Inc.
Lines: 17

In article <3812@proxima.UUCP> lucio@proxima.UUCP (Lucio de Re) writes:
>In article <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp> merce@iguana.uucp (Jim Mercer)
writes:
>>would anyone who has ka9q NOS (or hyprids thereof) running under unix (sysV)
>and me (if available for the 3b1, of course), pretty please!
>Lucio de Re.

Me too, please!

Mark Otto

--
Mark C. Otto   EMail: mco@slimer, {teemc | hpftc}!slimer!mco
Voice: 1-313-441-4264   USnail: 5133 Heather #208, Dearborn, MI. 48126
Quote: "Yeah. Right. Kermit my a*s." - Mark C. Otto, '90

From 4071219452794304987
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b0dc366b768cd20
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 19:32:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!epic!karn
From: karn@epic.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Problem with NET and another TSR
Message-ID: <1991Jan30.190651@epic.bellcore.com>
Date: 31 Jan 91 00:06:51 GMT
References: <19585@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 42

In article <19585@shlump.nac.dec.com>, gettys@regent.enet.dec.com (Bob
Gettys N1BRM) writes:
>
>I'm having a problem wich I hope someone on the net can help with. I'm
>running the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package, v890421.1i.tl DS=7a57 with
NET/ROM
>support added by Dan Frank, W9NK and Window support by Frank Knight,
KA1SYF.

That is a *really* old version.

>I'm also trying to run the WXDATA program for the Heath ID-5001
weather
>computer. They have a definite interaction that hurts only the KA9Q
net
>program. Without the WXDATA TSR running, the net program runs just
fine. With
>the WXDATA program running, the net program gets many bad checksum
packets to
>the point that communications is immpossible.

Offhand, I suspect that your WXDATA TSR is taking over the machine
with interrupts disabled for long periods of time, starving the
interrupt handlers in NET that handle the serial port. This results in
lost characters and corrupted packets.

Your best bet is to a) upgrade to a recent version of NOS and b)
replace your 8250 or 16450 serial chips with NS16550A chips. These
chips provide 16-byte FIFO buffering on both transmit and receive
which substantially reduces interrupt latency requirements; hopefully
this will give you the margin you need to run WXDATA and NOS at the
same time.

NOS is required here because the 16550A chips require a little extra
software to enable FIFO mode that is not in the old NET versions.
However,
the 16550As will work fine with your other communication programs, even
those that don't know about them, because they come up in 8250
compatibility
mode by default.

Phil

From 1145445966432384612
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c77e29035cc4d74a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 21:10:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!att!pacbell.com!tandem!Tandem.COM!stu
From: stu@Tandem.COM (Stuart Phillips)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 2 DRSI Boards and NET/NOS?
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.203907.12203@tandem.com>
Date: 17 Jan 91 20:39:07 GMT
References: <958400001@techsup>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: stu@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Big Cheese
Lines: 30
Nntp-Posting-Host: av8r

In article <958400001@techsup>, kenb@techsup.UUCP writes:
|>
|>
|> a local ham, no newsgroup access, is trying to run nos with 2
|> DRSI boards. he has the following:
|>
|> drsi pcpa type 2 @ 300h
|> drsi pcpa type 1 @ 310h
|>
|> both use int 7 (not sure if this is selectable on the board -- i
|>   don't own drsi boards)
|>
STUFF DELETED
|> ... isit possible to use 2 drsi
|> boards with net or nos? if so, what version of net/nos? also,
|> i'd appreciate a sample set of attach commands for each board to
|> pass along.

The DRSI driver will only support one card; its not too difficult to change
but (as the author of the driver) I don't intend to make the change. You
would be well advised to have separate interrupts for each board.

You should be able to configure the scc driver to handle two boards but
you will need two interrupts. Unfortunately I dont have any example of
how this would be configured.

The interrupt is switch selectable on the board.

Good luck !
Stu N6TTO

From 8767343890090320579
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3c28dbd3c1abdebe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 21:10:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp.physics.uiowa.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!midway!linac!att!pacbell.com!tandem!Tandem.COM!stu
From: stu@Tandem.COM (Stuart Phillips)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: <None>
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.203434.12120@tandem.com>
Date: 17 Jan 91 20:34:34 GMT
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: stu@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Big Cheese
Lines: 16
Nntp-Posting-Host: av8r

In article <860@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>Howdy:

>
>Is there anyone on this net that can answer from first hand knowledge
>whether or not DRSI has closed its doors?
>

I saw an earlier posting asking the same question and so phoned DRSI this
morning. Andy DeMartini assured me that he and his company were very much
still in the land of the living and doing well. Seems I was the third person
to call and ask.

DRSI are 100% still in business - Mr D. is interested in discovering the
source of the rumor !

Stuart N6TTO

From 8899330577792965927
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 21:10:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <1260048@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 29 Jan 91 17:54:41 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 28

> In rec.ham-radio.packet, koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:
>
>
>   Sure, CSMA requires/assumes you hear the other participants. That's why
>   packet radio only faintly (at best) resembles CSMA: often you can't hear
>   other participants, and/or you hear non-participants. The use of beams
>   aggrevates the former problem, while helping the latter. Which one is the
>   bigger effect is likely to vary.
>
>   To put it bluntly, how much MORE broken could it get when you use beams?
>   Or when you don't, for that matter?

CSMA is not an efficient architecture to implement over a divergent
(radio) environment. It indeed is "broken" when applied to radio.
Multiple Access does not coexist with efficient information (energy)
transfer in a radio environment. This is one of the points I attempted
to make in my paper in the 9th ARRL Computer Networking Conference
proceedings.
  However, if we are to exchange a large amount of information among a
large number of users over a wide area we *must* use directed beams.
Fortunately for amateur radio the fact that CSMA doesn't suit a network

of directed beams doesn't preclude other solutions.
For a comparison of a network of omni with one of directed beams and
some practical implications in an amateur radio environment please see
the paper.

73
Glenn Elmore n6gn

From -2222665733082242839
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4b038b16ebbc50b8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 21:10:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bonnie.concordia.ca!thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu!
snorkelwacker.mit.edu!think.com!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpnmdla!hpsadle!mikef
From: mikef@hpsadle.HP.COM (Mike Ferrara)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need 56 Kbps info from .ba folks
Message-ID: <1540001@hpsadle.HP.COM>
Date: 30 Jan 91 01:43:27 GMT
References: <4033@tymix.UUCP>
Organization: HP Signal Analysis Division - Rohnert Park, CA
Lines: 12

We're working on a 2Mb/s one here. Expect the first hardware to
be running late '91. We'll be using either 3400MHz or 5700 MHz.

  Mike Ferrara M/S 2LRR
  HP Signal Analysis Div R&D
  1212 Valley House Drive
  Rohnert Park, CA 94928
  (707) 794-4479
  mikef%hpsadle@hp-sde.sde.hp.com
  mikef@hpsadle.hp.com

From -7903989865599995585
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,106f2133bf0c45b3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 22:48:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!usc!ucselx!petunia!
csuchico.edu!warlock
From: warlock@ecst.csuchico.edu (John Kennedy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Trolling for suggestions
Keywords: warning newbie alert (-:
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.052820.23068@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Date: 31 Jan 91 05:28:20 GMT

Sender: news@ecst.csuchico.edu (USENET)
Organization: California State University, Chico
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Jan 30 23:28:20 1991

How is this for getting my feet wet?

I've just got my license (sent in the paperwork near Xmas, got the license today -- KC6RCK). What I'm looking to do is latch a packet radio onto a UNIX machine. The goal is to get all the advantages of packet TCP/IP without actually having to resort to an IBM. (-:

I do have the UNIX machine. I've yet to get the transceiver, but I'm thinking about a Kantronics KAM (lots of goodies to use, some overkill, but a few that I'd like to take advantage of eventually, with a bay for an extra modem). Then it's off to scrounge for the rest.

If anybody's already done this, I'd be interested in hearing from them, as well as any commonts from other people.

--

Warlock, AKA +----------+
John Kennedy | internet: warlock@ecst.csuchico.edu
| |
CSU Chico +----------+
KC6RCK IBM, You BM, We All BM for IBM!

From 987188206531768759
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 23:02:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!crdgw1!
rpi!clarkson!
From: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu (Tadd, KA2DEW, ,3152621123)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.043518.20716@grape.ecs.clarkson.edu>
Date: 31 Jan 91 04:35:18 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: @grape.ecs.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University
Lines: 32

From article <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, by PJML@ibma.nerc-
wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon"):
> Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
> it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
> BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
> interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
> nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others

> working.
>   Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

Pete,
  Using omni directional antennas would only be better if it was your
intention to have all of the stations on the frequency able to hear
each other. That means that there could only be one LAN on the frequency
in your whole region. This might be greedy, depending on where you were.
  Using beams puts you in a classic hidden transmitter syndrome situation.
One of the solutions to that situation occurs when there is only one
station that does 95% of the transmitting. In that case all you must make
sure of is that the one station is heard by everybody else. Thus the beams.
In that senario the one station is -more or less- controlling the
frequency. It actually works. What you have to do is keep the other
stations from transmitting alot of data.
  One application of this is where a BBS has it's user access port on a
2m channel. The users access the BBS on that channel and perhaps route
through the BBS using the G8BPQ driver to the network. THe BBS MUST do
its forwarding and network linking on another, non-interfering frequency.
                                    Tadd - KA2DEW

[North East Digital Association - Editor   Tadd Torborg]
[Clarkson University, Potsdam NY   Box 330   ]
[torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu   Colton NY   ]
[315-262-1123]
[Remember, if you win the rat race, you're still a rat   ]

From 2158647913537531635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 23:03:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool.mu.edu!samsung!rex!ukma!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!
ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <1991Jan31.014644.21374@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 31 Jan 91 01:46:44 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1991Jan28.223338.2863477@locus.com>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access Un*x (ncoast)
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Jan 30 19:46:44 1991

As quoted from <1991Jan28.223338.2863477@locus.com> by dana@locus.com (Dana H.
Myers):
+---------------
| If a topology was in use where a central node was serving a number
| of remotely located nodes, and these nodes could not hear each other

| anyway, and the remote nodes have poor signals into the central node, then
| using beams at the remote nodes would probably make sense, though the
| efficiency of this topology would never be as good as a completely
| interconnected topology.
+---------------

This is *exactly* the situation on 144.99 in NE Ohio; we have one central site in Chardon, a few of us in Mentor and Painesville, and two outlying nodes (one in the southern part of Geauga County and one near Youngstown). The Chardon node used a beam for a few months, then was switched to an omni.

In our particular case, the omni improved things for the Mentor and Painesville nodes but didn't lose the "DX" nodes: we (M/P) were working the back of the beam, which was aimed at the distant nodes, and packets from the northern end got lost quite often. The DX nodes are still in the network because they both have beams pointed at Chardon.

In this particular case, complete interconnection is rather difficult --- as an example, I live in an apartment, which limits the height of antennas I can put up (it's a real coup that I was permitted my Ringo at 25ft.!), but the two remote nodes would require me to put up an antenna high enough to go over a freeway overpass and a Finast superstore, respectively. :-(The other M/P nodes have similar problems, and the DX nodes would have to drill signals through hills to get to anything other than the Chardon node. In this particular case, therefore, beams are a win for the distant nodes but a loss for the local ones.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From 8738875212316321930
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b56a9502ad6a60a3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-30 23:22:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!evax!utacfd!letni!rwsys!kf5iw!k5qwb!
lrk
From: lrk@k5qwb.UUCP (Lyn R. Kennedy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help! What is it?
Message-ID: <LsHLw1w163w@k5qwb.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 91 16:17:56 GMT
References: <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu>
Organization: Radio Ovilla International
Lines: 12

andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach) writes:

> I have discovered a packet radio signal, locally, on 412.875 MHz.
> While it is not in the ham band, it sounds very similar to 1200
> baud packet.
>
Most likely this is a wind shear system at your local airport.
Signal strength should confirm that.
It's probably not anything similar to ax.25 but I have not examined
one, however I've never found x.25 signals in this band.

lrk

From 1019618948495048042
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 02:18:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-pcd!hp-vcd!carlp
From: carlp@hp-vcd.HP.COM (Carl Peterson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <4610001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>
Date: 31 Jan 91 06:20:54 GMT
References: <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Vancouver, WA
Lines: 51
Posted: Thu Jan 31 00:20:54 1991

Although I know of know gateway/routers for connecting from amateur
TCP/IP or AX.25, I don't think that it would be very difficult to
create on; especially given that many internet connected machines
run Phil's TCP/IP code in preference to their original vendor
supplied code.

If you set up a gateway/router you would have to take a great
deal of care about what addresses could access which services.
Obviously, you could not allow a non 44. address to initiate
a connection to a 44 address. This is doable. Within HP we
restrict or gateways so that non-HP addresses cannot access our
subnet. As the trustee of such a gateway I would be very nervious
about someone making such a connection. I'd also be nervious
about the type of traffic going across my gateway/router, but
all amateur node operators suffer from that. The SMTP handler
code would have to be configured to allow periodic trys to forward
over several days before bouncing mail to account for most
stations not being on the air at all times. The only real problem
is registering the 44 address for routing purposes within internet.
Couldn't we set up an open internet name/domain server for 44
addresses across the country?

I've been thinking about a more limited system for AX.25 traffic.
Hosts could be set up for AX.25 which would act as a worm holes.
The interface would be like any of the popular packet BBS systems,

except that some of the nodes accessable would actually be similar systems in distantly located cities. The AX.25 packets would be completely encapsulated in standard TCP/IP. No access would be given to internet at large thus protecting the trustees of the nodes from problems about non-amateur access. One of the biggest frustrations I have with packet is not being able to connect 'live' to friends in distant cities (no I don't have HF packet, and that's not very reliable). Think how this could substatually improve the throughput of mail and emergency messages (assuming that normal packet nodes are up and connect to an internet worm hole host that is up).

Carl Peterson N6RZA

+---+
| Carl Peterson (206) 944-2745 |
| Hewlett-Packard |
| Vancouver Division (R&D Lab) |
| P.O. Box 8906 |
| Vancouver, WA 98668-8906 |
| HPDesk: Carl Peterson/HPD300/04 |
| Unix to Unix: carlp@hp-vcd.hp.com |
| {your path}!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-vcd!carlp |
| or {your path}!ucsd!hp-sdd!hp-vcd!carlp |
| CompuServe: 71301,2532 |
+---+

From -3925269206188133433
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b532436a4607e55,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 05:19:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!cernvax!frode
From: frode@cernvax.cern.ch (frode weierud)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Piccolo info.
Keywords: piccolo, multi-tone telegraphy
Message-ID: <3994@cernvax.cern.ch>
Date: 31 Jan 91 11:10:46 GMT
Organization: CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
Lines: 88

I recently posted a reply to a few of the articles that delt with the multi-tone telegraphy system Piccolo. Unfortunately I think I forgot to specify the distribution and it was only posted locally so I will redistribute the earlier posting. Here comes ...

There has recently been some interest in the British PICCOLO system and its French derivative COQUELET.

PICCOLO was developed back in 1957 by a team lead by J.D. Ralphs at the Diplomatic Wireless Service, which today is called the Communication Engineering Department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The PICCOLO equipment has gone through several complete redesigns. The first equipment occupied a major part of a standard 19 inch rack, while today's unit, PICCOLO Mk 6, which is made by RACAL and is commercially available as LA 1117 is a rather small unit by comparison.

PICCOLO is still in use by the British Foreign Office as its main HF communication mode and several frequencies are daily active for this purpose on HF bands.

PICCOLO and its development has been described in detail in several publications, the first article appeared in 1963.

1) H.K. Robin, D. Bayley, T.L. Murray and J.D. Ralphs, "Multitone signalling system employing quenched resonators for use on noisy radio-teleprinter circuits", Proceedings of I.E.E., Vol. 110, No. 9, September 1963, pp. 1554-1568.

2) D. Bayley and J.D. Ralphs, "Piccolo 32-tone telegraph system in diplomatic communication", Proceedings of I.E.E., Vol. 119, No. 9, September 1972, pp. 1229-1236.

3) J.D. Ralphs, "The application of m.f.s.k. techniques to h.f. telegraphy", The Radio and Electronic Engineer, Vol. 47, No. 10, October 1977, pp. 435-444.

4) J.D. Ralphs, "An improved 'Piccolo' m.f.s.k. modem for h.f. telegraphy", The Radio and Electronic Engineer, Vol. 52, No. 7, July 1982, pp. 321-330.

5) J.D. Ralphs, "Principles and practice of multi-frequency telegraphy", (book), Peter Pelegrinus on behalf of The Institute of Electrical Engineers, Peter Pelegrinus Ltd., London 1985, ISBN 0-86341-022-7.

There have as well been a few non-technical articles on PICCOLO and COQUELET in Monitoring Times.

6) Jack Albert, "Just When You Thought It Was Safe to Turn on the Radio", Monitoring Times, February 1989, page 47.

7) Jack Albert,
    "U.S. Hobbyist First to Copy Piccolo",
    Monitoring Times, July 1989, page 47.

8) Jack Albert,
    "Piccolog", Monitoring Times, August 1989, page 47.

9) Jack Albert,
    "A New Piccolo System", (The French Coquelet System)
    Monitoring Times, March 1990, page 47.

The only decoder available on the market that can decode
both PICCOLO and COQUELET is CODE3 from HOKA Electronics,
The Netherlands, equipped with the PICCOLO and COQUELET
options.

73 de Frode, LA2RL/HB9CHL

****
*   Frode Weierud   Phone   :   41 22 7674794   *
*   CERN, SL   Fax :   41 22 7823676   *
*   CH-1211 Geneva   23   E-mail   :   frode@cernvax.cern.ch
     *
*   Switzerland   or   weierud@cernvm.cern.ch
     *
****

From 618851026992495314
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b56a9502ad6a60a3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 06:10:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!public!techie
From: techie@public.BTR.COM (Bob Vaughan techie@btr.com)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help! What is it?
Message-ID: <1543@public.BTR.COM>
Date: 31 Jan 91 11:18:40 GMT
References: <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu>
Organization: BTR Public Access UNIX, MtnView CA, Contact: cs@btr.com 415-966-1429
Lines: 15

In article <andreap.665077581@s.ms.uky.edu> andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach) writes:
>I have discovered a packet radio signal, locally, on 412.875 MHz.
>While it is not in the ham band, it sounds very similar to 1200
>baud packet.

This is probably US Army or USAF packet. 412 Mhz is a federal government
frequency. My Hollins book lists the assignment as US Army, and USAF.

--
Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine
Bob Vaughan   - techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
1-415-856-8025 - techie@btr.com   {fernwood,decwrl,mips,sgi}!btr!techie
I am me, I am only me, and no one else is me. What could be simpler?

From 4563922269328836277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f55b8f13f4c5b92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 06:58:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool.mu.edu!think.com!mintaka!ogicse!emory!wa4mei!
ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Omni vs beam antennas.
Message-ID: <2055@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 91 11:12:52 GMT
References: <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 32
Posted: Wed Jan 30 05:12:52 1991

In article <28.Jan.91.17:05:26.GMT.#9023@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-
wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Hi. I recently had a 'discussion' with another packeteer as to whether
>it was better to use omni-directional antennas or beams for accessing
>BBS's and the like. He argued that using beams results in less mutual
>interference; i argued that the CSMA model ceases to work if there are
>nodes that cannot hear each other yet can interfere with each others
>working.
>This discussion got quite 'inflamed'; What say you good people? Theres
>an evening of free drinks (for me!) in the balance here.
>
>   Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

The correct answer is that it depends on the RF topology of your particular
network. If we assume that the bbs or node is forced to use omni antennas,
a necessity in most cases, then the use of a beam by a user station may
reduce total thruput on the channel. The reason being that your signals
arriving at the bbs will be interfered with by other packeteers' signals
because the beam prevents either you or the other packeteer from hearing
each other and performing the normal channel hold off function. If,
however, all user stations are using beams, and the beams are good enough
that the capture effect is significantly enhanced at the bbs so that the
desired station's signal overrides all other users on the channel while
at the same time being so weak at the other users' sites as to not bother
their transmissions, then the beams create a form of spatial reuse similar
to cellular and thruput is enhanced. However, with the generally random
physical distribution of stations in the network that wish to communicate

with each other at any given time, the probability of this case occurring is relatively small. Therefore, use of beams generally worsens channel collisions even though there are special cases where the beams can help.

Gary KE4ZV

From 3956757057830828876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc51df03cfeba1be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 07:45:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Amprnet services listing
Message-ID: <9101311445.AA06449@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 31 Jan 91 14:45:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29

> In the last issue of QEX magazine, the "Gateway" had a listing
> of finger and mail services for TCP/IP. A question popped into my
> head as why such a list was given in a national magazine.
>
> Since we do not have a nationwide TCP/IP network in the USA, is
> connectivity to these services a problem or is it
> possible for ANY TCP/IP'er to use these services.

I was the person who compiled the list. It was originally published in two regional newsletters, "The Wireless Bitstream" (newsletter of the Boston Computer Society A/R SIG) and "The New England TCPer" (newsletter of the New England TCP Association. I didn't hear about it appearing in QEX/Gateway until people received their copies and started mentioning it.

I'm currently unclear as to why it was published in a national newsletter. A copy is "in the mail" to me and I want to see it before pursuing it further with Stan Horzepa (Gateway's editor).

Yes, indeed--connectivity would be a "problem" unless you're linked into the New England subnet. I do feel that similar listings would be useful for each regional net, particularly for the sake of newcomers in each area. To that extent, perhaps it was published as an example--I don't know, I'll have to see what wrap-around Stan wrote for it.

--Charlie Ross, NC1N
rossjr@gtec3.gte.com
nc1n@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY.MA

From 3926558275753808068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-31 14:20:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <253@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 31 Jan 91 18:51:09 GMT
References: <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu> <4610001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 58

In article <4610001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>, carlp@hp-vcd.HP.COM (Carl Peterson) writes:
>
> If you set up a gateway/router you would have to take a great
> deal of care about what addresses could access which services.
> Obviously, you could not allow a non 44. address to initiate
> a connection to a 44 address.

OK. Enough is enough. It is time to bring this one out in the open
and resolve it once and for all.

I have heard numerous times that because the remote station would be
controlling the transmitter and he is (possibly) a non-ham that this
would be illegal. Now lets look at this from a practical technical
aspect.

If I put up a 10M <-> 2M cross-band repeater, a TECH can come on 2M
and initiate a contact on 10M. This is not considered illegal although
the TECH is initiating the contact. I have heard that this is OK under
the rules covering 3rd Party traffic cause the TECH isn't the control
operator of the 10M station. Well, I'm sorry, but that doesn't wash
either. Cause then all the 10M contacts with G-land AND DL-land etc.
are illegal cause we don;t have 3rd party agreements with them. The
fact of the matter is that the TECH on 2M never has control of the
signal generated on 10M and that is why the FCC allows it. I think
the time has come to look at possible INTERNET<->AMPR gateways the same
way. If it takes letters to the FCC to convince them then so be it.
If I put up such a gateway, I am controling the emissions of the transmitter
not the guy in Odessa, TX who sent a message to one of the hams on the
local LAN.

As long as all other rules are abided by, I can't see where there is any
kind of legal problem. I don't see a lot of difference between this and
NTS traffic which is non-ham (Happy Birthday, Merry Christmas etc.) put is
placed into the amateur system at one point by a ham. Basicly the same
should apply to gateways. I would be considered the ham putting the traffic

into the amateur system.
The potential gain would be great. Hams would be able to exchange ideas
and colaborate with hams and non-hams alike in their technological projects.

And just to add a little fuel to the fire, all this talk of setting up
wormholes accross the INTERNET is very interesting. And according to
The Acceptable Use Policy for PrepNET (other NSFNET members will probably
find the same is true for them) these wormholes would (IMHO) be in
violation.

So, would someone out there care to show me the error of my ways?? :-)
I'm not interested in "Well, it you just can't do it, so there."
I want concrete evidence that shows that the arguments that apply to one
type of technology (cross-band repeaters) can't be applied to a new
technology.

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -1557241506635978374
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3113e723e3fb9312,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-01 08:07:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Shareware over packet?
Message-ID: <01.Feb.91.14:22:10.GMT.#4220@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 1 Feb 91 14:17:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8

Surely its only 'business use' if the ham is making money out of it!
If i send someone directions to their local HRO or something by means
of packet, its not 'business use' because i receive no financial
reward from it. Likewise distributing shareware. Now if *I* was the
AUTHOR of the shareware.....   (maybe this discussion thread should be
mapped over to rec.ham-radio.legal ??)

           Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From -5207448823523856821

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e52fc09ca6993e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-01 11:26:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!samsung!
sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!
pacbell.com!ucsd!ucbvax!TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <9102011634.AA04420@tnoal1.>
Date: 1 Feb 91 16:34:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17

Hello all,

Sorry for this unusual message, but someone has tried to send me a mail,
which had a wrong header. Usually mail from 'strangers' is mail from
readers of this bulletin, that's why I'm posting this here.

The mail came from: <cis.ohio-state.cis.ohio-state.edu>@cis.ohio-state.edu>
which clearly has a syntax-error in it.

To the writer of this mail: try sending it to: adam@tnoal1.tno.nl
                                          or: gaalen@tno.nl

You may have added something like @cunyvm.xxx.xx and I've seen one more
case in which it failed. I'll confirm receipt as soon as it gets to me!

73 de Adam PA2AGA

From 7322283547568867734
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc51df03cfeba1be
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-01 13:46:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!apple!portal!gdc!horzepa
From: horzepa@gdc.portal.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Amprnet services listing
Message-ID: <3332@gdc.portal.com>
Date: 1 Feb 91 12:44:03 GMT
References: <9101311445.AA06449@bunny.gte.com>
Organization: General DataComm, Middlebury CT
Lines: 28

In article <9101311445.AA06449@bunny.gte.com>, rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie
Ross, Jr.) writes:
>   > In the last issue of QEX magazine, the "Gateway" had a listing

>   > of finger and mail services for TCP/IP. A question popped into my
>   > head as why such a list was given in a national magazine.
>   >
>   > Since we do not have a nationwide TCP/IP network in the USA, is
>   > connectivity to these services a problem or is it
>   > possible for ANY TCP/IP'er to use these services.
>
> I was the person who compiled the list. It was originally published in two
> regional newsletters, "The Wireless Bitstream" (newsletter of the Boston
> Computer Society A/R SIG) and "The New England TCPer" (newsletter of the
> New England TCP Association. I didn't hear about it appearing in QEX/Gateway
> until people received their copies and started mentioning it.
>
> I'm currently unclear as to why it was published in a national newsletter.
> A copy is "in the mail" to me and I want to see it before pursuing it further
> with Stan Horzepa (Gateway's editor).
>
The reason I published the article in an international publication was to
inform others as to what is going on at the regional level in order to
inspire them to do something similar or completely different in their
locale.

73,

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
Gateway Editor

From 2829311641501833166
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-02 13:39:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <446@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 2 Feb 91 20:43:50 GMT
References: <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu> <4610001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>
<253@platypus.uofs.edu>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 93

In article <253@platypus.uofs.edu>, bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
writes:
>
> I have heard numerous times that because the remote station would be
> controlling the transmitter and he is (possibly) a non-ham that this
> would be illegal. Now lets look at this from a practical technical
> aspect.
>

> If I put up a 10M <-> 2M cross-band repeater, a TECH can come on 2M
> and initiate a contact on 10M. This is not considered illegal although
> the TECH is initiating the contact. I have heard that this is OK under
> the rules covering 3rd Party traffic cause the TECH isn't the control
> operator of the 10M station. Well, I'm sorry, but that doesn't wash
> either. Cause then all the 10M contacts with G-land AND DL-land etc.
> are illegal cause we don;t have 3rd party agreements with them. The
> fact of the matter is that the TECH on 2M never has control of the
> signal generated on 10M and that is why the FCC allows it. I think

The reason this doesn't fall under the normal third-party rules is that
the FCC has made explicit exceptions in the case of repeaters. While
third-party traffic normally requires a control operator to be
present at the control point (see 97.109), automatic control of a
repeater is explicitly allowed [see 97.205(d)]. In the case of the
cross-band repeater with an output on 10m, the Technician cannot be
the control operator. Fortunately, since a repeater is allowed to
be under automatic control, no control operator is needed. But if
the originating signal is not coming from an amateur station, as would
be the case with Internet-originated data, the station is not, by
definition, a repeater [see 97.3(a)(34)]. So the analogy between cross-
band repeaters and an Internet gateway is false.

> the time has come to look at possible INTERNET<->AMPR gateways the same
> way. If it takes letters to the FCC to convince them then so be it.
> If I put up such a gateway, I am controling the emissions of the transmitter
> not the guy in Odessa, TX who sent a message to one of the hams on the
> local LAN.

But you are *not* controlling the content of the messages being transmitted
by your station. No ham is controlling that, and therein lies the problem.

> As long as all other rules are abided by, I can't see where there is any
> kind of legal problem. I don't see a lot of difference between this and
> NTS traffic which is non-ham (Happy Birthday, Merry Christmas etc.) put is
> placed into the amateur system at one point by a ham. Basicly the same
> should apply to gateways. I would be considered the ham putting the traffic
> into the amateur system.
> The potential gain would be great. Hams would be able to exchange ideas
> and colaborate with hams and non-hams alike in their technological projects.

I completely agree with your last statement. But there *is* a legal
difference between the gateway and the NTS example. See below.

[...Internet legalities deleted]

> So, would someone out there care to show me the error of my ways?? :-)
> I'm not interested in "Well, it you just can't do it, so there."
> I want concrete evidence that shows that the arguments that apply to one
> type of technology (cross-band repeaters) can't be applied to a new
> technology.

At the risk of (once again) being accused of being a technology-bashing,

Luddite, ARRL old fart, let me try to (once again) explain how it is that the existing rules unfortunately prohibit unattended Internet->AMPR gateways.

97.109(e) allows packet stations operating above 50 MHz to pass third-party traffic under automatic control, but "The retransmitted messages must originate at a station that is being locally or remotely controlled." Even worse, messages originated by non-hams (where the notion of a control operator can't possibly be stretched to cover the originator) surely come under the requirements of 97.115(b) which states in part:

(b) The third party may participate in stating the message where:
   (1) The control operator is present at the control point and is continuously *monitoring* and supervising the third party's participation. [Emphasis mine.]

This means that, under the current rules, you have to monitor (read) the data being sent by the Internet participant. A bit difficult in an IP gateway!

Once again... cross-band repeaters are repeaters and fall under the repeater rules. An Internet gateway is *not* a repeater and does *not* fall under these rules. The reason the repeater rules were created in the first place was to provide relief from the third-party rules when only relay of *amateur* signals was involved. Trying to interpret these rules in some way that would allow automatic relay of nonamateur signals violates both the spirit and letter of the repeater rules. Sorry.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From 1744084526155864312
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e5a1bbb11fcd340,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-02 21:32:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!manuel!csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HELP with compiling Xenix SysV NET.
Summary: I'm running outa memory. :-(
Message-ID: <skcm.665545471@echo>
Date: 3 Feb 91 01:44:31 GMT
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 19

Hi,
I got a copy of the System V version of Net from TOMCAT for the house

Xenix system here and am having a REAL problem compiling it. The code seems
to compile OK but before I actually get to compiling it the MAKE program
falls over screaming "out of memory". :-(

Now I'm reasonably new to Xenix/Unix and C but as far as I can see the
only solutions would be either to compile it manually (urk) or split the
makefile.

Has anyone else had this sort of problem?

The machine I'm trying to compile it on is a 12Mhz 80286 running SCO Xenix
2.2.3 in 2.5Mb of RAM and 105Mb of Hard disk.

(Hopefully in a couple of weeks we can borrow 8Mb of RAM for a couple of days
but I'm not sure that will help. :-( )

Carl.

From 3450332714188846014
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,804ac2e5630bf555,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-04 11:35:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!tuegate.tue.nl!rc6.urc.tue.nl!rw9.urc.tue.nl!rcbaab
From: rcbaab@rw9.urc.tue.nl (Annard Brouwer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: For Geert-Jan pe1hzg
Message-ID: <400@rc6.urc.tue.nl>
Date: 4 Feb 91 16:37:10 GMT
Sender: USENET News System <news@urc.tue.nl>
Reply-To: rcbaab@urc.tue.nl
Distribution: eunet
Lines: 11

Geert Jan could you please give me the phone-number of Will?
I still haven't received a copy of the AX25 description and
I want to remind him about it :-))))

Annard.

--
| Annard Brouwer   Bitnet   : rcgbbaab@heitue51
| Dreef 74   UUCP   : rcbaab@urc.tue.nl
| NL-5504 LD Veldhoven   packet-radio   : pe1koo@pi8mid
| The Netherlands   [44.137.28.6]

From 9001798267489611916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,176a6aa3e6551170,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-04 12:47:48 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
spool.mu.edu!uunet!shelby!agate!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 'To:' field anarchy!
Message-ID: <04.Feb.91.14:12:43.GMT.#4981@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 4 Feb 91 13:58:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27

Greetings; i have recently been having a battle of wits :-) with a lot of
users in the UK who seem intent on addressing their messages to 'ALL@GBR'
or some similarly uninformative destination. I have done a count of the
messages on several BBS; something around 30-40% of messages are sent to
'ALL' !!!
I rarely bother to read those messages addressed to 'ALL' from users
who further alienate their intended audience by putting something totally
uninformative (like 'HELP') as the only thing in the 'Subject:' field.

I have been trying to draw up a list of preferred 'To:' fields so that
people can make best use of the limited addressability they have in headers,
and so obtain the best targetting of their messages to the intended
audience. Nothing i am doing is aimed at producing a 'restricted'
list, purely a list showing common usages for the benefits of others.
Also note that my list will include popular European variants of 'All'
depending on national language variations.
I was wondering - what is the normal procedure in the States and the rest
of the world for these sorts of thing.... Do you have the usual 'to' fields
anarchy, or are there 'preferred' ones as well as ALL ????
And what do you do to those users who send 'local' news (regarding club
meets etc) to ALL@WWW. (you know, it arrives in Tasmania six weeks after the
event took place)   There must be a special place in Hell for these people.

     Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA   or G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

(Please reply via the List, or via Internet/Bitnet; my mailer has just been
   attacked by the Data Loss Monster who eats anything with a '!' in the path)

From 5655370358192887764
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-04 13:56:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helios!photon!willis
From: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <11771@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 4 Feb 91 18:52:24 GMT
References: <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu> <4610001@hp-vcd.HP.COM>

<253@platypus.uofs.edu> <446@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Reply-To: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 65

Jon,
  You gave a relatively reasoned response and I'd like to respond. But
before I do, let me say why I believe Internet gateways (i.e., routers)
can be legal, even assuming you're 100% correct.

First, there are three major services (among many) that are part of the
TCP/IP suite that we'd like to use:
--TELNET {connection to a host}
--FTP {file transfer}
--SMTP {email}
For all except SMTP, it is easy to configure a router so that no one on the
Internet side can initiate a connection. I then claim that since an
amateur would be initiating the host session and/or file transfer, that
passing traffic back and forth thru the router is within the rules.
For SMTP, one needs a cooperating host on the Internet (a POPmail server)
and the ham can initiate reception of his own email.
If the routing is done by a host, then only one machine is necessary --
though most hosts don't, by default, support the kind of filtering
necessary to prevent Internet initiated connections.

Is that satisfactory?
   Willis Marti

In article <446@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>, jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon
Bloom) writes:
[much quoted material deleted, mostly asserting that repeater operation
  is not comparable to Internet gateway operation - wfm]

|> repeater is explicitly allowed [see 97.205(d)]. In the case of the
|> cross-band repeater with an output on 10m, the Technician cannot be
|> the control operator. Fortunately, since a repeater is allowed to
|> be under automatic control, no control operator is needed. But if

I'll go back and read, but are you saying the rules explicitly say that an
amateur operator can work frequencies on which he doesn't have
privileges, as long as he goes through a repeater belonging to someone else?
Or is that your interpretation?

[more things deleted]

|>
|> At the risk of (once again) being accused of being a technology-bashing,
|> Luddite, ARRL old fart, let me try to (once again) explain how it is that
|> the existing rules unfortunately prohibit unattended Internet->AMPR
|> gateways.

I'd recommend a couple of books that might help you understand the

differences in technology, and what can be done to alleviate concerns
instead of just saying "It can't be done.":

Internetworking with TCP/IP (1st or 2d edition) by Douglas Comer
Computer Networks (2d edition) by Andrew S. Tanenbaum

|> 97.109(e) allows packet stations operating above 50 MHz to pass third-
|> party traffic under automatic control, but "The retransmitted messages
|> must originate at a station that is being locally or remotely controlled."
|> Even worse, messages originated by non-hams (where the notion of a control
|> operator can't possibly be stretched to cover the originator) surely come
|> under the requirements of 97.115(b) which states in part:
|>
|> (b) The third party may participate in stating the message where:
|>   (1) The control operator is present at the control point and is
|>   continuously *monitoring* and supervising the third party's
|>   participation. [Emphasis mine.]

I think you're stretching it here, unless you consider retrieval of stored,
machine readable data to be the same as a live person talking into the mike.

From -4430962765543988283
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c61543e0527da0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,c61543e0527da0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-Thread: f8c09,c61543e0527da0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c09,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-06 22:00:14 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.tandy:2948 comp.sys.laptops:2014 rec.ham-radio.packet:5258
Path: utzoo!mnetor!tmsoft!torsqnt!lethe!yunexus!ists!helios.physics.utoronto.ca!
news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!caen!ox.com!umich!
terminator!terminator.cc.umich.edu!swood
From: swood@terminator.cc.umich.edu (Scott Wood)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.tandy,comp.sys.laptops,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tandy 100/102 series and packet radio - need hints
Message-ID: <1991Feb7.060014.11255@terminator.cc.umich.edu>
Date: 7 Feb 91 06:00:14 GMT
Sender: usenet@terminator.cc.umich.edu (usenet news)
Organization: U of Michigan, ITD Research Systems
Lines: 8

I am looking for help, and input from anyone that has used the tandy
100/102 laptops with their amateur radio set-ups. Especially with
packet or station management.

Any and all input is helpful (how, why, and what)

thanks
swood

From 7087401435804356074
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c61543e0527da0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,c61543e0527da0a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-Thread: f8c09,c61543e0527da0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c09,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-08 01:47:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!ames!uhccux!
munnari.oz.au!manuel!csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.tandy,comp.sys.laptops,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Tandy 100/102 series and packet radio - need hints
Message-ID: <skcm.665983295@echo>
Date: 8 Feb 91 03:21:35 GMT
References: <1991Feb7.060014.11255@terminator.cc.umich.edu>
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.tandy:2056 comp.sys.laptops:1561 rec.ham-radio.packet:3556

In <1991Feb7.060014.11255@terminator.cc.umich.edu> swood@terminator.cc.umich.edu
(Scott Wood) writes:

>I am looking for help, and input from anyone that has used the tandy
>100/102 laptops with their amateur radio set-ups. Especially with
>packet or station management.

A tandy 100 was used in the first mobile and portable packet experiments
here in Canberra. :-) Friend of mine had it setup in the car. Somebody
connected to say hello and was rather confused when Doug typed back "not
now I'm driving". :-)

We use that same m100 quite a bit when we go to a remote digipeater site as
the terminal end of a TNC-2/HH portable station configuration.

There is also a BBS available for the m100 written in basic that seems to
work ok over packet however with the growing number of PMSs it's not really
worthwhile. Most TNC's now have more processing power than a m100.

Carl.

From -7205827403451561208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5598ee49a5244cac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5598ee49a5244cac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,5598ee49a5244cac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-08 07:26:18 PST
Xref: utzoo sci.space:27542 rec.ham-radio:30736 rec.ham-radio.packet:5252
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!src.honeywell.com!msi.umn.edu!
cs.umn.edu!uc!nachos.SSESCO.com!SSESCO.com!elmquist
From: elmquist@SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist)
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Keplerian elements by anonymous FTP (How to...)
Message-ID: <311@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Date: 8 Feb 91 15:26:18 GMT
Sender: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Followup-To: sci.space
Organization: SSESCO Inc., Minneapolis, MN
Lines: 34

Satellite Keplerian Elements Available for Anonymous FTP

For those that are having difficulty receiving the NASA
satellite tracking element sets via News postings, I have
set up and maintain an archive of these element sets accessable
by anonymous FTP.

The server is:

nachos.ssesco.com [192.55.187.18]

T.S. Kelso's element sets (the most current and several previous versions)
are maintained in the directory:

sat_elements/nasa

New element sets are posted weekly.

You can also find the Molczan element sets on the same server
in the directory:

sat_elements/molczan

These are also updated weekly.

When logging-in to nachos, please use your e-mail address as the
anonymous password so that we can trace network problems if they
should occur.

Thanks go to T.S. Kelso and Mike McCants for providing these element
sets on a regular basis.

Address problems with the server to: elmquist@ssesco.com

From -2106455712404789399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4e0e2a4ebe9b5752,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e0e2a4ebe9b5752,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4e0e2a4ebe9b5752,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,4e0e2a4ebe9b5752,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-12 08:48:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:30885 rec.ham-radio.packet:5272 rec.ham-radio.swap:1770
sci.electronics:17687
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rice!hsdndev!bbn.com!
nic!kira!newton!ertle
From: ertle@newton.uvm.edu (Jim Ertle)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics
Subject: THANKS for o-scope info
Message-ID: <ertle.666377319@newton>
Date: 12 Feb 91 16:48:39 GMT
Sender: news@uvm.edu
Organization: University of Vermont, Department of Computer Science
Lines: 5
Raymond-Protection: enabled

My friend is very greatful for the info, and he's planning to make some
calls soon.

                            Thanks Again!
                            Jim Ertle

From -3839382472026778662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,afeeafa3bfb55acb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-15 12:48:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!know!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Shareware over packet?
Message-ID: <2070@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 15 Feb 91 17:25:58 GMT
References: <27B4E066.13012@ics.uci.edu> <1991Feb13.061842.15332@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<1991Feb13.131453.4557@ni.umd.edu> <27B97A19.15785@ics.uci.edu>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 42
In-reply-to: turner@ics.uci.edu's message of 13 Feb 91 17:40:40 GMT

In article <27B97A19.15785@ics.uci.edu> turner@ics.uci.edu (Clark Turner) writes:

   In article <1991Feb13.131453.4557@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A.
Mamakos) writes:

>In article <1991Feb13.061842.15332@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN) writes:
>
>>If the software so much as suggests sending money to the author... then it
>>is business. If the software is public domain and has no hint of such a
>>suggestion, it might not be business. If it is being distributed for the
...(stuff deleted)...
>
>The larger problem, I suspect, is that most folks don't understand what
>"Public Domain" really means, If they wanted to ensure that their

The point made here appears to be a "gray" area. I would clearly see the copyright restriction you append to software as taking the work out of the commercial realm - but who knows what the FCC would do, or a Federal court?

AND, I agree that there is confusion about putting works into the public domain...and that your restrictive copyright notice makes an important statement at the very least.

There is a general lack of understanding between the difference between shareware (and derivitives like crippleware) and public domain as well as freely distributable "copyleft" software.

I don't see "shareware", which solicits funds and depends on its distribution through networks for generating revenue to be anything other than commercial. If it is transfered over amateur radio you are using amateur radio to further their business and commercial interests.

The fact that it is done and as far as I know tolerated doesn't make it legal.

jv

"Honesty without Fear" -- Kelvinator

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From 1553763497322499683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5c0eaf1c612a6238,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-19 08:19:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!epsx25.SINet.SLB.COM!
hutin
From: hutin@epsx25.SINet.SLB.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New version of F6FBB BBS
Message-ID: <9102190932.AA26349@SLCS.SLB.COM>

Date: 19 Feb 91 09:32:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 37

From: HUTIN@PSI%EPSX25@MRGATE@SNDRTR
To: "packet-radio@ucsd.edu"@M_INTERNET@MRGATE@SNDRTR

I have uploaded for ftp the lastest version of the multi-users,
multi-languages BBS of F6FBB on both tomcat and nic.funet.fi

the files are :

fbb512d1.zip zip of disk1
fbb512d2.zip zip of disk2
fbb512d3.zip zip of disk3

the files are in bbs/f6fbb on tomcat and in pub/ham/incoming on nic.funet.fi

You have to pkunzip each file on a floppy. then you add pkunzip.exe on
disk1.

An automatic installation is provided for disk C: (only disk c:).
The disk3 contains a simplified BBS without dos servers. This disk
is not needed except if you want the simplified BBS.

This version includes a compressed forwarding which provides a gain of
about 40% on the channel.

The distribution is coming directly from the author.

The author can be contacted on packet at f6fbb@f6fbb.

I can also forward him Emails.

or directly answer to your questions.

73s from fe6cnb Remi

PS: Due to hardware problem on our Internet gateway, if you can not contact
me at this address you can use 71750.420@compuserve.com

From 7660177004119952303
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,74c3e940b5a9b1ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,74c3e940b5a9b1ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-20 11:25:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!ox.com!umich!umeecs!
msi.umn.edu!cs.umn.edu!quest!orbit!kksys!jhereg!andrew

From: andrew@jhereg.osa.com (Andrew C. Esh)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Free Ham Software via ftp
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.192542.4292@jhereg.osa.com>
Date: 20 Feb 91 19:25:42 GMT
Sender: Andrew C. Esh
Organization: Open Systems Architects, Inc., Mpls, MN
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:20620 rec.ham-radio.packet:3594

FYI-
I noticed that there is a directory full of ham stuff available via
anonymous ftp from apple.com in the directory /pub/ham-radio. It is all Mac
software, and includes what appear to be Morse code practice programs,
license test drills, and a packet BBS. I haven't unpacket anything yet, so
I don't know exactly what it is yet.
--
Andrew C. Esh andrew@osa.com (612)525-0000
Open Systems Architects, Inc.   Minneapolis, MN 55416-1528
Does the universe really exist? Try starting from the opposite assumption
and see where that gets you.

From -1439445167745308050
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2a7d35e3547d01a7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a7d35e3547d01a7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-20 14:38:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!midway!ellis.uchicago.edu!gary
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Seeking Packet<-->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <1991Feb20.020404.24416@midway.uchicago.edu>
Date: 20 Feb 91 02:04:04 GMT
Sender: news@midway.uchicago.edu (News Administrator)
Organization: University of Chicago
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:20597 rec.ham-radio.packet:3586

I posted this question to a bunch of packet radio BBS systems but no
answers....

Q. Are there any Packet<->Internet gateways around such that I can
    route mail between a packet station and TCP/IP-Internet-SMTP ?

    Basically, I want to exchange mail between addresses like
     gary@midway.uchicago.edu

    and a packet station like

ke9zm@wb9mjn.il.usa.na

A. ?

Thanks,
  Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

From -8658224627608861600
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40203cd3b949f8c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-20 17:53:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet a Silly Idea!
Message-ID: <1260050@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 20 Feb 91 23:11:26 GMT
References: <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 35

In rec.ham-radio.packet, bjd@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Bob Davidson) writes:

>
> After having a chance to compare packet on HF to Amtor on HF, I can't
> understand why people fool with packet on HF. It seems like a misapplication

>
> Is anyone aware of a serious technical comparison of the the two? I haven't
> found any commerical packet operations on HF, which leads me to think that
> hams haven't thought out this one.

I think 300 bps FSK packet probably is a pretty severe misapplication
but that isn't all that is going on. The several millisecond variability
in multipath signal arrival times makes signalling much faster than
"old fashioned" baudot pretty unattractive... particularly below 14 MHz.

  Take a look at the 9th ARRL Computer Networking Conference proceedings.
Ray Petit, w7ghm has a pair of articles related to his "cloverleaf"
HF data communications system. This is, in Ray's words " a modulation and
coding scheme which offers very worthwhile improvements over HF packet,
AMTOR and even CW". It is an adaptive scheme which is quite spectrally
efficient. Channel width is 100 Hz with no guard band and data rate can be
more than 100 bps under the best conditions.

Also take a look at Tom Clark's, w3iwi, papers "Comments on HF Digital Communications", Parts 1 and 2. Tom comments as a member of "SKIPNET" and addresses some of the fundamental issues.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -6120906091905219372
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40203cd3b949f8c1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-20 17:53:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!uwm.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!hpdmd48!bjd
From: bjd@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Bob Davidson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Packet a Silly Idea!
Message-ID: <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Date: 20 Feb 91 16:19:14 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
Lines: 15

After having a chance to compare packet on HF to Amtor on HF, I can't understand why people fool with packet on HF. It seems like a misapplication of technology. I suspect the reason it is not effective is that the channel on HF is so different than VHF (more noise and qrm for one thing and signal dispersion due to propagation effects for another). It seems like the reliability of Amtor more than makes up for the 100 baud rate vs 300 baud of packet. Perhaps a rethinking of HF packet and a system of interconnects based upon Amtor is what is needed. I've fooled a bit with Aplink and that seems like a move in the right direction, but not a perfect solution either.

Is anyone aware of a serious technical comparison of the the two? I haven't found any commerical packet operations on HF, which leads me to think that hams haven't thought out this one.

From -1904918126053372128
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb196e9af4831072,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 03:27:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!math.lsa.umich.edu!sharkey!umich!caen!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!psuvax1!psuvm!f0o
From: F0O@psuvm.psu.edu

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Nodes in Venzuela
Message-ID: <91052.105845F0O@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 21 Feb 91 15:58:45 GMT
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 9

Does anyone know if there are any nodes in Venzuela, and if so, could you send me a list of the nodes? We have a student here who would like to talk to her friends there, and there don't seem to be any sites Bitnet can access.

Thanks!

[Tim]

From -6923480470995631104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b6237988f7c18ba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 03:40:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
wuarchive!udel!rochester!kodak!eastman!b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com!harding
From: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com (JON HARDING)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tcp/ip on dec rainbow ??
Message-ID: <1732@eastman.UUCP>
Date: 21 Feb 91 16:40:16 GMT
References: <18240001@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Sender: news@eastman.UUCP
Reply-To: harding%b56vxg.dnet@kodak.com
Organization: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester NY, USA
Lines: 9
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

In article <18240001@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, bill@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bill Morrison) writes...
>the ka9q code for tcp/ip to the dec rainbow. It seems like a reasonable
> Bill Morrison n0kma or bill@hpfcwcm.hp.com
I might be confused but I think the Rainbow we have at work runs MS-DOS. That being the case, I would think the IBM stuff would run with out too much pain.
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ email: harding%b56vxg.dnet@Kodak.COM
| * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. *
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

From 3525432380956801630
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40203cd3b949f8c1

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 08:30:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
wuarchive!mit-eddie!bloom-beacon!deccrl!news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!
ryn.mro4.dec.com!ultnix.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet a Silly Idea!
Message-ID: <4029@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Date: 21 Feb 91 14:17:00 GMT
References: <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Sender: guest@ryn.mro4.dec.com
Reply-To: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber)
Organization: KC1TD@KB4N.NH.USA.NA.EARTH.SOLAR_SYSTEM.UNIVERSE.MIND_OF_GOD
Lines: 35

In article <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>, bjd@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Bob
Davidson) writes:

|>After having a chance to compare packet on HF to Amtor on HF, I can't
|>understand why people fool with packet on HF. It seems like a misapplication
|>of technology.

Look in the oft-quoted "basis and purpose of amateur radio." People
fool with it because that's part of what amateur radio is about --
experimentation. (Since we're non-commercial, experiemtation doesn't
have to be confined to "what's most efficient" or previously unexplored
areas.) Likewise, the experimentation is personal -- it doesn't have to
be justified to a commitee. If you like HF packet and can find other
people who share your interest, everything is cool.

|>
|>Is anyone aware of a serious technical comparison of the the two? I haven't
|>found any commerical packet operations on HF, which leads me to think that
|>hams haven't thought out this one.
|>

Again, we don't have the same constraints as commercial radio. We can
use modes in places that it doesn't make sense just because we feel like
it (let's not revive the code wars.) We have thought it out -- our goals
are just different.

In reference to an article, I believe there was one in a recent (within
two years) QEX that addressed the question to some extent.

--
                                                >>>==>PStJTT
                                        Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

If I was authorized to speak for my employer, I'd be too important to
waste my time on this crap....

From 6933221280784091880
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70917ce7b1c56900,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 08:30:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!math.lsa.umich.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet-radio without a TNC.
Message-ID: <21.Feb.91.09:58:21.GMT.#3761@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 21 Feb 91 09:53:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 61

>From : G6FCL @ GB7DUG._32121.GBR.EU
>To   : BAYCOM @ GBR.EU
>Date   : 910216/1128
>Msgid   : BF 230@GB7DUG, 31894@GB7SDN $230_GB7DUG
>Subject : BayCom - Packet without a TNC
>Path   :
GB7IMB!GB7TCM!GB7TIC!GB7ZEN!GB7BIL!GB7ZPU!GB7HXA!GB7DDX!GB7WNM!GB7TLH!GB7VLS!
GB7CFB!GB7MXM!GB7ESX!GB7ZAA!GB7SEK!GB7HSN!GB7DUG

>From : G6FCL @ GB7DUG._32121.GBR.EU
Hello,

BayCom has been with us for a couple of months now and has proved very
popular with it's new users. BayCom 1.20 is much like Digicom, it gives
you all of Packet Radio's facilities, but without the need for a TNC!

BayCom runs on most IBM (tm) and true clones, in fact there are very few
PC's that it will not run on. Hardware requirements are simple: Any PC
be it XT or AT with either a serial port set as COM1 or COM2 (most PC's
have a single COM1 port as standard) added to this is a very simple
modem that plugs into the serial port. The basic modem supports VHF/UHF
packet, but you can of course use an alternative design, if you wish to
use both VHF/UHF and HF Packet Radio, oh yes! and a transceiver of course!

The software is supplied free to anyone who supplies the following items:
3.5" 720K or 5.25" 360K formatted disk, return mailer (addressed and
stamped for return) - If you want copies of circuits and PCB details, then
please include a small payment to cover photocopying costs.

BayCom 1.20 is the work of two German radio amateurs DL8MBT and DG3RBU
both are commited to keeping amateur radio a hobby, this is the reason
Digicom and BayCom are distributed freely, it is stronly recommended that
a small donation of 20DM (about 7 pounds) be sent either direct to the
authors or via myself (if via myself, please obtain a 20DM note from any
branch of Thomas Cook's or a UK Bank) - All monies are used to promote

the design and continued programming of both BayCom and Digicom, any
excess is used to finance the German Node system.

In addition, I require a commitment from you that you will not alter the
code in any way and distribute such altered code, and should you pass on
copies to others, that you will pass on only copies of the original disk
so a new user has all the original files on his/her disk.

BayCom is Public Domain, but the authors retain copyright, therefore if
you see BayCom being sold in any shape or form, it is breach of this
copyright, BayCom is free, you don't have to make the donation, but
if you don't make a donation, you'll be one of very few!

Copies are obtained from:

Jim Mahoney G6FCL,
89 Tyefields,
Pitsea,
Basildon,
Essex,
SS13 1JA.

Please do not forget the disk mailer and postage.
----- End of message 31894 from G6FCL @ GB7DUG._32121.GBR.EU -----

>Via   Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From -3419917403165909601
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,437646ca99254162,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 13:19:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!hellgate.utah.edu!
dog.ee.lbl.gov!ucbvax!toth.UUCP!dave
From: dave@toth.UUCP (David B. Toth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Packet
Message-ID: <9102212342.AA02045@toth.UUCP>
Date: 21 Feb 91 23:42:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29

If you set paclen to 1, and retries to 0, you have changed AX.25 in
a very coarse way to mimic AMTOR ...
And AMTOR deletes (i.e.converts) lower-case ...
the real problems are:
1) we need better modems - DSP stuff being worked on by N4HY and others.
2) we need a better HF protocol ...

I listen to this nonsense re how bad HF packet is - listen boys, we move
a lot of mail this way - a satellite link would be much better, but we DO

move mail.

Our real problem at the moment is channel congestion ...

And CLOVER does not really offer an advantage over vanilla AX.25 ...
if you put 24 stations on freq with CLOVER, you WILL degrade throughput.
Hank Oredson (W0RLI) told me the figures they obtained with 300 baud
AX.25 with 2 stations on a freq were at least as good if not better, and
you didn't have to lock receivers together with WWV ...

According to N4HY, he has achieved a thruput improvement with a new DSP
modem simply by having the modems shift the Receive freq to lock the two
stations on-frequency ... works even with stations that start 80 Hz apart.

Hope that reveals the PRACTICAL side of HF packet .. I know, I run it
and supervise it every day on 14.109 ...

73, Dave VE3GYQ

ria.ccs.uwo.ca!toth!dave

From -2983072114306487529
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40203cd3b949f8c1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-22 16:52:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!netcom!james
From: james@netcom.COM (James Paul)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet a Silly Idea!
Message-ID: <25141@netcom.COM>
Date: 22 Feb 91 04:59:06 GMT
References: <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Organization: Netcom - Online Communication Services UNIX System {408 241-9760
guest}
Lines: 48

In article <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com> bjd@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Bob Davidson)
writes:
>
>After having a chance to compare packet on HF to Amtor on HF, I can't
>understand why people fool with packet on HF. It seems like a misapplication
>of technology. I suspect the reason it is not effective is that the
>channel on HF is so different than VHF (more noise and qrm for one thing and
>signal dispersion due to propagation effects for another). It seems like
>the reliability of Amtor more than makes up for the 100 baud rate vs 300
>baud of packet.   Perhaps a rethinking of HF packet and a system of
>interconnects based upon Amtor is what is needed. I've fooled a bit with
>Aplink and that seems like a move in the right direction, but not a perfect
>solution either.
>

>Is anyone aware of a serious technical comparison of the the two? I haven't
>found any commerical packet operations on HF, which leads me to think that
>hams haven't thought out this one.

Without getting into a discussion of how amateur radio is intended partly
for experimentation and personal interest, here's a couple objective
comparison points between AMTOR and PACKET. (I am _very_ familiar with
packet, but no expert on AMTOR. If I'm in error, I have no doubt it will
be pointer out! :-)

Both modes use similar bandwidth.
Both modes employ data integrity protocols.
Packet allows multiple conversations on a single channel without
  coordination between parties.(I don't think AMTOR does.)
Packet keys the TX only when a packet is sent. (I believe AMTOR,
  being synchronous, keys the TX even when no data is being sent.)
Packet on HF is 300 bps. Amtor is generally 100 bps.

I think there are solid arguments for packet being more efficient than
AMTOR. Packet uses a network protocol, making multiple connections and
unattended operation simple, where it would be perhaps impossible with
AMTOR. If you only ragchew on HF, it's one argument. If you run a
chat RT or BBS, it's quite another. One ham's boredom is another ham's
quivering excitement. Each to his/her own mode, I say. Many of us are
in this for the fun of it!

73 de James N6SIW

--
James L. Paul

UUCP: james@netcom.COM | AppleLink: D1231 | America Online: JLPaul
Packet: N6SIW@N6EEG.CA.USA.NA | GEnie: J.PAUL | CompuServe: 72767,3436
Voice: 415 377 1981 w/machine | Delphi: JLPaul | Work FAX: n/a
Disclaimer? I won't take credit for any such thing!

From 3593833487619701641
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,437646ca99254162
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-23 08:52:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpcc05!hpdmd48!bjd
From: bjd@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Bob Davidson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet
Message-ID: <540010@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Date: 23 Feb 91 07:08:04 GMT
References: <9102212342.AA02045@toth.UUCP>
Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
Lines: 53

>If you set paclen to 1, and retries to 0, you have changed AX.25 in
>a very coarse way to mimic AMTOR ...

I am not sure I believe this as you would also have to change the signaling rate. I also think the protocol is a bit different, but I will accept what you say about protocol for now.

>And AMTOR deletes (i.e.converts) lower-case ...

this is a problem but not one that I am concerned with. I expect that any alphabet can be adapted to any protocol. Of course, you may not be able to stay with a 8 bit character on the communications channel level but that shouldn't pose a problem either.

>the real problems are:
>1) we need better modems - DSP stuff being worked on by N4HY and others.

That's nice but I understand that there are ~45000 pk232's and I don't know how many Kantronics boxs out there that work great on amtor and lousy on HF packet, at least in my experience. The DSP may help but the implementations I've seen are pricey ($1000 US. vs. $300 US.) Maybe that will come down with volume though. A better solution might be to come up with a system that would allow all those non-DSP boxes to work better and still tie into the VHF packet system.

>2) we need a better HF protocol ...

AMTOR.....just kidding!

>I listen to this nonsense re how bad HF packet is - listen boys, we move
>a lot of mail this way - a satellite link would be much better, but we DO
>move mail.

I didn't say it didn't work, I just said it worked poorly. I've tried to "read the mail" on HF packet and usually lose patience and move on to something else before I get much read. Rather, much new read, I do read a lot, over, and over, and ..... I expect a satellite would be better because the channel is more benign with respect to noise and signal dispersion, although I suppose it has its own set of problems, doppler, etc.

On the other hand, I frequently monitor Amtor communications with much success. Then the only thing that limits my listening in the message content.

BTW. most (99%) of my impression is based upon monitoring, not actual communications with other stations. I guess it's a habit I picked up DXing many moons ago. As I mentioned in my first posting, I would like to hear of actual data. If I don't, I guess I will have to make it up myself. :)

Regards,

Bob

From -8771916453886435477
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40203cd3b949f8c1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-23 09:22:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
usc!apple!netcom!james
From: james@netcom.COM (James Paul)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet a Silly Idea!
Message-ID: <25351@netcom.COM>
Date: 23 Feb 91 16:07:47 GMT
References: <540009@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com> <25141@netcom.COM>
<12705@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Organization: Netcom - Online Communication Services UNIX System {408 241-9760
guest}
Lines: 25

In article <12705@darkstar.ucsc.edu> haynes@felix.ucsc.edu (99700000) writes:
>
>In article <25141@netcom.COM> james@netcom.COM (James Paul) writes:
>>...1
>>Both modes use similar bandwidth.
>...
>>Packet on HF is 300 bps. Amtor is generally 100 bps.
>>
>I believe the original contention was that under fairly typical HF band
>conditions - multipath and fading and QRM - the probability of getting
>a packet through is pretty low, due to the higher baud rate and packet
>length. Packet clearly has a lot of additional functionality over
>AMTOR, but it's only functional if the packets get through.

True. Of course, at 300 bps, transmission time is less, so some types
of fading and QRM might be less likely to affect Packet. I agree that
AMTOR might be more resilient to poor path conditions, though. You
make a good point.

--
James L. Paul

UUCP: james@netcom.COM | AppleLink: D1231 | America Online: JLPaul
Packet: N6SIW@N6EEG.CA.USA.NA | GEnie: J.PAUL | CompuServe: 72767,3436
Voice: 415 377 1981 w/machine | Delphi: JLPaul | Home Fax: 415 377 0381

From -8298357007199306537
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,437646ca99254162
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-24 10:55:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-

state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!fab8.intel.com!rharel
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com (RICHARD HAREL)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: HF Packet
Message-ID: <9102241453.AA12448@hermes.intel.com>
Date: 24 Feb 91 14:53:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22

With all the talk recently on this digest re: HF Packet vs. AMTOR
I would just like to add that the International Red Cross and all
of the U.N. organizations have opted to use AMTOR as their standard
HF digital communications protocol. (At least in Europe, the Middle East
and Africa). According to my source in the U.N. (Pat - K0OO) they did this
after extensive testing between RTTY - 50 baud, Packet, and AMTOR on
frequencies much LESS congested than our amateur bands.
No doubt that Packet does have some advantages over
AMTOR such as lower case, the ability to transfer binary characters,
APLINK commands are somewhat limited etc. In any case, most of the
traffic that flows over Europe still chooses HF Packet under circumstances where
they can't use VHF and higher. When the path is very good, it works very well.
Most of the major transfer points use beams and only 100 watts.
It would be great to see the Packet protocol incorporate some kind of
"Dynamic PACLEN" which would automatically vary the "PACLEN" from say 16
to 512 depending on the quality of the path (determined by amount of retries +
other statistical data based on the framing).
```
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
E-Mail:                  |Pigeon:          |Land Line:  |Packet:
RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM |P.O. BOX 6457    |972-2-785578|4X1DA @4Z4SV.ISR.EU
                         |JERUSALEM, ISRAEL|            |(SYSOP @4Z4SV)
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

From -3927335654589092730
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70917ce7b1c56900
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-25 12:29:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!xanadu!jeff
From: jeff@xanadu.com (Jeff Crilly N6ZFX)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-radio without a TNC.
Message-ID: <1991Feb25.182722.12152@xanadu.com>
Date: 25 Feb 91 18:27:22 GMT
References: <21.Feb.91.09:58:21.GMT.#3761@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <4f3Ghipv@cs.psu.edu>
Organization: AMIX Corporation, Palo Alto, CA
Lines: 15

In article <4f3Ghipv@cs.psu.edu> robinson@dagorlad.endor.cs.psu.edu (Andrew Robinson) writes:
>

>Is BayCom available via anonymous FTP? If not, I would like to suggest that
>somebody who has the program should upload it. Maybe the circuit diagrams
>could be put in a file and uploaded along with the program. If someone does
>upload the program, please inform us by posting to this newsgroup. Thank you.
>
>   -- Andy

Or make it available on comp.binaries.ibm.pc. Or maybe someonw could
upload it to a landline BBS.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

From 8662398349040535640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7fbd455ed1460fa5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-25 12:51:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!lis.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de!S_Eckart
From: S_Eckart@lis.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de (Stefan Eckart)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RUDAK II activated
Message-ID: <9102251255.AA00214@miraculix.lis.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de>
Date: 25 Feb 91 12:55:07 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 56

RUDAK II, subtenant on the Russian scientific research satellite GEOS,
also termed AMSAT OSCAR 21, has been activated this weekend.

RUDAK II is part of a joint venture of AMSAT-U, ORBITA and AMSAT-DL. It is
a digital transponder and mailbox system, comprising a 65SC02 based computer
with 56 KB of RAM (identical to the failed RUDAK onboard AMSAT OSCAR 13),
a 1 MB static RAM-disk and a second general purpose computer with an RTX-2000
CPU, 128 KB of fast (10 Mio accesses per second) error corrected CMOS RAM and
AD and DA converters which will be used primarily for digital signal processing
applications.
RUDAK II is accessible through four uplinks using different types of modulation:
1200 bps FSK (like JAS and PACSAT)
2400 bps BPSK biphase-S (like the AO13 downlink but at sixfold speed)
4800 bps biphase rectangle spectrum modulation (RSM)
9600 bps RSM (not the G3RUH FSK modulation)

The downlink is capable of a variety of modulations. Presently it is 1200 bps
NRZI BPSK and 400 bps AMSAT telemetry (like AO13, for engineering purposes
only). Further modulation types (e.g. FSK and 9600 bps RSM) will be used in
future. FM speech on the downlink is also possible.

Both processors were loaded last weekend. The 6502 computer (called R2) is

running packet radio digipeater software on top of the IPS operating system. A
preliminary mailbox will be loaded soon. It also continuously checks the
degradation of a 32 kB EPROM which replaces one of the RAM-disk RAMs.
The RTX is also running IPS and some DSP routines for speech generation and
'FM repeater mode'.

The following modes were tested this weekend:
- packet digipeater with 1200 and 2400 bps uplinks
- FM repeater (uplink is the 1200 bps receiver)
- speech generation

Due to an automatic cycling through different telecommand modes, initiated
by the main payload, the RUDAK downlink was not available all the time
this weekend. The downlink is on 145.981 MHz and is very strong. The digitized
speech could be heared virtually noise free with a handheld.
The 1200 bps uplink is at 435.015, the 2400 bps uplink at 145.155 MHz.

The following two-line Keps are not the latest but still VERY accurate:

1991 006A
1 21087U   91 32.47108372 .00000525 00000-0 54376-3 0   53
2 21087 82.9490 334.1385 0034162 277.8354 81.8925 13.74338076   400

73s from the AMSAT-DL RUDAK group:

Hanspeter (DK1YQ), Peter (DB2OS), Gerhard (DG2CV), Stefan (DL2MDL),
Hermann (DK8CI), Knut (DF8CA) and many others.

and, of course,
Leo (UA3CR).

Stefan, DL2MDL, S_Eckart@lis.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de

From -2087801304045916146
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,874296c1a87e9454,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-25 13:29:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!UNCG.BITNET!WB4WOR
From: WB4WOR@UNCG.BITNET ("CHARLES LAYNO ", WB4WOR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet via the phone
Message-ID: <B4B6D94F1B3F200C7E@uncg.bitnet>
Date: 24 Feb 91 15:16:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 25

In responce to Ron France's desire to run packet from a telephone, here is

something that works for me. I run pcANYHWERE on the computer at home. I have Com1 and Com2 set for 2 different tncs. These Com's are running standard interups. I bought an internal phone modem (2400 baud, fo those inquirering minds) and set it up for Com3 interup 2. Setting the pcANYHWERE to run custom for Com3. I use the companion pcATERM to give even more security, (without ATERM, you don't get in at all! But it is configurable for stand term programs.) I then bring up my usual packet term program ans away I go. pcANYWHERE gives me FULL control of the system, including remote booting of the PC. pcANYWHERE seems to take abt 60k of high memory so it isn't excessive. I also run this setup on my packet BBS, which is remoted at the digipeater site, 8 miles from home. Makes it nice that I can dial in and have full local control over the phone line. There is also a file transfer module for uploading and downloading programs remotely.

It has helped me and I am sure it will work for you. I too run 8088 640k systems, so it seems tobe real good on not hogging the memory.

~~~~~~

Charles Layno BITnet: wb4wor@UNCG.BITNET
P.O. Box 8252 Internet: wb4wor@steffi.acc.uncg.edu
Greensboro, NC CompuServe: 71441,1562
27419-0252 Packet Radio Mail: WB4WOR @ WB4WOR.#GSO.NC.USA.NA

"REALITY.....WHAT A CONCEPT!"

~~~~~~

From 3374684709799024248
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ade00b6e41077c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-25 14:08:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!wuarchive!decwrl!mcnc!beguine!Jeffrey.Perry
From: Jeffrey.Perry@samba.acs.unc.edu (Jeffrey Perry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Alinco DJ160 and MFJ TNC
Keywords: HT TNC Alinco dj160
Message-ID: <2724@beguine.UUCP>
Date: 25 Feb 91 19:26:02 GMT
Sender: usenet@beguine.UUCP
Lines: 10

Has anyone connected this HT to the MFJ TNC. Do you know which wires connect to which wires? Of particular interest is the mic wire from the HT.

Any help would be greatly appreciated. It should would be nice to save a Long distance call to Alinco!

Thanks in advance! N1ILY - Jeffrey Perry

Please respond to this email address. I will summarize if needs be.
I may read it sooner if you send it to acm_jfp@nuhub.acs.northeastern.edu

From -1634355503072480995
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac76248b1df616dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-02-25 15:48:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!ucsd!sdcc6!ee299aj
From: ee299aj@sdcc6.ucsd.edu (Jung Ching Ho)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Beginner's Questions
Message-ID: <16979@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Date: 25 Feb 91 20:18:41 GMT
References: <3516.27C7F61B@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Organization: University of California, San Diego
Lines: 17
Summary:I am trying to get in touch with BV stations

Hi Mr. Tsai,

Happy new year. I am very glad that I can see more ham information
from Taiwan. Presently, I am a grad. student from Taiwan and
holding a US ham license. I like to get in touch from Taiwna from
the HF band. I am usually on the 10 m band and I like to hear some
current status of the ham radio in Taiwan. I am appreciated that
you can provide some information for me. TNX

Only once have I heard a weak signal from Taiwan at 21.265MHz, I
think I have heard Tim Chen, BV2A, and never again.

Now I am using a KENWOOD TS-440S/AT with a dipole antenna and hope
that I can hear your voice from 10 m band.

73 de JC HO, N6YEI

From -3557465928312184980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,5796e0047e677855,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5796e0047e677855,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-03-04 19:30:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!edcastle!hwcs!robin
From: robin@cs.hw.ac.uk (Robin Alexander)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Faster Kiss code ?????
Message-ID: <2419@odin.cs.hw.ac.uk>
Date: 28 Feb 91 15:42:28 GMT
Sender: root@cs.hw.ac.uk
Reply-To: robin@cs.hw.ac.uk (Robin Alexander)
Organization: Computer Science, Heriot-Watt U., Scotland

Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.amateur.packet:74 rec.ham-radio.packet:3604

Hi

I saw a posting on this group about a fortnight ago saying that
the new version of the kiss code v1.1.8 I think fixed the slow
(12 bytes /sec) problem in ftp transfers using TCPIP, if this
is true is the new code ftp'able from somewhere, if not where
can I get a copy and am I correct in what I read????

Thanks

Robin GM4YED

ampr. GM4YED@GB7EDN.GBR.EU
robin@uk.ac.hw.cs

From -3460037046073160889
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6ef1e1c359f53de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-03-11 23:12:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!gatech!taco!eos.ncsu.edu!jcrumbau
From: jcrumbau@eos.ncsu.edu (JOHN CARROLL RUMBAUGH)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1991Mar11.234724.24017@ncsu.edu>
Date: 11 Mar 91 23:47:24 GMT
Sender: news@ncsu.edu (USENET News System)
Reply-To: jcrumbau@eos.ncsu.edu (JOHN CARROLL RUMBAUGH)
Organization: North Carolina State University
Lines: 14

I'm looking for info on TCP/IP on packet. Specifically, how does one
get an address for TCP/IP (other than this one, say for my call N4NOY)?

73
N4NOY

****
jcrumbau@eos.ncsu.edu | A.P. Liepins at NCSU EOS
pncsapl@ccvax1.cc.ncsu.edu | A.P. Liepins at NCSU Public

And, remember:
May you have champagne for your real friends
and real pain for your sham friends!
****

From -2595997164943500635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4b2a8b69ba0bc223,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4b2a8b69ba0bc223,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-02-06 15:17:10 PST
Path: sparky!uunet!mcsun!fuug!demos!relcom!kum
From: kum@relcom.kiae.su (Kudryashev M. Yu.)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q 890918NOS audit.c Uend _STKRED variables not found in BC++2.0
Keywords: KA9Q, Borland C++, audit.c, memory check
Message-ID: <1992Feb4.082047.18501@relcom.kiae.su>
Date: 4 Feb 92 08:20:47 GMT
Organization: Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, Moscow
Lines: 11

As the subject says. I can not compile this version of KA9Q, as well as
subsequent version (of 1990), since in audit.c it uses
external int Uend,_STKRED;
Borland TC2.01, TC++1.0 ate it (Although I failed to found in the manuals
this keywords), but since BC++ 2.0 during link I get unresolved names -
_Uend and _STKRED.
If somebody knows of this (presumably heap/stack management in TC), please
inform me.
       Thank you,
            Mike

From 3928296726450081720
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7490b6c99fecacfb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,7490b6c99fecacfb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-04-08 19:03:04 PST
Path: sparky!uunet!ogicse!willamette.edu!jduncan
From: jduncan@willamette.edu (Jack Duncan)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packratt interface info. needed
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.020304.11856@willamette.edu>
Date: 9 Apr 92 02:03:04 GMT
Article-I.D.: willamet.1992Apr9.020304.11856
Organization: Willamette University, Salem, OR
Lines: 11

i am doing a project and am looking for source code to interface my pc
to a terminal node controller. any information would be GREATLY
appreciated.

thanks in advance,

jack (jduncan@willamette.edu)

*** my only regret is that the fcc has not got my new license back to
    me so i don't have a call sign yet.

From -7620826456180841613
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 11544f,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11544f,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd50,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd50,public
X-Google-Thread: ff4aa,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidff4aa,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 103e83,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103e83,public
X-Google-Thread: f5ebf,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5ebf,public
X-Google-Thread: fe1e5,9dac5e6a4c6a977,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe1e5,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-04-28 11:19:45 PST
Xref: sparky alt.bbs.ads:834 alt.bbs.allsysop:462 alt.bbs.internet:2475
alt.bbs.lists:699 comp.org.eff.talk:3517 rec.ham-radio.packet:1
misc.entrepreneurs:1683 rec.ham-radio:5
Newsgroups:
alt.bbs.ads,alt.bbs.allsysop,alt.bbs.internet,alt.bbs.lists,comp.org.eff.talk,rec.
ham-radio.packet,misc.entrepreneurs,rec.ham-radio
Path: sparky!uunet!decwrl!world!sdw
From: sdw@world.std.com (Stephen D Williams)
Subject: Internet news/mail/etc. now affordable via Satellite & dialup
Message-ID: <BnFK8y.ItD@world.std.com>
Summary: Announcement of new Internet access service
Keywords: internet new email dialup satellite news
Organization: The World @ Software Tool & Die
Date: Tue, 28 Apr 1992 18:19:45 GMT
Lines: 163

Please read and return the following form and give copies to anyone interested
or that should be interested in Internet access, especially NetNews and Email.

        Internet News and Email Now Affordable via Satellite!

     Available by June of 1992 for as little as $10-$20 per month in the
     Dayton area. Other cities will be added as demand warrants.

A new service is now being created that will provide a full feed of the world renown Internet NetNews (aka Usenet) and other services, including professional quality Electronic Mail (Email). This is a commercial service and is based on the Commercial Internet Exchange (CIX) services and guidelines. This allows this service to be used for very inexpensive commercial data traffic for EDI, email, data transfer, etc.

Long distance phone charges have finally been overcome for bulk data transfers. This is a new service making available for the first time: hardware, software, and satellite bandwidth for transfer of public access network information. With just a 386 or any other Unix capable system, we can provide software and satellite download hardware for a continuous 9600baud asynchronous connection. A low cost turnkey system is being developed now.

Some facts about Internet and its services:

Email:
Connection for email to nearly 10 Million people world-wide in all technologically advanced countries. A few notable examples: All of North America including nearly all Universities and businesses, most commercial and public email services (Compuserve, Fido, Genie, MCI Mail, ATT Mail), all of Europe, Russia, India, Israel, Japan, parts of South America and Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Email is fairly secure and encryption is available.

News service:
Over 1200-1800 newsgroups on many subjects, hierarchically organized. This is not a traditional news service, but like a world-wide bulletin board system. Anyone can post to any group (although some are moderated) and their message is seen by up to a million news readers. Traffic averages over 30 Megabytes and 5000 NEW messages per day. Example newsgroups:

comp.graphics
comp.sources (with subdivisions)
comp.binaries.ibm.pc
misc.jobs.offered
misc.jobs.resumes
comp.std.c
rec.humor
misc.consumer
alt.bbs.allsysop
alt.bbs.ads
rec.radio.amateur (with further subdivisions)
soc.culture.australian
soc.singles
etc.

Archives of source code, binary (executables), data:
Access is possible to thousands of sites where archives of public domain or shareware source code and executables for every major computer, including: All Unix, MS-DOS, Mac, Amiga, etc. Each of these sites is larger than most bbses, often with Gigabytes of storage.
Also available are:
   standards documents
   archives of certain
   newsgroups
   public documents like the US constitution
   public data like CIA World facts and maps, NASA pictures and archives, National Institutes of Health information, National Institute of Standards, various Security organizations.

People:
The leaders in technical fields often are available via email and sometimes personally communicate on and monitor Internet. Notable examples: Kernigan & Ritchie Bell Labs, Mitch Kapor EFF, Richard Stallman GNU.

Misc:
Time service, weather service, access to many commercial software or hardware companies for support.

There are several possible ways this service could be obtained:

Individual or small company Consumer:
Would make a local high speed serial call to a "Local Internet Gateway". This would allow reading or transferring email and news articles and posting or mailing new messages. Typical costs:
$5/mo and $2/hr or $20/20hrs. with discounts for higher volume.

Larger company or "Local Internet Gateway" provider:
Purchase software, satellite download equipment (18" dish, v.29 external modem, receiver, cable), and optionally a computer system with multiple serial ports and high speed modems.
The satellite download equipment would cost $1500 and software would be approximately $500-900 with a small yearly maintenance fee.
A commercial dial-up service would also be established with dial-up or high-speed leased line. This can run from $4/hr to $1000-2000 for T1 speeds (1.54 Megabits/sec). This connection is used for outgoing email and netnews traffic, error recovery for the satellite link, and telnet/ftp/irc(Internet Relay Chat, like CIS CB simulator)/X-windows traffic to be multiplexed. Multiple users can share the bandwidth.

Large regional network provider:
Provides the previous with high bandwidth access to CIX and provides local companies with low cost direct network access to Internet through a "firewall" system.

Stephen D. Williams, Pres. SDW Systems 10028 Village Tree Ct.
Miamisburg, OH 45342 Internet: sdw@world.std.com CIS: 76244,210

Digital Pager: 513-496-5223

Internet News and Email Now Affordable via Satellite!

New customers are needed to help plan for capacity. Dayton will be the first city setup, with several others following immediately.

Customers in any area or those interested installing a private company connection or a "Local Internet Gateway" should contact us so that we may coordinate.

This is especially valuable in smaller towns where there is no local computer service access.

Please fill out the following for interest registration and any requests for more information to:

Stephen D. Williams, Pres.
SDW Systems
10028 Village Tree Ct.
Miamisburg, OH 45342

Internet: sdw@world.std.com CIS: 76244,210
Digital Pager: 513-496-5223

Name: _____
Address:_____
Phone (home and/or work):_____
Email address:_____
What are you interested in:

Consumer___ Local Internet Provider___
Other (explain):_____

When would you be interested:_____

Comments:

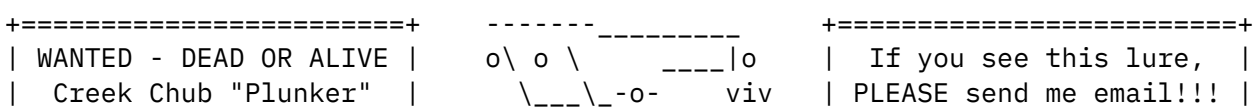
--
Stephen D. Williams SDW Systems (513) 496-5223 Pager (513) 439-5428 VMail
Object Oriented R&D Internet:sdw@world.std.com CIS 76244.210@compuserve.com
Source Distribution By Horse:10028 Village Tree Ct., Miamisburg, OH 45342
GNU Support ICBM: 39 34N 85 15W

From -9215303163695654099

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b57a5a54323b6e1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,1b57a5a54323b6e1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,1b57a5a54323b6e1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-06-10 04:27:32 PST
Xref: sparky rec.radio.amateur.packet:1608 rec.ham-radio.packet:3
Newsgroups: rec.radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!usc!wupost!m.cs.uiuc.edu!vela!vela!swood
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Scott Wood - EVENSONG)
Subject: Manual wanted for HK-21 (plus any detailed schematics, etc)
Message-ID: <swood.708133862@vela>
Organization: Oakland University, Rochester MI.
Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1992 23:51:02 GMT
Lines: 10

Picked up one of the closeout HK-21 radios, and got it working, but need
any manuals (US mail) or technical info. If anyone has any available,
please contact me...

swood

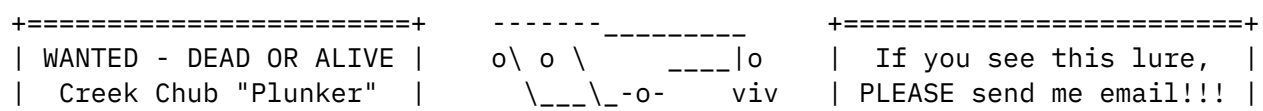
--


From 7615214227412857972
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,afb24ec2c2c4c248,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,afb24ec2c2c4c248,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 148a9f,afb24ec2c2c4c248,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid148a9f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-06-10 04:57:30 PST
Xref: sparky comp.sys.atari.st:9887 rec.ham-radio.packet:2
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!usc!wupost!m.cs.uiuc.edu!vela!vela!swood
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Scott Wood - EVENSONG)
Subject: Atari ST Packet programs (ham radio)
Message-ID: <swood.708133463@vela>
Organization: Oakland University, Rochester MI.
Date: Tue, 9 Jun 1992 23:44:23 GMT
Lines: 11

I am looking for good programs for running packet on my st. Especially
anything that can handle seperate windows for different streams.

Please email me - thanks (I don't care if they are commercial)

swood

--


From -33969718477801701
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,afb24ec2c2c4c248
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,afb24ec2c2c4c248
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-06-14 22:26:38 PST
Xref: sparky comp.sys.atari.st:10129 rec.ham-radio.packet:5
Path: sparky!uunet!paladin.american.edu!auvm!alijku11!k317370
Organization: Johannes Kepler University Linz - Computing Center
Date: Monday, 15 Jun 1992 15:03:40 CDT
From: <K317370@ALIJKU11.BITNET>
Message-ID: <92167.150340K317370@ALIJKU11.BITNET>
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Atari ST Packet programs (ham radio)
References: <swood.708133463@vela> <gRkDmB4w164w@status.gen.nz>
Lines: 9

This isnt really a followup.....

I would like to see if i have the right idea:
Is the packet radio idea that you have some kind
of modem-like connection over ham radio? Does it
then mean that there could be Internet nodes connected
only in this way? Or have I seriously misunderstood?

Tim

From -2030166624063556753
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1044c2,a500c795e3361cef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1044c2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a500c795e3361cef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-08-05 02:40:04 PST
Xref: sparky rec.ham-radio.packet:6 comp.os.os2.misc:26603
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.os2.misc
Path: sparky!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!mips!odin!
proton.corp.sgi.com!bradj
From: bradj@proton.corp.sgi.com (Brad Johanson)
Subject: OS/2 NOS/NET/ka9q Question
Message-ID: <1992Aug5.201525.2187@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Sender: news@odin.corp.sgi.com (Net News)

Nntp-Posting-Host: proton.corp.sgi.com
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc.
Date: Wed, 5 Aug 1992 20:15:25 GMT
Lines: 17

Sorry if this is the wrong newsgroup for this, but I didn't
see any more appropriate one.

I am using OS/2 NOS, and I am trying to attach an asynchronous
port. The port is com3, but the interrupt is 3 instead of 4.
I have set com3 to be 0x3e8,3 in my config.sys file. When I
try to attach the port, running slip or ppp, I get a com1
returned 6e message, and I can't access that line at all.

Also, I am having a problem with understanding how the send/
recieve works when you are using attach with slip. I need
the send recieve sequence to dial a modem for me, and enter
my password to start slip services going.

Thanks for your help,
---->Brad<----

From -4401903844039334343
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c7110b169aa8b4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1009ad,4c7110b169aa8b4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1009ad,public
X-Google-Thread: f4e7e,4c7110b169aa8b4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4e7e,public
X-Google-Thread: fe2bc,4c7110b169aa8b4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe2bc,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4c7110b169aa8b4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-11-14 15:42:57 PST
Xref: sparky alt.sys.amiga.uucp:2692 comp.sys.amiga.datacomm:7670
alt.radio.scanner:2780 rec.radio.amateur.packet:2930 rec.ham-radio.packet:8
Path: sparky!uunet!megalith.miami.fl.us!overlord
From: overlord@megalith.miami.fl.us (Carlos Amezaga [Postmaster])
Newsgroups:
alt.sys.amiga.uucp,comp.sys.amiga.datacomm,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.pac
ket,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham Radio, AmigaNos, and Feeds over the air.
Keywords: Ham, Ham Radio, UUCP, Amiga, AmigaNos
Distribution: world
Message-ID: <overlord.0gtg@megalith.miami.fl.us>
Date: 14 Nov 92 15:21:08 EST
Organization: Megalith Mail/News Server
Lines: 38

Howdy Netters,

Now I have heard on and off on different parts of the net that there are those out there who are able to get a UUCP feed or SLIP type feed over the radio. Just recently I bumped into a Ham operator who says that it is done all the time.

So my question is, is it possible to get such a feed using an Amiga using AmigaNos? From what I have heard and read AmigaNos was created by a Ham operator to be used over the Air, but that it has been used over phone lines as well.

What I would be specifically interested in would be a small setup using 2Meter or 8Meter. Don't flame me I am not of the Radio world and don't know much. I am just going by what I discussed with this Ham operator recently. I would like to use AmigaNos if that is indeed its purpose or other software suited for this purpose. The Ham operator I talked with Suggested 2 or 8 Meter. I can't remember which of the two he said, but he suggested this format because it was not as expensive and because the Antenna needed would not be a huge affair.

Also, I would like to know. Is there anyone out there in the Amiga Community doing this already. If so, could you please contact me? I would be very interested in talking with you to find out more of what is involved. LICENCES, EQUIPMENT, COSTS, SOFTWARE, Etc...

Thank and take care..

Carlos
--

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%    __     %  UUCP:  overlord@megalith.miami.fl.us  % I Tried MS-DOS Once %
% __///     %  DATA/FAX: +1-305-559-3145             % But Didn't Inhale.  %
% \\//Amiga %  System Administrator                  %       --D.Atkins-- %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

From 4042670419497495400
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cff53cb3d9b55fc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,cff53cb3d9b55fc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cff53cb3d9b55fc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cff53cb3d9b55fc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,cff53cb3d9b55fc0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-11-19 09:53:16 PST
Xref: sparky rec.ham-radio:63 rec.ham-radio.packet:9 rec.ham-radio.swap:38

rec.radio.amateur.misc:19122 rec.radio.amateur.packet:2976
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ira.uka.de!
rz.uni-karlsruhe.de!stepsun.uni-kl.de!sun.rhrk.uni-kl.de!rawass
From: rawass@rhrk.uni-kl.de (Alexander Rawass)
Subject: central question / FAQ needed
Message-ID: <1992Nov19.222227.15166@rhrk.uni-kl.de>
Organization: University of Kaiserslautern, Germany
Date: Thu, 19 Nov 1992 22:22:27 GMT
Lines: 43

Hi,

I have some central questions about connecting
two hosts via some protocol, without using
the telephone-net :

I want to connect two or more hosts (running
Unix) with either TCP/IP or ka9q or something
by transmitting the data 'through the air'!

So I wanted to know, what hardware equipment
I will need, and I also wanted to know what
is the correct term for this (ham-radio?
packet-radio? cb?)

Anyway, I don't want to spend too much money
on the radio hardware (less than DM 300, that
are US$ 200).

I intended to use so called CB-units (don't
know the correct english term).

So, if you have some material about this
or if you can answer my questions or if
you can tell me where to find a FAQ for
tis group, please emal me or post to this
group...

Rawalex
--------------------------+---
Alexander Rawass | "Life's a piece of shit ... when you look at it."
rawass@sun.rhrk.uni-kl.de | Monty Python's Life of Brian
--------------------------+---

--
Rawalex
--------------------------+---

Alexander Rawass | "Life's a piece of shit ... when you look at it."
rawass@sun.rhrk.uni-kl.de | Monty Python's Life of Brian

From -538355490697265084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 107ada,7b55a61748ddef69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107ada,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7b55a61748ddef69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1109af,7b55a61748ddef69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1109af,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-12-07 15:26:18 PST
Xref: sparky rec.radio.amateur.misc:20023 rec.ham-radio.packet:10
rec.radio.swap:3220
Path: sparky!uunet!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!wupost!spool.mu.edu!olivea!sgigate!
sgiblab!rpal.rockwell.com!news.cs.indiana.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!
wallaby.ecn.purdue.edu!isildur
From: isildur@wallaby.ecn.purdue.edu (George William Slade)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.swap
Subject: Is there any one out there in netland?
Message-ID: <1992Dec6.233433.2777@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Date: 6 Dec 92 23:34:33 GMT
Sender: news@noose.ecn.purdue.edu (USENET news)
Followup-To: this newsgroup
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Lines: 4

Are the ham.radio newsgroups still active? I was looking for the ham-radio
swap group, but no one has posted anything for quite a while.

bill (n9kwl)

From -3525248325482024321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82a990e2ca594e42,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,82a990e2ca594e42,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1992-12-31 08:23:12 PST
Xref: sparky rec.ham-radio.packet:11 sci.electronics:21796
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Path: sparky!uunet!noc.near.net!news.Brown.EDU!qt.cs.utexas.edu!yale.edu!yale!
gumby!wupost!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!ghost.dsi.unimi.it!
newsserver.di.unipi.it!pical2!luigi
From: luigi@iet.unipi.it
Subject: How to slow down PC Ethernet boards ?
Message-ID: <1992Dec31.150428.20998@cli.di.unipi.it>
Originator: luigi@pical2
Sender: luigi@iet.unipi.it
Nntp-Posting-Host: pical2.iet.unipi.it
Reply-To: luigi@iet.unipi.it

Organization: Dip. di Ingegneria dell'Informazione, Univ. di Pisa (ITALY)
Date: Thu, 31 Dec 1992 15:04:28 GMT
Lines: 26

Did anybody try to slow down commercial ethernet boards for the
IBMPC (e.g. 3Com, WD, Novell...) in order to send data at speeds
between (say) 500kbit/s and 2Mbit/s ? This way it should be easier than with
10Mb ethernet to send the data across a radio/IR link. The advantages
are:
- faster than RS232 ports;
- PC ethernet boards are pretty cheap nowadays;
- Ethernet boards are packet oriented rather than character
  oriented, so they won't kill your PC for processing interrupts.

If memory serves, some Ethernet controllers (82586, WD8390 ?) have
separate clocks for the controllers and TX shift register; other
controllers might be similar. The only thing I don't know is how slow
the TX clock can go. Apart from this, the patch should be trivial and
reversible.

     Any information appreciated.
     Thanks
     Luigi Rizzo
==
Luigi Rizzo   Dip. di Ingegneria dell'Informazione
email: luigi@iet.unipi.it   Universita' di Pisa
tel: +39-50-568533   via Diotisalvi 2, 56124 PISA (Italy)
fax: +39-50-568522
==

From 7845794456322691928
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ddc06320372187ea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115aec,ddc06320372187ea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115aec,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-02 15:05:27 PST
Xref: sparky comp.realtime:1778 rec.ham-radio.packet:12
Newsgroups: comp.realtime,rec.ham-radio.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!flood!dan
From: dan@flood.com (Dan Ingold)
Subject: Packet Radio Question
Message-ID: <1993Mar2.190329.2581@flood.com>
Followup-To: ingold@flood.com
Sender: root@flood.com (Operator)
Organization: The Flood Group, Inc. Torrance, Ca.
Date: Tue, 2 Mar 93 19:03:29 GMT
Lines: 36

We have an interesting communications problem that someone on this
forum may be familiar with. A system we're building has a set of 8-12

sensors distributed over a moderately hilly 20 sq. mi. area. These sensors are smart--they store their data until polled, usually over dial-up phone lines.

The number of modems at the master station limits simultaneous phone access access to the sensors. Also, line costs mount over the years. Some type of packet radio solution seems intriguing. Spread spectrum solutions are easiest, as they require no licenses and can share bandwidth. I'm familiar with one commercial product, the Metricom radio modem used in the utilities industry. Are there other innovative solutions anyone has run across?

The throughput requirements are low, requiring only 1200-2400 baud. Near real-time access, with 2-5 sec. end-to-end delays, would be nice. The remote stations must be addressable from the master. There can (and clearly must) be protocol at the master end to address outgoing transmissions and identify incoming messages, but the sensor end should look like a wire--RS-232, no protocol.

I'm a sporadic reader of this forum, so I'd appreciate direct e-mail replies to "ingold@flood.com". If anyone expresses interest, I'd be happy to summarize back to the net.

--Dan
  N6ZLF

Dan Ingold   The Flood Group, Inc.
Internet: ingold@flood.com   Torrance, Ca.
UUCP: ...!uunet!flood!ingold   310-539-9555 / 310-539-9111 (FAX)
--

Dan Ingold   The Flood Group, Inc.
Internet: ingold@flood.com   Torrance, Ca.
UUCP: ...!uunet!flood!ingold   310-539-9555 / 310-539-9111 (FAX)

From -6450011612810010346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-18 08:40:18 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23287 rec.ham-radio.packet:13 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4048
Path: sparky!uunet!caen!uwm.edu!ogicse!psgrain!m2xenix!agora!george
From: george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Need MIR packet Frequency's
Message-ID: <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com>
Date: 18 Mar 93 15:01:52 GMT
Article-I.D.: agora.C43B35.HsK

Organization: Open Communications Forum
Lines: 7

Anyone remember the frequency's used by the MIR space station packet radio system?

--
George Rachor Jr. Aloha, OR

From 5852858000010419065
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-18 10:36:22 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23297 rec.ham-radio.packet:14 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4049
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!
grc!don
From: don@grc.genroco.com (Don Woelz)
Subject: Re: Need MIR packet Frequency's
Message-ID: <1993Mar18.174854.22834@grc.genroco.com>
Organization: GENROCO, Inc.
References: <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com>
Date: Thu, 18 Mar 1993 17:48:54 GMT
Lines: 11

In article <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com> george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
writes:
>Anyone remember the frequency's used by the MIR space station packet radio
system?
>
As I recall, they can be found on 145.550. What I don't recall is
what callsign they use. Anybody help with that?

--
   Donald D. Woelz   Office Phone: 414-644-8700
   GENROCO, Inc.   Toll Free: 800-243-6762
   205 Kettle Moraine Drive North   Office Fax: 414-644-6667
   Slinger, WI 53086   U.S.A.   24 hr Voicemail: 414-322-3891

From 4243390792901297028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-18 12:57:22 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23309 rec.ham-radio.packet:15 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4051
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!mcsun!news.funet.fi!ousrvr.oulu.fi!so-patu
From: so-patu@stekt5.oulu.fi (Timo Patana)
Subject: Re: Need MIR packet Frequency's
In-Reply-To: george@agora.rain.com's message of 18 Mar 93 15:01:52 GMT
Message-ID: <SO-PATU.93Mar18205238@stekt5.oulu.fi>
Lines: 21
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Organization: Oulun teekkarien radiokerho
References: <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com>
Date: Thu, 18 Mar 1993 18:52:38 GMT

In article <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com> george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
writes:

> Article-I.D.: agora.C43B35.HsK

> Anyone remember the frequency's used by the MIR space station packet radio
system?

 I remember they are using 145.550, same freq as with their FM simplex
qso's...as a matter of fact i have heard them on this freq, but i dont
know if they do use it nowadays...

  Timo

  Timo Patana, OH6NVG   so-patu@stekt.oulu.fi
  Tel. +358-81-344947   Mobile +358-4049-68276

From 1810822534464884235
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-18 16:32:26 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23331 rec.ham-radio.packet:16 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4054
Path: sparky!uunet!mcsun!sunic!psinntp!psinntp!arrl.org

From: sford@arrl.org (Steve Ford)
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Re: Need MIR packet Frequency's
Message-ID: <1237@arrl.org>
Date: 18 Mar 93 15:56:08 EST
Organization: American Radio Relay League
Lines: 15

In rec.radio.amateur.packet, george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor) writes:
>Anyone remember the frequency's used by the MIR space station packet radio
system?
>
>
>
>
>--
>George Rachor Jr. Aloha, OR
>

Yep. 145.55 MHz. They tend to be a bit sporadic, so it takes a little
patience. Good luck.

73...Steve
WB8IMY

From -5302719064023722083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-19 22:52:23 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23503 rec.ham-radio.packet:18 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4084
Path: sparky!uunet!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!news.dell.com!uudell!loft386!nhh2sd!
root
From: root@nhh2sd.UUCP (root)
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Subject: Re: Need MIR packet Frequency's
Summary: Packet and voice are on the same frequency 145.550 simplex.
Message-ID: <564@nhh2sd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Mar 93 06:52:23 GMT
References: <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com>
Followup-To: rec.radio.amateur.packet
Organization: Neal H. Hodges II, Rapid City, SD
Lines: 7

In article <C43B35.HsK@agora.rain.com>, george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
writes:
> Anyone remember the frequency's used by the MIR space station packet radio
system?

> --
> George Rachor Jr.   Aloha, OR
   The voice and packet frequencies are the same 145.550 mhz simplex.
  Neal H. Hodges II - KA0SEZ
  nhodges@silver.sdsmt.edu

From -3530180431086343645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34f8c713114752e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-03-21 12:02:47 PST
Xref: sparky sci.space:23480 rec.ham-radio.packet:17 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4078
Newsgroups: sci.space,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: sparky!uunet!psgrain!percy!agora!george
From: george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
Subject: Re: Need MIR packet Frequency's
Message-ID: <C4909p.CFG@agora.rain.com>
Organization: Open Communications Forum
References: <1237@arrl.org>
Date: Sun, 21 Mar 1993 16:53:49 GMT
Lines: 16

sford@arrl.org (Steve Ford) writes:
>Yep. 145.55 MHz. They tend to be a bit sporadic, so it takes a little
>patience. Good luck.

>73...Steve
>WB8IMY

Well... We heard it and my friend doug (Kb7RHF) attemted a packet connect....

Thanks everyone!

George Rachor

--
George Rachor Jr. Aloha, OR

From 919055820155199647
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-06-03 10:25:39 PST
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Path: gmd.de!Germany.EU.net!mcsun!uknet!zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk!bnr.co.uk!bnrgate!
nott!torn!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!chnews!
ornews.intel.com!percy!agora!george
From: george@agora.rain.com (George Rachor)
Subject: Is Mir still on the air
Message-ID: <C81zHt.sr@agora.rain.com>
Organization: Open Communications Forum
Date: Thu, 3 Jun 1993 16:08:13 GMT
Lines: 9

For about the last two weeks I've been listening for Mir without sucess.

Does anyone know the status of the amateur radio abord the space station?

--
George Rachor Jr. Aloha, OR

From 2374634917217739606
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-06-09 20:02:53 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!sgiblab!rtech!
ingres!jpk
From: jpk@Ingres.COM (Jon Krueger)
Subject: internet->packet email gateway?
Message-ID: <1993Jun10.024601.10114@pony.Ingres.COM>
Lines: 7
Reply-To: jpk@Ingres.COM (Jon Krueger)
Organization: Ingres Corporation, a subsidiary of The ASK Group, Inc.
References: <C81zHt.sr@agora.rain.com>
Date: 10 Jun 93 02:46:01 GMT

Is there a gateway that forwards email between the Internet and
packet radio? If so, what's the mail address syntax? Thanks.

-- Jon

--
Jon Krueger jpk@ingres.com

From 5677890498681484971
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-06-10 07:04:53 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!
csus.edu!netcom.com!n6wbl
From: n6wbl@netcom.com (Jason Turning)
Subject: Re: internet->packet email gateway?
Message-ID: <n6wblC8ErwC.5Eo@netcom.com>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 241-9760 guest)
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.1 PL8]
References: <1993Jun10.024601.10114@pony.Ingres.COM>
Date: Thu, 10 Jun 1993 13:53:00 GMT
Lines: 63

Jon Krueger (jpk@Ingres.COM) wrote:
: Is there a gateway that forwards email between the Internet and
: packet radio? If so, what's the mail address syntax? Thanks.

Here's one I saw earlier:

How to Use the WB7TPY
Packet <-> Internet Gateway

First, some brief operational notes:

(1) Messages must not contain any foul language, or commercial purpose.
(2) Messages can only be sent to countries that the United States has
    a third-party agreement. All others will be destroyed.
(3) Messages from the internet should be less then 5K in length.
    No files should be sent.
(4) If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me either on
    packet radio: WB7TPY@WB7TPY.AZ.USA.NA   -or-
    Internet   : david@stat.com   -or-
    Fidonet   : David Dodell @ 1:114/15

(5) Have fun. Use the gateway as much as you like. That is what it is
    there for.

From Internet to Packet

Send mail to the internet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.ampr.org

The first line of text must contain a full packet address, preceded with the word "Packet:"

For example, mail to my packet address, would have the first line of text;

Packet: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

From Packet to Internet

Send as private mail (never a bulletin) to the packet address of:

gate@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

The first line of text must contain a full domained internet address, proceeded with the word "Internet:"

For example, mail to my internet address, would have the first line of text;

Internet: david@stat.com

73's De Jason Turning N6WBL
Internet : jturning@netcom.com
AX.25 Packet: N6WBL@KD6XZ.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
AmprNet : n6wbl%n6wbl@sosac (44.2.0.64)

From -4285456934366633268
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f9668dd0f7a5a3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-06-10 20:26:13 PST
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!decwrl!decwrl!csus.edu!
netcom.com!topolski
From: topolski@netcom.com (Robert M. Topolski)
Subject: Re: internet->packet email gateway?
Message-ID: <topolskiC8FsK4.CpG@netcom.com>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet
Organization: NETCOM On-line Communication Services (408 241-9760 guest)
X-Newsreader: TIN [version 1.1 PL8]
References: <1993Jun10.024601.10114@pony.Ingres.COM>

Date: Fri, 11 Jun 1993 03:04:52 GMT
Lines: 288

Jon Krueger (jpk@Ingres.COM) wrote:
: Is there a gateway that forwards email between the Internet and
: packet radio? If so, what's the mail address syntax? Thanks.

I use the n0ary gate and BBS. Not only can you send email but you can
also participate in bulletins or any other BBS function. It is really
cool. Here is the whole file ... the author's address is at the end.

----------------(cut here)---------------

There is an error in the "73" magazine article. If you are an internet
only user the action of registering you automatically enables email
forwarding. You do not need to perform the "Enabling" step.

N0ARY/BBS Internet Gateway Operating Instructions
August 7, 1992

LOCAL USERS:

Local users are those that log into the bbs via the bbs's telephone modem
port (408-749-1950) or via one of the 3 tnc ports (144.93, 223.62, 433.37).
Each local user has a bbs account that is used to customize how the bbs
interacts with the user.

Local users can set their account up so that all incoming mail addressed
to their call will be forwarded via a gateway to internet and on to
other networks (mcimail, compuserve, etc). All the user needs to do is
enter his email address and turn the feature on.

  EMAIL bob@hal.com
  EMAIL ON

When the EMAIL feature is turned on the packet message will be deleted
at the time of forwarding through the gateway. So care should be taken
that the paths are correct prior to turning the feature on, for instance
enable it, send a test message, and disable it. After a successful
transfer re-enable the feature. To disable the auto forwarding feature
simply type:

  EMAIL OFF

Messages can be sent by packet users to the internet users via the gateway.
This applies to users at N0ARY as well as users at other bbs's. Begin by
sending a message to IPGATE@N0ARY with the first line of the message being
the letters "To:" followed by the internet address of the recipient.

  N6ZFJ de N0ARY >
    sp ipgate@n0ary
  Enter your subject:

```
    Meeting?
  Enter your message body:
    To: bob@hal.com
    Are you planning to attend the club meeting on Thursday? Give me
    a call. 73, Connie
    ^Z
```

NOTE: That the recipient cannot respond to the message unless they are a ham and registered with the gateway. He/she becomes registered by sending a message from his internet host to gateway-request@arasmith.com.

REMOTE USERS:

Remote users are those that do not log into N0ARY directly but merely appear from the packet world to use it as home. If a packet user checks the "White Pages" for a remote user the entry comes back as @N0ARY. The packet user then address his message to YOURCALL@N0ARY and the bbs will do the translation and forwarding to internet.

It is not necessary for a person to know your actual internet address nor use the SP IPGATE method described above. From the packet network it appears that you are just another user at N0ARY.

WHITE PAGES:

The "White Pages" is a distributed database of all the bbs users. Most bbs users in the US are represented in the database as well as many from other countries. When a user chooses a home bbs, that bbs generates an update that is sent to the regional servers and then distributed to all the other bbs's. An entry consists of; call, home bbs, first name, zip, city and state. When a user wishes to send another packet user a message he/she consults the white pages (WP) for the home bbs.

REGISTERING:

Before a user, both local and remote, can send a message from internet into the bbs system he/she must register with the gateway. This is done by sending a message from the host that he/she intends to use to gateway-request@arasmith.com with the following information:

```
  CALL:
  FIRST NAME:
  CITY & ST:
  ZIP:
```

When a request is received the "From" field is copied directly into a file with the requesters call. Whenever the gateway receives a message bound for packet it scans this file comparing on the "From" field. When a match is found the gateway uses the associated call from then on. If there is no match the mailer bounces the message with a one-liner

indicating the the user must register.

If you currently use another bbs as home this needs to be stated in the request. Otherwise you will be assigned N0ARY as your home. If you choose not to use N0ARY as your home you must make sure people know to send your message to YOURCALL@N0ARY to pass through the gate. Your WP entry will be wrong.

EXECUTING BBS COMMANDS REMOTELY:

Many of the commands available to local users is also available to remote users by sending a message to the bbs. Here is a subset of the commands currently available.

LIST	listing messages
LOOKUP	look up calls in the on-line callbook
WHO call	dump a users account information
READ	read messages and files
USERS n	display the last n users to connect to the bbs
INFO	display manual pages of various topics
CD	change directories in the file system
LS/DIR	display the contents of a directory
WP call	look a user up in the "White Pages"
HELP	get help on how to use a command

Not all commands available to local users can be accessed via the gate. All interactive commands are disabled as well as commands that modify the users account.

The command parser for the bbs is very powerful and the user can form very complex requests. For instance the following command is valid on the bbs:

```
LIST LAST 20 BULLETINS FROM N0ARY
LIST ALL BULLETINS ABOUT KENWOOD
```

The ABOUT keyword is used to search the subjects of messages for a given pattern, in this case KENWOOD. It can appear anywhere in the subject line.

This is an example of how complex all the commands can become. They can also be abbreviated down to the level understood my most other bbs programs. Any of the following will give the same results.

```
L< N6ZFJ
LIST FROM N6ZFJ
LIS < N6ZFJ
L FR N6ZFJ
```

In most cases a minimum number of unique characters is needed to distinguish a command.

You can get a list of commands and a translation chart from W0RLI
to N0ARY by typing the following commands.

```
  INFO COMMANDS
  INFO W0RLI
```

Other commands that you may wish to execute are:

```
  INFO MANUAL
  HELP HELP
  HELP LIST
```

Now that you know what some of the commands are this is how you go
about executing them. You send a message to cmd@bbs.arasmith.com
with your commands entered one per line or separated by semicolons.
For example if you want to know if three of your buddies are in
the white pages and if the bbs has any messages about the ICOM W2A.

Send to:

```
  cmd@bbs.arasmith.com

  Subject: you can put anything here
  wp n0ary n6zfj n6une
  list all about w2a
  .
```

The bbs will execute the commands and respond to you via return mail.

SENDING MAIL TO PACKET:

Once registered the user is free to begin using the gateway to send
messages from his host through the gateway into the packet world.
How much you have to specify of a users address depends on how much
the bbs already knows about the user.

If the bbs knows the home bbs of the user and his home bbs is know to
the the N0ARY bbs, which most of them are, you simply need to supply
the call.

```
  n6zjf@bbs.arasmith.com
```

If the N0ARY bbs doesn't know of the user but does know where his
home bbs is then you need to supply just the home bbs call in
addition to the users.

```
  n6zjf%n6qmy@bbs.arasmith.com
```

Notice that the call and home bbs are separated by a percent sign '%'
rather then the '@' which is used in the packet domain. This is because
the '@' has a meaning in the internet address.

If the bbs has no knowledge of either the user or his home bbs then
you probably have the wrong home bbs or it is a new bbs. In which
case you will have to supply the full address so the bbs will know
how to route the message.

  n6zfj%n6qmy.#nocal.ca.usa.na@bbs.arasmith.com

This level of addressing is hardly ever needed and normally means that
the home bbs is in error.

Bulletins can be sent in a similar fashion. The address is made up
of a keyword, which can be any six character word and a distribution.
Distributions are local to an area. For instance SBAY is valid in
northern CA, it probably has no meaning at all in Topeka, KS.

Valid distributions are:
     ALLUS   please avoid this one
     ALLUSW   all western US
     ALLCA   all California, any 2 letter state should work

So if you trying to find a cw filter for a Kenwood TS440.

Send to:
  want%allca@bbs.arasmith.com

  Subject: Kenwood TS440, CW filter
  If you have one of these you are willing to part with please
  give me a call or leave message, thanks.
  73, N6ZFJ@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
  .

Be descriptive, brief, and always include your full return address in
the message. Also please try to limit your distributions to small
regions. Using the ALLUS distribution really slows down the flow of
messages.

INFO ON THE N0ARY BBS:

The bbs came into being in July of 1990 and as of July of 1992 had
over 600 users, 500 registered as home. The bbs has 3 rf ports, 2
phone ports, the internet port, and a voice synthesizer port. The
latter allows users to check for messages via DTMF from their handhelds.

The bbs itself runs on a Sun workstation under Unix. The code was
written by Bob Arasmith to focus on the user. Great care was taken
to make the bbs very forgiving to the novice user but very flexible
and powerful for the old-timer. The bbs can be configured to interact
with each user differently. Some examples are:

 * List messages in either descending or ascending order.

 * Specify a list of keywords that the user wishes not to see displayed

when a list is performed, similar to a kill file.

* .signature and .vacation files.

* Specify how many lines the users terminal is capable of displaying before scrolling, the bbs will feed info this many lines and pause allowing the user to catch up and continue or abort the operation. Similar to more.

* Users can put commonly executed commands in keystroke macros that are accessible via a single keystroke.

A manual is currently available describing the commands and their permutations. This manual will be available in late 1992 as a postscript file. Run the command INFO MANUAL to learn how to get one via the post office. It is not available in an ascii format.

If you have any questions about the internet gateway or the bbs in general please drop me a message.

73, bob
n0ary@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na
bob@arasmith.com

--

==========
Robert M || Internet: topolski@netcom.com
Topolski || Packet: kj6yt@n0ary.#nocal.ca
==========

From 5019216540181427076
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,acdf2a33a442167,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 108122,acdf2a33a442167,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,acdf2a33a442167,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,acdf2a33a442167,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,acdf2a33a442167,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-08-12 05:34:30 PST
Xref: gmd.de rec.radio.amateur.equipment:350 rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc:151 rec.radio.amateur.packet:4875
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!torn!nott!netfs!ncs.dnd.ca!mercer
From: mercer@ncs.dnd.ca (David Mercer)

Subject: New to HAM, need handi talki advice?
Message-ID: <1993Aug12.115236.28818@netfs.dnd.ca>
Sender: news@netfs.dnd.ca (NEWS)
Nntp-Posting-Host: ncs.dnd.ca
Organization: DND, Ottawa, CANADA
Date: Thu, 12 Aug 1993 11:52:36 GMT
Lines: 25

Hi all;

Just got my basic certification yesterday and am now in the market for a handi talki with the goal (once cash flow improves) of getting into packet.

Shopping around Ottawa, I have narrowed my selection down to two units:

1) ICOM IC-P2AT 2m band @ $375 canadian; and
2) ICOM IC-24AT 2m and 440 @ $460.

I am really new to all this and would like some advice on how I should proceed. Is the addition of 440 worth 85 canadian (aprox 43 cents US ;>). Any general comments about these radios?

Please remember that the untimate goal is to set up a packet station and also to have some fun with Satelites.

73 de VE3XMJ (Dave Mercer)

PS. If there are any packeteers out there from the Ottawa area, I would love to hear from you.

From 3848888409866142339
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,df1a8e8b207e5f11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df1a8e8b207e5f11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-09-03 05:04:36 PST
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!news.belwue.de!newsserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de!mailserv!cable01
From: cable01@mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de (Joachim Leipold)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Subject: solar moduls needed
Date: 3 Sep 93 11:37:24 GMT
Organization: InterNetNews at ZDV Uni-Tuebingen
Lines: 17
Message-ID: <cable01.747056244@mailserv>
NNTP-Posting-Host: mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de

hey,
I'm looking for information about solar technology.
Are there any companies who produce solar power modules
of about 2 kW. Does anybody know if one can buy
low voltage refrigerators which work with solar energy.
I also need information about medical equipment which
works on solar technology. For example lamps, centrifuges or
other medical machines.
It would be nice to get some adresses of companies (worldwide)
or any other information (e.g.FAX-No.or Tel.No.).

thanks, Jochen
--
==
= Jochen Leipold -   University of Tuebingen - Dep. of Inorg. Chemistry II =
= (cable01@mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de)   - Germany -   =
==

From -4910694175015503293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 108122,df1a8e8b207e5f11
X-Google-Attributes: gid108122,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df1a8e8b207e5f11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-09-09 16:35:12 PST
Path: gmd.de!Germany.EU.net!mcsun!uknet!pipex!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!koriel!lll-winken.llnl.gov!fnnews.fnal.gov!
fnmwx3.fnal.gov!lirakis
From: lirakis@fnmwx3.fnal.gov (Chris Lirakis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.equipment
Subject: Re: solar moduls needed
Date: 9 Sep 1993 15:59:35 GMT
Organization: Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia IL
Lines: 25
Distribution: world
Message-ID: <26njt7$j7p@fnnews.fnal.gov>
References: <cable01.747056244@mailserv>
NNTP-Posting-Host: fnmwx8.fnal.gov

In article <cable01.747056244@mailserv>, cable01@mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de
(Joachim Leipold) writes:
|> hey,
|> I'm looking for information about solar technology.
|> Are there any companies who produce solar power modules
|> of about 2 kW. Does anybody know if one can buy
|> low voltage refrigerators which work with solar energy.
|> I also need information about medical equipment which
|> works on solar technology. For example lamps, centrifuges or
|> other medical machines.
|> It would be nice to get some adresses of companies (worldwide)
|> or any other information (e.g.FAX-No.or Tel.No.).
|>

|> thanks, Jochen
|> --
|> ==
|> = Jochen Leipold -   University of Tuebingen - Dep. of Inorg. Chemistry II =
|> = (cable01@mailserv.zdv.uni-tuebingen.de)   - Germany -   =
|> ==

I would recommend a company called "Real Goods" based in California.
They carry a number of 12volt products as well as some no electrical based
refrigerators, ie propane fueled.
--
Chris Lirakis

From -2122478117824017212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,62b1e69818b96ba2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fbd1,62b1e69818b96ba2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fbd1,public
X-Google-Thread: f7653,62b1e69818b96ba2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7653,public
X-Google-Thread: fed6a,62b1e69818b96ba2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfed6a,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62b1e69818b96ba2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1993-12-08 15:55:01 PST
Path: gmd.de!xlink.net!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!olivea!koriel!
male.EBay.Sun.COM!eb5ts4.EBay.Sun.COM!keithhar
From: keithhar@eb5ts4.EBay.Sun.COM (Keith Hargrove)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc
Subject: Spread_Spectrum
Date: 7 Dec 1993 19:21:13 GMT
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Mt. View, Ca.
Lines: 186
Message-ID: <2e2l39$34o@male.EBay.Sun.COM>
References: <>
NNTP-Posting-Host: eb5ts4.ebay.sun.com
Keywords: Spread_Spectrum

After my post for info on Spread Spectrum this
is a summery of the info I got. So anyone else who wants to
play with SS can.
I had many request for the info I might get, so I think it would be
nice to put it here.

Thanks to all who sent me info.

A group meet in Redwood City on the second Wednesday of the month.
contact
--

INTERNET: pineapp@netcom.com	Daniel Curry WB6STW
AMPRNET : dan@wb6stw.ampr.org [44.4.20.144]	E-:-) Ham Radio Operator
AX.25 : wb6stw@n0ary.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA	Redwood City, CA USA

You might consider subscribing to "Spread Spectrum Scene" published
by Randy Roberts, KC6YJY. You can get hold of him at 415-726-6235.
Tell him "Steve" sent you ;-)

Steve KA6S

I'm also interested in spread spectrum applications, primarily for data communications. One place to look for information is the ARRL Spread Spectrum Sourcebook. It has construction projects as well as a lot of information on the technology and capability of SS systems. It also covers the legal aspects of SS operation.

I'm thinking of coming up with an SS data transmission scheme that would use the entire bandwidth of an OSCAR transponder -- at a power level just above the noise floor -- for a 56kb data link.

If either of you gets more information, add me to your list of interested parties.

Thanks,
-- Bruce Toback
KN6MN

See Electronics World + Wireless World "Voice link over spread spectrum radio" by James Vincent G1PVZ. This series began in Sep 93 issue describing a complete Direct Sequence system from microphone to the antenna (435 MHz) and from the antenna to the loudspeaker.

The classical reference is "Spread Spectrum Systems" by Robert C Dixon, ISBN 0-471-88309-3 (2nd edition 1984). This book is quite readable compared to many other scientific books.

Paul OH3LWR

In a previous post, Marc Lombart (ranfry@CAM.ORG) wrote:
:   My knowledge of Spread Spectrum is quite limited, but my
: understanding is that it would probably not be viable as a HAM node,
: seeing as it takes many times the normal bandwidth for each "channel."
: The main use of Spread Spectrum is security, not communication. At
: least, that is what I know from the little I have found on the subject.

Security depends on the algorithm you use to "spread" the signal, so
you can make it pretty public if you want to. (I think current FCC
rules limit ham useage to a few well-known algorithms.)

As far as my limited understanding goes, the main advantage is
coordination: a set of well-coordinated and efficiently-used
conventional channels are more efficient of spectrum space than spread
spectrum, but you can throw a bunch of spread-spectrum users into a
band with *no* coordination and do almost as well. It really pays off
when users start moving around or coming and going with no warning.
That makes it ideal for consumer applications, the advantages for hams
are less clear.

The ARRL publishes a book on the subject that is supposed to be a
pretty good intro.
--
Eric Williams | Vincent: MC (B+S)t G+Y 1.1 Y L++ C+ T+ I+++ H+ S++ V+ F++
wd6cmu@netcom.com | Murphy: DS W+(B+R)t+R Y 1.2 Y L C+ T- I+++ H+ A+ F+ B--
WD6CMU@WD6CMU.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

You might try sending calling TAPR (don't have their address handy). I
think they were experimenting with some 900MHz spread spectrum packet
stuff in Southern California... some sort of wide area high speed net,
I believe.

Ken Friberg
friberg@mtu.edu
n8pbe@w8yy.#upmi.mi.na

Hi, there are a number of ways to genarate PN codes. One way is to just
write a program that generates random numbers each between 0 and 1 (or -1 and 1)
However this does not satisfy some of the conditions that the PN seqs must meet in
a (rather) realistic environment.

So another way is to use m-sequences, which have well-defined correlation

properties. But the problem here is that you can only genarate that many
different seqs for a specific number of shift registers. In other words the
more m-seqs you want the more (hardware or) software you have to write to generate
them.
Finally another way, is to use Gold sequences, which basically is a combination
of m-seqs. With this method you can generate even more PN seqs with only a few
additional lines of code. All of the above has been implemented before, and I
amsure you'll find a lot of material.

If you need more information, about books, papers (on Spread Spectrum) and even
the code let me know.

regards

-stavros

>To answer Keith's question, get a copy of the ARRL _Spead Spectrum
>Sourcebook_ for the basic outlines of the various types of SS, what
>PN codes are permitted, and the types of equipment modifications needed
>to operate SS. You can convert an IC4AT to a 70 cm hopper, and there
>are plans for building PN spreaders using common off the shelf parts.
>Outfits like Qualcomm have chipsets for complete systems, but if you're
>learning and experimenting, it's probably better to build your first
>units with simple TTL blocks so you'll understand what's happening.

There are other references kicking around, and for a completely
up-to-date one, see if you can track down the September and October
1993 issues of _Electronics & Wireless World_. The September issue has
a very good overview of spread spectrum (concentrating on direct sequence),
and the October issue has construction information on a 435 MHz direct
sequence spread spectrum system. The articles were written by James
Vincent, G1PVZ.

In typical spread spectrum fashion the transmitter is (relatively) simple,
while the receiver is quite complicated. It uses some very interesting
techniques for acquiring and keeping correlation, and does not
need an external reference like some of the stuff in the ARRL spread
spectrum book...

Just in case, no, I have no connection with E&WW, or with Reed Business
Publishing. I have no idea who Mr. Vincent is, though I do like his
style.

73 from Burnaby
laura VE7LDH

I recall seeing "the Spread Spectrum Sourcebook" as part of an ARRL literature ad in a recent QST. I am aware of at least one newsletter devoted to this, and I seem to recall that there is a recent commercially-available amateur product that
is a Spread Spectrum modem/radio. Sounded neat - think the creator was in AZ, but could be wrong.

Me? I haven't seen/done spread spectrum since I was a satellite jock in the USAF back in the seventies...

Neat stuff, though.

svh

--
Steven V. Hovater (703)318-5839
Senior CASE Engineer Verdix Corporation
EMAIL: svh@verdix.com Amateur Radio: AA5YH

From -1677703938517787152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1d75a649655c856a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 12:37:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!XEROX.COM!kd6hr.El_Segundo
From: kd6hr.El_Segundo@XEROX.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMTOR hardware / software
Message-ID: <"14-Jan-91..8:27:46.PST".*.PMcAfee.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Date: 14 Jan 91 16:27:46 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9

I am interested in giving Amtor a try. I do not want to use one of the "do all" type of boxes like the PK232 since I have no real nead for all the other features. (I use a DRSI board and TNC 1 & 2 for TCP-IP.) What I am realy looking for is a simple interface board to plug into a pc-xt or the likes along with some software. I have no problem hacking together hardware. Any ideas ?

Pete McAfee kd6hr
internet: kd6hr.el_segundo@xerox.com

From 1901846565639334992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fe1cf3b2a58502

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 14:28:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: W3IWI ftp's
Message-ID: <859@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 14 Jan 91 16:35:46 GMT
References: <1991Jan14.022808.6819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 20

From article <1991Jan14.022808.6819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, by
mjp10434@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Mark J. Proulx N9EDK):
>
> Does anyone know how to ftp from W3IWI. I had been using TOMCAT.GSFC.NASA.GOV
> in the past (before xmas) but this does not work now. Any ideas?!?!
>

Tom reported to me yesterday that he is having problems with tomcat and that
he is working them out with Phil, et. al. the authors of net. He told me
he is running the box on straight DOS in an attempt to keep the code
from barfing DesqView. It SHOULD be `back on the air.'

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 900377664425216779
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eeb6b4e25b0147c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 16:08:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!
dsinc!unix.cis.pitt.edu!gvlf3.gvl.unisys.com!gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com!ean
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com (Ed Naratil)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: Header Suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.162021.5460@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Date: 14 Jan 91 16:20:21 GMT
Sender: news@news.gvl.unisys.com (The NEWS user)
Reply-To: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com (Ed Naratil)
Organization: Unisys Defense Systems, Great Valley Labs, Paoli, Pa
Lines: 61

This is being posted for a SYSOP at N3LA who does not have access to the

Net.
==========

Hi Roy,

Rather than chop out some headers entirely, I would favor recoding to make a typical header read as: (fake example)

R:910110/1839 21308@KB3PU.PA.USA.NA
vs
R:910110/1839 21308@KB3PU.PA.USA.NA [ZANY ARC - Norristown, PA] Z:12345 N:NODE

Allow the minimum needed by hierarchical forwarding and a bit of auditing and bag the rest (hard coded!) for a 50% saving.

I am told MBL software handles a message sent as "SP XXXXXX@W1AW.CT.USA.NA" with no problem, but chokes on one sent "SB XXXXXX@W1AW.CT.USA.NA" until the sysop creates a flood file for W1AW. PRMBS handles ANYTHING. I dunno what yours, RLI or CBBS do, but doesn't the concept of hierarchical forwarding dictate there should be no problem from either preceding example?

On this same general idea, why do some coders parse the H-address from left to right and others right to left? A message from CA to a bbs in Michelin provence, France (a fabricated example) gets to Maine and gets bounced back to Michigan cuz some software is more interested in the .MI. part than in getting it to France (.FRC.), or better yet just to ".EU" to begin with. Let those French stations worry where .MI. is after it gets to France!

My point? A little more "common sense" in the code and some better docs so the sysops will set up forwarding routes better and we could cut down on circuitous forwarding and increase reliability. With that we need less auditing and maybe can bag all R: headers except the one from the originating BBS. Til then we need something to help locate the systems with serious mail delay problems and maybe to trace a full return route for stuff that can't deal well with H_addressing.

Definitely DON'T keep "last 'N' headers plus original; if you must, keep first 'N' so as to have 'N-1' chances to get a return msg to a BBS which maybe "knows" the originator. The idea of needing a full return path in this era of H_addressing is bad, but when the original route begins in Maine, goes to Canada, down to Florida and arrives in Maryland ten hops later. . . Why should it return THAT way? Sheesh!

Let's also do something with explicit expiration dates on bulletins. Let the poster of a Kepplerian bulletin (as just one example) that will be stale in two weeks flag it to expire in 10 days to 2 weeks. If it is still plying the ALLBBS route at that time, it dies automatically. Why deliver stale mail @ALLBBS or @AMSAT or ANY flood route? Of course a message to a particular ham would not expire before delivery.

Thanks for the opportunity for input. I am grateful to all you hard-working programmers! Thanks!

73 de Jim, KB3PU @N3LA.PA.USA.NA

Ed Naratil (All standard disclaimers apply)
Amateur Packet: W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com
This space intentionally left blank.

From -3519089404062865646
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fea1cbd786b9439,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 23:04:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!apollo!hays
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Latest ROSE location?
Keywords: ROSE
Message-ID: <4f348a85.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Date: 14 Jan 91 19:26:00 GMT
Sender: root@apollo.HP.COM
Reply-To: hays@hpuslua.nsr.HP.COM (John Hays)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Company, Apollo Division; Chelmsford, MA
Lines: 5

What is the latest version of the ROSE software, and is there an FTPable
site (or public UUCP)?

John (KD7UW)
Salt Lake City, UT

From 8357844811598561948
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5acdfe74c223560a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5acdfe74c223560a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-15 09:26:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!
platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Building a Linear Translator
Keywords: packet AMSAT broadband LAN WAN MAN
Message-ID: <232@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 15 Jan 91 17:26:10 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19418 rec.ham-radio.packet:3412

OK everybody (especially you AMSAT gurus), where can I find info (plans)
for building a Linear Translator?? I have mentioned this before and never
heard anything concrete. I would like to build one. Who can tell me how?
It's done on the OSCAR's, so somebody must know how. Point me at some
references please.

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -5864814494291652510
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2a4d0a9d8fea7306,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a4d0a9d8fea7306,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-15 10:08:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod!wuarchive!
udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DRSI DEAD?
Keywords: DRSI PACKET BOARDS
Message-ID: <860@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 15 Jan 91 18:08:31 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19420 rec.ham-radio.packet:3413

Howdy:

Is there anyone on this net that can answer from first hand knowledge
whether or not DRSI has closed its doors?

I think it would be a shame if this were true but cannot say that I am
surprised for many reasons, which I will not bother your with. They
filled a nitch that needed filling with their plug in card.

Surely someone can give us an answer.

Bob
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -8358516193376612754
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1048e3,809a3b9eab20f475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1048e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,809a3b9eab20f475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: 1153e1,809a3b9eab20f475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1153e1,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,809a3b9eab20f475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-15 16:45:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
cdin-1!cdis-1!ki4pv!ka3ovk!albers
From: albers@ka3ovk.irs.GOV (Jon Albers)
Newsgroups: comp.unix.sysv386,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-
ip,comp.sources.wanted
Subject: KA9Q Net or NOS for SCO UNIX SysV/386 3.2.2
Message-ID: <1991Jan16.004528.20114@ka3ovk.irs.GOV>
Date: 16 Jan 91 00:45:28 GMT
Reply-To: albers@ka3ovk.irs.gov.UUCP (Jon Albers)
Organization: Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi comp.unix.sysv386:3619 rec.ham-radio.packet:3416 comp.protocols.tcp-
ip:13293 comp.sources.wanted:11905

I am looking for source code to NOS for SCO UNIX sys V 3.2. Does anyone have
working source which will compile under this version of SCO UNIX? I would
prefer it be available via uucp, as I do not have easy ftp access.

Jon Albers
....uunet!media!ka3ovk

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Information Systems Management, Support and Installation. |
| Office Symbols: ISM:S:S:SI   voice: (202/FTS)535-3729 Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ |
| UUCP:(media|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv)!ka3ovk!albers ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 |

From 4602584786899489006
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac797208bc6d50f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-15 17:54:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!VK5TTY.#SA.AUS.OC
From: VK5ZWI@VK5TTY.#SA.AUS.OC (G. Willis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: Header Suppresion
Message-ID: <2255@sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au>

Date: 15 Jan 91 02:32:19 GMT
Sender: news@ucs.adelaide.edu.au
Lines: 57
Nntp-Posting-Host: mechannex.ua.oz.au
Organisation: Adelaide Packet Network, South Australia.

Hello There. I have been reading with interest the discussion on headers
and suppressing them. I have a couple of points (questions) on the matter.

First as I understand it, in the US unattended HF stations (forwarding PBBS's)
were originally only allowed by the FCC because full message tracing
was provided by the BBS headers. Is this correct?

If this is the case, then just deleting headers would probably be a bad
idea. Anyway the advantage of headers is the ability (in hopefully the not
to distant future) for the BBS programs to determin their own routing of
messages from these headers (and removing one of the more tiring duties
of being a sysop).

I would like to see a development of G1NNA's idea implemented. Something
like the following.

1). Each message will always include the originating BBS's full R:etc type
header.
2). Each message should have the R:etc header from the immediately past
BBS the message passed through.
3). The rest of the BBS headers get condensed so that only the callsign
AND HIERARCHIAL ADDRESS is included (since the H-Address can help with
routing through the network also).

To maintain some degree with the current network, the order of the headers
would be,

    Immeadiately past BBS
    Originating BBS
    Path that the message has taken inbetween.

To signify the path lines, a new field could be introduced with a P:etc
type so that an example of a condensed header might be,

Subject Goes in here
R:910112\1145z @:VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC Adelaide #:2345 Z:5037
R:900101\2356z @:W6HTH.HI.USA.OC Hawaii #:43589 Z:123445
P:VK4BBS.QLD.AUS.OC!VK2DQG.QLD.AUS.OC!VK2YDN.NSW.AUS.OC!VK2BBD.NSW.AUS.OC!...
p:VK2CKG.NSW.AUS.OC!VK2CZZ.NSW.AUS.OC!VK2XY.NSW.AUS.OC!VK2ASY.NSW.AUS.OC!...
P:VK1KCM.ACT.AUS.OC!VK2XLG.NSW.AUS.OC!VK3BSR.VIC.AUS.OC!VK5EX.#SA.AUS.OC

Test of message goes here.

As far as I can tell, that would still be completely compatible with all
existing BBS code, all path data is still retained and routing determination
could still take place. (opps, just noticed that one of my P:etc lines
had a lower case "p", ment to be an upper case).

I welcome any comments on this idea. Please do not send E-Mail. I wont
have E-Mail till late February. Post all replies to this newsgroup
or send them to me on the Packet Radio BBS Network to,

   VK5ZWI@VK5TTY.#SA.AUS.OC

Cheers de Grant VK5ZWI -* Parkholme, SA *- SysOp @ ADELAN BBS Network
Packet Radio: VK5ZWI@VK5TTY.#SA.AUS.OC   AmPR TCP/IP: [44.136.171.11]
(Usual disclaimers apply...)

From 1936557280485386515
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f03da335c0f3353d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-15 18:51:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!LV.SAIT.EDU.AU!XTASC
From: XTASC@LV.SAIT.EDU.AU ("Rob Mayfield, ASC")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What happened to PR Digest.
Message-ID: <D3FB83CAE08B6028AD@sait.edu.au>
Date: 15 Jan 91 04:47:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2

I used to receive Packet Radio DIgest, Anyone know what happened to it ??
73's ... Rob VK5XXX

From 1466108174186816818
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,391deece80d2c61c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,391deece80d2c61c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,391deece80d2c61c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-16 04:11:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!bgsuvax!fuller
From: fuller@bgsuvax.UUCP (A.J. Fuller)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: A plea for software info
Message-ID: <6830@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Date: 15 Jan 91 16:23:30 GMT
Reply-To: fuller@bgsuvax.UUCP (A.J. Fuller)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Bowling Green State Univ, Bowling Green, OH
Lines: 35
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19403 rec.ham-radio.packet:3410 rec.ham-radio.swap:913

Let me preface this by saying that I have absolutely NO experience whatsoever in the HAM radio arena other than a degree of facination and occasionally listening in as several of my friends enjoyed their radios.

Having said that, I know that HAMs tend to be very friendly and helpful folks, so I will throw my question (request?) at you in the hope that perhaps you can point me in the right direction or offer some suggestions. Thanks, and be kind to my mistakes!

Now, to the issue at hand. I have a friend who is heavily into HAM and is searching for some software for the Amiga 1000 that would allow him to use it with his radio (at this time I can't recall exactly what that make and model of his radio is... nuts ... well at least I know that it has the necessary port on it and mentions that ability to make such a connection in the manuals) for RTTY or any of a number of other things he mentioned that I didn't quite follow.

I realize this request is sketchy, but if anyone out there in net.land knows of any such software, of perhaps an FTP site where something like this might exist, or even any tips or pointers on how one might go about writing such software, I would be most thankful! If possible, reply by e-mail to the address below, as I don't generally read this newsgroup.

Thanks!
A.J. Fuller


```
 A.J. Fuller             | CS-Net :     fuller%andy.bgsu.edu@relay.cs.net
 Duru Technologies       | UUCP   :     ...!cbosgd!osu-cis!bgsuvax!fuller
 580 Sandridge Rd.       | BITNET :     fuller@bgsuopie
 Bowling Green, Oh 43402 | ------------------ DISCLAIMER ------------------
-------------------------| The thoughts and opinions expressed in the above
  HOME OF THE ORIGINAL   | do in fact represent those of the management and
 INFINITE IMPROBABILITY  |       staff of Duru Technologies, honest!
```


From 6287483202734398921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,798adecc18a1d8ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-16 08:13:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!
AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM!jay
From: jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM (ase)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET /KAM/HARDWARE
Message-ID: <9101151807.AA00857@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Date: 15 Jan 91 18:07:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 42

Awhile back I sent a problem into the users group on a KAM and the

STA light remaining lit. Here is an update and question(s).

Summary: I have a KAM on 2.85 (now), was using 3.0.
Computer is clone 286 16mhz AT

Follow-up: The following cards are in the pc:
a) Soundblaster (IRQ5)
b) New serial card with (2) 16550 chips COM1 & 2
c) Old serial card (contains joy,2 ser,1 par)
I pulled out the jumpers for all except the par port.
If I were to configure the card for com3and4 that

would conflict sound card (irq5) as they are the

same interrupt. I am using this card only for lpt1.

d) Bus mouse (irq7)

Every card except the old serial card is installed. As soon as I install this card, the STA light will remain lit at some undetermined time.

This card does not have a called out "uart" but a programmable serial interface. Has anybody ever run into this as a result of using net? The card is called I/O 80 made in Taiwan.

Questions: Can IRQ2 be used ? IRQ2 appears to be used by AT for direction to other interrupts. (unclear about this).

Does anybody have concrete proof that Kam 3.0 firmware is faulty?

I have heard from some IPers that it is not advisable to go beyond 4800 baud due to limitations in NET. This sounds strange to me, could someone give me that straight scoop on this?

Thanks in advance for your time,

Jay Appell -KA1SNA

From -8408196195584317744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5c87084c1467eca2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,5c87084c1467eca2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,5c87084c1467eca2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5c87084c1467eca2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-16 09:18:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: BALT: Destruction of Vilnius radio contact   i'l 819
Message-ID: <1079.27944818@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 16 Jan 91 17:18:26 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19452 rec.ham-radio.packet:3417 rec.ham-radio.swap:916
rec.radio.shortwave:3598

 * Originally by Uucp, 1:234/1@fidonet
 * Originally to BALT-L, 1:234/1
 * Originally dated 16 Jan 1991, 12:16

From uunet!UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu!BALT-L
From: uunet!UBVM.cc.buffalo.edu!AEB_BEVAN%VAX.ACS.OPEN.AC.UK
To: Multiple recipients of list BALT-L <BALT-L@UBVM.UCAR.EDU>
Date: Wed, 16 Jan 91 11:42:22 GMT

Broadcast to list 16 January 1991

Station LY2WW in Vilnius, one of the important links between Lithuania and the
outside world, was captured and destroyed by Soviet troops. At this point the
fate of the operators is not known.

It is feared that the Soviets were alerted to the existence and importance of
this station through widespread publicity on amateur radio nets and
listservers.

BALT-L is itself operating under wartime guidelines. We will not identify
sources for information coming from the Baltic States. We will definitely not
be publicising targets for Soviet reprisals, or identifying radio fgrequencies
for the benfit of jammers.

We can only appeal to everybody handling information on these acts of war
against the Baltic nations to consider their responsibilities for their
actions.

Edis Bevan

Eesti vabaks
Brivu Latviju
Lietuva laisva   (= 'Free Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania') !

BALT-L 91-00819

____

--

Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -8916216887282118704
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b0c464f06bb949ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0c464f06bb949ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b0c464f06bb949ae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-17 07:50:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!bloom-beacon!deccrl!
news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.mro4.dec.com!melee.enet.dec.com!manoj
From: manoj@melee.enet.dec.com (Manoj Bhave)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Looking for SAURABH SHARMA
Message-ID: <3792@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Date: 17 Jan 91 15:50:12 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.mro4.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19525 rec.ham-radio.packet:3424 rec.ham-radio.swap:921

Saurabh is from Poona and graduated from CoEP (Electronics). Worked as Software
Engr for Telco & Thermax. Also an active HAM. Lost contact with him. Last I
heard about him was from LA.

If anyone knows about him, please communicate to me this contact details.

Saurabh, if you are reading this message, please contact me.

Thanks.

Regards,   508-755-4821 (Home)
Manoj Bhave (Ex Datapro, Poona).   508-467-3935 (office)

From 328814451867552750
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!km
From: km@dsl.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: scc driver and shared interrupts
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.211127.13566@dsl.pitt.edu>
Date: 17 Jan 91 21:11:27 GMT
Sender: news@dsl.pitt.edu (Usenet News System)

Organization: Decision Systems Laboratory, Univ. of Pittsburgh, PA.
Lines: 16
Originator: km@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu
Nntp-Posting-Host: cadre.dsl.pitt.edu

Oops! In my previous posting, I misspoke myself: The scc driver assumes
multiple boards share the same interrupt. This has to be supported by
the boards' hardware, i.e. to use the daisy-chained 8530 interrupt
scheme, with only one board actually causing the interrupt. The PC100
supports this; I don't know about the DRSI. Two boards on a PC or AT
bus cannot share interrupts otherwise, as the interrupt lines are not
open-collector.

The PC100 has a jumper for the chip interrupts so that you can chain
the interrupts across boards, with only the first board providing the
actual hardware interrupt to the bus.

Sorry for any confusion this might have caused.

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

From 1106934545395839831
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c77e29035cc4d74a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
cs.utexas.edu!evax!utacfd!merch!cpe!techsup!kenb
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 2 DRSI Boards and NET/NOS?
Message-ID: <958400001@techsup>
Date: 15 Jan 91 10:23:42 GMT
Lines: 21
Nf-ID: #N:techsup:958400001:000:592
Nf-From: techsup.UUCP!kenb   Jan 14 12:58:00 1991

a local ham, no newsgroup access, is trying to run nos with 2
DRSI boards. he has the following:

drsi pcpa type 2 @ 300h
drsi pcpa type 1 @ 310h

both use int 7 (not sure if this is selectable on the board -- i
                don't own drsi boards)

he has tried several combinations of the drsi and scc drivers
with less than workable results. is it possible to use 2 drsi
boards with net or nos? if so, what version of net/nos? also,

i'd appreciate a sample set of attach commands for each board to
pass along.

73 & thanks...

ken brookner, n5lpi
...!microsoft!trsvax!techsup!kenb

From 1423244685144696756
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Making a DRSI card work
Summary: Abandon hope, all ye who enter
Message-ID: <26479@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 18 Jan 91 06:04:06 GMT
References: <1991Jan17.211127.13566@dsl.pitt.edu>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 38

I recently bought a pair of DRSI PC Packet Adaptor cards one type-1
with the built-in 1200 bps modem and a serial port, the other a type-3
with two serial ports.

I offer the following information for those of you who might be thinking
about buying one of these.

1. You don't get schematics. They cost extra.

2. The pinout given for the 25-pin serial port on the type-1 card has
the clock in and clock out pins interchanged on the chart in the manual.

3. The pinouts given for the two 9-pin serial port connectors on the
type-3 card are wrong. The pins are listed in 4 places, and in each
of those places, they are not only wrong, but the 4 listings disagree
with each other.

4. Check for solder splashes shorting chip pins together.

5. Check for bent-under pins on the socketed chips.

6. Be sure you have a few extra Berg jumpers in case you didn't get
enough of them with it to make the card work.

7. Before you unplug the 1488 and 1489 chips to get TTL levels on the
serial ports, be sure to write the part numbers on the board since the
diagram they tell you to refer to for chip locations does not in fact

show any chip locations.

8. The instructions for jumpering the type-1 board for external clocking to interface it with a DSY modem are wrong. In fact, I was never able to get mine working with a DSY modem; I wound up using a PI board instead. Other people have, but they have early revisions of the PCPA board and some of the pins and jumps must have changed in the mean time.

9. ARRGH. For this I spent $125 each? Next time I'll wire-wrap my own, thank you very much.   Bleagh.
- Brian

From 1635092321808793947
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8da20f7c96a86248,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!clark!ade
From: ade@clark.edu (Adrian Miranda)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: a small version of ka9q?
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.212138.24969@clark.edu>
Date: 15 Jan 91 21:21:38 GMT
Organization: Clark College, Vancouver, Wa. USA
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Jan 15 13:21:38 1991

I have an application where I need to run ka9q NOS along with another program, on a fairly small ibm clone. The problem is that ka9q is just too large. I have obtained the sources, and have been able to compile it, but when I try to cut parts of it out, I can't compile it anymore. All I need is the tcp/ip, the ethernet card support (via a packet driver interface), ping, smtp, and (maybe) an ftp server. I don't need ax25, telnet, or any of the other stuff. And I need this to run in under 200K on an ibm pc.

Can anyone help me? Perhaps someone has already built a very small version of net.exe without all the bells and whistles? Thanks in advance.

Adrian Miranda
uunet!clark!ade or ade@clark.edu

From 2232415956953593846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e6083008365240c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!newcastle.ac.uk!turing!q1khd
From: A.French@newcastle.ac.uk (A. French)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Software TNC?
Summary: help wanted with packet protocols, transmission standards etc.
Keywords: help, protocols
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.115621.2337@newcastle.ac.uk>
Date: 17 Jan 91 11:56:21 GMT
Sender: news@newcastle.ac.uk
Organization: Computing Laboratory, U of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK NE1 7RU.
Lines: 10

For some years now computer programs have existed to decode RTTY, CW and the
like. Would it not be possible to implement a packet TNC in software in order
to avoid the need for an expensive off-the-shelf TNC? After all, a TNC merely
consists of a microprocessor bolted to a radio modem. It would be necessary to
built a hardware radio modem but that should be no real problem.

Has anyone out there written TNC software, or know of anyone who has? If anyone
can supply me with detailed info on the packet protocol (AX-25?), and details
of the radio modulation (I assume FSK, if so, what shifts?), I'd quite like to
tackle the project myself.

From 2977747450480074412
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c77e29035cc4d74a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!km
From: km@dsl.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 2 DRSI Boards and NET/NOS?
Message-ID: <1991Jan17.193150.13024@dsl.pitt.edu>
Date: 17 Jan 91 19:31:50 GMT
References: <958400001@techsup>
Sender: news@dsl.pitt.edu (Usenet News System)
Reply-To: km@cadre (Ken Mitchum)
Organization: Decision Systems Laboratory, Univ. of Pittsburgh, PA.
Lines: 17
Nntp-Posting-Host: cadre.dsl.pitt.edu

>
>he has tried several combinations of the drsi and scc drivers
>with less than workable results. is it possible to use 2 drsi
>boards with net or nos? if so, what version of net/nos? also,
>i'd appreciate a sample set of attach commands for each board to
>pass along.

You can use two or more cards with the scc driver, providing they
are set up contiguously, i.e. card 1 at 0x300, card 2 at 0x310,
etc.. They can't share the same interrupt with the scc driver
(although the hardware on some boards, such as the PC100, supports
daisy chaining 8530s to a common interrupt). I will send you some
sample attach commands for the drsi.

  Ken Mitchum KY3B
  km@cs.pitt.edu

From -8450420154854566222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5acdfe74c223560a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Building a Linear Translator
Message-ID: <863@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 16 Jan 91 18:11:23 GMT
References: <232@platypus.uofs.edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 25

From article <232@platypus.uofs.edu>, by bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon):
>
> OK everybody (especially you AMSAT gurus), where can I find info (plans)
> for building a Linear Translator?? I have mentioned this before and never
> heard anything concrete. I would like to build one. Who can tell me how?
> It's done on the OSCAR's, so somebody must know how. Point me at some
> references please.
>
> bill   KB3YV
>

Bill:

I believe the complete plans for several of the Mode A transponders are
in the Davidoff's "Satellite Experimenter's Handbook." You should check
there.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -5429485628874311068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!caen!

hellgate.utah.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: scc driver and shared interrupts
Message-ID: <26478@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 18 Jan 91 05:46:19 GMT
References: <1991Jan17.211127.13566@dsl.pitt.edu>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 3

The software supplied with the DRSI card for use as a DED TNC will
support multiple cards on a single interrupt.
     - Brian

From -3552586645264830719
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9919d46c2ac99aae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!donm
From: donm@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Don Montgomery)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet with the SINCLAIR Z80?
Message-ID: <1260047@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Jan 91 22:47:08 GMT
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 18

Hello Net Users

I have a friend that has a box full of SINCLAIR Z80 computers that is
interested in getting his feet wet on packet and doesn't have a whole
lot of money to spend.

Does anyone know of any easy way of turning one of these beasties into
a dumb terminal? Is there a ROM available to replace the existing BASIC
firmware? How about an RS-232 interface?

Also, short of wrapping the thing in aluminum foil, has anyone ever rid
one of these dinosaurs of its terrible RFI?

If you have anything for the good of the net, please post a reply, other-
wise email. Any info appreciated...

                    Don Montgomery, K6LTS
                              donm@hpnmdla.HP.COM

From -2329373246151199554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96aedcf5c529a1ef,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
UTARLG.UTA.EDU!B645ZAG
From: B645ZAG@UTARLG.UTA.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribing
Message-ID: <D28D8D480CD90007AC@utarlg.uta.edu>
Date: 17 Jan 91 16:56:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9

Please take this account off the mailing list or send information to this
account b645zag@utarlg.uta.edu.

The account has been reassigned to Shane Holder.

Thanks in advance.

Shane Holder
CSE University Texas at Arlington

From -1015923430265835184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,798adecc18a1d8ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 14:36:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!epic!karn
From: karn@epic.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET /KAM/HARDWARE
Message-ID: <1991Jan15.154551@epic.bellcore.com>
Date: 15 Jan 91 20:45:51 GMT
References: <9101151807.AA00857@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 32

In article <9101151807.AA00857@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>,
jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM (ase) writes:
|> Every card except the old serial card is installed. As soon as I
|> install this card, the STA light will remain lit at some
undetermined
|> time.

Sounds like you haven't really disabled your old serial card. I'd remove
it.

|> Questions: Can IRQ2 be used ? IRQ2 appears to be used by AT for
|>   direction to other interrupts. (unclear about this).

IRQ2 works on the AT bus. But it is used by VGA (and EGA, I think)
cards to signal a vertical retrace interrupt, so I'd pick another
vector.

|> I have heard from some IPers that it is not advisable to go beyond
|> 4800 baud due to limitations in NET. This sounds strange to me,
|> could someone give me that straight scoop on this?

It depends on the hardware. Almost any machine with a 16550A can work
at
9600 bps, even slow CPUs like the 8088. However, if you have a plain
serial port you may have problems running 9600 bps even on faster CPUs.
Try it and see; the 'asystat' command will show you how many receiver
overruns have occurred. When a 16550A is available it will also show
the "high water mark" in the receiver FIFO. It will always be at least
4 since that's where the trigger point is set, but it can go as high as
16 before you lose characters.

Phil

From -8010979011591158081
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,530edf422b33be7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,530edf422b33be7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,530edf422b33be7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,530edf422b33be7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 20:51:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!wuarchive!bcm!lib!
thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: MASS ACKNOWLEDGMENT: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <4577@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 17 Jan 91 12:38:01 GMT
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: news.groups
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 157
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:24270 rec.ham-radio:19508 rec.ham-radio.packet:3420
rec.ham-radio.swap:919
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Originator: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

Votes have been received from the following, as of 6 AM Central on 17 January
1990. A companion posting describes the reorganization, and contains the
ballot used.

" 24298, GIBBONS, JOHN" <abvax!iccgcc.DNET!gibbonsj@uunet.UU.NET>
07-Jan-1991 1026 <bosslet@mr4dec.enet.dec.com>
adec23!mark@pembina.cs.UAlberta.CA
adkins@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
anicon!doug (Doug Grant)
autodesk!megalon!abeals@fernwood.mpk.ca.us (Only 345 more shopping days until Christmas)
barry@tanstaafl!edgar.Mn.Org (barry)
bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
biocca@bevsun.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Bob Manson <manson@cis.ohio-state.edu>
Bob Witte <bobw@col.hp.com>
Bob_Dixon@osu.edu
"Brian Bartholomew" <bb@loggerhead.cis.ufl.edu>
brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
brighton@vicom.com (Bill Carson)
brosen@BBN.COM
Charles J. Guest <chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov>
Charley Kline <c-kline@uiuc.edu>
chk@alias (C. Harald Koch)
chuckb@amc.com (Chuck Baldwin)
"CPT Douglas E. Nielsen" <ASQK-DB-CO@taegu-emh1.army.mil>
cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu (John Covington WN4BBJ)
ctuel@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU (Cliff Tuel)
curt@cynic.wimsey.bc.ca (Curt Sampson)
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dem@meaddata.com (David Myers)
dillon@pa.dec.com (John Dillon)
ean@gvlv3.GVL.Unisys.COM (Ed Naratil)
Ed Hall <edhall@rand.org>
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electro!carlo@watcgl.waterloo.edu (Carlo Sgro)
emanuele@to.sem.it (Emanuele Girlando)
emmayche@dhw68k.cts.COM (Mark Hartman)
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gary@ssd.Kodak.Com (Gary M. Diana (645))
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gopstein@helix.squibb.com
Greg DesBrisay <gd@erg.sri.com>
grm@fig.cray.com (Greg Mansfield)

gt4393c@prism.gatech.edu
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harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com (Mike Harris)
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harvee!esj@uunet.UU.NET (Eric S Johansson)
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Henk Peek <henkp@nikhefk.nikhef.nl>
Henry Black <henryb@hpspdra.spd.hp.com>
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John Murray <murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
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"Jon W. McCombie" <jmccombi@BBN.COM>
Jordan Brown <jbrown@prodnet.la.locus.com>
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jrm@col400.att.com (J. R. Massi)
julian@bongo.info.com (Julian Macassey)
jvm@alux2.att.com (James V Morgan, Jr)
kahrs@research.att.com
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larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson)
lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals)
linimon@chinacat.unicom.com (Mark Linimon)
luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg)
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Mike Northam ext 2651 <sns4!mbn%fpssun.uucp@RELAY.CS.NET>
Mike Weihman <mikew@hpsadpe.hp.com>
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msb@sq.com (Mark Brader)
neil@wcc.oz.au (Neil Murray)
NMR1248@SATURN.LERC.NASA.GOV

nobody@Kodak.COM (John Spoonhower)
"Ofer Inbar" <cos@chaos.cs.brandeis.edu>
"Oh brave new worm to have such features in't 15-Jan-1991 1358"
<taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com>
opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.UU.NET
ornitz@Kodak.COM (Barry Ornitz)
panix!Joseph.R.Skoler@cmcl2.NYU.EDU, panix!kc2yu@cmcl2.NYU.EDU
Paul Gerwitz <gerwitz@Kodak.COM>
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pgh@cs.brown.edu (Paul Howard)
pm1@ukc.ac.uk
polo@iceland.att.com (Mark B Colosia)
pschleck@alf.unomaha.edu (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
railnet!rad@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu (Rick DeMattia)
reed@mozart.AMD.COM (David F. Reed)
Richard H. Miller <rick@pavlov.ssctr.bcm.tmc.edu>
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seanp@amix.commodore.com (Sean Petty)
"Sid B. Bernstein" (AED-EWD|ARCS) <sidb@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
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skwu@spot.Colorado.EDU (WU SHI-KUEI)
stanley@phoenix.com (John Stanley)
steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
stevenp@decwrl.dec.com (Steven Philipson)
sunriv!ronh@uunet.UU.NET
Ted Cowie <tvcent!ted@uunet.UU.NET>
teda!jeffy@decwrl.dec.com (I know you are! But what am I?)
teda!mikel@decwrl.dec.com (Mikel Lechner)
"Thomas Stingl, DL5SBS" <STINGL%i70vca%iravcl.ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
tima@CFSMO.Honeywell.COM (Timothy D Aanerud)
Tom Haapanen <tom@mims-iris.waterloo.edu>
UUPETE@HELIOS.LERC.NASA.GOV
vail@tegra.com
Visualize Whirled Peas <brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com>
wdh@Eng.Sun.COM (Dennis Henderson)
weaver@news18.sfc.Sony.COM (Eric Weaver)
"Wolfgang Tremmel, Postmaster" <tremmel%ira.uka.de@RELAY.CS.NET>
wolves.uucp!ggw@mcnc.org (Gregory G. Woodbury)
woods@eci386 (Greg A. Woods)
wwtz@ciba-geigy.ch (Wolfgang Wetz)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
       "Fahrvergnugen, y'all." -- Volkswagen billboard in Houston

From -3936095100230026131
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6e99d79573eede1c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,6e99d79573eede1c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6e99d79573eede1c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e99d79573eede1c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-20 20:51:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!wuarchive!bcm!lib!
thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: SECOND CALL FOR VOTES: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <4578@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 17 Jan 91 12:47:04 GMT
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: news.groups
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 130
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:24271 rec.ham-radio:19509 rec.ham-radio.packet:3421
rec.ham-radio.swap:920
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Originator: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

This is a formal call for votes for the proposed reorganization of
rec.ham-radio.*. The discussion period started on December 4, 1990, and
has run for just over the required 30 days (extended from the original
ending time of 31 December 1990 due to the Christmas and New Year's
holidays). Please read this entire posting before sending in your
vote; the ballot to be used is at the end. I'm processing ballots
automatically, and not following the instructions below may result in
your vote not getting counted.

THE PROPOSAL:
=============
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio   => rec.radio.amateur.misc
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap   => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down, hopefully about a month later.
This method has been shown to work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.policy
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about policy
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb

This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens' Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .policy group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with issues of policy. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .policy, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any policy issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, frequency coordination and band planning, and the like. .policy is the best name that has been suggested for the group out of many possibilities.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur.misc) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

6. Why create a .cb group? There is currently no place for Citizens' Band radio discussions explicit in the hierarchy. These postings currently wind up in rec.ham-radio, where they tend to generate flamage all out of proportion to their volume.

THE MECHANICS OF THE VOTE:
==========

The voting period will run from Monday, 7 January 1991 until Monday, 28 January 1991. Only votes received during that period will be counted. Each proposal is a separate vote, and must be voted on separately under the Guidelines for Group Creation (which have been applied to renames as well in the past).

Please edit and send in the ballot below. Each ballot will be stripped of all but the From: line and the lines containing valid votes by an automatic process; I won't see any comments included. No individual acknowledgments will be mailed. Votes will be acknowledged en masse in a posting on Thursday, 18 January 1991, and complete vote results will be posted on Tuesday, 29 January 1991.

For each proposal, indicate your choice of a yes vote or a no vote by placing a Y or N, respectively, at the beginning of the line. The first character on the line that is either a Y or an N (case doesn't matter) will be counted as your vote on that proposal. You may abstain from any particular vote by deleting the line entirely from the ballot. An invalid line (one not containing a Y or an N before the "Proposal #n:" tag) will be treated as an abstention, as well. Mail the completed ballot to me at this address, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu, with the characters "VOTE" somewhere in the Subject: line. (Again, case doesn't matter.) Replying to this message with your newsreader's mail reply command ("R" in rn, readnews, vnews, and vn; I don't know nn's commamd) will work fine. Votes posted to the net will be summarily ignored and may earn the poster a free flame from the net.police.

THE BALLOT:
==========
 ?   Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
 ?   Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
 ?   Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
 ?   Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy
 ?   Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
       "Fahrvergnugen, y'all." -- Volkswagen billboard in Houston

From 7298154117230763586
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 103f30,1f55392312e3dc82,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaed,1f55392312e3dc82,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaed,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f55392312e3dc82,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-24 20:00:10 PST
Xref: utzoo unix-pc.general:7414 comp.sys.att:11590 rec.ham-radio.packet:5136
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!maytag!xenitec!
iguana!merce
From: merce@iguana.uucp (Jim Mercer)
Newsgroups: unix-pc.general,comp.sys.att,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q NOS on an AT&T 3b1 unix-pc
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp>
Date: 25 Jan 91 04:00:10 GMT
Sender: merce@iguana.uucp (Jim Mercer)
Distribution: na
Organization: Ed (the iguana) Memorial Society
Lines: 9

would anyone who has ka9q NOS (or hyprids thereof) running under unix (sysV)
please email me?

i would also be interested in anyone running it on AT&T 3B2's.

thanx
--
[Jim Mercer   work: jim@lsuc.on.ca home: merce@iguana.uucp +1 519 570-3467]
["Clickity-Click, Barba-Trick" - The Barbapapas   ]

From 293721587543669045
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-24 20:59:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helios!photon!willis
From: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <11487@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 24 Jan 91 18:27:21 GMT
References: <26478@ucsd.Edu> <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
<11449@helios.TAMU.EDU> <B#1+ZF=@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Reply-To: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 24

In article <B#1+ZF=@b-tech.uucp>, zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff) writes:
|> >IP routing between networks assumes each network is fully interconnected
|> >internally. That implies that any node advertising a path to a net 44

|> >it would mean some kind of complete connectivity between AMPR sites
|> >*world-wide*, or a rather drastic change in IP routing technology. The
|> >latter is more likely. 8-)
|>
|> As has been thought of and discussed many times, a solution would be a
|> standard for wrapping ip packets in ip packets. The destination machine
|> would unwrap the packet and then route it like any other ip packet.
|> It would allow some very flexible routing
Such a standard would mean changing *all* the machines we might want to
talk to on the Internet -- if I understand one interpretation of what
you said. Define "destination machine".
A possiblity would be for "gateway" machines to receive net 44 AMPR
packets, redo the network addresses, send the packet on the Internet,
and when receiving packets, change back to net 44 according to some
table. That might work for most applications.

Maybe I missed the discussion of viable solutions, but I think the
bigger question is why don't we do it right (e.g., fully connect net 44
or go to class C/B nets for different areas.

Willis Marti

From 6741461619806979507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fc13fa30aa19aace,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc13fa30aa19aace,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 00:38:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!wuarchive!mit-eddie!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DSP, DSP Book
Keywords: DSP Book ARRL
Message-ID: <869@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 24 Jan 91 18:17:00 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19812 rec.ham-radio.packet:3450

Howdy:

I received official notification from ARRL yesterday that The DSP Experimenter's
Handbook is a go. Now to finish all the work required ;-(.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY

    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -2533534585320788873
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 02:25:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!samsung!think.com!
news!bruce
From: bruce@yama.think.com (Bruce Walker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <BRUCE.91Jan24155044@yama.think.com>
Date: 24 Jan 91 20:50:44 GMT
References: <1991Jan17.211127.13566@dsl.pitt.edu> <26478@ucsd.Edu>
     <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Sender: news@Think.COM
Organization: Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge MA, USA
Lines: 24
In-Reply-To: c-stumpf@steer.sdsu.edu's message of 22 Jan 91 20:55:03 GMT

In article <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu> c-stumpf@steer.sdsu.edu
(Robert S. Radvanovsky KC6ONL) writes:

   Don't know if the other message/article was posted here, so I'll request again.
   Does anyone know if a PACKET (either AX.25 and/or TCP/IP) gatewaye exists
   between PACKET radio and Internet? If so, could someone please state where it
   is located? If not, why has this not been performed? Additionally, what would
   be needed in getting set up?

   Robert S. Radvanovsky, KC6ONL

I am not expert, being in the newcomer limbo state of having passed my
first exams (Tech) but waiting for my ticket, but I assumed this hadn't
been done because it would be illegal, for the same reasons reverse
autopatch is illegal: traffic initiated by non-hams would cause the
"gateway" to transmit without control. Perhaps a mail-only store-and-forward
gateway would
work, but then some poor soul would have to manually screen and forward
each message. Am I way off base here?

Getting the routing right is just a technical difficulty which we could
solve.
--
--Bruce Walker
  Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
  bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810

From 6783955504991123144
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 11:09:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpda!
hpcupt1!hprnd!hpsmeng1!eric
From: eric@hpsmeng1.rose.hp (Eric Struble)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <3120001@hpsmeng1.rose.hp>
Date: 24 Jan 91 14:54:06 GMT
References: <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Organization: HP Support Materials Organization
Lines: 38

/ hpsmeng1:rec.ham-radio.packet / willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti) / 1:33 pm
Jan 22, 1991 /
In article <1991Jan22.205503.23654@ucselx.sdsu.edu>, c-stumpf@steer.sdsu.edu
(Robert S. Radvanovsky KC6ONL) writes:
|> Don't know if the other message/article was posted here, so I'll request again.
|> Does anyone know if a PACKET (either AX.25 and/or TCP/IP) gatewaye exists
|> between PACKET radio and Internet? If so, could someone please state where it
|> is located? If not, why has this not been performed? Additionally, what would
|> be needed in getting set up?
|>
|> Robert S. Radvanovsky, KC6ONL
To the best of my knowledge (as an about-to-be ham), there is *no*
gateway (router) between net 44 and the rest of the Internet. While
there may be some political & legal questions, the major reason I'd say
is technical.
IP routing between networks assumes each network is fully interconnected
internally. That implies that any node advertising a path to a net 44
system (say, in NY) can also pass packets to any other net 44 node (say,
in Montana). At this date, that assumption is badly broken. Correcting
it would mean some kind of complete connectivity between AMPR sites
world-wide, or a rather drastic change in IP routing technology. The
latter is more likely. 8-)
That's not to say there aren't other ways...
-

a
****

I think you will fing a legal question when it involves access to the
packet network. It has to do with non-hams accesing the airwaves. If you
would read the article in December,1990 QST, page 79, on "Reverse Autopatch"
it goes through and talks about the legality of accessing the repeter. It
would be nice if mail could be forwarded through the Internet/Packet network.

73's.....

Eric@ hp Roseville,Ca

N6PYF

From -547185875187998071
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10f942,60fe165c428845ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f942,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,60fe165c428845ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,60fe165c428845ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,60fe165c428845ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c7e6,60fe165c428845ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c7e6,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 14:19:47 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.misc:11232 comp.os.minix:14312 comp.sys.nsc.32k:1474
comp.unix.xenix.sco:1468 rec.ham-radio.packet:5139
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!apple!agate!usenet
From: dc@caveat.berkeley.edu (Dave Cottingham)
Newsgroups: comp.misc,comp.os.minix,comp.sys.nsc.32k,comp.unix.xenix.sco,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: Summary - how to make home PC an internet node
Message-ID: <1991Jan25.221947.27574@agate.berkeley.edu>
Date: 25 Jan 91 22:19:47 GMT
Sender: usenet@agate.berkeley.edu (USENET Administrator)
Distribution: usa
Organization: Center for Particle Astrophysics, UC Berkeley
Lines: 43

I recently posted a question on these newsgroups asking for what
people knew about getting the home PC on the internet, and one on
rec.ham-radio.packet asking what the scoop is on using amateur packet
radio for this purpose. I`d like to thank all the people who took the
trouble to respond. There were a fair number of me-toos as well, so I
made up a summary of what I understood on the subject from the
responses and elsewhere, but due to the fact that a) some of the
responses had some considerable detailed info that might be of
interest to people and b) my knowledge of networking in its thousand
forms has sizeable holes in it I decided it would be a good idea to
append all the responses. The resulting file is 100K, so I'm not
posting it. You can get it by sending a message to
fileserv@max.berkeley.edu with a line in the body (not the subject!)
that says "sendme ip_hookup". It will arrive in two parts.

Here is the micro-summary:

Q: how do you get an internet address, and how do you
make the physical connection?

A: The affordable option is to work for a university or other
organization that has an internet hookup, or have a buddy at same, and
convince the relevant authorities to attach you to one of their

existing nets. You use a modem and phone line to connect to one of
their computers, running SLIP protocol. Said computer acts as router
for you between its LAN and the phone line. If you're lucky you might
even get the thing to work with dial-up connections instead of a
permanent leased line and save a buck. As far as the outside world
knows, your home PC is one of their computers.

Q: Suppose I'm willing to settle for news and mail?

A: There are thousands of ways, including uunet, nixpub, fidonet, or
picking someone at random from comp.mail.maps.

Q: How do I get a registered domain name? And what software should I
use?

A: I didn't ask these question, but I got lots of replies to them
anyhow. Get the longer summary for the answers.

Dave Cottingham
dc@caveat.berkeley.edu

From 4329540690470736555
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 19:52:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool2.mu.edu!samsung!
umich!ox.com!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 25 Jan 91 14:25:54 GMT
References: <11449@helios.TAMU.EDU> <B#1+ZF=@b-tech.uucp> <11487@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Organization: Branch Technology
Lines: 26

>|> >IP routing between networks assumes each network is fully interconnected
>|> >internally. That implies that any node advertising a path to a net 44
>|>
>|> As has been thought of and discussed many times, a solution would be a
>|> standard for wrapping ip packets in ip packets. The destination machine
>|> would unwrap the packet and then route it like any other ip packet.
>|> It would allow some very flexible routing

>Such a standard would mean changing *all* the machines we might want to
>talk to on the Internet -- if I understand one interpretation of what

It would just have to be implemented on certain gateway machines.

>A possiblity would be for "gateway" machines to receive net 44 AMPR
>packets, redo the network addresses, send the packet on the Internet,

>and when receiving packets, change back to net 44 according to some
>table. That might work for most applications.

Effectively, this is what I'm talking about. But given the
possibilities of inconsistant tables and the number of possible net 44
addresses, it is better to replace "redo" with "add" in your
paragraph. You don't want gateways to have to reserve large blocks of
address space.

--
Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us

From 4239996718795306102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-25 20:04:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!
helios!photon!willis
From: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 25 Jan 91 15:41:54 GMT
References: <11449@helios.TAMU.EDU> <B#1+ZF=@b-tech.uucp> <11487@helios.TAMU.EDU>
<V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Reply-To: willis@photon.tamu.EDU (Willis Marti)
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 25

In article <V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp>, zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff) writes:
[stuff deleted]
|> It would just have to be implemented on certain gateway machines.
|>
|> >A possiblity would be for "gateway" machines to receive net 44 AMPR
|> >packets, redo the network addresses, send the packet on the Internet,
|> >and when receiving packets, change back to net 44 according to some
|> >table. That might work for most applications.
|>
|> Effectively, this is what I'm talking about. But given the
|> possibilities of inconsistant tables and the number of possible net 44
|> addresses, it is better to replace "redo" with "add" in your
|> paragraph. You don't want gateways to have to reserve large blocks of
|> address space.
But *where* are you going to "add" things in an IP packet that *each*
destination machine doesn't have to know about? I can see your scheme
working if it only concerns using the existing Internet to interconnect
net 44, but I also see BIG problems in using that scheme and trying to
'talk' from net 44 to the rest of the Internet. What's the functionality
desired?
|>

|> --
|> Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us
Cheers,
 Willis Marti   willis@cs.tamu.edu

From 8799835051315705411
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-26 12:25:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!snail.sc2.siemens.com!steve
From: steve@snail.sc2.siemens.com (Steven L. Johnson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <27a0c452@snail.sc2.siemens.com>
Date: 25 Jan 91 23:50:37 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Steven L. Johnson <johnson@jvnc.net>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14

> Jon Zeef writes:
>
> As has been thought of and discussed many times, a solution would be a
> standard for wrapping ip packets in ip packets. The destination machine
> would unwrap the packet and then route it like any other ip packet.
> It would allow some very flexible routing.

If I understand you correctly, the same might be accomplished by IP
loose source routing, which is standardized and wouldn't require
breaking existing routing code in intermediate systems. The routing
algorithm on the machine on the Internet would have to have additional
smarts to determine the correct path from the 44.x.x.x address.

-Steve

From 8758441209876970340
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,19050e2fdff85b6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,19050e2fdff85b6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19050e2fdff85b6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,19050e2fdff85b6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-26 13:51:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!p2.f73.n374.z1.fidonet.org!Wayne.Sarosi
From: Wayne.Sarosi@p2.f73.n374.z1.fidonet.org (Wayne Sarosi)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-

radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Amateurs vs MIL-FREQs
Message-ID: <1153.27A1B0B3@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 26 Jan 91 21:51:01 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:374/73.2
Lines: 48
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19901 rec.ham-radio.packet:3464 rec.ham-radio.swap:940
rec.radio.shortwave:3887

********** MILITARY RADIO OPERATIONS **********

I'm passing this along to the Amateur Operators here on the echo.
There has been a rash of patriotic amateurs operating on the military
frequencies and on the MARS frequencies. Although the intention of
the amateurs on the frequencies are good, their activites on these
frequencies are prohibited.

****

On CNN, there was an operator from NYC operating on 11.176MHz using
his amateur call, contacting a MAC flight headed to the war zone.

****

Please keep from transmitting on the military and MARS frequencies
as it interfers with operations.

****

The other day we had an amateur asking for a signal report on a
MARS phone patch frequency, while a patch was in progress. He was
more than 50KHz out of band and caused some confusion between the
serviceman and his family. Put yourself in the serviceman's shoes
and how you would view the situation.

****

If you know of anyone doing this, please ask them to listen only.
You can SWL all you want, just refrain from keying up, please.

****

If you are interested in helping, contact the MARS operators in
your area and take the training for your certificate.

Thanks for your time. KB4YLY / AFA2GN

--- XRS 3.30+ (286)
 * Origin: The Bear's Cave, Titusville, FL (407)383-9372 (1:374/73.2)

--
Wayne Sarosi - Support OPERATION DESERT STORM - the 9th Crusade!
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!374!73.2!Wayne.Sarosi
INTERNET: Wayne.Sarosi@p2.f73.n374.z1.fidonet.org

From -3804887818604773157
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32238acfecc56abb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-26 20:36:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpda!hpcupt1!holly
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: doc of ax25 needed
Message-ID: <7400023@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Date: 25 Jan 91 15:18:02 GMT
References: <1991Jan24.175248.26852@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 5

From the ARRL
225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111

cost is $8 (?)

From 2331983988290697020
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc14b1eda660041f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
emory!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 3/7
Message-ID: <9101270444.AA20523@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:44:10 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 66

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 4766 B# 3742 ALL   KA3RFE MDCBBS 910108 ATT: New Packeteers pt 3
Forwarding path: W3IWI KA4USE N4QQ N2GTE KA3RFE
SENDING MAIL/BULLETINS

Most BBS programs use the same commands to send mail and bulletins. One of the most common mistakes in sending messages of any type is the confusion between what is mail, and what is a bulletin. The issue gets further confusing when trying to determine how to send a bulletin meant for all BBSs is a given bulletin distribution scheme.

Generally, there are three commands for sending mail and bulletins:

A) S.....Most BBS programs treat the S command as a command to send a PRIVATE message. For instance: entering S KA3RFE will send a private message to KA3RFE...but only on the BBS you enter the message on. If KA3RFE does not use the BBS you are entering the message on, the BBS program will try to forward the message to KA3RFE...but ONLY if that BBS has KA3RFE listed in its forwarding file.

If you try to send a bulletin using S alone, the BBS will still treat that message as a private message. So, entering a bulletin using "S ALL @ MDCBBS $" will result in a private message to NOBODY at MDCBBS except for SYSOPS, because a private message to "ALL" could only be read by sysops or a ham who's callsign is "all". Since "all" is not a legal callsign, nobody else can read the message

Did you notice the "$" in the example above? To send a bulletin out to other BBSs, the address has to include the $. This tells the BBS that the bulletin should be forwarded out to other BBSs. So, you must include that $ if you want the bulletin to be sent to other BBSs.

B) SP......The SP command means "Send Private". This tells the BBS that the message you are sending is "eyes only" for the addresssee. The sysop will be able to read that message but no one else will be able to read it. This is the same command as the plain S command. To avoid confusion, you should always send your private messages to another ham using the SP.

C) SB.....This command means "Send a Bulletin". There are two types of bulletins you might send. One type would be only for users of the same BBS you are entering the bulletin on. If you were connected to KA3RFE BBS and you sent a bulletin reading "SB ALL", the BBS will treat it like a local bulletin and it will only stay on KA#RFE. If you sent a bulletin titled "SB ALL @ MDCBBS" the bulletin will still be considered a local bulletin on KA3RFE. Why????? To send a bulletin which you want forwarded to "ALL @ MDCBBS" you have to tell the BBS you want it forwarded.....THATS WHAT THE "$" IS FOR. So, if you want your bulletin sent to every BBS which accpets the MDCBBS distribution scheme, you have to add that $. The correct way is "SB ALL @ MDCBBS $".

So, to sum up....use S and SP for PRIVATE messages. ("Mail"), and SB for BULLETINS. Dont forget the "$" in the address if you want

your bulletin to get forwarded.

Try it out! Send me a private message to KA3RFE @ KA3RFE.md.usa. If it
gets here, I'll send you a reply.

73, Pete KA3RFE sysop KA3RFE BBS

From 4784732726645817458
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f8ca76d4762527c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
spool2.mu.edu!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 2/7
Message-ID: <9101270442.AA20512@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:42:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 4813 B# 1760 ALL   KA3RFE MDCBBS 910110 Att New Packeteers pt.2
Forwarding path: W3IWI N4QQ KA3DXX WA7NTF KA3RFE
This bulletin is being re-sent at the request of several people:
"GARBAGE CHARACTERS"
You may see some very strange-looking characters flitting across your
moniter's screen from time-to-time. Those funny-looking things are
symbols for binary data being transmitted. There are several sources
which use binary data instead of text. Net/Rom nodes use binary data
in their nodes broadcasts. The purpose of the node broadcasts are
to inform other nodes within range what nodes they can connect to.
The data is binary for reasons of accuracy.

Another source of garbage characters is binary file transfers from a
BBS to a user. These transfers are generally executable programs which
the BBS might have stored for downloading by users. These differ from
text files in that the binary code contains control characters and
computer programming commands which cant be sent as text files.

A third source of garbage characters is tcp/ip packets being sent
between two stations using that protocol to exchange files or mail.
Tcp/ip is a protocol which has several different layers to it and
can be used to interface with some of the major computer networks
such as those used by colleges and government computers.

So, if you see funny-looking symbols on your monitor, dont panic, its

just binary traffic going by.

73, Pete KA3RFE @ KA3RFE BBS

From 5100372402233228673
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbf5ab6f4b21bd4d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool2.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
samsung!umich!sharkey!bnlux0!bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov!foxworth
From: foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob Foxworth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: mail problem MSYS vs NOS
Message-ID: <2440@bnlux0.bnl.gov>
Date: 27 Jan 91 00:40:17 GMT
Sender: news@bnlux0.bnl.gov
Reply-To: foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob Foxworth)
Organization: Brookhaven National Labs(NSLS)
Lines: 39

Begin forwarded message from kc2fd:

From kc2fd Sat Jan 26 22:54:04 1991
Received: from kc2fd by k2euh.ampr.org with SMTP
     id AA3740 ; Sat, 26 Jan 91 22:52:33 UTC
Date: Sat Jan 26 22:44:49 1991
Message-Id: <27615@KC2FD>
From: KC2FD in [Coram, NY] 11727
Reply-To: KC2FD@KC2FD [44.68.8.25]
To: K2EUH
Subject: msys help
Status: R

Could you put a msg out on the internet about a problem with msys version
1.10? The problem is that mail will not forward to an IP station if
it is left on or forwarded to the msys bbs by another station (other
than the sysop).   If the sysop leaves mail, it forwards fine. AX.25
outgoing mail is not affected. Have asked the author (wa8bxn) for help
but have not received a reply yet.

BTW, there is still an incompatibility between NOS and Msys with
ax.25 forwarding into the NOS mailbox. NOS does not seem to send a
line feed (or CR?) after the "Subject:" prompt and the msys station
just sits and waits for the LF which never comes. Result - msys
just hangs up and does nothing until the sysop aborts forwarding.
MBL and RLI forward OK into NOS however MSYS forwards just fine
into NET. It's a standoff and sounds like the NOS guys are pointing
the finger at BXN and BXN is pointing the finger at NOS. Any help?

I'd like to know if any other MSYS sysops or users are experiencing
these problems. Thanks Rick kc2fd @kc2fd.ny

---end forwarded message---

You may post any replies here on this group. I will circulate them to
Rick and the other guys on the local LAN.
73 Bob k2euh

From 5824302474652727418
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!caen!ox.com!b-
tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 27 Jan 91 15:25:49 GMT
References: <11487@helios.TAMU.EDU> <V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp> <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Organization: Branch Technology
Lines: 30

>But *where* are you going to "add" things in an IP packet that *each*
>destination machine doesn't have to know about? I can see your scheme

This is for net 44 sites piggybacking on the internet.

You add a complete additional ip header at the gateway and strip it at the
other gateway. Destination machines see only 100% normal ip packets.

Someone pointed out that loose source routing should be able to do this
already.

>working if it only concerns using the existing Internet to interconnect
>net 44, but I also see BIG problems in using that scheme and trying to
>'talk' from net 44 to the rest of the Internet. What's the functionality
>desired?

The suggestion was only a way to do the former. There are no problems
with the rest of the internet, the gateway would not do any
encapsulation when sending a packet to the rest of the internet.

The problems with routing from random internet sites to net 44 sites
is independant of this.

If I (a net 44 site) initiate a connection with site foo.com, is there
any way to tell it to use loose source routing to my gateway bar.com
(and then to me, 44.xx.xx.xx) to get packets back to me? Can this be

done securely?

--
Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us

From 7216805895448539094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ba78f311ccd01de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool2.mu.edu!samsung!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 6/7
Message-ID: <9101270450.AA20544@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:50:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 81

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 5029 B# 4630 ALL   KA3RFE MDCBBS 910116 Att: New Packeteers Pt 6
Forwarding path: W3IWI KA4USE N4QQ WA3ZNW NB3P KA3RFE
SETTINGS CONTINUED

There are two more setting which you must consider when setting up your
tnc. These settings have much to do with how well your RETRY rate is.

PACLEN: PACLEN is short for PACket LENgth. It tells the tnc how many
            letters, numbers, and spaces should make up the length of the
            packet your tnc sends out. Most people use a PACLEN of 128
            characters, which is ok under most circumstances, I suppose,
            but that depends highly upon how good the path is between
            stations, how crowded the channel is, and a couple other
            factors. On my BBS and node ports here, I use a PACLEN
            of 80 on my UHF port (when its operating....) as I dont have
            all that great of a path to the more distance stations, while
            my 2 meter port has a PACLEN of 180 and my 220 port runs a
            PACLEN of 120. The differences are due to channel loading,
            distance, and radio/antenna performance factors.

BY THE WAY: PACLEN is NOT a substitute for inserting carriage returns in
your transmitted signals. All PACLEN does is tell the tnc to transmit a
packet after X number of characters have been inputted. If you make up a
 long message on a word processor and dont insert any carriage returns in
the text, the message will scroll right off the screen of anyone trying to
read the message! I am inserting carriage returns as I type this message. If
I didn't, you wouldnt be able to read the bulletin! I put my carriage returns
at the end of each line I type. When this bulletin gets forwarded out, the

PACLEN setting will send X characters out, carriage return and all, and the finished product when you read it, will be exactly as I typed it.

MAXFRAME: This is the last setting you need to worry about right now. MAXFRAME works with PACLEN to determine how much information your tnc will send out at any one time and will consult with RETRY to give you the bottom-line total thruput. (Thruput? ....all thruput means is how fast the job it getting done... when packets are just zipping along and being acked real fast, that's high thruput...)

MAXFRAME means how many packets you want to have out un-acknowledged before more packets are sent. On a nice quiet channel where you are in within spittin distance of the station you are communicating with, MAXFRAME can be as high as 4 or 5. However, hardly anyone is on a nice quiet channel, so your MAXFRAME setting has to be set to reflect conditions. If the channel is real crowded and noisy, or if you time-out a lot with a high MAXFRAME, you might want to consider setting a MAXFRAME of only 1 or 2.

On my UHF port, the channel is both busy and I have a poor-to-fair path to most of the stations I connect to. So, I set a MAXFRAME of 1. On my 2 meter and 220 ports, I set MAXFRAME to 2. I probably could get away with a setting of 4 on 2 meters and 220, but the channels are busy.

A NOTE ON THE "$" IN SENDING BULLETINS

I've heard from many sysops and two BBS software authors on the use of the dollar sign in sending bulletins which are to be forwarded out from the BBS you're entering it on. The info is being passed on here, somewhat modified to reflect the possibility that you may not know which sort of system you are using.....

The WA7MBL BBS requires that you send bulletins to be forwarded out in this manner:

SB ALL @(USA, etc) $

Other BBS systems dont require it, but if you are not sure which type of BBS you are using, you can enter the $ with no harm done. In fact, it may be a good idea to use the $ anyhow. It wont hurt, and wont make any difference if the BBS does not need it.

(Thanks to all you sysops who sent me the info I needed to clear that up, and a special "thank you" to the two BBS software authors who were kind enough to respond.)

73, Pete KA3RFE @ KA3RFE BBS

From 8167168845512583083

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,be0d4f908ecdb6c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!spool2.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!magnus.ircc.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 7/7
Message-ID: <9101270451.AA20549@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:51:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 50

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 5026 B# 2411 ALL   KA3RFE MDCBBS 910116 Att: New Packeteers, pt 7
Forwarding path: W3IWI KA3T WA3ZNW NB3P KA3RFE
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAIL AND FILES

When you log onto a full-service BBS, there are two separate things you
can get into: Mail and Files. Some people get confused about what the
two of them are. I know I did when I first got on packet. I thought a
file was a file, whether it was a file or whether it was that long list
of messages you get when you enter an "L" command.

Well, as I found out, they aint the same animal.

When a BBS refers to a "file", it's talking about a separate entry which
is being stored apart from "mail".

I guess I better define "mail" before I get into "files"....its easier.

"Mail" means messages from one ham to another, or bulletins which the
BBS has open. If ham A sends ham B a message, that's "mail". If a ham
sends a message to be read by many people, that's called a "bulletin"
but the BBS still calls it "mail".

A "file" is not mail, nor is it a bulletin; although some bulletins might
be converted to files by the sysop. A file is a permanent part of a BBS.
The file might contain text, or it might be a binary file. (WHAT? I
THOUGHT EVERYTHING IN PACKET WAS BINARY!) Not to worry...everything
packet-ized is binary, but there is a difference in how the information
is kept in the BBS.

Binary files are those which are actually executable programs which can
be downloaded from the BBS. These files require that you have a compatible
binary file downloading program in order to get them from the BBS.

Text files are those which are plain text and you can download them without

needing any sort of special file downloading program. In most BBSs you can get into a text file area in which the documentation is kept with all the commands used by the BBS.

So, MAIL is stuff from ham A to ham B, bulletins are from ham A to a selected audience, but still MAIL. FILES are the more permanent information on a BBS and come in two flavors: text and binary. Text files are sent in simple plain old English, while binary files look like the BBS has got the runs.

73, Pete KA3RFE @ KA3RFE BBS

From -8900384712241757176
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,982359ba243e3b95,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 5/7
Message-ID: <9101270446.AA20539@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:46:29 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 63

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 4968 B# 3405 ALL   KA3RFE MDCBBS 910114 Att: New Packeteers pt 5
Forwarding path: W3IWI WA3ZNW NB3P KA3RFE
SETTINGS:

Nothing generates more frustration than trying to set up a tnc to operate effectively when you dont understand the language. This is a short run-through of the more important parameters which enable your tnc to work properly with minimum hassle.

FRACK: FRACK is short for FRame ACKnowledge. It is the timer which tells the tnc how long to wait for an acknowledge frame from the other station before re-sending a frame. Typically, tncs come with a default value of 4, which is adequate. However, if you are operating on a very busy channel, you may want to increase FRACK to 6, or even 8. A short FRACK value can lead to retrying-out, so dont set it below 4 or so.

RETRY RETRY tells the tnc how many times to keep sending a packet that does not get ACK'ed by the other station. This usually

defaults to 10 from the factory. After the 10th retry, the tnc "times out" and the connection is broken. A value of 10 is just fine. Some people say a shorter value is better but 10 will do. If you set your tnc retry value to 0, the tnc will NEVER time-out! This is NOT a good idea!

DWAIT DWAIT enters a pause in-between transmitted packets to let digipeaters to transmit first. This is usuallly set by local agreement. Ask around to find out what your DWAIT should be.

TXDELAY This determines how soon the packet will be transmitted after the tnc keys the radio. The purpose of TXDEAY is to insure that the first few parts of the packet dont get chopped off by a slow-keying transmitter. You will have to set this based on what sort of transmitter you are using. Good values range from around 30 to 50. Longer TXDELAY values just take up air time.

You can figure that TXDELAY works the same way that you do on voice....you wait a second or so after keying the mic before you start talking....well, thats TXDELAY!

There are more settings which control your tnc, but the above are the ones that make the difference. There are also two settings for your RADIO which are important:

DEVIATION: W3IWI reccomends a deviation of no more than 3 percent for optimum packet operation. A too-wide deviation will reult in lots of retries and timing-outs.

VOLUME: Your volume-control is the most important setting on your radio insofar as receiving packets is concerned. If you have the volume too loud, the tnc will not be able to decode the packets, and, of course, if the volume it soo low, the tnc wont hear the packets. The best method of setting your volume control is to open your squelch and increase your volume control until you see the DCD light on the tnc come on. That's your setting.

73, Pete KA3RFE @ KA3RFE

From -7694841158674411161
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,778f3ce737390055,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!uunet!timbuk!cs.umn.edu!kksys!edgar!brainiac!jrc
From: jrc@brainiac.mn.org (Jeffrey Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Determining IP hosts in your (geograhical) area

Message-ID: <1991Jan27.131538.27202@brainiac.mn.org>
Date: 27 Jan 91 13:15:38 GMT
References: <21540@dice.la.locus.com>
Organization: Sewer of Source Code
Lines: 25

In article <21540@dice.la.locus.com> eric@locus.com (Eric Peterson) writes:
>
>   In my area there seem to be a reasonable amount of hosts runnning
>   "standard" (ie. ax25) packet, but very few (if any) running TCP/IP
>
> Eric wants to know a way to figure out where the IP traffic is...
>
>

Here are a couple of ways that might work:

1) The MSYS bbs has a command J T, which will display all TCP/IP stations
   it has heard. MSYS is pretty popular, you can probably find some in
   your area. Note that MSYS will handle TCP/IP, SMTP, FTP and you can
   telnet to the sysop.

2) Connect to a NETROM node, and issue the 'n *' command. Alot of IP
   stations will have the characters IP as their alias, at least in
   this area. For example:
   IPD:NR0D-9 IPMPLS:G1XRL IPTOSH:G4JEC-9 #IPBUU:N0BUU-9

3) Snatch the AMPR.ORG database from uscd.edu . You might recognize
   some callsigns.

Hope this helps...

From -3812466485224474395
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3394b290ba332429,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 4/7
Message-ID: <9101270445.AA20533@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:45:11 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32

Reply-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

MSG # TR SIZE TO   FROM   @BBS   DATE   TITLE
 4894 B# 1594 ALL   KA3RFE USA   910113 Att: New Packeteers pt 4

Forwarding path: W3IWI W3ZH N4QQ N2GTE WB3V KA3RFE
In Part 3 I stated that a dollar-sign symbol must be appended to
any bulletin which you want to have forwarded out from the BBS
you entered it on.

I've gotten information that entering the dollar sign is not
required on CBBS and RLI bbs systems for the forwarding-out to
take place. At this point, to the best of my knowledge, the
dollar sign is required on MBL, MSYS, and REBBS systems. There
are other systems which may not require the dollar sign.

Your best course of action is to ask your sysop if you need to append
the dollar sign to your bulletins for them to be forwarded-out.

Those of you who are sysops: I want to make this series helpful, so
correct me if I dont have it correct! I dont know how BQE's system
handles bulletins, nor FISBBS, and maybe I'm wrong with MSYS and
AA4RE...(I ran both MSYS and AA4RE, but I've forgetton and dont have
the docs any more...getting senile...)

The dollar-sign IS required for the WA7MBL bbs and with another
BBS system being beta-tested in Anne Arundel County MD called
"GTEPMS".

Part 5 will deal somewhat with tnc settings....look for it soon!

73, Pete KA3RFE @ KA3RFE.md.usa

From -3391784529518853105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df5e69908f3ccc46
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!helios!willis
From: willis@cs.tamu.edu (Willis Marti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET->Internet Gateway
Message-ID: <11544@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 27 Jan 91 16:19:47 GMT
References: <V11+YTA@b-tech.uucp> <11503@helios.TAMU.EDU> <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 41

In article <#G3+_C@b-tech.uucp> zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff) writes:

{stuff deleted}
>
>The suggestion was only a way to do the former. There are no problems
>with the rest of the internet, the gateway would not do any

>encapsulation when sending a packet to the rest of the internet.
>
>The problems with routing from random internet sites to net 44 sites
>is independant of this.
So I think we have gateways that "know" other gateways to net 44 (this would
have to be independent of the current gateway protocols, but could be done).
Any packet w/ DST=44.x.y.z gets encapsulated & sent to an appropriate
gateway; all other packets get sent via normal routing mechanisms. And now
we get to the hard part:
Somehow we have to be able to hndle traffic to/from 'random' internet sites.
>
>If I (a net 44 site) initiate a connection with site foo.com, is there
>any way to tell it to use loose source routing to my gateway bar.com
>(and then to me, 44.xx.xx.xx) to get packets back to me? Can this be
>done securely?
RFC 1122 (Host Requirements) says the IP implementations MUST be able to
generate Source Routing (btw, i think you want strict vs loose) and fwd
packets according to it. And TCP implementations MUST retain a source route
for a session and use that route in replies.
So, in theory the problem is solved -- except for two minor details:
(1) How do you propose to generate that source route in the first place; it's
possible, but not readily automated, nor robust {Hmmm. Might be able to see
a way ->gateways that ping non-44 destinations w/ record route; too bad that's
not a MUST implementation);
(2) How many hosts are RFC1122 compliant? {Phil, does NOS support it? Or
should I check the code...} Anybody know of a TELNET that lets you specify a
source route?
--
Jon has suggested the *possibility* of some work-arounds; is there anyone out
here that wants to try (besides me) these or try finding another way?

Willis Marti
>
>--
>Jon Zeeff (NIC handle JZ)   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us

From -1964758081773112498
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c010896d7c725b9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 04:47:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU!pschleck
From: pschleck@ALF.UNOMAHA.EDU (Paul W. Schleck KD3FU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Attn. New Packeteers, Part 1/7
Message-ID: <9101270441.AA20503@alf.unomaha.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 91 04:41:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 80

Repy-to: ka3rfe%ka3rfe.md.usa@k9iu.ucs.indiana.edu

The following is the first in a series of a very good beginners guide to packet put out by a MD packet BBS sysop, Pete KA3RFE. He has given me permission to pass it along to this forum. He considers it required reading for all who got new TNC's this X-mas and as a refresher course for those of us who sometimes forget the basics.

You know who they are, the ones with "PK-232" in their callsign field? Pete determined that "PK" was an old prefix for the Dutch West Indies. We wrote the ARRL to see if we could get DXCC credit for working them. So far no response :-).

Remember, the following is KA3RFE's, not my own. Replies and criticisms should be sent to AMPR KA3RFE@KA3RFE.MD.USA.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
4673 B# 3444 ALL KA3RFE MDCBBS 910106 ATT: New Packeteers
Forwarding path: W3IWI N4QQ N2GTE KA3RFE
This is for those of you got new tncs for Christmas and are just starting out in the Wonderful World of Packet. There are some things you should know that your tnc manual may not have mentioned.

Some terms which get people confused:

1) Home BBS: A "home BBS" does not refer to the mailbox program which your tnc may have in it's guts. It refers to a full-service BBS which handles personal mail, bulletins, and file transfers. Your "home BBS" would be a full-service BBS which you might check into often to read bulletins and to pick up any personal mail which might be held for you. If you have arragned for a full-service BBS to forward your personal mail to your mailbox, your home BBS still remains that full-service BBS.

   This term is important as several BBS programs will ask you to enter a "home BBS" the first time you connect to it.

2) Node: You can figure a "node" to be something of a packet switchboard which has the ability to operate on several frequencies. A node differs from a digipeater in the sense that it handles all of the packet housekeeping chores within its program. Most nodes have more than one operating frequency and they can shuttle packets back and forth via any number of intermediate nodes. The benefit of using a node over a digipeater is that the node will find the quickest way to make the connection whereas a digipeater will only try to connect you to the station you tell it to connect to, regardless of whether the digipeater can hear it or not.

   You cannot send mail to a node. It is not a mailbox or a BBS.

3) Network BBS: A network BBS is a full-service BBS which is operating

under a special node-compatible software program. Network BBSs will show up in node broadcasts and can be connected to over the node network by entering a connect request to the network BBS alias.

Generally, a network BBS will have an alias in which either BBS or BB is part of the alias. For example: ANNBBS is the alias for KA3RFE BBS in Annapolis; BWIBBS is the alias for WB3V BBS in Severn. BBJ9X is the alias for AJ9X's tcp/ip BBS in Westminister.

The network BBS alias is ONLY FOR CONNECTING. You should not use the network BBS alias as an entry for "home BBS" when your are asked to enter your home BBS. Use the callsign of the BBS and not its alias as your home BBS when asked to enter it.

The same goes for sending mail to a netowrk BBS. If you enter a message to KA3RFE @ ANNBBS, the message will never get there since ANNBBS is only an alias for use in connecting to it over the node network. IF you enter a message to KA3RFE @ KA3RFE, the message will be forwarded without much hassle.

I strongly suggest that you throurghly read your tnc manual and also suggest that you get a copy of "Your Gateway to Packet Radio" from somewhere. Its the best book yet written on the ins and outs of packet radio.

73, Pete, sysop KA3RFE (ANNBBS)
Annapolis, Md.

From 10811851492055708 77
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaed,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaed,public
X-Google-Thread: 115933,ab67abc2d1ae48e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115933,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-27 07:29:22 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.3b1:12 comp.sys.att:11621 rec.ham-radio.packet:5147
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!bu.edu!att!att!
mcdchg!ddsw1!proxima!lucio
From: lucio@proxima.UUCP (Lucio de Re)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.3b1,comp.sys.att,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ka9q NOS on an AT&T 3b1 unix-pc
Message-ID: <3812@proxima.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jan 91 15:29:22 GMT
References: <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp>
Distribution: na
Organization: FLAGSHIP Wide Area Networks - Cape Town
Lines: 10

In article <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp> merce@iguana.uucp (Jim Mercer)
writes:

>would anyone who has ka9q NOS (or hyprids thereof) running under unix (sysV)
>please email me?

and me (if available for the 3b1, of course), pretty please!

Lucio de Re.

lucio%proxima@ddsw1.mcs.com
...!uunet!ddsw1!proxima!lucio

From 1963712157630617948
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10aaed,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaed,public
X-Google-Thread: 103f30,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f55392312e3dc82
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-28 10:16:48 PST
Xref: utzoo unix-pc.general:7445 comp.sys.att:11630 rec.ham-radio.packet:5154
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sun-barr!olivea!
samsung!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!
platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: unix-pc.general,comp.sys.att,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ka9q NOS on an AT&T 3b1 unix-pc
Message-ID: <245@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 28 Jan 91 18:16:48 GMT
References: <1991Jan25.040010.11231@iguana.uucp> <3812@proxima.UUCP>
Followup-To: poster
Distribution: na
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 22

In article <3812@proxima.UUCP>, lucio@proxima.UUCP (Lucio de Re) writes:
>
> and me (if available for the 3b1, of course), pretty please!
>

There is a version of NET (older than NOS) available from OSU.
It works well, I have had it running here for a couple of months now
with out a problem. I also was abel to get it to run on an ATT 3B2 and
a SUN without any real problems.

I am currently working on getting a current version of NOS to work. I
need the routing and all. I will make it available as soon as I have
something reasonably stable.

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -1225777372701375670
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5777aca1b7d3b19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-06 10:45:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!udel!
haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.mro4.dec.com!muhthr.dec.com!
cristl.cdad.dec.com!acp
From: acp@cristl.cdad.dec.com (Andy Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: applications of packet radio in aviation
Message-ID: <1193@muhthr.dec.com>
Date: 6 Jan 91 14:52:57 GMT
References: <992.2785CCF7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@muhthr.dec.com
Reply-To: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
Organization: DEC Cmos Design A/D
Lines: 19
Nntp-Posting-Host: cristl.cdad.dec.com

In article <992.2785CCF7@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
Grubs) writes:
|> > I am interested in finding those who are interested in mobile packet
|> > radio
|> > from an airplane in flight. Airplanes so equipped would be able to know
|>
|> Wouldn't it be neat if we could get airline pilots to get codefree techs and
|> get their employeers to install ham gear on board. Think of those digis and
|> PBBS'es flying all around the country at 30,000 plus!!!

     Don't forget that the data can *move* with the airplane, too. Imagine a
store-and-forward system on a cross-country flight. Upload all the eastbound
traffic while the 747 is sitting at the terminal at LAX, then download it 6 hours
later at JFK!

     Of course, after going through all of this trouble, you could just as well
have thrown a magtape on the flight. What's the bandwidth of a 747 with a
reasonably sized magtape flying cross-country?

     :-)

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   Internet: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
                             UUCP: ...decwrl!ad.enet!payne

From -7021576352275020744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3a32d1b6a3fb8ce5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 100be6,3a32d1b6a3fb8ce5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid100be6,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a32d1b6a3fb8ce5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3a32d1b6a3fb8ce5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-07 03:16:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!
bionet!turbo.bio.net!lear
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.announce.newgroups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: CALL FOR VOTES: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*
Message-ID: <Jan.6.23.53.39.1991.9616@turbo.bio.net>
Date: 7 Jan 91 07:51:50 GMT
Sender: lear@turbo.bio.net
Reply-To: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Followup-To: news.groups
Lines: 129
Approved: lear@turbo.bio.net
Xref: gmdzi news.announce.newgroups:785 rec.ham-radio:18872 rec.ham-radio.swap:900
rec.ham-radio.packet:3355

This is a formal call for votes for the proposed reorganization of
rec.ham-radio.*. The discussion period started on December 4, 1990, and
has run for just over the required 30 days (extended from the original
ending time of 31 December 1990 due to the Christmas and New Year's
holidays). Please read this entire posting before sending in your
vote; the ballot to be used is at the end.

THE PROPOSAL:
=============
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio   => rec.radio.amateur.misc
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap   => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down, hopefully about a month later.
This method has been shown to work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.policy
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about policy
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb

This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens' Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .policy group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with issues of policy. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .policy, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any policy issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, frequency coordination and band planning, and the like. .policy is the best name that has been suggested for the group out of many possibilities.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur.misc) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

6. Why create a .cb group? There is currently no place for Citizens' Band radio discussions explicit in the hierarchy. These postings currently wind up in rec.ham-radio, where they tend to generate flamage all out of proportion to their volume.

THE MECHANICS OF THE VOTE:
==========

The voting period will run from Monday, 7 January 1991 until Monday, 28 January 1991. Only votes received during that period will be counted. Each proposal is a separate vote, and must be voted on separately under the Guidelines for Group Creation (which have been applied to renames as well in the past).

Please edit and send in the ballot below. Each ballot will be stripped of all but the From: line and the lines containing valid votes by an automatic process; I won't see any comments included. No individual acknowledgments will be mailed. Votes will be acknowledged en masse in a posting on Thursday, 18 January 1991, and complete vote results will be posted on Tuesday, 29 January 1991.

For each proposal, indicate your choice of a yes vote or a no vote by placing a Y or N, respectively, at the beginning of the line. The first character on the line that is either a Y or an N (case doesn't matter) will be counted as your vote on that proposal. You may abstain from any particular vote by deleting the line entirely from the ballot. An invalid line (one not containing a Y or an N before the "Proposal #n:" tag) will be treated as an abstention, as well. Mail the completed ballot to me at this address, jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu, with the characters "VOTE" somewhere in the Subject: line. (Again, case doesn't matter.) Replying to this message with your newsreader's mail reply command ("R" in rn, readnews, vnews, and vn; I don't know nn's commamd) will work fine. Votes posted to the net will be summarily ignored and may earn the poster a free flame from the net.police.

THE BALLOT:
==========
 ?   Proposal #1: Rename rec.ham-radio to rec.radio.amateur.misc
 ?   Proposal #2: Rename rec.ham-radio.packet to rec.radio.amateur.packet
 ?   Proposal #3: Rename rec.ham-radio.swap to rec.radio.swap
 ?   Proposal #4: Create rec.radio.amateur.policy
 ?   Proposal #5: Create rec.radio.cb

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
            "I smell a scientific fish." -- Chip Salzenberg

From 5819383312243225602

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32346b6231f16267,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-07 03:20:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-1 in 300 bps KISS mode
Message-ID: <9101070726.AA16386@tnoal1.>
Date: 7 Jan 91 07:26:56 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 30

Hello all,

Thanks to all who responded to my 300 bps KISS problem. I got the clue from toth!dave@ria.ccs.uwo.ca (who seems te be unrechable for me, at least I got my message to him back 'undeliverable'), who advised me to set the TXTAIL to about 200 milliSeconds. I am using the PA0GRI version of KISS for the TNC-1, and it seems, that the transmitter it not held in transmit state long enough to send out the complete packet-frame. Holding the transmitter ON for an extra 200 mS cured the problem.

73 de

```
   __
  / /   /
 /-/ __/ __/ ____
/ / (_/ (_/ / / /
```

Please send your reply to:	Where	Mac	Software
TNO ZP-LAN:adam@tnoal1 (134.221.128.128)	office	SE	NCSATelnet
internet:adam@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
or:pa2aga@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
bitnet:gaalen@hdetno51.bitnet	same	same	DynaComm
Ham-radio:pa2aga@pa2aga (44.137.32.9)	at home	IIx	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pa2aga-1 (44.137.32.61)	at home	Plus	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pa2aga-2 (44.137.32.19)	at home	512Ke	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pi8mac (44.137.32.22)	at home	SE/30	NET/Mac

From -6051261967599688431
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6a9138d78e1475,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-07 14:16:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!

uakari.primate.wisc.edu!pikes!mercury.cair.du.edu!isis!uunet!ksr!tom
From: tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC Noise - Solutions
Message-ID: <TOM.91Jan7104501@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Date: 7 Jan 91 15:45:01 GMT
Sender: news@ksr.com
Organization: Kendall Square Research, Waltham, MA
Lines: 140

I just wanted to thank everybody who helped me with my problem with repect to my PK-232 generating way too much noise. Some have asked me for the results so I thought that I would post this article that I sent.

-Tom

> Hi Tom,
>
> How are you coming with the noise problems? The reason I ask
> is one of the new PktMacs is having fits with his new PK-232
> and his new super-duper _expensive_ Kenwood 2-Meter rig.
>
> I went over to KC5ZY's house to see what he was talking about
> and something (maybe the PK-232) is really generating noise
> such that he can hardly copy packet signals.
>
> If you get some good tips on how to fix the problem, pse let
> me know or send a pkt m}isg to }iDon kc~r5zy{_~r@n5ljf.}i}i~TX
> {_
> 73 de Dick

Hi Dick,

Well, I have made progress on many fronts.

First of all, I received a copy of a letter from N5KNX (article included at end) which gave me the belief that this problem can be solved.

I opened the box to discover that all except one screw hole has paint on it. Therefore the case is either not grounded at all or is very minimally. I removed the pc board and scraped clean to the aluminum all screw holes on the inside and out, except those that would be visible. I also connected a wire directly from ground on the pc board to the screw clips on the side.

This effort reduced the noise significantly. However, I realized that if I also bring the previously mentioned wire out the back and connect it to a good earth ground, it reduces 90% of the noise. Sniffing around shows that the rest comes mostly from the power lead. I haven't put toroids on yet, but I imagin that it will really help.

Finally, I've realized that an HT rubber ducky doesn't cut it in an area that is very crowded with packet activity. So I made a J-pole antenna, bought some coax, fed it through the walls to the attic and boy what a difference it makes.

FLAME ON ****************************** :
I am pretty DISGUSTED with AEA. I cannot believe the poor quality of their product with respect to this problem. It would cost them little or nothing but a little care to prevent their box from polluting my shack with so much noise. Judging from the response that I got this is NOT an isolated problem. (When I called them, they claimed they never heard of anyone having this problem ... HAH, PHFUUUUI). The people where I bought it from tried to blame it on the HT! I say if there is no noise, the HT wouldn't have any problems. You can bet my next packet product won't come from AEA, and I strongly suggest to all net readers to think twice before they purchase their noise maker. (Besides, it's big, power hungry and old technology. Stick with CMOS and ASICS)
FLAME OFF ****************************** :

-Tom

==========
==========

From uunet!pc.usl.edu!jpd Thu Jan 3 08:58:04 1991
Date: Wed, 2 Jan 91 18:54:26 -0600
From: uunet!pc.usl.edu!jpd (Dugal James P.)
To: uunet!tom
Subject: Re: TNC generates noise

Tom, I remember reading of similar complaints from a Heath pk-232 kit builder and others. Here's an article describing a fix:

Article 864 of rec.ham-radio.packet:
Path: usl-pc!usl!dalsqnt!pollux!killer!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!decvax!tektronix!tekcrl!tekgvs!jans
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Quieting the PK232 (use finger stock)
Message-ID: <4671@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Date: 20 Feb 89 18:54:49 GMT
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 39

There has been much discussion about noisy packet controllers in the group, and I've suffered with my PK232 for quite a while.

I put the PK232 across the room, and made up a hunk of coax with a 51 ohm resistor on one end for an RF sniffer. I discovered it was impossible to isolate -- noise was coming right through the cover of the PK232.

My first, feeble attempt involved scraping the paint from around the screw holes of the cover and putting star washers between the cover and the base. This made it just a bit better, to the point where my sniffer probe could detect a slight increase in noise around the 12VDC power cable. When a radio cable was connected, however, the noise went way up.

I went and bought a handful of .1 uF caps, and some small torroid cores. The schematic revealed good bypassing on the key and RS-232 ports, but none on the radio ports. I put a .1 uF to ground on every egressing lead that didn't already have a cap across it, and cut the trace from the 12VDC as close to the jack as I could, inserting as many turns of #18 enameled wire I could get on my small torroid. (It measures about 700 uH.)

At this point, I tried sniffing again. Radiation from egressing wires was very low, but there was still quite a bit coming right through the case. I found that the board was only attached to the case at one point. I scraped the paint >from all the board mounting locations, and ran the shortest possible wires from board ground to all of the floating mounting points, using star washers against the case. Still noise.

Then I located some RF gasket finger stock, and scraped the paint along all the edges of the case and base, cutting and applying the self-stick brass finger stock all around the case junction.

This thing is RF tight now! I can sometimes, on some bands, detect a small difference between PK232 on or off, with my IC735 connected to the radio port and sitting right on top of the PK232! Before, such a set up would have wiped out almost everything on HF!

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
--
==========
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 packet : N2UA @ KA1MGO =
= tom@ksr.com uunet!ksr!tom =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==========

From -9109474241867208354
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23164f5144fb900e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-07 21:41:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!

ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet-radio at low cost?
Message-ID: <07.Jan.91.11:33:25.GMT.#7351@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 7 Jan 91 11:30:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 88

I got this via my local BBS.... thought i would pass it on to you all.

>From   : G6FCL @ GB7UWS.GBR.EU
>To   : ALL @ GBR.EU
>Date   : 910102/2255
>Msgid   : B+ 570@GB7UWS, 27029@GB7SDN $570_G6FCL
>Subject : Packet Radio on PC with NO TNC!
>Path   : GB7IMB!GB7DOI!GB7GUN!GB7BNM!GB7VRB!GB7SEK!GB7UWS!GB7UWS

>From: G6FCL@GB7UWS.GBR.EU
>To: ALL@GBR

Hello, here is a repeat of the Baycom bulletin for those who may have missed it over the festive season, Baycom = TNC free Packet Radio!

Baycom V1.20 is the PC version of Digicom, written by the Masters of Digicom, Florian DL8MBT and Johannes DG3RBU and as you can expect, the program is nothing short of brilliant.

The program will support upto 9 available user ports, a Binary file transfer (Baycom to Baycom) that leaves YAPP in the cold.

Baycom will support, MDA/MGA/CGA/MCGA/EGA & VGA, the latter in 43 line mode. Each screen is split three ways, TX/RX/Monitor, even the monitor can be seen in the lower few lines of the screen even when connected, you can even re-transmit text from this part of the screen!

Baycom, like Digicom uses only a simple modem to give you full Packet facilities, you simply do not need a TNC! For users or ex-users of Digicom, who have a standard Digicom modem fitted with AM7910 modem chip and ILQ74 style quad (or two times dual) opto-isolators, can by simply adding one 1N1418 diode and replacing one resistor, use their modem quite happily with Baycom, the outlay is 4 pence!

Baycom uses either Serial ports COM1 or COM2, it does not use normal TX Data or RX Data lines from the RS-232, instead the following are used: DTR/CTS/RTS & GND.

It is hoped that Baycom will be issued with English documentation and help files (we are working on them now) very soon, if you are fairly competent with your PC, you should be able to get up and running quickly even without these.

So if you'd like a copy of Baycom on either 3.5" 720K or 5.25" 360K diskette PRE-FORMATTED, return mailer, Postage for return of your disk and letter (see below). If you'd like details of a simple (very) modem to use on VHF with this program or details of how to convert your existing Digicom modem, please include a little something to cover photocopying costs.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The program will be supplied only to those who accompany their diskette with a letter stating quite clearly that: They will make a donation to the Baycom team (20DM has been suggested) this is about eight pounds, if the intend to use the program and that they will not "Reverse engineer" or modify the program. On the second point, both Florian and Johannes make it quite clear at their dismay at the antics of those who "lined their pockets" from the ill gotten proceeds from the sale of their program "Digicom".

Address for copies:

Jim Mahoney G6FCL,
89 Tyefields,
Pitsea,
Basildon,
Essex,
SS13 1JA.

If you wish to make a donation when sending your diskette, please only send German Currency, so that I may pass it onto the Baycom team in Germany. (You may buy a 20DM note from Thomas Cook's or any High Street Bank, 20DM = Under 8 pounds!).

Before I get another "will it work with my KAM or PK232" message you simply DO NOT NEED a TNC with Baycom, just a very simply modem to interface PC to Radio!
----- End of message 27029 from G6FCL @ GB7UWS.GBR.EU -----
2059z G6WBJ >

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From 2206327230531160311
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8acc4beb9aeaca61,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 05:07:23 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!apple!usc!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!attcan!lsuc!canrem![peter_pijet@canrem.uucp]
From: peter_pijet@canrem.uucp (peter pijet)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: i want to get started
Message-ID: <1991Jan7.800.1197@canrem.uucp>
Date: 7 Jan 91 15:01:17 GMT
Reply-To: "peter pijet" <peter_pijet@canrem.uucp>
Organization: Canada Remote Systems
Lines: 10

 Hi! I am interrested in getting started in Packet-radio! I don;t know
 much about it, but I;ve heard it;s great. If someone could leave me a
 message...ANY MESSAGE, I would greatly appreciate it.
 Many thanks,   Peter Pijet.

 ~ QNet 2.04: 210 The Icon Store BBS - Waterloo, ON - (519) 888-7485
--
Canada Remote Systems. Toronto, Ontario
NorthAmeriNet Host

From -3894348491584691965
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2eeecab989a10ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 05:07:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!hrc!godzilla!dalyb
From: dalyb@godzilla.UUCP (Brian Daly)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A question about DSP
Summary: Source of DSP Chipsets....
Message-ID: <4f1086e5.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Date: 7 Jan 91 15:34:29 GMT
References: <214@platypus.uofs.edu>
Organization: gte
Lines: 25

In article <214@platypus.uofs.edu>, bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
> work? Where does Shannon come into play here? If it is possble, where
> does one find a source for things like DSP chipsets if one wants to learn
> by doing?
>

As far as a source for DSP chipsets, I'd recommend two:

   1. Texas Instruments : TI has a three-volume set titled "Digital
      Signal Processing Applications with the TMS320 Family". These

manuals contain theory, algorithms, and code implementation.

2. Motorola: DSP56116, DSP 56000/56001, DSP96002 User's Manual.
   Motorola also has several good application notes based on their
   DSP products (also includes code).

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644   FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

From -7568952096617335337
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8017930e27008aee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 19:58:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!etac
From: etac@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Getting Started in Packet-Radio ??
Message-ID: <15808.278a059e@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 8 Jan 91 17:47:10 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 19

I too am interested in packet-radio. The concept sounds very great and if possible I would like to join in. Unfortunately I am not familiar with current systems and all the terminology. I am hoping some kind soul on the net might point me in the direction of some reference material, standards etc.

I am not aware of any existing packet-radio networks in my area, that doesn't mean to say there isn't though. So I would be greatful if you suggest how I could find out, and get in touch with them.

Rather than buy the equipment I would prefer to built it myself. So I am looking for pointers to the more technical aspects of how they work and not just what they do.

Thanks

Andrew Chalmers

University of South Australia

From 5149646619300802718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2667a84b2ad47b13,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 19:59:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!bcm!lib!thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Header lines (was Re: ARRL news)
Message-ID: <4533@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 8 Jan 91 12:07:19 GMT
References: <1981@n8emr.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 14
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

In article <1981@n8emr.UUCP> n8emr@n8emr.uucp writes:
>From n8emr!N1API Mon Jan 7 14:10:16 1991
>Return-Path: <n8emr!N1API>
>Message-Id: <m0it0fr-0000nMC@n8emr.uucp>
>[Date: Mon, 7 Jan 91 12:36 EST
>[To: <ALL@ARRL>
>R:910107/1644z @:N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA Columbus, OH #:279 Z:43232
[...and 37 more R: lines deleted.]

And people complain about headers on SMTP mail...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
            "I smell a scientific fish." -- Chip Salzenberg

From 1294810946159989211
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,42cee9d362c0a85
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 20:08:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and Rose...thanks! and where?
Message-ID: <1991Jan8.023812.26564@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 8 Jan 91 02:38:12 GMT
References: <15803.27868c0b@levels.sait.edu.au>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 27

As quoted from <15803.27868c0b@levels.sait.edu.au> by xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
(Rob Mayfield, VK5XXX/ZEU):
+---------------
| Thanks Brandon, MSYS updates seemed a little out of date on the internet.
| It would be fantastic for all us *remote* sites to have ftp access to the

| latest versions ... :-)
+---------------

You're welcome.

I said I would announce it... seems Mike decided it was stable enough a bit
sooner than expected. MSYS 1.10 has in fact just been released, apparently;
I will get a hold of it and send it to the appropriate places.

+---------------
| Does anybody know where the latest ROSE code is archived ... Was it posted
| here recently if so could someone forward it ?? Some locals here want a
| copy !?
+---------------

I believe I read here a few weeks ago that it was on SIMTEL20.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From 3096925674502479877
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cfc5eada60afd3f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 20:17:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New G8BPQ code
Message-ID: <9101081704.AA26169@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 8 Jan 91 17:04:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17

I just put the latest G8BPQ code (V4.01) on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov. The
file is /public/g8bpq/bpq401.zip.

Someone asked me to look for a recent version of AP-Link on the Internet,
but the only thing I can find is the old v3.93 I put on tomcat many moons
ago... anyone got a pointer to something newer?

The Internet servers are a tremendous asset for software distribution in
the amateur community, but the files available in the packet domain (with
the notable exception of TCP/IP-related software) tend to be incomplete
and outdated compared to what's available on the ham-oriented LL BBS's
and Compu$erve Hamnet. I urge those who have recent files from these
sources, and who are fortunate enough to also have Internet access, to

take the time to upload them (to tomcat, at least), and to make note of
the fact on this mailing list/newsgroup.

Barry VE3JF

From 833960902229355544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4efb9fd41c418409,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-08 22:35:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 1270B & KISS
Message-ID: <222@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 8 Jan 91 16:34:55 GMT
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 10

A local user here has found that his 1270B does not exit from KISS mode
when instructed to do so. The only way out is to disconnect the battery.
Is this a known bug in some ROM versions or is there something he is doing
wrong??

bill   KB3YV
--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 5072825877139069522
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bd69c95d82d6d3b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 00:14:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 56kb modem success
Message-ID: <9101082125.AA18593@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Jan 91 21:25:54 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19

Last weekend I finally got a pair of DSY 56kb modems interfaced to my
computers and I'm quite happy with the result; I'm getting about
3kbyte/sec FTP transfers between a pair of 8mhz XT-clones.

I used an Eagle card for the interface on one end of the link, and an
Ottawa PI card on the other end. The PI card is nice, because it's DMA
and the computer doesn't completely die during an incoming packet like
it does with the non-DMA Eagle card.

Bdale reports transfer rates of 6.5kbyte/sec or better with faster
machines or by eliminating disk i/o, so I suspect I'm running as fast
as I can with the slow disk systems I have. MTU and MSS were both
around 1k for this test; larger might be a bit better.

Next step is to ruggedize the modems, boost the power, and interface
something that will work dependably as a packet switch on a 5,000 ft
mountain in lightning storms and power fails. Once we have that, we
can start building a real inter-city network. Yah!
     - Brian

From 1474429613051119094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 08:13:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Header suppression
Message-ID: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 9 Jan 91 02:32:05 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7

A suggestion has been made to put an upper limit on the number of
headers in a message. What you would then get is the last 'N' headers
plus the original header.

Comments, suggestions???

Roy -- AA4RE

From -100472063348635456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8b6cd783d08726df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8b6cd783d08726df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b6cd783d08726df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 08:24:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!
apple!usc!sdd.hp.com!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!sbi!zeus!newt!jl
From: jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: PK-232 GRAY SCALE
Message-ID: <412@newt.sbi.com>
Date: 8 Jan 91 19:47:28 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Systems Integration - Salomon Brothers, NY
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3368 rec.ham-radio:18984 rec.radio.shortwave:3377

Has any one modified the PK-232 to display a gray scale
instead of the black and white only pictures ? This would
be great for WEFAX and SSTV !!!

Should I just sell my PK-232 & PCPAKRATT II and get the MFJ
unit that does 8 shades of gray ?

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard   O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
                                (__Y__)   uunet!sbi!chi!jl

From -6261993081152163094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14e6ff39d5654812,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 13:14:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!mejac!orchard.la.locus.com!
fafnir.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF packet operating (70 lines or so)
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.050007.2814634@locus.com>
Date: 9 Jan 91 05:00:07 GMT
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 65

  During my Christmas vacation, I had a chance to give HF packet a try.
I've enjoyed it quite a bit. It took some geeting used to, VHF FM uses
AFSK Bell 202; not much one can do wrong there. HF (in general) uses
Bell 103 audio tones into a conventional SSB radio. There are two
variables here:

1. The Bell 103 tone pair can be either 1070/1270 or 2025/2225.
2. One can set the radio for USB or LSB.

  Each of the variables actually, in a strict sense, doesn't really
matter. The tone pair one chooses determines where, in the RF spectrum,
the transmitted FSK signal appears (recall that feeding AFSK of constant
amplitude to a SSB radio will generate what appears to be FSK). Using
USB or LSB also shifts the absolute frequency of the transmitted FSK,
and also will invert the tones when changing from upper to lower sideband.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

So, given all this, the problem is, suppose one sees a published frequency for an HF BBS of 14.1033 Mhz. How does one set up to contact this BBS? One well known convention is that LSB is used; which tone pair is used? I'd assumed the lower tone pair was better, since the 2225 Hz uppermost frequency may be into the attenuation of some SSB filters, either during transmission or reception (keep in mind most, if not all, SSB transceivers share the SSB filter for both reception and transmission).

I got on the air and tuned around 14.1033. Wouldn't you know it, to connect to stations there, I need to tune in 14.1023 Mhz. Hmmm. I assume I'm using the wrong tone pair (BTW, my PK-88 defaults to 1070/1270 for HF use...) but one station I contact insists he's running 1070/1270 and his dial sez 14.1033. Hmmmmmm.... he must have been in error, given that I started using the 2025/2225 tone pair and now packet stations appear to be on their published frequencies. Once again, it goes to show, be certain of your facts and don't let other folks whimsically change your mind.

I sure had a lot of fun, even as much to contact several South Americans, including PZ2AC in Surinam. [There's only a couple of dozen hams in that country (from looking at the Callbook)] If any of you have been thinking of trying HF packet, I encourage you to put in the effort. Be patient, though; the lower baud rate and (often) higher error rates can make it tedious, tuning stations in without the benefit of a tuning aid can be frustrating (though one quickly gets to know the correct tones 'by ear') and older, 'analog VFO' radios may require attention to stay on frequency. (Even PLL synthesized radios are prone to some drift; for example, my FT-747 has an option available to replace the PLL reference xtal with a TCXO). Furthermore, 'coherent' DCD becomes a must on HF (though one should be ashamed if he isn't already using it on VHF :-) but, even then, collisions are more frequent.

All in all, a lot of fun. I've had nearly no one suggest 'better' parameters to me (something I often ran into when operating VHF on the N6GPP duplex repeater) and the people operating HF packet seem
<humor on>
to be more technically proficient, probably because they've all had to pass code tests of greater than 5 wpm while many of the VHF packeteers are wimpy 5 wpm technicians (I wonder what the no-code tech will do to VHF packet).
<humor off, don't be so uptight :-) >

Dana
--
/*
 * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
 * (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily   *
 * dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *

From -8849311726733516898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,800116db44c1009c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 14:24:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!
herald.usask.ca!weyr!Vernon.Geddes
From: Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (Vernon Geddes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: info on solar panels
Message-ID: <12.278ABA6F@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 8 Jan 91 14:32:13 GMT
Organization: Benden Weyr, Saskatoon Sk. (306)-382-5746
Lines: 11

does anyone know of where I can obtain infor of different solar panels
available.

panels to run a shack completely. (run furance motor, lights, etc.)

--
Vernon Geddes - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: ...!herald!weyr!Vernon.Geddes
Domain: Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

From -8183303268852068844
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 15:33:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!kitkat!blloyd
From: blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 9 Jan 91 08:20:30 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk
Reply-To: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research Labs
Lines: 21

From article <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>, by ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen"):
> A suggestion has been made to put an upper limit on the number of
> headers in a message. What you would then get is the last 'N' headers
> plus the original header.
>
> Comments, suggestions???
>
> Roy -- AA4RE
Sounds like a good idea to me - there's been a lot of discussion about the
length of headers in the UK recently. A slightly better option might be

to have the last N headers, followed by a line (or several!) just showing
the BBSs that the message has been through, then the original header, e.g.

R:910109/1112z 1234@GB7NNA ....
R:910109/1105z 4567@GB7ESX ....
R:GB7MXM,GB7VLS,GB7LDI,.......,GB7MUM
R:910105/2312z 9876@GB7BAD ....

This would then retain full path information for anyone who's interested.

Brian G1NNA

From -6175330922295253675
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f35ce12c746b1df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 15:37:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: GRAPES shipments?
Message-ID: <LURU.91Jan9115341@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 9 Jan 91 10:53:41 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 17

What is the expected delay between placing an order to GRAPES, INC.
for five WA4DSY full kits and their actual shipment?

I've sent my check early November - it has been two months now. Should
I be alarmed? It should take no longer than two weeks for a parcel to
reach Finland.

Does anyone have their telephone (and preferably) telefax number? I'd
like to give them a call.

     Luru

--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From -5432258933585375069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5777aca1b7d3b19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 16:08:21 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: applications of packet radio in aviation
Message-ID: <18330080@col.hp.com>
Date: 7 Jan 91 18:24:14 GMT
References: <992.2785CCF7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11

>   Of course, after going through all of this trouble, you could just as
>well have thrown a magtape on the flight. What's the bandwidth of a 747 with
>a reasonably sized magtape flying cross-country?

Please! Don't start this one all over again... see an archive of the
comp.protocols.tcp-ip group from a couple of years ago... it was almost as
long an involved discussion as one of our old code/no-code "discussions"...

:-) Really.

Bdale

From 2679391733955828287
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 16:39:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!
gvlf3.gvl.unisys.com!gvlv3!ean
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com (Ed Naratil)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan9.120856.8278@news.gvl.unisys.com>
Date: 9 Jan 91 12:08:56 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>
Sender: news@news.gvl.unisys.com (The NEWS user)
Reply-To: ean@gvlv3.UUCP (Ed Naratil)
Organization: Unisys Defense Systems, Great Valley Labs, Paoli, Pa
Lines: 23

In article <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com> ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen") writes:
>A suggestion has been made to put an upper limit on the number of
>headers in a message. What you would then get is the last 'N' headers
>plus the original header.
>
>Comments, suggestions???
>
>Roy -- AA4RE

Sounds like this is a "Catch 22" situation, Roy. One problem with NOT
limiting the number of headers is on BBS's that have a byte limit on

forwarding. The headers are added into the message total and may take
SYSOP intervention to be forwarded if they surpass the byte limit.

Also, a number of BBS's use the header information to add to their
routing files.

Too many headers make work for SYSOPs and eliminating the middle headers
prevents some BBS's from determining forwarding paths.

Ed Naratil   (All standard disclaimers apply)
Amateur Radio Packet: W3BNR@N3LA.#epa.PA.USA.NA   ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com

From 3194874270576325265
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5777aca1b7d3b19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-09 19:50:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!
pitt!speedy.cs.pitt.edu!hoffman
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: applications of packet radio in aviation
Message-ID: <9672@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 9 Jan 91 15:07:33 GMT
References: <992.2785CCF7@w8grt.fidonet.org> <1193@muhthr.dec.com>
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: hoffman@cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 18

In article <1193@muhthr.dec.com> payne@ad.enet.dec.com writes:
>   Of course, after going through all of this trouble, you could
> just as well have thrown a magtape on the flight. What's the
> bandwidth of a 747 with a reasonably sized magtape flying
> cross-country?

This discussion took place on the net several years ago when I said
something like "Never underestimate the bandwidth of a station wagon
full of magtapes," which referred to what we used to do when our microwave
link was down. The discussion went on for much longer than I had ever
anticipated, ending up with someone asking about the bandwidth of a
747 full of CD-ROMs. After that, it got silly! :-)

     ---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL   {allegra, bellcore, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science   hoffman@cs.pitt.edu   FAX: +1 412 624 8854

From -4954771145408177363

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 01:06:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Header suppression
Message-ID: <010991.124808.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 9 Jan 91 20:50:38 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4

Best idea I got so far is to use the algorithm I proposed on bulletins
only. Non-bulletin traffic will go thru untouched. Any other suggestions?

Roy

From -3146518545167697563
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fb759ae2e62e9c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb759ae2e62e9c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 09:50:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The possible demise of DRSI (rumor?)
Message-ID: <226@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 10 Jan 91 17:50:36 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19117 rec.ham-radio.packet:3380

I have been told by a local ham that there is a rumor circulating that
DRSI has filed for bankruptcy.

Can anyone confirm/dis-prove this??

If it is true, is there anyone located near DRSI that could find out if
they have a lot of cards to liquidate. I for one would still buy their
cards and will greatly miss them when they are gone.

bill   KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 474509657888125022
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 14:14:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Message-ID: <852@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 91 22:14:07 GMT
References: <703@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 36
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:19140 rec.ham-radio.packet:3382

From article <703@sousa.enet.dec.com>, by hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks):
>
> Open discussions like this are, I feel, invaluable in helping
> understand and sort out the technical tradeoffs for products like
> this. As one of the design engineers, your comments and feedback
> have been very valuable to me in deciding which way to go.
> Thanks for ALL of the information yo have shared!
> --chas hicks, WB0LJP
> ps: will you be at Dayton?

It's my pleasure. I do it for the kick and I really do enjoy the technical
tinkering around. Enjoy, is not a strong enough word, I can't live
without it ;-).

I am always at Dayton, missed only once in the last 15 years, and last
year was the absolute pits in that I didn't get to go to the packet
dinner at McNasty's. Since there is little hope that I will be
Ham of the Year ;-), I suspect that I will be at McNasty's this year.

I am also giving talks in the Digital Forum (primarily but not limited
to RTTY, AMTOR, Baudot), the Packet Forum, and the AMSAT forum as well.
AMSAT has adopted officially a new satellite project and so far, Dick
Jansson, WD4FAB and I have been doing most of the technical work on
this side of the pond. I need to report on that project's work and
show some working computers, transmitters and the like.

I hope to see you there.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 1826350142691755657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9052386164d86bed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 19:06:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!enuxha.eas.asu.edu!crawford
From: crawford@enuxha.eas.asu.edu (Brian Crawford)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ?
Message-ID: <9101101245.AA04907@enuxha.eas.asu.edu>
Date: 10 Jan 91 12:45:12 GMT
Lines: 11
Posted-Date: Thu, 10 Jan 91 05:45:12 -0700
To: rec-ham-radio-packet@cs.utexas.edu

Some months back, I found a file at the TexNet archives, dept.csci.unt.edu,
with a circuit for some basic packet hardware. Now, it is gone. Where can
I find such things?

Brian Crawford   INTERNET: crawford@stjhmc.fidonet.org
PO Box 804   FidoNet: 1:114/15.12
Tempe, Arizona 85280   Amateur: KL7JDQ
USA

From 5993387075870261221
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 19:06:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!csc.anu.edu.au!manuel!
csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <skcm.663513209@echo>
Date: 10 Jan 91 13:13:29 GMT
References: <010991.124808.enge@ibm.com>
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 10

In <010991.124808.enge@ibm.com> ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen") writes:

>Best idea I got so far is to use the algorithm I proposed on bulletins
>only. Non-bulletin traffic will go thru untouched. Any other suggestions?

Bulletins are the bulk of the problem however I think you should do the lot.

Carl.
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc Packet Radio
skcm@ise.canberra.edu.au Internet

From -2659599968419999454
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,800116db44c1009c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-10 19:06:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
unix.cis.pitt.edu!hpb
From: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: info on solar panels
Message-ID: <77314@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Date: 10 Jan 91 04:37:39 GMT
References: <12.278ABA6F@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Reply-To: hpb@unix.cis.pitt.edu (Harry P Bloomberg)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: University of Pittsburgh, Panther Amateur Radio Club
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Jan 9 22:37:39 1991

In article <12.278ABA6F@weyr.FIDONET.ORG> Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (Vernon
Geddes) writes:
>does anyone know of where I can obtain infor of different solar panels
>available.
>
>panels to run a shack completely. (run furance motor, lights, etc.)
>
   I bought some solar panels at Dayton from the following company. They
specialize in Solvonics marine grade panels that can output considerable power.

   12 Volt Catalog
   110 East Atlantic Avenue
   Delray Beach, Florida 33444
   Phone 1-800-321-VOLT

   Of course, I have no financial interest in the company.

   If there's any additional discussion, I think rec.ham-radio would be more
appropriate than this group.

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL

hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu or
hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu

From 491703129078234751
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4efb9fd41c418409
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: 1270B & KISS
Message-ID: <15815.278df8ee@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 11 Jan 91 17:42:06 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 19

I have found that the 1274 (which is a 1270 with a tuning indicator) will
only exit kiss mode using the following sequence from NET
param z 255
param z 254
(power down-up)

z = my interface name under NET on the mac.

I think the dox say that only the '255' is needed.
give it a try anyway .... anyone else got any comments ??
73's ... Rob
--
Rob Mayfield   - ASC Network Support, VK5XXX/ZEU, 44.136.171.1/44.136.171.2
Internet/AARNet - xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   [AMPR_TCP/IP VK5 Co-ordinator]
Applelink   - AUST0177
AMPR   - VK5XXX@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC [or   VK5ZEU@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC]
OZPost   - Post Office Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022
Voice or Pix   - Home : +61 8 235 1377 Work : +61 8 348 7000/7001 Voic/Fax
    ... one thing is for sure, the sheep is not a creatue of the air ...

From 529452187798570272
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!
IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Header suppression
Message-ID: <011191.124042.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 11 Jan 91 20:45:15 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12

The originating BBS header gives the date/time stamp for origination
as well as the information as to the originating BBS. Most software
will also terminate header scans at a line which doesn't match the
header spec so its importnant that any change not introduce a
non-header like line before the last header.

I am going to look at an implentation this weekend which will allow
pretty fine control over max number of headers based on a lot of
different criteria so the SYSOP will have the ability to determine
what he wants to carry.

Roy

From 2690617224983176128
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f28eda4d509466f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!
dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Transverters for High Speed Packet operations
Message-ID: <228@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 10 Jan 91 23:01:03 GMT
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 18

With the need for and apparent lack of supply of transverters for
high speed packet use, has anyone looked at the articles in the
1985 and I assume later issues of the Handbook?? There are transverters
for 220 and 1296 listed in there, Chapters 31 and 32.

Is there some particular reason why these are unsuitable??

Just curious.

bill KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 2820298320930290067

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4efb9fd41c418409
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!VAX1.CC.UAKRON.EDU!
mcs.kent.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 1270B & KISS
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.000909.10319@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 11 Jan 91 00:09:09 GMT
References: <222@platypus.uofs.edu>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 24

As quoted from <222@platypus.uofs.edu> by bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill
Gunshannon):
+---------------
| A local user here has found that his 1270B does not exit from KISS mode
| when instructed to do so. The only way out is to disconnect the battery.
| Is this a known bug in some ROM versions or is there something he is doing
| wrong??
+---------------

Try following the "param ax0 255" with "param ax0 254". The MFJ TNC's require
a RESTART to switch between normal and KISS modes; just as you need to send
the RESTART to get in to KISS mode, you need to send the KISS equivalent
(command 254 as above) to get back out.

At least, that's what seems to be going on. I had problems with my 1278 going
out of KISS mode until I found a little note about this hidden somewhere in
the Fast-Start guide (but *not* in the regular manual, which I had read in
preference to the Fast-Start guide).

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From 3037790841693805206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <26029@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 11 Jan 91 20:08:44 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com> <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk>
<1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 5

Note that MSYS documentation states that it uses the last R: header's
timestamp as the date to determine the age of a bulletin when
calculating expirations. I don't know what it would do in the absence
of ANY R: headers.
     - Brian

From 5287704854863591380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!VAX1.CC.UAKRON.EDU!
mcs.kent.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 11 Jan 91 00:15:24 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com> <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 25

As quoted from <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk> by blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
(Brian Lloyd):
+---------------
| From article <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>, by ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen"):
| > A suggestion has been made to put an upper limit on the number of
| > headers in a message. What you would then get is the last 'N' headers
| > plus the original header.
|
| Sounds like a good idea to me - there's been a lot of discussion about the
| length of headers in the UK recently. A slightly better option might be
| to have the last N headers, followed by a line (or several!) just showing
| the BBSs that the message has been through, then the original header, e.g.
+---------------

???

All the local PBBS systems are MSYS (gee, I wonder why? ;-), which shows only
the calls. I didn't know that there were PBBS systems that showed the full R:
lines to users. Maybe there's room for some evolution here?

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From 6772736150344052428
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e83ee9de10c7c5d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Receiving corrupted packets with PASSALL
Message-ID: <1260046@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 11 Jan 91 20:41:09 GMT
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 20

There was a string here awhile back about how to read corrupted packets
in unconnected mode. (So you can eavesdrop on what is going on on a
channel.) The answer was to turn on your TNC's "PASSALL" mode.

Well, I have definitely confirmed that my Kantronics KPC-2 does not
have this function. It is not in the manual, I get an error message
when I type it from the command line, and nothing like it appears when
I list all commands with the "HELP" function.

My ROM's are version 2.2. I have just got an offer in the mail from
Kantronics to upgrade to version 3.0 for something like $25. Does this
version include PASSALL? Does it also include a mailbox, or do I have
to add RAM or other changes to accomplish this? The flyer they sent
was unclear on these points.

Note I have a KPC-2, not a KAM or KPC-4.

Thanks,

AL N1AL

From 9143153860337760587
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f35ce12c746b1df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!wuarchive!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: GRAPES shipments?
Message-ID: <1945@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 91 17:40:17 GMT
References: <LURU.91Jan9115341@stekt.oulu.fi>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 43

In article <LURU.91Jan9115341@stekt.oulu.fi> luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>What is the expected delay between placing an order to GRAPES, INC.
>for five WA4DSY full kits and their actual shipment?
>
>I've sent my check early November - it has been two months now. Should
>I be alarmed? It should take no longer than two weeks for a parcel to
>reach Finland.
>
>Does anyone have their telephone (and preferably) telefax number? I'd
>like to give them a call.
>
>   Luru
>
>
>--
>   ///
>   o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
>   o

It's not normally this bad. A combination of back orders, the holidays, and serious illness in the family of our main volunteer has caused an excessive delay. Happily I can report to you that all pending orders have been shipped. You should be receiving yours in a couple of days.

We are strictly a volunteer group and have no office or employees. We do our best, and we care, but don't expect regular commercial service from a few volunteers. We normally don't deposit your check until we ship, so we hope you don't feel too ripped off. Normally we ship a batch once a month, sometimes we do better.

The most reliable way to reach Grapes is via the Post Office box on the data sheet. We pick up the mail once a week, and we usually open it the same day. I will try to respond to all Email sent to me and forward it to the proper people who are actually doing the kits, but you must give me a good reply path. I don't have a smart mailer available to me, so I need a bang path from a well known host.

Gary KE4ZV

These email paths should work. In order of preference:
...gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
...emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
...uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary

From -4689975801373994740
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f59ef6728c074d31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
SACEMNET.AF.MIL!scoomc
From: scoomc@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("SCOOMC")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Homebrew TNC
Message-ID: <9101110251.AA23565@ucsd.edu>
Date: 11 Jan 91 02:41:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4

Would like to build my own TNC2 compatible TNC but can not locate a
schematic for one of these critters. I have the chips the eprom software
but no knowledge of what pins go to which pins.
Doug E-mailcoomc@sacemnet.af.mil [26.17.0.144]

From -3908745565687125646
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ecb80251d8f8f33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
SACEMNET.AF.MIL!scoomc
From: scoomc@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("SCOOMC")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TRS-80 Mod 4/4P
Message-ID: <9101110250.AA23497@ucsd.edu>
Date: 11 Jan 91 02:34:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6

I am trying to locate software for the Model 4/4P computer that allows it to
become a TNCless packet radio with only a modem being required. Bob Richardson
wrote such a program and marketed it with a manual called "Synchronous Packet
Radio Using The Software Approach, Vol I & II" My contact with Mr. Richardson
was a dead end as it has not been in print for two years. Can someone please help
me locate this?
You can E-MAIL me at SCOOMC@SACEMNET.AF.MIL (26.17.0.144)
73 Doug WB5VTA

From -2659913255566283496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ecb80251d8f8f33

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-11 13:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TRS-80 Mod 4/4P
Message-ID: <1049.278D9886@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 11 Jan 91 16:01:08 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 18

> From: scoomc@SACEMNET.AF.MIL ("SCOOMC")
> Date: 11 Jan 91 02:34:00 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9101110250.AA23497@ucsd.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> I am trying to locate software for the Model 4/4P computer that allows
> it to
> become a TNCless packet radio with only a modem being required. Bob
> Richardson

I know someone who may have that. I'll forward your inquiry to him.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 801468868138223604
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4efb9fd41c418409
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-12 07:06:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!
shelby!unix!synoptics!jkaidor
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 1270B & KISS
Message-ID: <22143@mvis1.com>
Date: 8 Jan 91 19:01:37 GMT
References: <222@platypus.uofs.edu>
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Mountain View, Ca.
Lines: 15

In article <222@platypus.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
writes:
>A local user here has found that his 1270B does not exit from KISS mode
>when instructed to do so. The only way out is to disconnect the battery.
>Is this a known bug in some ROM versions or is there something he is doing
>wrong??

>
>bill   KB3YV
>--

     I have exactly the same problem with my 1278!

                - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

From 7062996512219124319
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fffd31f63f9cd7d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-12 07:06:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpda!hpcupt1!holly
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: APLINK Question
Message-ID: <7400022@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Date: 10 Jan 91 17:41:01 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 6

I read a bulletin about APLINK frequencies on one of the packet boards
locally. Question - How does one find out more about these things?
How does one log on one of these things?

Tnx es 73's, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

From -5601561632041048974
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-13 01:06:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!kitkat!blloyd
From: blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.194959.6923@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 12 Jan 91 19:49:59 GMT
References: <1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk
Reply-To: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research Labs
Lines: 29

From article <1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>, by allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon

S. Allbery KB8JRR):
> As quoted from <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk> by blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
(Brian Lloyd):
> +---------------
> | From article <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com>, by ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen"):
> | > A suggestion has been made to put an upper limit on the number of
> | > headers in a message. What you would then get is the last 'N' headers
> | > plus the original header.
> |
> | Sounds like a good idea to me - there's been a lot of discussion about the
> | length of headers in the UK recently. A slightly better option might be
> | to have the last N headers, followed by a line (or several!) just showing
> | the BBSs that the message has been through, then the original header, e.g.
> +---------------
>
> ???
>
> All the local PBBS systems are MSYS (gee, I wonder why? ;-), which shows only
> the calls. I didn't know that there were PBBS systems that showed the full R:
> lines to users. Maybe there's room for some evolution here?
>
> ++Brandon
Most software will show the full R: lines if the V (verbose read) command
is used. What I was suggesting was that any extra routing lines were
shortened to just a list of BBSs, so if there were 24 routing lines, and
we only want the last ten and the first one, the remaining thirteen
routing lines would be replaced with a single line containing thirteen BBS
callsigns.

Brian G1NNA

From -8639875452083870605
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-13 13:17:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!wuarchive!uwm.edu!
src.honeywell.com!msi.umn.edu!cs.umn.edu!kksys!edgar!brainiac!jrc
From: jrc@brainiac.mn.org (Jeffrey Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Summary: Tell em to stick it.
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.222231.22630@brainiac.mn.org>
Date: 12 Jan 91 22:22:31 GMT
References: <010991.124808.enge@ibm.com>
Organization: Sewer of Source Code
Lines: 11

In article <010991.124808.enge@ibm.com> ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen") writes:
>Best idea I got so far is to use the algorithm I proposed on bulletins
>only. Non-bulletin traffic will go thru untouched. Any other suggestions?
>

>Roy

How about accept headers as a fact of life and tell the whiners that they are needed ? Ususally the people who bitch about headers are the same ones who transmit glorious beacons about every five minutes.

Jeff

From -4896521691766219590
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8017930e27008aee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-13 13:17:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!src.honeywell.com!msi.umn.edu!
cs.umn.edu!kksys!edgar!brainiac!jrc
From: jrc@brainiac.mn.org (Jeffrey Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Getting Started in Packet-Radio ??
Message-ID: <1991Jan12.221619.22544@brainiac.mn.org>
Date: 12 Jan 91 22:16:19 GMT
References: <15808.278a059e@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: Sewer of Source Code
Lines: 50

In article <15808.278a059e@levels.sait.edu.au> etac@levels.sait.edu.au writes:
>
> I too am interested in packet-radio. The concept sounds very great and if
>possible I would like to join in. Unfortunately I am not familiar with
>current systems and all the terminology. I am hoping some kind soul on the

The standard these day's is a 1200 baud TNC (terminal node controller).
A TNC will take digital signals from your computer (usually via a serial
port), and convert it to audio tones suitable for modulation of your xmitter.
It will also take audio from your rcvr and convert it to digital to feed back
to your cpu. Whoops - 1200 baud is the standard on VHF. On HF, it's 300
baud (FCC RULE). Most TNCS will do either 300 and 1200 baud. Please note
that 9600 baud modems are becoming more popular. The next step up from that
would be a 56kbs WA4DSY modem. The fun doesnt stop there either - some
people are actually using 1 megabps and 10 megabps systems in the microwave
regions. Look into products from AEA and Kantronics. Maybe Bdale Garbee or
Glen Elmore will see this and tell us about Ethernet on the Air.

>net might point me in the direction of some reference material, standards etc.

I have not been too impressed with the books I have seen on packet radio. One
that is OK is Digital Amateur Communications from Radio Shack.

>
>I am not aware of any existing packet-radio networks in my area, that doesn't
>mean to say there isn't though. So I would be greatful if you suggest how
>I could find out, and get in touch with them.

Hmm - try ftp to ucsd.edu, and grab the AMPR.ORG database. It will show call signs of the stations running TCP/IP in Australia. Maybe you could talk to some of those people. BTW - KA9Q TCP/IP is really interesting, I would look into it if I were you. It will allow you to network computers over the air waves.

>
> Rather than buy the equipment I would prefer to built it myself. So I am
>looking for pointers to the more technical aspects of how they work and not
>just what they do.

There are some kits that you can buy - the G0BSX card is pretty good. Also, look into the Digicomm for the Commodore 64. It is a few chips that are the skeleton of a TNC. All the framing and such is done by the C64 itself. This is not normal - most TNC's have Z80's on board that do all of the framing.
>
>Thanks
>
>Andrew Chalmers
>
>University of South Australia

Jeff - NR0D

From 8118006290782784985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fe1cf3b2a58502,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 01:17:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!roundup.crhc.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!mjp10434
From: mjp10434@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Mark J. Proulx N9EDK)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: W3IWI ftp's
Summary: ftp address for W3IWI
Keywords: ftp, w3iwi
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.022808.6819@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 14 Jan 91 02:28:08 GMT
Sender: news@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (News)
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 9

Does anyone know how to ftp from W3IWI. I had been using TOMCAT.GSFC.NASA.GOV in the past (before xmas) but this does not work now. Any ideas?!?!

Mark J. Proulx, N9EDK

N9EDK@W9YH.IL.USA.NOAM   Packet

N9EDK@UIUC.EDU   EMail

From -8055215284840619044
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b1686d8ef2d53ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 01:53:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!
fcom.cc.utah.edu!cc.utah.edu!cc.usu.edu!fatha
From: fatha@cc.usu.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MODS for Kenwood Tm-941
Message-ID: <1991Jan13.121936.46647@cc.usu.edu>
Date: 13 Jan 91 18:19:36 GMT
Lines: 9

I am looking for MOD information on the Kenwood TM-941 Tri-band radio.
Supposedly there are mods for out of band operation and also for
cross band repeat. I have not been able to track them down so far.
If anyone has information as to how I can find them I would appreciate
hearing from you.

Thanks;

Paul Israelsen - KB7LJC

From 1609202099909458988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 01:59:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!munnari.oz.au!csc.anu.edu.au!manuel!
csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <skcm.663833740@echo>
Date: 14 Jan 91 06:15:40 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com> <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk>
<1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 13

In <1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG> allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery
KB8JRR) writes:

>All the local PBBS systems are MSYS (gee, I wonder why? ;-), which shows only
>the calls. I didn't know that there were PBBS systems that showed the full R:
>lines to users. Maybe there's room for some evolution here?

I don't think the problem is with the USERS seing it. It's more with wasted
transmit time. Most of the information in the R: headers is useless anyway.

Carl.
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc
skcm@ise.canberra.edu.au

From 6548431743966881037
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 01:59:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!samsung!munnari.oz.au!csc.anu.edu.au!
manuel!csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <skcm.663834050@echo>
Date: 14 Jan 91 06:20:50 GMT
References: <1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG>
<1991Jan12.194959.6923@axion.bt.co.uk>
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Jan 14 00:20:50 1991

In <1991Jan12.194959.6923@axion.bt.co.uk> blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
writes:

>shortened to just a list of BBSs, so if there were 24 routing lines, and
>we only want the last ten and the first one, the remaining thirteen
>routing lines would be replaced with a single line containing thirteen BBS
>callsigns.

The only information in the R: lines that is of any real use is the Date and
time stamp and the BBS Callsign. (The message number may be of use?)

Why don't we just shorten the headerlines to that?

Carl.
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc
skcm@ise.canberra.edu.au

From -3584734229885021111
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 03:06:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.073242.1121@bellcore.bellcore.com>

Date: 14 Jan 91 07:32:42 GMT
References: <010891.182933.enge@ibm.com> <1991Jan9.082030.12604@axion.bt.co.uk>
<1991Jan11.001524.10401@NCoast.ORG> <skcm.663833740@echo>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 18

In article <skcm.663833740@echo> skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin) writes:
>It's more with wasted
>transmit time. Most of the information in the R: headers is useless anyway.

You wouldn't feel that way if you needed that information to
troubleshoot a message routing problem, or if the software uses it to
suppress loops (I don't know if it does).

I can say that in the Internet, the Received-From: lines in RFC-822
(internet standard mail) headers were considered important enough that
an explicit requirement was added to the Host Requirements RFC
(RFC-1123) that these lines not be deleted or tampered with by
downstream mail relays.

I'd haave more sympathy for the "wasted transmit time" argument if the
BBS networks were already using data compression.

Phil

From 8263527747057167124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,56e1322335eddaea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-14 09:53:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!kitkat!blloyd
From: blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Header suppression
Message-ID: <1991Jan14.115947.22312@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 14 Jan 91 11:59:47 GMT
References: <1991Jan14.073242.1121@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk
Reply-To: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research Labs
Lines: 18

From article <1991Jan14.073242.1121@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by
karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):
> In article <skcm.663833740@echo> skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin) writes:
>>It's more with wasted
>>transmit time. Most of the information in the R: headers is useless anyway.
>
> You wouldn't feel that way if you needed that information to
> troubleshoot a message routing problem, or if the software uses it to

> suppress loops (I don't know if it does).
Some software (such as mine!) does. That's why I wanted to keep all the BBS callsigns.
>
> I'd haave more sympathy for the "wasted transmit time" argument if the
> BBS networks were already using data compression.
At least part of the UK network and 90% of the Danish network (ie those BBSs using my software) does use data compression.
> Phil

Brian

From 8458253795926768341
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d7eb4b323559440
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 17:45:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KAM LED's in KISS MODE
Message-ID: <1990Dec16.014528.8382@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 16 Dec 90 01:45:28 GMT
References: <8@ipars.UUCP>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 30

As quoted from <8@ipars.UUCP> by scotto@ipars.cts.com (Scott O'Connell):
+---------------
| In my last post I was looking for KA9Q's software for SCO Xenix. I never
| found a Xenix specific, but was able to compile the 890421.1a version of
| NET with little change. This was a great accomplishment for a non C
| programmer like myself. (toot toot) I have also established a SLIP link
| to my MS-DOS PC. It works, but I still have a *lot* to learn.
|
| Could someone advise me of possible problems I will encounter with NET?
+---------------

Locally, we run G1EMM with the works --- RIP, RSPF, and soon NNTP. The old NET software won't understand RIP or RSPF, and won't be able to do anything with NNTP.

I am planning to write a packet TCP/IP package for UNIX/XENIX when I get a multiuser box to replace this lobotomized PC I'm using now. It will be *loosely* based on G1EMM, but will be a rewrite to use UNIX features when available. I will probably include the ability to use native TCP/IP, which will require kernel-level drivers; since I'm thinking in terms of pushable Streams drivers for KISS, AX.25, and NET/ROM anyway, this isn't a problem.
I don't suggest asking me any sooner than a year from now, though, the way my

free time has been going. :-(

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From 3826304647215925274
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2cfd3717e5726988,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 17:47:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!psuvm!n5x
From: N5X@psuvm.psu.edu (James C Mankin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Full Duplex Kiss on TNC1
Message-ID: <90349.204727N5X@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 16 Dec 90 01:47:27 GMT
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 6

I would like to use my tnc1 in kiss mode with the microsats but
have been having trouble getting full duplex mode to work properly.
All the tnc1 kiss roms I have been able to find seem to just key the
transmitter and leave it forever keyed when given the full duplex
command (5 1), rather than key it for each packet. Has anyone
else had this problem (and found a solution)?? 73's Jim KB3KJ

From 4727711455131746644
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb96968d0991e88b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-17 07:55:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM!jay
From: jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM (ase)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KAM
Message-ID: <9012171555.AA06186@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Date: 17 Dec 90 15:55:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12

Has anyone had a problem with Kantronics version 3.0 in KISS mode?
The symptoms I see on my KAM are intermittent. The symptoms are
that the STA light stays lit, and may be accompanied by the mark/
space display being dark (as if the hf rig had been xmitting).

Although this may be subtle, Phil Karns book says to run at 4800 baud
and I am running 9600 baud. Could this be a flow control issue with
symptoms that point to data loss between the computer and TNC? Any
help that someone could shed would be appreciated.

-Jay- -KA1SNA-

From 12112803912216564447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,99e2e9d9b5e8080f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-17 10:29:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: router hardware question
Message-ID: <9012171829.AA09022@ucsd.edu>
Date: 17 Dec 90 18:29:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18

I'm in the process of building a router for the local network. It is
PC based, and the question to be solved immediately is one of I/O
bandwidth.

(BTW, the software involved will probably be G8BPQ front-ending NOS as
a combined netrom and IP router. This works, even though it's rather
baroque to set up.)

We have two 9600 bps ports, one 4800 bps port, and one 1200 bps port.

Right now the choice is between using two DRSI PCPA cards or using four
KISS TNCs on async ports (with 16550 uarts). The DRSI cards are the
lower cost solution, but I'm a bit concerned about the interrupt
service required eating all the cpu and i/o bandwidth of the PClone.

Has anyone done any comparisons or can speak to the limitations of the
two schemes, or suggest alternative solutions?
     - Brian

From -7499806464064870825
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d7eb4b323559440
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-17 10:55:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!apollo!hays
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: KAM LED's in KISS MODE
Message-ID: <4ea79db3.20b6d@apollo.HP.COM>
Date: 17 Dec 90 18:55:00 GMT
References: <8@ipars.UUCP> <1990Dec16.014528.8382@NCoast.ORG>
Sender: root@apollo.HP.COM
Reply-To: hays@hpuslua.nsr.hp.COM (John Hays)
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Company, Salt Lake City, UT
Lines: 8

The kh113013 version (G1EMM) of KA9Q has support for the KAM/KPC-4 multi-port
KISS. I have used it with my KAM and run NOS with ports on ETHERNET, HF, and
VHF simultaneously. If you have a KAM, I think Kelvin's code is the way to go.

Anyone interested in an HF IP testbed network (I nominate 18 Mhz. band)

John
KD7UW [44.40.1.3]

From -4951085023356955072
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4708859615004b14,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-17 14:16:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROSE
Summary: oops
Keywords: description?
Message-ID: <683@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 17 Dec 90 22:16:10 GMT
References: <680@ssc.UUCP>
Organization: very little
Lines: 17

In article <680@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> Does anyone have a file that they can send me which describes
> what a ROSE switch it?
                     ^^OOPS! Should say "IS".

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

From 2873130733870173015
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-18 05:35:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <206@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 18 Dec 90 13:35:58 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com> <1260042@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 18

In article <1260042@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
> My TNC (KPC-2) doesn't have PASSALL. Do all TNC-2 clones have this?

My KPC-2 has PASSALL. I can't imagine why yours wouldn't.
Of course, I also can't imagine why you reall want it.
If you set all the MONITOR commands to ON, you will see everything
except the damaged packetsd which would display as garbage anyway.
But then again, I can't imagine why you want to. It's just as
thrilling as "reading the mail" on 75 meteres.

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -3668621945457751241
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-18 06:46:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 18 Dec 90 14:46:00 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 20

We are looking at the possibility of installing some high speed trunks for
our network backbone, and the concept of using mod'd ethernet type cards on
shf has been raised. There is talk that some people here in vk use similar
systems, but information seems to be fairly scant.
One of the main concerns is whether it is possible to plug a new ethernet
address prom into the card with the callsign burnt in rather than the
standard ethernet address for station id purposes. We can see no reason why
progression to higher speeds cant be relatively painless if a band is selected
where it wont worry people ...
If anyone has any experience in this area, some pointers would be greatly
appreciated.
73's .... Rob VK5XXX/ZEU
--
Rob Mayfield   - ASC Network Support, VK5XXX/ZEU, 44.136.171.1/44.136.171.2
Internet/AARNet - xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   [AMPRIP VK5 Co-ordinator]
Applelink   - AUST0177
AMPR   - VK5XXX@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC   or   VK5ZEU@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC
OZPost   - Post Office Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022
Voice or Pix   - Home : +61 8 235 1377 Work : +61 8 348 7000/7001 Voic/Fax
One thing is for sure; the sheep is not a creature of the air   [- MPFS.]

From -4435985813355662992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e943e7428916c16
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e943e7428916c16
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-18 17:26:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!milton!
dali.cs.montana.edu!caen!sdd.hp.com!usc!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ELMER
Message-ID: <1990Dec19.012615.5960@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 19 Dec 90 01:26:15 GMT
References: <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18169 rec.ham-radio.packet:3257

As quoted from <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org> by jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
(Jim Grubs):
+---------------
| After only two days since the FCC no-code Technician Class
| announcement, I have already started to receive requests from
| people intersted in getting me to revive the ELMER echo. What
| about it, all you Elmers, think we can make it go this time?
+---------------

Ncoast used to run a usenet-fido gateway before "ohionet" went away. We're still willing and able, and have at least two hams resident to help out (N8HSP Terry Bell and myself). And Terry's working on a packet gateway that could conceivably be integrated into it. (Now all I need is a spare computer and HF rig so I can add APLINK ;-)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From 7459546967302244910
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb96968d0991e88b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-19 00:03:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!nosc!crash!ipars!scotto
From: scotto@ipars.UUCP (Scott O'Connell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KAM
Message-ID: <20@ipars.UUCP>
Date: 19 Dec 90 08:03:35 GMT
References: <9012171555.AA06186@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Reply-To: scotto@ipars.UUCP (Scott O'Connell)
Organization: Tamin Computer Services
Lines: 29

In article <9012171555.AA06186@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM (ase) writes:
>
>Has anyone had a problem with Kantronics version 3.0 in KISS mode?

I have 3.01 firmware and haven't seen any problems. I've been running mine in KISS mode for about 3 weeks. I'm always use caution when running a xxx.0 release.
      ^
>The symptoms I see on my KAM are intermittent. The symptoms are
>that the STA light stays lit, and may be accompanied by the mark/
>space display being dark (as if the hf rig had been xmitting).

I've not used mine on HF since I changed to KISS mode.

>Although this may be subtle, Phil Karns book says to run at 4800 baud
>and I am running 9600 baud. Could this be a flow control issue with
>symptoms that point to data loss between the computer and TNC? Any
>help that someone could shed would be appreciated.

I've been running mine at 9600 since before using KISS mode. Currently I'm using it on an SCO Xenix machine on a port that does no RTS/CTS flow control. I kinda expected problems but haven't had any....yet.

Call Kantronics at 913/842-4476. I've *never* made it through to technical support even after several attempts. The lines to _technical support_ are either busy or no answer. Not even a receptionist. They say their hours are 9am-12 and 2pm-5 Central Time, M-F.

Good luck!

From 3970229295484681980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a96540b279647541,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-19 12:01:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!orioneb.UUCP!wardc
From: wardc@orioneb.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <P5ZFu1w162w@orioneb.fidonet.org>
Date: 19 Dec 90 20:01:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: Orions Nebula Ridgefield, CT
Lines: 27

I am trying to run NOS to replace my current system (MSYS) and am having trouble getting NOS to work with my setup. I am running 3 comm ports in an MS-400 async card with the AA4RE modification to allow the 3 ports to\ share the same intrupt (IRQ2). Now, this card works with MSYS as it has a built in interupt handler. It also works when you load MBBIOS (another AA4RE product) which is a TSR interupt handler. Using MBBIOS and the modifed card allows you to run the standard bbs programs RLI/MBL etc on the shared port. It also worked with the old NET.EXE (before NOS).

Now, when I try to run NOS with this card and put the correct information in the autoexec.net file, NOS talks to one of the ports but can't hear anything. I can issue a connect command and you see the station trying to answer (on the s meter) but NOS won't hear it. And, the other ports don't work at all. With or without MBBIOS, this problem exists. When using a standard comm port (1 or 2) NOS works fine.

Is anyone using NOS with the MS-400 card (or any other multi-port async card with the diode modification that AA4RE came out with) with or without MBBIOS out there, I am at my wits end (whatever that is..... grin..)

thanks!!

Ward Carpenter
N1CUI @ N1CUI-8
44.88.0.13
Rigdefield, CT

From -8612943319331059780
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 06:31:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!masscomp!
ocpt!tsdiag!davet
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Date: 20 Dec 90 14:31:39 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: Concurrent Computer Corp. Oceanport NJ
Lines: 21

In article <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au writes:
-We are looking at the possibility of installing some high speed trunks for
-our network backbone, and the concept of using mod'd ethernet type cards on
-shf has been raised.
-One of the main concerns is whether it is possible to plug a new ethernet
-address prom into the card with the callsign burnt in rather than the
-standard ethernet address for station id purposes.

An excellent idea! Most cards allow something variously called "promiscuous
mode", or "destination address insert mode" where you (in each packet sent to
the board) supply the source and destination addresses. Another really neat
feature in the ability of some cards to define 'groups', whereby one packet
can be selectively received by multiple stations on a group basis. You
could even impliment arp, since broadcast packets are legit over ethernet.
I'd love to see this happen - now I know what I'll use my 10GHz Gunneplexers
for!
--
David E. Tiller   davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952   Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N   73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

From -3376137217455548456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 09:06:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!samsung!interlan.InterLan.COM!interlan.interlan.com!yetsko
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec20120616@interlan.interlan.com>
Date: 20 Dec 90 17:06:16 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>

Reply-To: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
Lines: 18
In-reply-to: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com's message of 20 Dec 90 14:31:39 GMT

I'm interested in following this lie also!!!

But first off, has anyone looked into the ramifications of pulling the ethernet address ROMs and inserting callsigns? The IEEE might get pretty pissed! Although, that means the first byte of the address field would be restriced to an ASCII uppercase letter.

Perhaps a specific address block could be obtained from the IEEE for this purpose, and a petition made to the FCC to allow COMPRESSED ID of the call sign used, that way it would possibly fit into 4 bytes. 6 bits with a possibility of 6 characters, that 36 bits compressed. And that even leaves up to 4 bits for a 1-of-16 designator for multiple transmitters on the same call. Of course, this would be an easy way to get onto the RF with as few as possibly changes to the packet info. Otherwise, a new protocol stack needs to be come up with.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

From -2399251719258417691
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc8c46f4089ce559,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 09:44:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uoft02.utoledo.edu!grx0644
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: CommodorDIR/ALLe Software wanted
Message-ID: <1990Dec20.124419.2501@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Date: 20 Dec 90 17:44:19 GMT
Lines: 6

I own a Commodore 128 and I am looking for software for the C64 or C128 that will help me learn my code.....I am trying to earn my first ticket....

Thanks in advance,

Tony

From -8944348810981852766
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 11:21:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!interlan.InterLan.COM!interlan.interlan.com!
yetsko

From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Dec20142107@interlan.interlan.com>
Date: 20 Dec 90 19:21:07 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Reply-To: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
Lines: 46
In-reply-to: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com's message of 20 Dec 90 14:31:39 GMT

Before the re-programming of ethernet addresses to reflect the HAM callsign is considered, an algorithm for the implementation of that number needs to be established. I propose this start a discussion to try to come up with a scheme NOW to figure out what to do.

The address is contained as a unique number of 6 bytes. These numbers are sold in 'blocks' by the IEEE, and while you don't 'legally' need one, everyone in the game plays by the rules. Also, the addresss needs to contain the FCC licensed callsign of the transmitting station. In 6 bytes, that can be tough.

The FCC approval may be minor, as if everybody does this, then it is the format used, and as long as it is made public, no problem. Perhaps someone more familiar with the rules could comment.

The address 'block' number, if obtained from the IEEE, will probably be 2 digits. Following that, will be be 4 bytes, or 32 bits. If we need to keep up to 4 bits available for a station sub-designator that leaves 28 bits. Now, the question becomes how to compress a call sign to 28 bits, and handle the 'worst case' call of 2x3?

If a 1-byte header was usable, then there would be 40 bits left over. The callsign could easily be compressed to 36 bits using straight 6 bit reps of the characters and chaining them, or even to 31 bits by compressing to 5 bits for letters, and 4 for the number, with a 2 bit pointer as to where the number might be in position from the start. With 31 bits in the address, that only leaves 1 bit for numerical address selection of multiple transmitters if we are looking at a 32 bit limit.

The only other possibility is to use standard ethernet addresses, and imbed the FCC callsign elsewhere in the packet, or at periodic times in the data stream with a 'control' packet that would tie that ethernet address to that callsign.

Of course, all caution could be thrown to the wind, and the callsign just burnt in to the ROM in the clear as ASCII. If these were just for dedicated HAM use, then there is no big problem, but in that case, I would suggest you NOT burn the ROM, but modify the driver to pick up the HAM call and insert it that way.

HMMmm... NI5210's with a packet driver using the KA9Q stuff, over a

microwave link........

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

From 3229229076565053203
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 11:56:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!unixhub!shelby!paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <46@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 20 Dec 90 19:56:30 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
<YETSKO.90Dec20120616@interlan.interlan.com>
Organization: The Three Packeteers
Lines: 6

Simpler yet. Have a daemon kick out a packet every ten minutes that says
"Hi. You're watching packets form W6YX".   Legal, too.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

From 6583613868196943852
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 12:42:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!nikhefk!henkp
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <808@nikhefk.UUCP>
Date: 20 Dec 90 20:42:25 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au>
Sender: Henk Peek <henkp@nikhefk.nikhef.nl>
Reply-To: henkp@nikhef.nl (Henk Peek)
Organization: Nikhef-K, Amsterdam (the Netherlands).
Lines: 26

In article <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au   xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au writes:
>We are looking at the possibility of installing some high speed trunks for
>our network backbone, and the concept of using mod'd ethernet type cards on
>shf has been raised. There is talk that some people here in vk use similar

>systems, but information seems to be fairly scant.
The use of commercial network boards for a backborn the cheapest way to go.
See: Bdale at all in the 1 Mbit/sec gunplexer link in 73 and Hamradio. We
can use ethernet boards, but I think that a performance of 1 Mbit/sec is a better
balance between used rf bandwidth, rf power and network traffic.
You could find starlan or systek boards of old networks at very low prices.
I found a lot of starlan boards for $3 a board, but I haven't started
to construct the RF hardware.
>One of the main concerns is whether it is possible to plug a new ethernet
>address prom into the card with the callsign burnt in rather than the
>standard ethernet address for station id purposes. We can see no reason why
>progression to higher speeds cant be relatively painless if a band is selected
>where it wont worry people ...
I think that identification isn't a real problem. Include in the begin of the
data field the call of the source and destination station. You could also
send broadcast packets those are filed with a bit pattern of your call in morse.
When you do this in a maximum length ethernet packet of 1500 bytes on a 1 Mbit/sec
link, the morse speed is 500 chars/sec (6000 words/min). :-)

 73's .... Henk, PA0HZP

From 8203004129496655277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 15:28:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <1260045@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 20 Dec 90 23:28:13 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 19

When the 2 Mbps 10 GHz microwave link hardware was first built by n6rce
and myself, we had hoped to be able to slow Ethernet cards down and use them
directly, as per n3eua's suggestion. It turned out that 10 Mbps and
a 20 MHz clock was frimly entrenched in the silicon. In addition, I
believe the propagation delays associated with the 1-2 kM (whatever it
is exactly) maximum DX specification (related to packet length and the
certainty that all users recognize a collision) are similarly ingrained.
I think it might work over short distances and probably using the
10 GHz hardware with a few minor changes, but I think there may be
problems if you try to go further. Perhaps with only two hosts sharing
the "cable" the propagation delays and CD stuff can be tricked... I dunno.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -923867931577843531
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a96540b279647541
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-20 18:27:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
f4.n494.z5.fidonet.ORG!RKWDP.PUKVM1
From: RKWDP.PUKVM1@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.ORG
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <319.27710FA5@puddle.fidonet.org>
Date: 21 Dec 90 02:27:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 33

Subject: ICOM 725 HF ALL MODE TRANCEIVER - MODULATION LOW

Hi fellow HAMS

I wonder if someone can help me/give me some more info. Sorry to
ask a non-packet question here but I hope you will forgive me.

A month or so ago I bought myself a ICOM 725 HF T/CEIVER with the
AM/FM option included. Everything is working 100% except the
modulation on SSB. On FM and AM the modulationlevel is fine - I am
using the MIC GAIN in the 12 o'clock position (50%) - that is sufficient.
But on SSB I have to turn up the MIC GAIN 100% to get sufficient modulation.
Now I am used to my KENWOOD TS120S - very lively on modulation - never need
more than 50 % on MIC GAIN CONTROL. I phoned the local supplier of
ICOM equipment (where I bought the rig) and he told me that
he knows of other HAMS who experienced the same problem (on SSB). He said
that it is a characteristic of the ICOM 725 - you have to drive it hard
on SSB by using a amplified MIC. To me that is not the answer. Why
doesn't ICOM supply such a mic with te rig then?.   Somewhere
there must be a mod that can be done to get a bit of gain on the mic side.

Thanks for all the trouble - hope to here from you soon.

Best 73 and Merry Xtmas and Happy New year to all.

Dan Pretorius (ZS4VG)

My E-MAIL ADRESS:

RKWDP@PUKVM1@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.org
--

uucp: uunet!m2xenix!puddle!5!494!4!RKWDP.PUKVM1
Internet: RKWDP.PUKVM1@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.org

From 8902480938598537194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-21 08:45:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
bagate!cbmvax!atha!aupair.cs.athabascau.ca!rwa
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (Ross Alexander)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <530@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 21 Dec 90 16:45:40 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
<YETSKO.90Dec20142107@interlan.interlan.com>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 23

yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:

>Before the re-programming of ethernet addresses to reflect the HAM
>callsign is considered, an algorithm for the implementation of that

Good grief. Forget all that nonsense. There's no need to go to all
that trouble. You're going to be encapsulating some other protocol's
packets inside the raw ethernet packets, aren't you? Just stick the
calling/called station's IDs *after* the encapsulated protocol's
packet, in plain ASCII. thusly:

```
     enet header & size
          encapsulated protocol's header & size
               encapsulated protocol's data
          encapsulated protocol's trailer(s)
          Called & Calling station's id's
     enet trailer info
```

Much simpler all around.

--
--
Ross Alexander   rwa@cs.athabascau.ca   (403) 675 6311   ve6pdq

From -8868998697891635428
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 02:21:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think.com!mintaka!ai-lab!
life!pace

From: pace@ai.mit.edu (Pace Willisson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <PACE.90Dec21085248@impulse.ai.mit.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 90 13:52:48 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
    <YETSKO.90Dec20142107@interlan.interlan.com>
Sender: news@ai.mit.edu
Organization: MIT Artificial Intelligence Lab
Lines: 9
In-reply-to: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com's message of 20 Dec 90 19:21:07 GMT

Instead of modifying the 48 bit ethernet address, how about appending
a 6 byte ASCII call sign to the end of the real data in the packet?
All of the protocols are prepared for trash after the end of the data,
since small packets must be padded to the ethernet minimum of about 60
bytes.

Pace Willisson
WD4JQQ
pace@blitz.com   uunet!blitz!pace

From -8857283461674811360
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 02:31:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <209@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 90 14:58:59 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com>
<YETSKO.90Dec20142107@interlan.interlan.com>
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 61

In article <YETSKO.90Dec20142107@interlan.interlan.com>,
yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko) writes:
> Before the re-programming of ethernet addresses to reflect the HAM
> callsign is considered, an algorithm for the implementation of that
> number needs to be established. I propose this start a discussion to
> try to come up with a scheme NOW to figure out what to do.

I have already given it some consideration although not in the context
of using Ethernet cards for packet. I have been looking into the
possibility of using a form of IEEE 802 framing for packet. The reasoning
for this being the generally accepted concept that AX.25 offers little
except overhead and the fact that protocols like TCPIP (my main interest)
use UI frames which makes no use of the features of AX.25 anyway.

>
> The address is contained as a unique number of 6 bytes. These numbers
> are sold in 'blocks' by the IEEE, and while you don't 'legally' need
> one, everyone in the game plays by the rules. Also, the addresss needs
> to contain the FCC licensed callsign of the transmitting station. In 6
> bytes, that can be tough.

I believe that coordination with the IEEE would only be necessary if you
planned on using this identifier on an Ethernet with other vendors equipment.
Because every interface has it's own address, I think this is not likely
and conflicts could only occur when a serious mistake happens. By the way,
this is theoretically possible today when you use things like DECNET where
addresses are generated in software and not contained in a prom on the
card.

>
> The FCC approval may be minor, as if everybody does this, then it is
> the format used, and as long as it is made public, no problem. Perhaps
> someone more familiar with the rules could comment.
>
COMPLEX SCHEME DELETED

I propose a much simpler system that will not require any FCC approval
because it already meets their approval.

There are six bytes available for an address. The exact same number as
for AX.25 callsigns. It only takes 7 bits to encode the callsigen using
straight ASCII. Therefore, just put the callsign in ASCII and blank fill
the unused bytes using the ASCII SPACE character (decimal 32 -- hex 20).
Use the 8th bit for coding SSID's. That will not only keep the callsign
in plain ASCII for the sake of the FCC, but will allow for more SSID's than
we currently have (6 bits = 64 SSID's.)

I think changing to this method would allow us to use modified versions
of a lot of what is already out there in networking software. Just
imagine, PCBridge running in that mountain top repeater site. Runs easily
in 128K from a floppy. How long before somebody EPROMS it and makes a
bridge from an AMPRO clone board??

Comments??

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 7469840973192831455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb96968d0991e88b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 03:28:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
news.cs.indiana.edu!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!ucbvax!AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM!jay
From: jay@AMATEUR1.CAC.STRATUS.COM (ase)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KAM
Message-ID: <9012211409.AA07838@amateur1.cac.stratus.com.>
Date: 21 Dec 90 14:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22

To those who have responded to the problems I have had with my KAM in
KISS MODE, thanks. Here is an update:

My configuration is as follows:

computer 16Mhz AT<------50 Feet shielded full modem cable--->KAM
Only using VHF/ No HF

PLM: Intermittent STA light stays lit

I discovered yesterday that if I exit NET and bring up a term pgm
like PCPLUS (STA light still on), if I enter a sequence 192 the
STA light goes off and the TNC xmit light cycles up as if to send out
ack. I am still coming up to speed on the light sequences and what
they mean? Does this have to do with an FEND? I noticed in the
Kantronics manual that C0 is a fend and also if I were to pop out
of kiss I would issue a 192 255 192. mmm? What does someone think

about this? Again my thanks for your help in this matter.

Jay

From 4528519546987702067
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,23596bfc19c79cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 03:39:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
rhqvm14.iinus1.ibm.com!ward
From: ward@rhqvm14.iinus1.ibm.com ("Ward Carpenter")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS and Shared Interruptson MS-400 Card
Message-ID: <9012211755.AA05736@ucsd.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 90 17:45:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: ward@rhqvm14.iinus1.ibm.com
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 27

I am trying to run NOS to replace my current system (MSYS) and am having
trouble getting NOS to work with my setup. I am running 3 comm ports in
an MS-400 async card with the AA4RE modification to allow the 3 ports to\
share the same intrupt (IRQ2). Now, this card works with MSYS as it has
a built in interupt handler. It also works when you load MBBIOS (another
AA4RE product) which is a TSR interupt handler. Using MBBIOS and the
modifed card allows you to run the standard bbs programs RLI/MBL etc
on the shared port. It also worked with the old NET.EXE (before NOS).

Now, when I try to run NOS with this card and put the correct information
in the autoexec.net file, NOS talks to one of the ports but can't hear
anything. I can issue a connect command and you see the station trying
to answer (on the s meter) but NOS won't hear it. And, the other ports
don't work at all. With or without MBBIOS, this problem exists. When using
a standard comm port (1 or 2) NOS works fine.

Is anyone using NOS with the MS-400 card (or any other multi-port async
card with the diode modification that AA4RE came out with) with or without
MBBIOS out there, I am at my wits end (whatever that is..... grin..)

thanks!!

Ward Carpenter
N1CUI @ N1CUI-8
44.88.0.13
Rigdefield, CT

From -3839527181214352007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a7be4bf656f4d428,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 04:32:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Current status of 56kbps projects?
Message-ID: <9012211926.AA15739@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 21 Dec 90 19:26:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 47

>I've been able to spark some interest in a couple guys here...for
>playing with 56kbps packet. I'm familiar with the WA4DSY modem
>(although I don't know how to get one) but am interested in what
>kinds of transverters people are using with this modem. Do any
>28MHz to 1.2GHz transverters exist? or do we have to make an
>intermediate stop at 2m? This project would also be an attempt

>to get some action on the microwave bands around here, so I'd
>like to get them running on 1.2GHz or higher.

I doubt if any 28MHz/1.2GHz transverters exist, since such a beast would
only give you access to 2 MHz chunks of 1.2GHz (one per crystal).

>Are people running these full-duplex on two bands? How about
>full duplex on one band?

In Ottawa, we've had a cross-band full-duplex 56kb repeater on the air
for about a year. There are some full-duplex 56kb point-to-point links
in the Chicago area... I believe they are in the 70 cm band.

>Is it best to use something like the DRSI card in the PC or
>has anyone connected the 'DSY to an outboard TNC?

Neither of these is a good solution. The former can't run at 56kb unless
you turn off interrupts, so any other interrupt-driven interfaces fall on
the floor when you're processing 56kb packets. The latter can't run at
56kb on the PC interface, period. In my humble (and slightly biased :-)
opinion, the best choice currently available for interfacing the 56kb
modem to a PC is the Ottawa PI DMA board. You can e-mail me for details.
The Cadillac of PC interfaces is the Grace PackeTen board, but it has far
more firepower than you need for a 56kb end user or small packet switch,
and it costs about 6 times as much as the PI. The Kantronics Data Engine
might do for a small switch, but it is crippled for end user applications
by having only a 19.2kb host interface.

>Any tips, clues, cautions would be appreciated.

Go for it! There's plenty of folks on the net who can give you a helping
hand with getting 56kb gear up and running.

>Thanks and 73, Chris

Barry VE3JF

| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From 6598351788137940922
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f6ac6c132046e51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 05:11:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The PACCOMM TNC 220

Message-ID: <210@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 90 20:01:06 GMT
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 19

Does anyone have a version of TNC220 firmware that supports KISS??

Does anyone have programming information on the TNC220 that would
allow me to modify the TNC2 version of the KISS EPROM to work in the
TNC220??

I realize that it really doesn't have 2 ports like the KAM and won't
be able to listen\talk on both channels, but I sure would like to use
it as a KISS TNC for VHF. I don't get on HF enough that I really care.

Anybody in Florida that can ask PACCOMM for programming info??

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 919557750489129253
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 07:39:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!dog.ee.lbl.gov!biocca
From: biocca@bevsun.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Keywords: ethernet addresses
Message-ID: <8760@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Date: 22 Dec 90 00:40:14 GMT
References: <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, California
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Dec 21 16:40:14 1990
X-Local-Date: Fri, 21 Dec 90 16:40:14 PST

In article <15770.276e2ba9@levels.sait.edu.au> xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au writes:

>One of the main concerns is whether it is possible to plug a new ethernet
>address prom into the card with the callsign burnt in rather than the
>standard ethernet address for station id purposes...

It really isn't necessary to burn anything. The actual ethernet address
used by the interface is initially loaded from a prom -- but it is used
out of a register in the chip. Some protocols (DECNET) actually change

the ethernet address of the board based on their addressing scheme.

Additionally, it is not quite one ethernet address per interface -- it is
one address per processor. It is legal and normal for a machine to use
the same ethernet address on all of its interfaces (on different networks).

Alan K Biocca
WB6ZQZ

From -6243915986979460551
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab3ad198af38079f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 11:14:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS 1.09 |and| Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <15781.277390dd@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 22 Dec 90 16:59:09 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 37

A while back we got MSYS 1.08 from an ftp site, I cant remember which it was
either tomcat or thumper, anyway, does anyone know of, or can anyone provide
an ftp site for 1.09 of this package as well as the patch(s?) that followed
this versions release.

Regarding the discussion on 10baseR (Can we coin a new term here??, should it
be M for Microwave ?? :-)).
1. Would there be any serious problems with the suggestion of giving the once
   10 minute broadcast of your staions call for id purposes ?? Seems like this
   would be easy to incorporate in most of the software around, eg NOS ??
   it sounds too simple, but if its ok for voice !!?
2. If it were lobbied at the correct level internationally, the concept of
   getting IP addresses recogised as legal identification, based on the fairly
   well defined way in which they are allocated, would probably be a better
   idea !? Im assuming here that most stations using this link speed would use
   a level 3 protocol of some description, and IP would probably be the
   easiest to establish a case for, Any idea's ??

Im pleasantly surprised to see that there is a significant amount of interest
in this area, I wasnt sure if it was a bit of a dream on my part.
I get the feeling that the id requirements OS are easier than those in VK land
, I may be wrong, but ive heard that level3 netrom and routed tcp/ip are both
non-conformant to our DOTC regulations at this time. I understand that there
are moves a-foot to do in VK the same as what ive passed on in comment 2.

Ill collect all the postings on these and related spin-off subjects, and try to
get together a combined posting of the options suggested.

73's ... Rob VK5XXX

--
Rob Mayfield   - ASC Network Support, VK5XXX/ZEU
Internet/AARNet - xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   [AMPR_TCP/IP VK5 Co-ordinator]
Applelink   - AUST0177
AMPR   - VK5XXX@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC [or   VK5ZEU@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC]
OZPost   - Post Office Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022
Voice or Pix   - Home : +61 8 235 1377 Work : +61 8 348 7000/7001 Voic/Fax

From 12110990971131595 30
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b6c1092b59e2e5f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 13:32:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!gatech!rutgers!
kb2ear
From: kb2ear@kb2ear.UUCP (Scott R. Weis KB2EAR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Help Setting up a TCP/IP Station.
Keywords: ka9q, Unix, Msdos, slip, kiss
Message-ID: <752@kb2ear.UUCP>
Date: 22 Dec 90 20:16:14 GMT
Reply-To: kb2ear!kb2ear@princeton.edu
Organization: KB2EAR Public Access UN*X, Kendall Park NJ
Lines: 15

Can some on help me? I am tring to set up a link between my Unix
computer and my MSDOS computer and also link it to the packet world via
the dos box.

At this piint I'm totaly lost so any help would be a great help. the
versions of the ka9q software are

UNIX: v890421.1
DOS: v901130

Tnx, 73,

Scott Weis KB2EAR
kb2ear!kb2ear@princeton.edu

From 55035125471550315 36
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 141ba5,951c5f317100a808,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid141ba5,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,951c5f317100a808,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 15:40:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!ibmpcug!badger

From: badger@ibmpcug.co.uk (David Johnson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,connect.audit
Subject: Packet Software/Hardware for the Macintosh
Keywords: Macintosh
Message-ID: <1990Dec22.100024.27811@ibmpcug.co.uk>
Date: 22 Dec 90 10:00:24 GMT
Organization: The IBM PC User Group, UK.
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3277

I would like to get into packet radio, but it appears that
most of the software/hardware availble is for PC's. Is there
any avaiable for the Mac.

THanks in advance

Dave G4DPZ
--
Automatic Disclaimer:
The views expressed above are those of the author alone and may not
represent the views of the IBM PC User Group.
--

From 3091116563167586281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f6ac6c132046e51
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 19:51:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: The PACCOMM TNC 220
Message-ID: <9012230327.AA29520@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 23 Dec 90 03:27:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8

A version of KISS for the TNC-220 is included in the G8BPQ package. Grab
the file bpq359.zip from tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov, and you'll find it therein.

Barry

| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From -1135586347911726662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,495bc1a3295ff334,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-22 19:53:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and Shared Interrupts on MS-400 Card
Message-ID: <9012230339.AA29581@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 23 Dec 90 03:39:47 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15

I don't think anyone has ported the shared interrupt code from NET to NOS.
The author, Dan Frank W9NK, now lives in the Ottawa area... next time I talk
to him, I'll ask him if he's interested in doing it, or knows someone who's
already working on it. In the meantime, consider another possibility: the
G8BPQ code supports the MS-400 in shared interrupt mode (I think), and it
also has a KISS TNC emulator which allows it to run as a front end to NOS.
G8BPQ also has some advantages in its NET/ROM support over NOS, such as
greater configuration flexibility and a familiar interface for the AX.25
users. This combination might be what you're after.

Barry

| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From 1175860276153931075
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b584cfcc18591a1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-23 11:33:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.180309.8441@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 23 Dec 90 18:03:09 GMT
References: <1268@tsdiag.ccur.com> <YETSKO.90Dec20120616@interlan.interlan.com>
<46@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 34

As quoted from <46@shasta.Stanford.EDU> by paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf):
+---------------
| Simpler yet. Have a daemon kick out a packet every ten minutes that says
| "Hi. You're watching packets form W6YX".   Legal, too.

+---------------

Heck, yes. That's how I operated 2m packet while I was still /KT:

```
cmd: unproto id via wa8bxn
UNproto  was CQ
UNproto  now CQ via WA8BXN
cmd: btext KB8JRR/KT, Mentor, OH.
BText    was
BText    now KB8JRR/KT, Mentor, OH.
cmd: beacon every 57
Beacon   was EVERY 0
Beacon   now EVERY 57 (570 sec.)
WARNING: Beacon too often
cmd:
```

The warning before every prompt (blame AEA...) was a small price to pay for the assurance of legality. And it can be applied to any other situations where a packet station needs to give a guaranteed ID. (Well, most. IP stations require either a TNC that will beacon in KISS mode, or recent versions of G1EMM and possibly the other variants. I found it easier to operate on 220 until I had my license in hand, even though my TNC does beacon in KISS mode.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

```
From -2681198830753375371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 141ba5,951c5f317100a808
X-Google-Attributes: gid141ba5,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,951c5f317100a808
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-23 11:33:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,connect.audit
Subject: Re: Packet Software/Hardware for the Macintosh
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.181722.8532@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 23 Dec 90 18:17:22 GMT
References: <1990Dec22.100024.27811@ibmpcug.co.uk>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3282
```

As quoted from <1990Dec22.100024.27811@ibmpcug.co.uk> by badger@ibmpcug.co.uk (David Johnson):
+---------------
| I would like to get into packet radio, but it appears that
| most of the software/hardware availble is for PC's. Is there
| any avaiable for the Mac.
+---------------

For straight packet, any TNC (aside from the PC bus cards, of course) works and any Mac comm package can be used. I started out using a PK88 and ZTerm 0.85; the PK88 and most other TNCs can be connected with an ordinary modem cable.

Anything else is harder or impossible, unfortunately: I don't think ROSE is available for the Mac, and the only version of the KA9Q software is an old version of NET; the NOS port is still in progress. In any case, I suspect that for ROSE and KA9Q you'd want more serial ports than the Mac provides. But if all you're after is straight AX.25 packet, you don't need anything except a modem cable and any comm software.

AEA has MacRATT and MFJ has MultiCom for the Mac, if you want a fancier interface. I believe you can buy a package from MFJ that includes the modem cable and MultiCom, for the MFJ 1270/1274/1278.

73,
++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From 3057591626203353927
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab3ad198af38079f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-23 12:05:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS 1.09 |and| Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...
Message-ID: <1990Dec23.192424.9798@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 23 Dec 90 19:24:24 GMT
References: <15781.277390dd@levels.sait.edu.au>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 21

As quoted from <15781.277390dd@levels.sait.edu.au> by xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au:
+---------------

| A while back we got MSYS 1.08 from an ftp site, I cant remember which it was
| either tomcat or thumper, anyway, does anyone know of, or can anyone provide
| an ftp site for 1.09 of this package as well as the patch(s?) that followed
| this versions release.
+---------------

I'll talk to Mike WA8BXN. In fact, I think I saw something with an HID of
[MSYS-1.10-H$], so things may be even farther along than we all thought....

++Brandon
(P.S. Confirmed; I just connected to BXN, and it's IDing with version 1.10.)
(P.P.S. I just dropped a note to Mike, after a half hour and being blasted
off ncoast by line noise in the middle of editing this message. If he comes
through with it, I'll try get it to Simtel-20 and maybe thumper (Phil?).)
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -4126976735057720859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5dfbd676cdbd9630,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-23 15:03:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!WSMR-
SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL!LSPRINGSTEEN
From: LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Larry L. Springstee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: MAC HARDWARE/SOFT WARE FOR PACKET
Message-ID: <12648167755.13.LSPRINGSTEEN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 23 Dec 90 22:20:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36

RE: Packet Software/Hardware for the Macintosh

David Johnson Writes:
>I would like to get into packet radio, but it appears that
>most of the software/hardware availble is for PC's. Is there
>any avaiable for the Mac.

Hi David,
  Getting on Packet using a Mac is not hard. You will need to decide on a
TNC to use. The TNC is a personal choice, I'm using a PacCom TNC-220 and
used a PacCom Tiny 2 as a loaner. I used a modem cable from the Mac to the
TNC and had to HOME BREW (yes I did) the cable from the TNC to the radio.

  You will need a terminal program. I am using RedRyder 9.2 for Packet.
I have tried White Knight 11.?? and RedRyder 10.3 on Packet as well. If you

use a terminal program for your landline communications it will also work
for you on Packet. If you go with a Multimode TNC then you will want
software to take advantage of the TNC's extra functions. I have no
experience with the Multimode TNC's.

  I hope this answers one or more of your questions. If not give me a
shout. I know of other Ham goodies for the Mac as well.

e mail--> LSPRINGSTEEN @ WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Packet--> LARRY WB8LBZ @ K5WPH-2.NM.USA.NA
Ma Bell-> w (505) 678-1912/1913/2330/2039   any one
          h (915) 821-3021 after 1600 before 2000 MST(MDT)
            1200/2400 by prior arangement only

>THanks in advance
>Dave G4DPZ

You are welcome in advance too!
Larry WB8LBZ in El Paso, TX (the Real West Texas)

From 5550163361883596224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,855c40bf0e6f3b9f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-23 22:46:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!
alberta!herald.usask.ca!weyr!f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG!Shaun.Hase
From: Shaun.Hase@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Shaun Hase)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RTTY
Message-ID: <1034.27783FEE@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 24 Dec 90 06:46:19 GMT
Sender: ufgate@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:140/31 - The Bit Bucket, Regina Sask
Lines: 7

I'm leaving this message for a friend who is interested in finding a decent radio
teletype and other related programs (?) for a Sony ICF2010 radio and a XT-turbo
computer. Any replies will be greatly appreciated.

--
Shaun Hase - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: ...!herald!weyr!31!Shaun.Hase
Domain: Shaun.Hase@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

From 6047615993802523902
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c56360ca93ab4065,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 00:49:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price
Message-ID: <815.27753653@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 24 Dec 90 04:11:13 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 58

On Decemer 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician Class license with a code test. This bold move offers great hope to all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other services.

I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this most unwise for the following reasons:

One basic Technician Class license with one written exam + a CW endorsement for those who want to operate on HF would be easier and cheaper for the FCC to administer.

"Ghetto-izing" the codefree Technician Class licensees provides no regulatory or technological benefit. Rather, it serves only to codify social discrimination by preventing the newcomers from coming into contact with the majority of their fellow amateur operators.

Amateur radio constitutes the United States' first National Park of the Mind, and broad, open access to that public resource will provide intellectually stimulating and spiritually refreshing benefits to the nation that narrow, inhibitory access by the privileged few cannot. I believe that that is the basic reason the FCC made its decision.

Amateur radio's greatest contributions to the state of the art occurred during the period of its early history when it was not straight-jacketed by complex regulations and licensing structures not based on compelling need. Preventing or inhibiting the freest possible exploration of the National Park of the Mind consistent with conserving its meaningful existence would tend toward reducing it to the site for historical tableaux similar to those re-enactments of medieval jousting.

There is no compelling need for creating your proposed codefree ghetto. Therefore, any request for reconsideration will doubtlessly be rejected out of hand. The only result of a Petition for Reconsideration will be to make the League look foolish.

Moreover, since the new codefree amateurs are going to revitalize the future of ham radio, resentment against the organization that attempted to cause part of the original promise to be withdrawn would no doubt result in very few of them joining the League, which would very likely become little

more than the custodians for its Antique Wireless Museum.

      To summarize, it's a dumb idea.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
Copies: Michael Covington, Wayne Green, Fred Maia, Don Stoner, Phil Karn,
Scott Loftesness

---
 * Origin: HAM RADIO - The 1st National Park of the Mind! (1:234/1)

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 5431905978416574008
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9705c1f67e127ecf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 08:42:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!dali.cs.montana.edu!caen!uflorida!kluge!
serss0!icbtl805
From: icbtl805@serss0.fiu.edu (Hamilton Davies)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Amiga/PK232 Software
Message-ID: <1951@kluge.fiu.edu>
Date: 24 Dec 90 13:36:06 GMT
Sender: news@kluge.fiu.edu
Organization: Florida International University, Miami
Lines: 6

A friend of mine, w/o net access, has an Amiga 500 and a PK232. He would
like a dedicated packet program for this setup. He is currently using
the PK with a C64 and cart based software. Any assistance would be greatly
appreciated.

--Ham

From -1136686192199206160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e1d3eb74bae7f4af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 13:33:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org!Tom.Mcgee
From: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org (Tom Mcgee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACKET SOFTWARE/HARDWARE FOR THE MACI
Message-ID: <819.27762689@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 24 Dec 90 21:11:02 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)

Organization: FidoNet node 1:101/470
Lines: 18

In response to David Johnson's article:

>> get into packet radio, but it appears that
most of the software/hardware availble is for PC's. Is there
any avaiable for the Mac. <<

All you need is a telecommunication package like Zterm, White Knight, or
other and a TNC connected to your Mac with a regular modem cable....and then
you just connect the TNC to your radio. Works like a charm.

73, de KA1TOX
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
 * Origin: Tom's BBS - Wollaston, MA - 617/471-3009 (1:101/470)

--
Tom Mcgee - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!101!470!Tom.Mcgee
INTERNET: Tom.Mcgee@f470.n101.z1.fidonet.org

From -6478161775230363617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f39ccd49b9091631,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f39ccd49b9091631,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f39ccd49b9091631,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 15:42:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Programmed Instruction Software
Message-ID: <822.2776473E@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 24 Dec 90 23:21:23 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18429 rec.ham-radio.packet:3288 rec.ham-radio.swap:880

A friend interested in the codefree tech asked me if I could find him a
program for programmed instruction in the theory elements of the test (as
opposed to sample tests). He uses a clone under MS-DOS 3.21.

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 551312561077727185

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a3604a627f7c7a5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 20:27:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Just a reminder...
Message-ID: <824.27766608@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 25 Dec 90 01:31:14 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 52

(72)   Sun 4 Nov 90 10:42p
By: "CAL-LAB ", MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589
To: All
Re: MARS Traffic to Gulf Region
St:

@UFGATE newsin 1.27
From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("CAL-LAB ", MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)
Date: 4 Nov 90 14:41:00 GMT
Organization: The Internet
Message-ID: <9011041721.AA14589@ucsd.edu>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio

>>From: sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!emory!auc!dag@ucsd.edu (Daniel Gibson)
>>Subject: Finding a MARS operator close to Saudi Arabia with an account on the
network

>>HELP!!!!!!!! I am looking for a MARS operator that is on
>>the network. The reason is that I am hoping that I could
>>send my messages to that person and that later on
>>they could deliver it. I am trying I guess to be innovative
>>a little(well maybe not) in doing this. Hopefully this person or
>>persons will be closer to Saudi Arabia than I am now when I
>>send a MARS message.

>>Is there anybody out there?

>>Thank-You

>>Dan Gibson

Hello Dan,

      There is a packet BBS running out of the American Embassy in Saudi Arabia
using the callsign 7Z1AB. The BBS is intended for handling mail only traffic
for deployed U.S. militaryy personel stationed in the Gulf region.
      If you're intentions are to pass traffic through the net, you can E-mail
a note to Jim Stone - who set up the link, explaining how much traffic
will be passed and work out the logistics.

the E-Mail address for Jim Stone is:

"Jim%taueng.bitnet@mitvma.mit.edu"

Good luck
es 73,
Rich

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 3613528511110696136
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5be528d84293a16,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 20:28:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS - send it now or later?
Message-ID: <1990Dec24.223614.5139@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 24 Dec 90 22:36:14 GMT
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 23

As per my earlier message to the newsgroup, I have secured a copy of the
latest released MSYS. However, I'm not sure I want to send it to the archive
sites just yet.

The problem is that the version I have is 1.09 (with the patches). Mike
WA8BXN is currently beta-testing 1.10, however. The question is, should I
send out 1.09 now or wait a week or so for the release of 1.10?

(For those who don't want to wait, I can email it --- a uuencoded file in 8
parts comprising MSYS109.EXE, a self-unpacking archive. Please hold the
number of requests down, however, as ncoast is having some mailer problems at
the moment and I have to make sure they go out only after I make some manual
patches to the maps after each pathalias run.)

73,
++Brandon

--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -8756107069832409743
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a96d427f13f82c4d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-24 21:12:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The Amateur Radio BBS - UPDATE
Keywords: ham amateur BBS
Message-ID: <3807@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 24 Dec 90 20:04:02 GMT
Organization: Advanced Business Solutions - Baltimore , MD
Lines: 68

+---+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.128.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.650 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80486 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700 Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga

KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
KA9Q TCP/IP (Version by G1EMM, PE1CHL, PA0GRI, Etc.)
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.1[2,3,4])
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.09)
AA4RE BBS for the PC (Version 2.10)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

H A P P Y H O L I D A Y S !!

From -4450689771773203429
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,652a5132a0b56e7a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,652a5132a0b56e7a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-26 18:50:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!purdue!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!sousa.enet.dec.com!nikkor.enet.dec.com!hicks
From: hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Equipment ideas for the Microsats
Message-ID: <695@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Date: 26 Dec 90 20:16:54 GMT
Sender: newsa@sousa.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 46
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18458 rec.ham-radio.packet:3293

I've recently been bit by satellite QSO's and have been working CW via RS-10 and have been following the DOVE telemetry. I would now like to proceed to full use of the Microsats. I have just sent for my AMSAT membership and am awaiting books, etc that are on order.

I currently own an HF rig, a 2mFM rig and a TNC. I understand that I need 70 cm recieving capability and a PSK modem to copy the downlink of the packet data. My questions related to this are:

1. Do you have any first-hand experience with the recieving converters that take 435 down to 10m? I have seen adds for Hamtronics but would appreciate any feedback on any you are aware of and/or have experience with. Obviously, my preference would be an all-mode UHF rig, but with the rest of the equipment I'm gonna have to buy, I'd like to get by for a little less for now and add that later.

2. I would also like information on PSK modems for use with the Microsats. I have seen Paccomm's PSK-1 modem (which also copies Oscar 13 400 baud telemetry). I have heard of the G3RUH (?) PSK modem but know nothing about it. What are the rest of you using?

3. I have read that the Paccomm PSK-1 modem will not work with the Kantronics KPC TNC's (which I have) so I will most likely be looking at replacing my TNC, too. I would like to upgrade to a unit that will support KISS mode, TCP/IP, WEFAX, etc. as well as interface with the PSK modem. I would like to go with a unit that has some future, too. I am considering the PK232 and KAM. Any others? Any suggestions on any of them? Benefits, features you look for?

4. It sounds like a regular FM rig will work for the uplink on 2m. I have a Kenwood TR7800 (25W). Any problems with this? What are you folks using? Do I need a 2m all-band rig?

Thanks for any input. I appreciate the collective feedback and common sense approach from anyone. Satellite communications is an exciting new mode for me and want to spend my $$ wisely!

73's

--chas
WB0LJP

From -5956620540828127673
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,45debad4f29b5336,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,45debad4f29b5336,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-26 18:52:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!rutgers!kb2ear!
n2aam
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UOSAT-14 information request
Message-ID: <756@kb2ear.UUCP>
Date: 26 Dec 90 23:59:11 GMT
Organization: KB2EAR Public Access UN*X, Kendall Park NJ
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18460 rec.ham-radio.packet:3294

I am interested in information on communicating with uo-14. I know that this

satellite was just opened for amateur use. The baudrate is 9600bps. I would

like to know the modulation used and information on the correct modem. What

type of software should be used when exchanging data with the bird? Must

one use ssb for the downlink as on the microsats? I would in addition like

to know if the new DSP devices will be able to handle the uosat modem

standard

? Any other information as well would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu

Fido dave marthouse 1:107/323

packet n2aam @ w2odv-4

From 5818233405613727642
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb6ae18a4de2c9c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-27 01:41:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-1 in 300 bps KISS-mode
Message-ID: <9012270858.AA18461@tnoal1.>

Date: 27 Dec 90 08:58:48 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32

Hello all,

I have tried to put one of my TNC-1's in KISS on HF...
The TNC works fine in 300 bps when in TARP-mode, but when I install a KISS
EPROM I can see everybody on the frequency, but nobody seems to understand
my transmissions. Could this be a problem similar to the ** HDLC can't init **
message I get when HBAUD is set to 300 bps in TAPR-mode, and a RESET is
done? Does anyone know of a version of KISS that will work on 300 bps?
Is anyone using a TNC-1 in KISS at 300 bps?

Have a good 1991!

73 de

```
   __
  / /   /
 /-/ __/ __/ ____
/ / (_/ (_/ / / /
```

Please send your reply to:	Where	Mac	Software
TNO ZP-LAN:adam@tnoal1 (134.221.128.128)	office	SE	NCSATelnet
internet:adam@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
or:pa2aga@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
bitnet:gaalen@hdetno51.bitnet	same	same	DynaComm
Ham-radio:pa2aga@pa2aga (44.137.32.9)	at home	IIx	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pa2aga-1 (44.137.32.61)	at home	Plus	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pa2aga-2 (44.137.32.19)	at home	512Ke	NET/Mac
or:pa2aga@pi8mac (44.137.32.22)	at home	SE/30	NET/Mac

From 7086898332588861099
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa1080de56cde040,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-27 08:33:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!masscomp!
westford.ccur.com!rtc
From: rtc@westford.ccur.com (Robert Chesler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: no-code license -- is it soup yet?
Message-ID: <61586@masscomp.ccur.com>
Date: 27 Dec 90 16:21:59 GMT
Sender: news@masscomp.ccur.com
Reply-To: rtc@westford.ccur.com

Organization: Concurrent Computer Corporation
Lines: 7

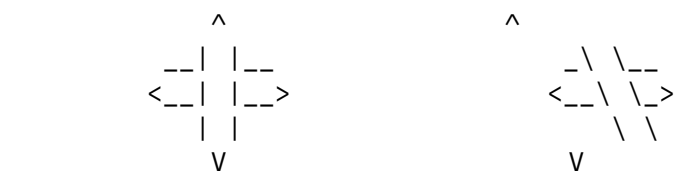
I read a post in another newsgroup that said "...now that we have
a no code license..."   Do we really have this yet?

If we do, where can I get tested in Southern NH?

--Robert

From -4905393971849437597
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e90a204e676848e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e90a204e676848e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e90a204e676848e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-27 09:55:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!sbi!zeus!newt!jl
From: jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 RTTY signal out of 90 degree phase
Message-ID: <408@newt.sbi.com>
Date: 27 Dec 90 16:47:23 GMT
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Systems Integration - Salomon Brothers, NY
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3235 rec.ham-radio:18474 rec.ham-radio.packet:3297

I measured the Mark/Space output of my PK232 in RTTY mode using
a scope and with the PK232 in loop back mode as described in the
PK232 manual (green and white wires connected on the Radio output
cable). I started transmitting using this setup in RTTY mode. The
characters typed were received OK but when I monitored the Mark/Space
scope output on the PK232, instead of the correct cross pattern on
the scope I got a signal slightly out of 90 degrees phase:



Correct Mark/Space RTTY signal pattern

Measured Mark/Space RTTY signal pattern

Does anyone know how to adjust the PK232 so that the Mark and
Space signals be correctly at 90 degrees off phase ?

In addition, can anyone e-mail me the description of the

modifications to the PK232 in order to minimise RFI pick-up.
Any other mods will be apreciated as well.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard   O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
                                 (__Y__)   uunet!sbi!chi!jl

From 8812414240346061850
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,652a5132a0b56e7a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,652a5132a0b56e7a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-27 10:06:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Equipment ideas for the Microsats
Message-ID: <1722@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 27 Dec 90 13:09:34 GMT
References: <695@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 71
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18475 rec.ham-radio.packet:3298

In article <695@sousa.enet.dec.com> hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks) writes:
>
>I've recently been bit by satellite QSO's and have been working CW via
>RS-10 and have been following the DOVE telemetry. I would now like to
>proceed to full use of the Microsats. I have just sent for my AMSAT
>membership and am awaiting books, etc that are on order.
>
>I currently own an HF rig, a 2mFM rig and a TNC. I understand that I
>need 70 cm recieving capability and a PSK modem to copy the downlink of
>the packet data. My questions related to this are:
>
>1. Do you have any first-hand experience with the recieving converters
>   that take 435 down to 10m? I have seen adds for Hamtronics but would
>   appreciate any feedback on any you are aware of and/or have
>   experience with. Obviously, my preference would be an all-mode
>   UHF rig, but with the rest of the equipment I'm gonna have
>   to buy, I'd like to get by for a little less for now and add that
>   later.

I built one of the Hamtronics converters. Getting the local oscillator
stablized so that it would start reliably and still get a clean waveform
was a bear. If I hadn't had a spectrum analyser handy, I would probably
have given up. It works ok now, however. I personally like the converters
from Advanced Receiver Research. They are stable, sensitive, and have
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

reasonable noise figures. The only problem I have had is with lightning induced surges blowing the gasfets.

>2. I would also like information on PSK modems for use with the
> Microsats. I have seen Paccomm's PSK-1 modem (which also copies
> Oscar 13 400 baud telemetry). I have heard of the G3RUH (?)
> PSK modem but know nothing about it. What are the rest of you
> using?

I'm using the G3RUH design from Radiokit. The modem went together easily. It tuned up cleanly. And it works. I did have the advantage of a spectrum analyser, dual trace 200 Mhz scope, and a frequency counter to make it play, but these shouldn't be necessary. The Paccomm unit seems to be a solid unit, but I haven't had any personal experience with it.

>3. I have read that the Paccomm PSK-1 modem will not work with the
> Kantronics KPC TNC's (which I have) so I will most likely be
> looking at replacing my TNC, too. I would like to upgrade to a
> unit that will support KISS mode, TCP/IP, WEFAX, etc. as well as
> interface with the PSK modem. I would like to go with a unit that
> has some future, too. I am considering the PK232 and KAM. Any
> others? Any suggestions on any of them? Benefits, features you
> look for?

I would recomend a simple straight TNC2 clone such as the MFJ1270B or the Paccomm Tiny 2. I have used both extensively to interface various modems, G3RUH, WA4DSY 56k, Kantronic 2400, etc. Running KISS is a simple ROM replacement. I wouldn't bother with the multimode wonder boxes. The compromises inherent in a do everything box mean that they do nothing particularly well. Also, the external modems we are talking about are specifically designed to interface with the TNC2 and tying them to one of the multimode boxes is not straight forward. You can do it with the PK232, I've installed them for friends, but it's not simple. You have to go inside and find the signals that you need, cut traces, and patch in your own wiring. With the TNC2, the modems connect cleanly to the external modem disconnect header.

>4. It sounds like a regular FM rig will work for the uplink on 2m.
> I have a Kenwood TR7800 (25W). Any problems with this? What are
> you folks using? Do I need a 2m all-band rig?

The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International sells a nice one. You can build one fairly easily if you are handy with metalworking tools.

Gary KE4ZV

From 1913758667683707323
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa1080de56cde040
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-27 12:46:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!rex!uflorida!mailer.cc.fsu.edu!sun13!
murray
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: no-code license -- is it soup yet?
Message-ID: <1740@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Date: 27 Dec 90 19:37:09 GMT
References: <61586@masscomp.ccur.com>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: SCRI, Florida State University
Lines: 31

In article <61586@masscomp.ccur.com> rtc@westford.ccur.com writes:
>
>I read a post in another newsgroup that said "...now that we have
>a no code license..."   Do we really have this yet?

The FCC has proposed dropping the 5wpm Morse requirement for the Technical
class license. No-code techs would have all tech priviledges above 30MHz.
Old techs, and new techs who take and pass the 5wpm test, will retain all
current tech priviledges. As for date effective, I have heard early '91,
like Jan. or Feb, HOWEVER the ARRL is currently deciding whether to petition
the FCC to reconsider. The ARRL wants to make it (I think) 220MHz and up.

Do you have a problem with the ARRL's position on this? Let them know!!
I'm going to..

>If we do, where can I get tested in Southern NH?

Same place as always. It's a plain old Tech test, but written only..

This was posted instead of mailed, since there might be some other non-
readers of rec.ham-radio out there (I don't blame them at all) unaware
of the FCC decision. However, rec.ham-radio.packet is not the appropriate
place for discussion of this subject. Followups directed to rec.ham-radio

>--Robert

--
Disclaimer: Yeah, right, like you really believe I run this place.
John R. Murray | "Never code anything
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | bigger than your head.."
Supercomputer Research Inst.| - Me

From 5591048990818516465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-28 13:08:23 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!apple!usc!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Keywords: Equipment for Microsats, DSP, tips
Message-ID: <839@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 28 Dec 90 20:16:51 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 142
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18514 rec.ham-radio.packet:3300

From article <1722@ke4zv.UUCP>, by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
> I'm using the G3RUH design from Radiokit. The modem went together easily.
> It tuned up cleanly. And it works. I did have the advantage of a spectrum
> analyser, dual trace 200 Mhz scope, and a frequency counter to make it
> play, but these shouldn't be necessary. The Paccomm unit seems to be
> a solid unit, but I haven't had any personal experience with it.
>

I believe this is inadequate if you wish to use omni's. If you want to save $100 over the cost of the PacComm PSK-1 and you wish good BER performance out of omni antennas, get the TAPR kit. TAPR is in Tuscon and I have forgotten the address and phone number. I probably should keep a copy of that here on my email machine at work, but I always manage to forget. If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem with the G3RUH is that it assumes a good SNR at all times. It is an all digital design and hard limits the signal as it comes into the box and then does a squaring loop demodulator. While the latter is theoretically equivalent to a Costas loop demod (as in the TAPR/PacComm), in practice it is almost never equivalent. Good lowpass filters are just inherently easier to do than bandpass of the same Q. Hard limiting is theoretically only 2.2 dB or so worse than not hard limiting. This is in the presence of white Gaussian noise. The noise out of most SSB radios is neither Gaussian or white. All taken together this leads to a 10 dB worse implementation loss of the G3RUH design over the TAPR. If you have not yet purchased a modem, and you do not yet have gain antennas, I strongly suggest that you consider another possibility and not use the G3RUH. If you have gain antennas already, there is so much link margin from these very loud satellites that the G3RUH is at no disadvantage except during the deepest fades and I would decide only on the basis of which is cheaper. On Gary's other comments concerning converters we are in complete agreement. Jan King and I have begun using discone with amazing results and I should be reporting on that soon enough.

Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but I believe the price of the kit from TAPR and the price of the kit

from Radiokit are comparable. On that basis, if I were going to do
a kit, I would do the one with the best performance but this is
from vague memory. I would check the current prices.

Gary and I are not talking about the G3RUH 9600 bps modem design which
is currently the best commericially available modem for 9600 and
is available from Kantronics and PacComm. I believe it is called the
NB-96. James has done a beautiful job on this. It is the only
commercially available full duplex 9600 bps direct FSK ham modem.

(Is that enough adjectives or what?)

> The main thing you may need is a "mode J" filter to keep the 2 meter
> signal and it's harmonics out of the converter. Spectrum International
>
> Gary KE4ZV

I couldn't agree more. They are simple to construct and easy to tune.
One is especially desirable if you wish to try omni's. Do not expect to have
good luck with the omni's for at least a month. We just released the BBS on
the microsats and they are extremely oversubscribed. Gary and I contend
for the uplink at least twice a day! An omni station will work with the
microsats after the AO-13 boys and girls quit using 1 Kw eirp (or more).
I strongly believe that it takes more work to make an omni station work
but considerably less money. You simply must do everything right.
No desense from the 2 meter transmitter can be tolerated. A good preamp,
that doesn't collapse from proximity to the 2 meter transmitter is required.
Your deviation must be about 3 Khz. It is amazing to me out much better
the throughput is into the Microsats with 3 Khz deviation than you get
from 5 Khz. The filters are a little tight for the beginning and ending
of the orbit if you are not tuning your uplink to compensate for doppler.
The phase group delay at the edges is worse than we desired. Get away
from the edges and the filters are beautiful. The receivers in the Microsats
are especially sensitive to overdeviation. If you are digipeating through
the satellites, you can sometimes see two packets from you when you only
sent one. If this occurs very often, you are overdeviating. I run my
`mike gain' or modem output level at a setting so that when monitoring
my signal on another receiver, it sounds a little weak in audio. You will
not be weak at the satellite if you do this. Remember this is a carrier,
and you are modulating the frequency with Manchestered NRZI data.   In
a correctly designed FM tranmitter, there is little or not AM modulation.
Since I regularly load code to the spacecraft, I have a monster uplink,
which I cut back to 8 watts to my gain antenna when I am not loading code.
This works out to be about 100 W eirp. Even this is too much.
After I cut back the deviation, I have yet to see one of my packets doubled
or the spacecraft respond that it heard me on the wrong channel. (It does
this inside the response to bootloader commands).

Attention please!

I still have trouble getting stuff in past the folks who refuse to look
and listen to see if the bird is operating or being loaded.

>ROM replacement. I wouldn't bother with the multimode wonder boxes. The
>compromises inherent in a do everything box mean that they do nothing
>particularly well. Also, the external modems we are talking about are
>specifically designed to interface with the TNC2 and tying them to one

Most TNC's running later versions of the ROM have KISS built into them.
All one needs do is to say KISS ON. In some tnc's, this must be followed
by a restart. To get out of kiss mode, a special command string must be
sent to the TNC (KISS command 255) which will return the box to regular
operation.

As for `do all boxes' being comprimises, with the PK-232 you are correct,
as well as MFJ 1278 and KAM. Let's consider the PK-232 since you mentioned.
it. The use of 200 Hz shift on baudot is an example and the noise performance
of the Baudot demod suffers from the use of the BEL-103 receiver
filters in a filter / slicer discriminator. Hooking up the external
modems to this is a real pain as well. However, with the new DSP style
`do all boxes' I can assure this is an incorrect statement. The baudot
modem I just finished for the DSP-2232/1232 outperforms any I have
tried and the PSK modem for PACSAT is second to none. The AO-13 demod
copies reliably through spin mod fades and I use it daily to talk AMTOR
and to UO-14 using the G3RUH 9600 bps modem. All are within 0.1 dB of
theoretical performance. The day of the do all boxes being comprimises
are almost over. There are things these units cannot, and will not
do. 56 Kbps is completely out of their range at this time. The analog
front ends, made up of programmable filters, are incapable of being
tuned up to running with a 100 Khz bandwidth signal. Indeed, the
A/D's will not run faster than 100 Khz. TAPR/AMSAT has finished its
design and I have a Beta board to port the modems I have done for
the TMS320C10 board we began all this with to that board. Lyle wants
this out the door now. So do I, if for no other reason than to stop
people from wasting their money because of fancy ads for vaporware. If
you want a cheaper alternative to the AEA box, and will settle for slightly
less capable hardware and/or you want it to plug it into your PC, wait
a little while for the TAPR/AMSAT board. If you want the do all multimode
then the AEA is the current best bet. Don't ask me for shipping dates.
Call AEA and TAPR.

Gary's advice in all other respects is good and he is a very active
user of the birds (I get to see the log files ;-).

Bob McGwier
N4HY
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -6795029481357562456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,45debad4f29b5336

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,45debad4f29b5336
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-28 13:08:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UOSAT-14 information request
Message-ID: <838@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 28 Dec 90 19:26:12 GMT
References: <756@kb2ear.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 46
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18515 rec.ham-radio.packet:3301

From article <756@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>
> to know if the new DSP devices will be able to handle the uosat modem
>
> Dave Marthouse
>
> kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu
>

Dave:

I have in use daily the AEA DSP-2232 running a UO-14 modem.

A UO-14 modem is 9600 bps direct FSK. What that really means is that
you put shaped data on the modulator of in a true FM radio. You take
the data for receive directly from the discriminator in your FM receiver.
Since you do not wish to have much in the way of a DC bias in the bits
to be received or transmitted, the data is sent through a circuit
called a scrambler. This is not in use as an encryption device,
since their is no cryptovariable, and since it is self synchronizing.

There are several ways to go. The cheapest is to buy one of the many
variants of the G3RUH 9600 bps FSK modem. It is the best commercial
modem available to do this job. Both Kantronics and PacComm have
variants of it. The other is to wait for the DSP boxes to be released
as they will do this and more. I have a G3RUH (which I loaned to
someone else) and have not had a chance to use it on the satellite.
Others that are on the satellite are almost exclusively using the
G3RUH.

The uplink for UO-14 is 145.970 and the downlink is 435.075, please
compensate for doppler. You should be able to copy this extremely
loud signal with omni and your FM receiver (if it can tune 435.075).
You will see the S meter rise and the noise get quieter. What I mean
by this is that 9600 scrambled data sounds like `quiet FM noise' is
the best way I can describe it.

Did I help?

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 8289571565435629064
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-30 11:20:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Date: 30 Dec 90 04:54:31 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 24

TCP/IP packet radio can provide almost everything the "traditional"
AX.25 service can. We now have NNTP going with NOS; UNIX systems
speaking TCP/IP can offer various multi-user chat programs (like
CONVERS node); and NOS is now successfully stepping on the toes of the
PAU's by mimicing the traditional store & forward BBS..

.. however, there is one service that we don't have yet, namely the DX
Cluster - or similar - for TCP/IP. I've been thinking about a simple
service where the user connects a certain telnet port for the goodies.
Maybe a simple server-client -relationship, even? In a small scale,
this seems to be sufficient. Yet it would be a great advantage if this
program could talk with the existing DX Clusters and exchange
information.

So, is the description of the protocol available in public domain?

Does someone have spare documentation of the Cluster system so we
could have some idea of the desired features?

     Luru
--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From -4332335108586347146
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,be0a1bd344aeed5c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c56360ca93ab4065
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-30 11:46:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price
Message-ID: <880.277DD738@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 30 Dec 90 19:31:21 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 68
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18554 rec.ham-radio.packet:3303

 * Forwarded from "ARCHIVES" with original typos corrected
 * Originally by Jim Grubs
 * Originally to uucp
 * Originally dated 23 Dec 1990, 18:18

To: mcimail.com!2155052 <- ARRL
To: mcimail.com!3801143 <- Scott Loftesness, W3VS, CompuServe HAMNET
To: mcimail.com!3658035 <- Don Stoner,W6TNS, of NARA
To: mcimail.com!2184001 <- 73 Magazine
To: mcimail.com!3511297 <- Fred Maia, W5YI
To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com <- Phil Karn, KA9Q

On December 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician Class license by dropping the code test. This bold move offers great hope to all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other services.

I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this most unwise for the following reasons:

One basic Technician Class license with one written exam + a CW endorsement for those who want to operate on HF would be easier and cheaper for the FCC to administer.

"Ghetto-izing" the codefree Technician Class licensees provides no regulatory or technological benefit. Rather, it serves only to codify social discrimination by preventing the newcomers from coming into contact with the majority of their fellow amateur operators.

Amateur radio constitutes the United States' first National Park of the Mind, and broad, open access to that public resource will provide intellectually stimulating and spiritually refreshing benefits to the nation

that narrow, inhibitory access by the privileged few cannot. I believe that that is the basic reason the FCC made its decision.

Amateur radio's greatest contributions to the state of the art occurred during the period of its early history when it was not straight-jacketed by complex regulations and licensing structures not based on compelling need. Preventing or inhibiting the freest possible exploration of the National Park of the Mind consistent with conserving its meaningful existence would tend toward reducing it to the site for historical tableaux similar to those re-enactments of medieval jousting.

There is no compelling need for creating your proposed codefree ghetto. Therefore, any request for reconsideration will doubtlessly be rejected out of hand. The only result of a Petition for Reconsideration will be to make the League look foolish.

Moreover, since the new codefree amateurs are going to revitalize the future of ham radio, resentment against the organization that attempted to cause part of the original promise to be withdrawn would no doubt result in very few of them joining the League, which would very likely become little more than the custodians for its Antique Wireless Museum.

To summarize, it's a dumb idea.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
Copies: Michael Covington, Wayne Green, Fred Maia, Don Stoner, Phil Karn, Scott Loftesness

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -4308757482510101378
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-30 19:27:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 30 Dec 90 23:51:04 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 27

In article <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi> luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa

OH8NUP) writes:
>TCP/IP packet radio can provide almost everything the "traditional"
>AX.25 service can.
>.. however, there is one service that we don't have yet, namely the DX
>Cluster - or similar - for TCP/IP.

Gak. There's a very good reason this hasn't been done. No, it's not
because I'm not a DXer.

The DX Cluster program is an outrageous abuse of the AX.25 protocol,
pure and simple. Connected-mode AX.25 (and TCP) are protocols
specifically intended for point-to-point communications. It is a
scandalous waste of spectrum to use them to implement a broadcast
function over a broadcast channel by sending N copies of the same
information to N different destination stations when they all could
have easily shared a single undirected transmission.

As soon as somebody designs and writes a DX Cluster program that uses
a reasonable protocol specifically designed for broadcasting, I would
be happy to add it to NOS. The NK6K/K8KA Pacsat Broadcast Protocol is
probably a good place to start. I would enhance their protocol by
adding some parity packets (probably using a Reed-Solomon code) so
that a few missing data packets could be reconstructed by the receiver
without requiring the brute-force repetition of every data packet by
the transmitter.

Phil

From -722121840590728988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-30 23:54:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <LURU.90Dec31070357@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 31 Dec 90 06:03:57 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
     <1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 44
In-reply-to: karn@envy..bellcore.com's message of 30 Dec 90 23:51:04 GM

In article <1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy..bellcore.com
(Phil R. Karn) writes:

> >Cluster - or similar - for TCP/IP.

> The DX Cluster program is an outrageous abuse of the AX.25 protocol,
> scandalous waste of spectrum to use them to implement a broadcast
> function over a broadcast channel by sending N copies of the same
> information to N different destination stations when they all could
> have easily shared a single undirected transmission.

I had in mind something like a simple 'dx server' to my U*IX machine
(hopefully soon to be connected with the packet network), where the
user (client?) connects by 'telnet mymachine somenumber' and then uses
the connection to acquire desired dx information. Wasteful or not -
but there is a great need for this kind of service. Some of the local
guys have been talking about putting up a cluster - I just hate to
hear them say 'A-ha! your fancy tcp/ip can't do it!' ;-)

The idea of being able to talk with the regular clusters around would
add for its usefulness greatly. I might even use it myself (now who
said anything of packet people not being dx-hearted? ;-)...

The need for a roundtable chat program gets a similar solution as soon
as I can get the machine connected. Fortunately, there are several
around already.

> a reasonable protocol specifically designed for broadcasting, I would

Sounds like something not for the 'appliance computer geeks' like
myself. I can hardly picture myself trying to hack together a
reasonably working dx database - establishing or modifying a Real
Protocol is a little bit out of my hands at the moment. Could be
interesting though - maybe even credited in my studies, who knows..

Oh, almost forgot.. how'about the transverter we were talking some
time ago? Is it still lying around? Found out about the postage?

Happy new year,

     Luru
--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From -4639741729863396986
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d808ed2e4505a23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1054ae,5d808ed2e4505a23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1054ae,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 10:36:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!ira.uka.de!iras8!
tremmel
From: tremmel@iras8.ira.uka.de (Wolfgang Tremmel)
Newsgroups: comp.windows.ms,rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Wanted: Software for Packet-Radio running under Windows
Keywords: ham-radio, packet, software, wanted
Message-ID: <90.365.18:45:53@ira.uka.de>
Date: 31 Dec 90 18:45:53 GMT
Sender: news@ira.uka.de (USENET News System)
Reply-To: tremmel@ira.uka.de (Wolfgang Tremmel)
Organization: University of Karlsruhe, FRG
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi comp.windows.ms:6692 rec.ham-radio.packet:3306

Hi!
Is there any Software for Packet-Radio running under Windows (I know every
DOS-Application can run under Windows, but this is not what I am looking for).

Please tell me where I can ftp it from.

Wolfgang DC3UV

From -8333034531965846658
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 10:45:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!jarthur!ucivax!orion.oac.uci.edu!ucsd!ogicse!emory!wa4mei!
ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1757@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 31 Dec 90 16:30:40 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 50

In article <1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com
(Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi> luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa
OH8NUP) writes:
>>TCP/IP packet radio can provide almost everything the "traditional"
>>AX.25 service can.
>>.. however, there is one service that we don't have yet, namely the DX
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>
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>pure and simple. Connected-mode AX.25 (and TCP) are protocols
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>scandalous waste of spectrum to use them to implement a broadcast
>function over a broadcast channel by sending N copies of the same
>information to N different destination stations when they all could
>have easily shared a single undirected transmission.
>
>As soon as somebody designs and writes a DX Cluster program that uses
>a reasonable protocol specifically designed for broadcasting, I would
>be happy to add it to NOS. The NK6K/K8KA Pacsat Broadcast Protocol is
>probably a good place to start. I would enhance their protocol by
>adding some parity packets (probably using a Reed-Solomon code) so
>that a few missing data packets could be reconstructed by the receiver
>without requiring the brute-force repetition of every data packet by
>the transmitter.
>
>Phil

You're absolutely right...this is a "good thing" ...etc, etc, etc.
However, many, many users of the DX clusters are not on a "broadcast"
channel with the cluster. They are frequently one, two, or even three
Netrom or digipeater (shudder) hops away. The realities of level 1
connectivity in most places outside the most concentrated urban jungles
necessitates named routes for users. Several users may lie along a
particular route, but there still must be at least one ARQ node terminating
each route for the "broadcast" to be sucessful on our lossey networks.
Do we need better level 1? Sure. Are we likely to get a true CSMA/CD
enviornment, given terrain, our physical seperation, and finances?
No. So perhaps we should be thinking of protocols that maximize the
effectiveness of our real networks rather than trying to force fit
protocols onto a level 1 map that doesn't offer all the features we'd
like. I know that this is heresy, but ham radio networks are different
than ethernet and are unlikely to ever be like ethernet except in very
special cases. I don't know what that wonder protocol looks like, but
the sparse nature of our networks and their poor thruput indicate to
me that the protocol won't look anything like a wireline "broadcast"
protocol.

Gary KE4ZV

From -7642869989306637857
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,be0a1bd344aeed5c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c56360ca93ab4065
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 11:55:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!gatech!
udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Open Letter to ARRL Pres. Larry Price

Message-ID: <842@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 31 Dec 90 18:56:27 GMT
References: <880.277DD738@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 44
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18606 rec.ham-radio.packet:3308

From article <880.277DD738@w8grt.fidonet.org>, by jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs):
>
>
>   On December 13th, the FCC modified the requirements for the Technician
> Class license by dropping the code test. This bold move offers great hope to
> all of us who are deeply concerned with the possibility that amateur radio
> will one day soon be crushed under the weight of the spectrum needs of other
> services.
>
>   I was disturbed to note, however, that you were reported to be
> considering asking the FCC to reconsider this action to the extent of
> confining the new codeless Technicians to 222 mhz and up. I consider this
> most unwise for the following reasons:
>
>   To summarize, it's a dumb idea.
>
> 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
>

Even dumber now Jim. Please see the latest ARRL bulletins. The FCC gave them no time to react. It is a fait accompli. The commission ordered it into effect on February 14. No appeals allowed. If the ARRL wants to waste money on another lawsuit, possibly they can do something. It is really time to put this decision into our pipe and smoke it. It can be a success or failure or simply a ripple into amateur radio's not so long decent into senility. We have been given a recruiting tool. I suggest that we go out and make use of it. If you do not like the nocode tech, then recruit your people from those to whom learning the code is not a deterrent into getting into amateur radio. It seems that Jim and I (and many others) have found potentially valuable recruits for whom the morse code requirement was sufficiently daunting to force refusal of amateur radio as a hobby. We must make amateur radio relevant to the 21-st century US citizens now, or there will not be such a hobby then. (I only talk about relevance to US citizens since this is an FCC action and not a UN one ;-).

Bob
N4HY
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -9104846310790336350
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 19:04:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.010204.25005@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Jan 91 01:02:04 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> <LURU.90Dec31070357@stekt.oulu.fi>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 51

In article <LURU.90Dec31070357@stekt.oulu.fi> luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
writes:
>I had in mind something like a simple 'dx server' to my U*IX machine
>(hopefully soon to be connected with the packet network), where the
>user (client?) connects by 'telnet mymachine somenumber' and then uses
>the connection to acquire desired dx information. Wasteful or not -
>but there is a great need for this kind of service. Some of the local
>guys have been talking about putting up a cluster - I just hate to
>hear them say 'A-ha! your fancy tcp/ip can't do it!' ;-)

Sorry if I flamed a little, but this whole issue really hits my hot button.
I get very frustrated when I see amateurs wasting precious spectrum. When I
suggest that there might be a more efficient way to do something, many hams
immediately take offense, protesting either that they aren't PhDs in EE or
computer science or that they don't have the million dollars they presume is
necessary to do the job right.

I don't have a PhD or a million dollars either, but that doesn't seem to get
past the cries of "elitist! elitist!"

Anyway, my point is that we hams had better start treating our spectrum with
some more respect if we're to save it from reallocation to commercial
interests who are used to investing BILLIONS (not just millions) of dollars
to shave a MHz or two off their RF requirements. There's no reason we
amateurs have to spend that kind of money, especially since we're SO far
down on the efficiency curve that some major gains could be had with very
simple and inexpensive techniques (like the use of a packet protocol
specifically designed for multicasting).

I always thought that radio amateurs were supposed to pride themselves on
being able to replace "brawn" (i.e., money) with brains (i.e., clever and
resourceful solutions to a problem.) This should be especially true in the
age of software, where one or two people can create something that can

easily be replicated and used by thousands of others.

Unfortunately, all too many amateurs seem willing to squander precious spectrum to cover a lack of both brains and money. This results in "pissing contests" like the one between AMSAT and W6GO over the use of 144.95 MHz for the SAREX packet uplink (in my opinion, the SAREX "packet contest protocol" and especially the W6GO "DX packet cluster" are BOTH egregious misuses of the AX.25 protocol for things it was never designed to do.) And then when somebody does come along who wants to try something new, he's told that all of the spectrum is already in use - by the old, inefficient systems, of course. Grrrr!

Luru, please don't take these comments personally; I know you only meant well in trying to make NOS more useful to the general amateur population. But I think we implementers have a duty to resist demands for inefficient services, especially when there are much more efficient ways to provide the same thing (even if they're not backwards compatible).

73, Phil

From 3878508769164674172
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 19:04:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.011717.25358@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Jan 91 01:17:17 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1757@ke4zv.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 30

In article <1757@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>However, many, many users of the DX clusters are not on a "broadcast"
>channel with the cluster. They are frequently one, two, or even three
>Netrom or digipeater (shudder) hops away.

Gary,

This still doesn't preclude doing it much more efficiently than now. You simply build logical spanning trees out of the links you do have, and then you use controlled flooding (a la USENET) to send exactly one copy of each data packet across each link.

A better way to handle this problem would be to build a parallel "broadcast"

packet network alongside the point-to-point packet networks now in use. A channel would be reserved in each area for broadcast services, and the best available site in the area would be chosen for the transmitter. (This differs from the point-to-point network, where overall spectral efficiency is maximized by a cellular design with the smallest practical cell sizes).

Users would submit packets to the broadcast transmitter by means of the regular point-to-point network. There would be no user sharing of the broadcast channels - this is important to get the packet loss rate down to where a packet-level FEC algorithm can provide almost perfect reception, minimizing the time spent on repeats.

This system would not be limited to DX cluster type announcements - there's an even more urgent need to distribute bulletins and "ALL@ALL" BBS messages this way.

Phil

From -3586415490354170028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f8c35,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c35,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a148,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a148,public
X-Google-Thread: f8760,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8760,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: f74ae,8076ad62bdee819f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf74ae,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-31 19:04:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!agate!linus!philabs!
briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space,sci.astro,sci.space.shuttle,comp.sys.at
ari.8bit,soc.culture.china,alt.tv.simpsons
Subject: My last posting from this site (Philips)
Keywords: going to get canned
Message-ID: <116450@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 31 Dec 90 17:13:29 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18620 rec.ham-radio.packet:3311 rec.radio.shortwave:3283
sci.space:18678 sci.astro:7356 sci.space.shuttle:5361 comp.sys.atari.8bit:3459
soc.culture.china:33363 alt.tv.simpsons:2596

Goodbye. Philips is having layoffs, and they did it at my site. Only reason that I haven't got told officially yet is that I'm out sick on disability (eye trouble). But several reliable sources tell me that I'm to be canned when I return to work (Jan 2). My normal remote dial-up computer access code no longer works, I'm using a friend's code, at his house. Don't think they can tell whose.

The kind of work I did is television R&D, including HDTV (high defination TV, regular NTSC television, developing patents (I have 11) in this field. Also have done DSP, & high speed digital logic design, up to 114MHz clock speeds. I posted my resume on misc.jobs.resumes Or call me up and I'll mail anyone interested a copy of it, and a list of my patents. Will consider anywhere in USA. Corporations, and colleges (someone at a college called me about 2 weeks ago, call again).
Also give my name and number to any and all headhunters.

Robert Casey   Amateur radio WA2ISE
855 Oradell Ave   Amateur radio packet: WA2ISE@KD6TH
Oradell, NJ 07649
201-261-4066

Don't try to use e-mail, as Philips is going to delete my computer account the day I get officially canned. I don't expect to be able to log on again.

This is the dark side of American life. But getting layed off is better than getting killed in or near Tianamen Square.

From 1149890129748521362
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d999b99781b63eac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-01 10:04:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS 1.19? Latest version
Message-ID: <33914.2780C9F6@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 1 Jan 91 17:40:54 GMT
Organization: St. Joseph's Hospital/Medical Ctr, Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 17

I'm trying to locate the latest version of MSYS to install, which I understand is version 1.19. Anyone know of someplace I can either download it at 9600 speeds (HST/V32/PEP) ... or ftp it from on the internet?

73,

David WB7TPY

--

          St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona
        uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
    Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD   FidoNet=> 1:114/15
    Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org   FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

From -8127809569936556868
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-01 10:52:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1766@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 1 Jan 91 17:31:50 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1757@ke4zv.UUCP>
<1991Jan1.011717.25358@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 55

In article <1991Jan1.011717.25358@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com
(Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <1757@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>However, many, many users of the DX clusters are not on a "broadcast"
>>channel with the cluster. They are frequently one, two, or even three
>>Netrom or digipeater (shudder) hops away.
>
>Gary,
>
>This still doesn't preclude doing it much more efficiently than now. You
>simply build logical spanning trees out of the links you do have, and then
>you use controlled flooding (a la USENET) to send exactly one copy of each
>data packet across each link.
>
>A better way to handle this problem would be to build a parallel "broadcast"
>packet network alongside the point-to-point packet networks now in use. A
>channel would be reserved in each area for broadcast services, and the best
>available site in the area would be chosen for the transmitter. (This
>differs from the point-to-point network, where overall spectral efficiency
>is maximized by a cellular design with the smallest practical cell sizes).
>
>Users would submit packets to the broadcast transmitter by means of the
>regular point-to-point network. There would be no user sharing of the
>broadcast channels - this is important to get the packet loss rate down to

>where a packet-level FEC algorithm can provide almost perfect reception,
>minimizing the time spent on repeats.
>
>This system would not be limited to DX cluster type announcements - there's
>an even more urgent need to distribute bulletins and "ALL@ALL" BBS messages
>this way.
>
>Phil

See, I'm not so dumb. :-) I thought a little prodding would get the
creative juices flowing. Unfortunately we are already using a cell
size with a radius of 30 miles due to a scattered user population.
With our terrain this is hidden terminal city. We have neither the
sites nor user support to shrink our cells. We do have a sort of
parallel trunking arrangement, but it is strictly point to point,
high site to high site. I think that a prearranged system with
a permanently connected termination on each route that can supply
ACKs to insure that a copy of the message makes it through the network,
could allow many of our users to passively monitor the broadcasts and
relieve much of the load placed on the system by things like the
packet cluster. It seems that a practical first step would be to
design a listener program that could piece together messages from
monitored packets. Perhaps bulletins could use a line numbering
scheme to facilitate this (I overheard this suggestion at Dayton
by N4HY). Ideally, if a new protocol were implemented with FEC
then one ACK per message by the terminator would suffice with the added
possiblility of NAKing individual frames found uncorrectable by the FEC.
Of course we need to figure a way to stop the ACKs and NAKs from
getting clobbered or it's all for naught. This is where the ideal
separate network for broadcasts would be nice.

Gary KE4ZV

From -3747482503200515559
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce8a501978f82340,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-01 13:14:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: How do I get Mail forwarded from my BBS ?
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.195807.18643@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 1 Jan 91 19:58:07 GMT
References: <9101010624.AA10393@hermes.intel.com>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 41

As quoted from <9101010624.AA10393@hermes.intel.com> by rharel@fab8.intel.com

(CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)):
+---------------
| I'm trying to get our BBS to Forward mail to my personal mailbox.
| The BBS is running MBL 5.14 software and I'm using an AEA PK-232MBX.
| I added the following lines to the forwarding file (which at the moment just
| forwards and reverse forwards with other BBS's)
+---------------

You have to arrange for the PK232 to send a "host ID" (I believe that's the right term) when it connects. You know that when you connect to a BBS, the first thing it sends looks like "[XXX-V.VV-H$]"? That's the host ID. The XXX and V.VV are pretty much irrelevant but should identify the software you're using (in this case, something like "PK232-v.vv" where v.vv is the rev level on the PK232 firmware); the H indicates hierarchical forwarding and should *not* be sent by a PK232 or other personal mailbox; the $ indicates bulletin handling. Since my PK88 supports bulletin handling, the PK232 should.

You need to set your MTEXT or something similar to send as the first line:

[PK232-v.vv-$]

This will tell the BBS that it's talking to something that supports forwarding. After this, the BBS will send its own host ID, which should switch the PK232 mailbox into a special mode indicated by its issuing a simple ">" prompt. (If it doesn't, your PK232 rev level doesn't support forwarding/reverse forwarding.) After that, the BBS will send SP commands to send individual messages, then send "F>". The F> switches roles; if the PK232 is set to reverse forward messages and it has any to send, it will issue SP commands --- otherwise, it disconnects.

NB: This is what I've observed. I'm still a bit hazy on MBL/RLI mail forwarding. Anyone want to post a full description?

In any case, the host ID in [] is REQUIRED.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From 8753899599174838474
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,321615c91d71ea80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 03:19:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!att!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Packet-using-PICCOLO?
Message-ID: <02.Jan.91.10:22:55.GMT.#5767@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 2 Jan 91 10:15:56 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27

Hi. Has anyone considered using alternatives to the usual modes of
modulation for packet? All the existing packet systems seem to use
modems that were designed for telephone-line service; this is not
necessarily the best way, particularly on HF. There *are* better
modulation systems (I am thinking here of the PICCOLO system that
was developed in the 'sixties; used multiple tones, and achieved a
very great resilience against noise; i remember seeing one of these
things generating 100%% error-free RTTY over a HF link on which i could
not even tell that there was a signal.....)
OK its not the fastest (or it wasnt when i saw it, but that *WAS* 15
years ago, and the terminal unit was a rack full of L-C filters)
With modern LSI modems things would be more compact. I am told that
Racal made some Piccolo modems for the commercial market. Anyone
know anything about these??

73 de Pete G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply:
JANET   : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK
EARN   : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL
RADIO   : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz}
SPAN   : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK
PHONE   : +44 (0)793411613
FAX   : +44 (0)793411503

\/Natural
\/\Environment
\/\/Research
\/\/\Council
NERC Computer Services
Holbrook House
Station Road
SWINDON SN1 1DE
GREAT BRITAIN

From 2360890950866207289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6dbbaef7e662d78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 05:02:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Broadcast Protocols...
Message-ID: <02.Jan.91.12:45:18.GMT.#5842@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 2 Jan 91 12:30:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36

Seems to me that the sensible way to do a broadcast protocol would be some sort of polling mechanism; Possibly like this:

Stations wanting to enter the 'broadcast list' send a frame to the broadcasting node - this frame contains callsign and the 'broadcast list' the new station wishes to enter.

Broadcasting node adds callsign of new station to its list, and allocates new station a polling address. It transmits this polling address to the new station as an acknowledgement that the new station has entered the list.

When broadcasting station transmits, it sends the information in much the same way as NETROM 'NODES' broadcasts.

Broadcasting node then issues short 'poll' frames to each of the stations in its list; these reply with an acknowledge that they heard the broadcast. If a station does not hear the initial broadcast, the broadcast is repeated (and of course everybody will hear it, so the number of subsequent stations that failed to hear it will be less....)

Stations not responding to some set number of polls will be dropped from the broadcast-station's list.

Stations wishing to send data to the broadcast node must wait till they are polled. So you may have to wait for a slot.

A protocol based on this was written by me some years ago, to allow unused PCs on a network to receive status broadcasts from a central server; it also allowed any unused PC to be used to send brief messages to our support staff from terminal rooms etc. Admittedly, I wrote most of it in BASIC so fast it was not, but it worked!

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

From -1847720650638051914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c27a28d9311fd1f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 08:08:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!rutgers!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 baud operation
Keywords: K9NG
Message-ID: <213@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 2 Jan 91 14:17:06 GMT
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 19

Posted: Wed Jan 2 08:17:06 1991

Does anyone have experience with using the 9600 baud modems sold by
PACCOMM, Hamtronics or Kantronics?? What types of radios work with them??
Are all the 9600 baud systems compatable??

I have finally got some TCPIP activity going and the first thing everyone
agrees on, is the need for higher baud rates than 1200. I plan on keeping
a 1200 baud channel as an introduction to get other people interested,
but I want to move the bulk to higher speed. I think 9600 baud is it
for at least a little while.

Can anyone offer any info??

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -879464273861092814
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e237bcf9ce68634,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 08:23:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!ksr!tom
From: tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC generates noise
Message-ID: <TOM.91Jan2095512@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Date: 2 Jan 91 14:55:12 GMT
Sender: news@ksr.com
Organization: Kendall Square Research, Waltham, MA
Lines: 33

I have just set up a packet station based on a Mac SE/30, PK-232 and
an IC-24AT HT. I have read in various places that an HT would be
sufficient for packet. (I now think that this is only true if no one
else is using the same digipeater that I am since I don't have a very
strong signal)

My problem is that the TNC generates a lot of noise. (Whereas the
Macintosh generates almost none) The noise pins the HT's S-meter
on most frequencies. OK, I know the HT is prone to intermod problems,
but if a 2 MIP computer running at 16 Mhz doesn't cause problems,
shouldn't I expect to not have problems with a TNC that is supposed to
run in an RF environment?

OK so now I walk up to the attic with the HT and still receive some

noise. I imagine with a gain antenna on the roof, it will again be
worse. Unfortunately after the fact, I checked the noise generated by
a KAM and it was significantly less.

Question : Does anybody else use the PK232 with an HT? Do you have
noise problems? Do you have any other ideas for solutions? Is my only
solution to buy another radio and antenna? Or should I switch to a
KAM?

Thanks in advance for your help,
Tom

--

==
= Tom Varga N2UA/1   617-895-9415   packet : N2UA @ KA1MGO =
=   tom@ksr.com   uunet!ksr!tom   =
=   There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =
==

From 867680379464334664
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 09:21:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
cunews!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.151921.3487@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 2 Jan 91 15:19:21 GMT
References: <839@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: The Communications Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18652 rec.ham-radio.packet:3323

From article <839@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
>
> If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly
> tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed
> variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem

> Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty
> as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but

Really? The PSK-1 is a licensed copy of the TAPR modem, which in turn
was a direct copy of a Japanese design (with some tweaking by W3IWI & co.).
Where do the royalties come in?

Barry

--
| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From 3937615869542224489
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 09:57:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
trantor.harris-atd.com!x102c!gbastin
From: gbastin@x102c.harris-atd.com (Gary Bastin 60293)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <5168@trantor.harris-atd.com>
Date: 2 Jan 91 17:04:29 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> <LURU.90Dec31070357@stekt.oulu.fi>
<1991Jan1.010204.25005@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@trantor.harris-atd.com
Reply-To: gbastin@x102c.ess.harris.com (Gary Bastin 60293)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Harris Corporation GSS, Melbourne, Florida
Lines: 66

In article <1991Jan1.010204.25005@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com
(Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
>Sorry if I flamed a little, but this whole issue really hits my hot button.
>I get very frustrated when I see amateurs wasting precious spectrum. When I
>suggest that there might be a more efficient way to do something, many hams
>immediately take offense, protesting either that they aren't PhDs in EE or
>computer science or that they don't have the million dollars they presume is
>necessary to do the job right.
>
...
>
>Unfortunately, all too many amateurs seem willing to squander precious
>spectrum to cover a lack of both brains and money. This results in "pissing
>contests" like the one between AMSAT and W6GO over the use of 144.95 MHz for
>the SAREX packet uplink (in my opinion, the SAREX "packet contest protocol"
>and especially the W6GO "DX packet cluster" are BOTH egregious misuses of
>the AX.25 protocol for things it was never designed to do.) And then when
>somebody does come along who wants to try something new, he's told that all
>of the spectrum is already in use - by the old, inefficient systems, of
>course. Grrrr!

Phil, I agree that both the SAREX experiment and the packetcluster nodes
are different than the typical AX.25 uses. They also were not even
around when the AX.25 protocol was developed. However, I do not see them

as squandering precious resources. Rather, they are the first step in developing NEW SYSTEMS. Should uses such as the packetcluster wait until an optimum protocol IS developed, or should hams, in typical ham fashion, go ahead, working on a shoe-string budget, use existing software and hardware (tncs, etc.) and dream up and implement new systems WITHOUT HAVING TO WRITE ALL NEW SOFTWARE AND BUY NEW HARDWARE. I agree that the AX.25 protocol is best suited for point-to-point communications, but it is also quite suitable for handling long distance dx packetcluster activity. Here in Florida, we have a packetcluster system that links Melrose (Gainesville/Jacksonville), Apopka (Orlando), Melbourne (the spacecoast), and Boca Raton (Miami). So the whole state is essentially linked from North to South. The existing AX.25 protocol WORKS. Not optimally, of course, but it WORKS TODAY. Each node has its own local users, and some chatting between adjacent nodes does occur. But over the whole network, the only thing that is shared is really just DX spots. High numbers of users regularly go over 30 for the network, and weekends see numbers over 50. I personally found very little use for old-style typical packet BBS'es, but find the packetcluster activity much more interesting. (Of course, I am primarily a DXer :-) But I do not see the point of flaming systems that, although not optimal, do fulfill a need today in Ham Radio. If we waited for optimal systems, then there would never be any development of better systems! As for newer systems, they can be developed. And they certainly can force the demise of certain communications modes, although not overnight (consider the case for AM versus SSB). It was unfortunate that SAREX chose the same frequency for the space shuttle experiment due to congestion. However, one of the local 'Big Gun' dxers did give me a call, knowing that I was active on RS10/11, wanting information on how to work the shuttle. So perhaps the choice of frequency did some good afterall! All in all, it seems that people forget that Ham Radio is not one hobby, but is really a whole set of similar hobbies wrapped up in one package. I will celebrate my 20th year as a ham this year, and I am still interested in new activities in ham radio. And no, I do not call any activity having to do with ham radio technology a 'waste of resources'. Now some of the behavior, such as occurs on 20m SSB, is a waste of resources :-)

Happy New Year! 73, Gary

Gary Bastin, WB4YAF   /-/-/   Internet: gbastin@x102c.ess.harris.com
Mail Stop 102-4826 | phone: (407) 729-3045
Harris Corporation GASD |
P.O.B. 94000, Melbourne FL 32902   Speaking from, but not for, Harris!

From 6355887367902964302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,251bbf3d7141e5ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 10:53:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX.25 Network Simulation

Message-ID: <9101021814.AA04208@ucsd.edu>
Date: 2 Jan 91 18:14:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3

Has anyone done any network simulation on a prototypical AX.25 network using
software tools like CACI's NETWORK or other network simulators?
     - Brian

From 2698297470770879798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2c7cc81baeae3520,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 12:00:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!news.cs.indiana.edu!ariel.unm.edu!nmsu!opus!
owhite
From: owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: connecting to Dallas Remote Imaging Group
Message-ID: <OWHITE.91Jan2114635@haywire.nmsu.edu>
Date: 2 Jan 91 18:46:35 GMT
Sender: news@NMSU.Edu
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Computing Research Lab
Lines: 12

packet people:
can someone help me contact the Dallas Remote Imaging Group? I wish
to ask them for some software. Alternatively, if someone knows of an
e-mail address for these guys, please let me know.

     owen white

--

-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-
        got my head on a pole (for better reception)
-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-

From 887690518697107839
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8c2a4a47ea1b0ef3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 13:01:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
uoft02.utoledo.edu!grx0644
From: grx0644@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wanted TNC,internet<-->packet question
Message-ID: <1991Jan2.141103.2538@uoft02.utoledo.edu>

Date: 2 Jan 91 19:11:03 GMT
Lines: 12

I am looking for a TNC for my commodore 128. I perfer a used model. I can connect it to my RS-232 interface or directly to use computer (depending on the TNC). I am not able to pay lots of money (or I'd buy a new model).

Also, I read this news group over Internet and I have a friend who is a packet user and I want to know if I can send him E-Mail to his packet account on a packet bbs. I am new to ham and packet and I am currently learning the code to Earn my first ticket.

Thanks in advance

Tony

From -9112222251462381347
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b81fcd73f76103f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 14:19:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!usc!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!agate!ucbvax!WMMVS.BITNET!ISY5GSE
From: ISY5GSE@WMMVS.BITNET ("Geri S. Ellis")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe $MKMCSH@WMMVS.BITNET
Message-ID: <9101022120.AA26555@ucsd.edu>
Date: 2 Jan 91 21:11:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Jan 2 15:11:00 1991

Please unsubscribe $MKMCSH@WMMVS.BITNET from your
packet-radio list (and any related mailing list
for I-PACRAD or /dev/null). This user is no longer
on this computer and we are trying to clean up
obsolete mail deliveries. Thank you very much.
Geri Ellis, BITNET Techrep

From -1019721432499685504
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c68dc7c558ec4aa5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 16:15:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
wuarchive!mit-eddie!bloom-beacon!deccrl!news.crl.dec.com!pa.dec.com!
shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed point to point Backbones ...

Message-ID: <18630@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 2 Jan 91 20:58:10 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Jan 2 14:58:10 1991

The idea of embedding ham callsigns in Ethernet is silly.

Ethernet is a subnet technology which uses 48-bit addresses that
guarantee uniqueness, IF taken from the globally-administered
blocks and used correctly. It is a "dense" coding, though,
with successive values assigned. So are callsigns, but only mod-26.
And callsigns are assigned quite differently.

Better to simply use an appropriate technology. Ethernet per se
won't work on radio too well because it's very hard to get true
CSMA/CD, and even if you do, you have to keep alpha below 1
(ratio of propagation delay to minimum packet duration) for the
CD to work.

If it turns out that "true Ethernet" chips can be slowed down and
used on radio, better to use "local" Ethernet space IDs with
some funny local value, and encapsulate the real ham calls inside the
frames in the next level (variable-length) header. Better yet,
use a protocol designed for radio. Ethernet was inspired by radio
(I know one of the inventors and he's a ham) but it's a very different
beast in practice.

BTW, if you really want to embed callsigns in a "real" protocol,
look at OSI network layer addresses. They're variable length, and
it's quite easy to embed anything within them. But that's another
discussion.
    fred

Fred R. Goldstein   k1io   Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com   voice: +1 508 486 7388
 Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let
 alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

From -12812319044067891
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7d367a40e5ae214c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7d367a40e5ae214c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-02 20:42:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!usc!wuarchive!udel!princeton!
kb2ear!n2aam
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Subject: Questions on tcp/ip and aea pkt1 tnc
Message-ID: <1266@kb2ear.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 91 01:27:02 GMT
Organization: KB2EAR Public Access UN*X, Kendall Park NJ
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3330 rec.ham-radio:18685

I am interested in using my aea pkt1 with ka9q's tcp/ip. I would like to

know any information on the roms used for kiss with the pkt1. I in addition

would like any other info necessary to use this tnc with kiss and tcp/ip.

Are any hardware mods necessary to do this? Any additional information would

be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

kb2ear!n2aam@princeton.edu

fido dave marthouse 1:107/323

ax25 packet n2aam @ w2odv-4.nj.usa.na

From 8445397576316349365
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a68b781c0009a70b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-03 02:48:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!
voder!wlbr!lonex.radc.af.mil!lee
From: lee@lonex.radc.af.mil (Lee Ritter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Digicom 64 TNC, SOLD
Message-ID: <1991Jan1.205824.26280@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Date: 1 Jan 91 20:58:24 GMT
Sender: usenet@lonex.radc.af.mil (USENET Account)
Organization: RADC
Lines: 1
Originator: lee@lonexb.radc.af.mil
Nntp-Posting-Host: lonexb.radc.af.mil

The Digicom 64 TNC previously listed has been sold

From -4448289063486766059
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e237bcf9ce68634
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-03 13:21:00 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC generates noise
Summary: Solutions
Message-ID: <1918@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 91 14:02:16 GMT
References: <TOM.91Jan2095512@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 54

In article <TOM.91Jan2095512@bigfoot.ksr.com> tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga) writes:
>
>I have just set up a packet station based on a Mac SE/30, PK-232 and
>an IC-24AT HT. I have read in various places that an HT would be
>sufficient for packet. (I now think that this is only true if no one
>else is using the same digipeater that I am since I don't have a very
>strong signal)
>
>My problem is that the TNC generates a lot of noise. (Whereas the
>Macintosh generates almost none) The noise pins the HT's S-meter
>on most frequencies. OK, I know the HT is prone to intermod problems,
>but if a 2 MIP computer running at 16 Mhz doesn't cause problems,
>shouldn't I expect to not have problems with a TNC that is supposed to
>run in an RF environment?
>
>OK so now I walk up to the attic with the HT and still receive some
>noise. I imagine with a gain antenna on the roof, it will again be
>worse. Unfortunately after the fact, I checked the noise generated by
>a KAM and it was significantly less.
>
>Question : Does anybody else use the PK232 with an HT? Do you have
>noise problems? Do you have any other ideas for solutions? Is my only
>solution to buy another radio and antenna? Or should I switch to a
>KAM?
>
>Thanks in advance for your help,
>Tom

The PK232 is a horrible noise generator alright. There are simple steps
that you can take to solve the problems however. The first thing you
must do is disassemble the case and sand the paint from all mating
surfaces. Achieving a good case bond will remove a lot of the hash.
Use star washers under all screws. The second step is to use toroidal
cores on all cables entering and leaving the unit. Be sure you are using
shielded cables for all leads. The third step requires the liberal
sprinkling of bypass capacitors on the circuit board. AEA has a bulletin
describing where to add the capacitors.

Even with all this, however, you may still experience problems with
the HT. The basic problem here is that the rubber ducky antenna on
the HT will couple RF back into the audio and PTT leads. This can

cause all kinds of bizzarre problems. The solution to this problem
is also simple. Don't use a rubber ducky. Always use an external
antenna, preferably an outside antenna mounted high and in the clear.

These problems are not unique to the PK232 and most users trying to
use a TNC with a HT will suffer at least some of these problems.
The absolute quietest TNC as it comes from the factory is the MFJ
1270B. Their cheap little tin box is a rather effective shield.
You still need to use shielded cables and it's still best to use
an external antenna on your HT. Try not to use too high a gain
antenna, however, as HTs *are* prone to overloading and intermod.

Gary KE4ZV

From -6914969277193770919
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-03 19:02:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Message-ID: <844@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 91 20:48:30 GMT
References: <1991Jan2.151921.3487@dgbt.doc.ca>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 56
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18717 rec.ham-radio.packet:3333

From article <1991Jan2.151921.3487@dgbt.doc.ca>, by barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry
McLarnon DGBT/DIP):
> From article <839@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
>>
>> If you are using omni's and have not compared results with a correctly
>> tuned PSK modem from TAPR and/or PacComm (the paccomm is a licensed
>> variant of the TAPR box), then I suggest you do so. The problem
>
>> Truth in advertising requires me to tell you that I get a royalty
>> as one of the designers of the PacComm PSK-1. I am not sure but
>
> Really? The PSK-1 is a licensed copy of the TAPR modem, which in turn
> was a direct copy of a Japanese design (with some tweaking by W3IWI & co.).
> Where do the royalties come in?
>
> Barry
>

That is not true.

It includes a modification of the TAPR PSK modem for which a license
has been granted. The legal details have been worked out between TAPR
and the Japanese ages ago. There was some quid pro quo of you take
our design, tweak it as you will, and give us copies, artwork, etc.
In return, you can market it as you see fit and license it to whomever you
please. The intellectual property that myself, KA2MOV, and KB2CST have
in it are a 68HC11 design, a redone analog front end, including an AGC,
and a major code effort to do some DSP in the 68HC11. We do integrate
and dumps in the 68HC11 of the analog signal. It is a 2 dB win over
the hard limiting design of the TAPR original without the AGC.
The AGC is a big win in its use for copying AO-13. Yes, AO13. One
of the modes for the modem is to change loop constants, and to run a
clock recovery for the manchester data coming from AO-13. This is
sent out in a format compatible with P3C.EXE, which is available
from AMSAT-VK and PROJECT OSCAR. The royalties come in because
we put it in a form that was commercially useful, made major enchancements
to it, and for less than the cost of a TAPR PSK kit plus G3RUH
AO-13 demod you get both, assembled and sometimes tested by PacComm ;-(.

According to several who use it, it outperforms even the infamous
AFDEM in copying AO13 and its weak signal performance on PSK is quite
good. Both the TAPR royalies ($2 per) and mine are a joke, we did it
to get it into the amateur radio community in a commercial package.
If Gwyn sells 1000 (not there yet), we will have our investment paid
off.

I don't know why I feel defensive about this, but I guess I didn't
care for the `tone' of your question.

Bob
--

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    My opinions are my own no matter |    Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)              |    CCR, AMSAT, etc.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

From -3924627539956205437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,321615c91d71ea80
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-03 20:46:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-using-PICCOLO?
Message-ID: <846@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 91 21:23:29 GMT
References: <02.Jan.91.10:22:55.GMT.#5767@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj

Lines: 41

From article <02.Jan.91.10:22:55.GMT.#5767@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, by PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon"):
>
> Hi. Has anyone considered using alternatives to the usual modes of
> modulation for packet? All the existing packet systems seem to use
> modulation systems (I am thinking here of the PICCOLO system that
> was developed in the 'sixties; used multiple tones, and achieved a
> very great resilience against noise; i remember seeing one of these
> things generating 100%% error-free RTTY over a HF link on which i could
> not even tell that there was a signal.....)
>
> 73 de Pete G6WBJ
>

I am doing this at this time for AEA and their upcoming DSP box.
As you might imagine, since this is not intended for a target radio,
it must have some careful thought go into. It must work reliably
with many different radios, each with different response. Your rack
of LC filters had to have been very carefully designed for it to
achieve the performance you have observed. The same is true in
DSP. I have been working on 3 different designs for 6 months on
and off but with my recent retirement from Microsat operations, I
have returned to it full time. Tom CLark, W3IWI and I are running
experiments using the intended hardware. Ray Pettit (whose call
I can never remember) has written two or three articles about
a DSP based, extremely slow system, which is a real `mudder'
as WA3ZIA calls it. It really digs into the mud. I hope to get
this performace out of a system that runs a little faster than
we currently use for packet (300 bps). More on this will follows
later as I have more results in. Frankly, I have been spending
a lot of time making all the PK-232 equivalent modems outperform
the PK-232. This will continue for the next 3 weeks or so and then
it is back to strictly new development.

Bob
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 5700341736811201915
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e237bcf9ce68634
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-03 21:17:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery

From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC generates noise
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.013401.10946@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 4 Jan 91 01:34:01 GMT
References: <TOM.91Jan2095512@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources (ncoast)
Lines: 25

As quoted from <TOM.91Jan2095512@bigfoot.ksr.com> by tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga):
+---------------
| My problem is that the TNC generates a lot of noise. (Whereas the
| Macintosh generates almost none) The noise pins the HT's S-meter
| on most frequencies. OK, I know the HT is prone to intermod problems,
| but if a 2 MIP computer running at 16 Mhz doesn't cause problems,
| shouldn't I expect to not have problems with a TNC that is supposed to
| run in an RF environment?
+---------------

You missed my message about this on packet 3 weeks ago. ;-)

Wrap the cable from the TNC to the HT around a ferrite RFI line filter,
close to the TNC. It worked with my MFJ-1278, and I've had reports that it
cleans up PK232's as well.

On the other hand, I don't get QRM from my 1278 when the radio is
disconnected. Contact AEA --- your PK232 may have something wrong with it.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -7986457214967135465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9eeeec0a6022df6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 00:09:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Setting up multi-port NET/ROM or TheNet.
Message-ID: <18330077@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 90 19:09:21 GMT
References: <1990Dec20.163954.21845@cbnewsj.att.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11

>You may wish to investigate the use of KISS TNCs or DRSI cards and the
>G8BPQ software; assuming you have a PC/XT class of machine to dedicate
>to networking, it would probably be a better fit to what it sounds like
>you want to do.

Also, look into the Kantronis Data Engine, for which a G8BPQ EPROM image is
available that makes it a very nice Net/Wrong compatible switch...

I've not run the code personally, but I looked it over and it seemed fine.

Bdale

From -5154233743673350043
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb6ae18a4de2c9c5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 00:09:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC-1 in 300 bps KISS-mode
Message-ID: <18330078@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 Jan 91 16:05:14 GMT
References: <9012270858.AA18461@tnoal1.>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11

>I have tried to put one of my TNC-1's in KISS on HF...
>Does anyone know of a version of KISS that will work on 300 bps?

There are at least two variants of the KISS EPROM for the TNC-1. One wants
you to set the NVRAM baud rate parameter using a normal TNC-1 EPROM, and then
it uses the same parameter. The other, by PA0GRI, hard-codes the baudrate as
a constant near the front of the EPROM. If you have the first, I'm not sure
I remember the process well enough to help. If you have the second, then you
are likely trying to send frames at 1200 baud.

Bdale

From -8918445090644782232
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,321615c91d71ea80
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 03:01:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!infoac!dl3no
From: dl3no@infoac.rmi.de (DL3NO Aachen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-using-PICCOLO?
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.100733.27327@infoac.rmi.de>

Date: 4 Jan 91 10:07:33 GMT
References: <02.Jan.91.10:22:55.GMT.#5767@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: RMI Net INFO.box Systems * Aachen * Hamburg * Flensburg
Lines: 21

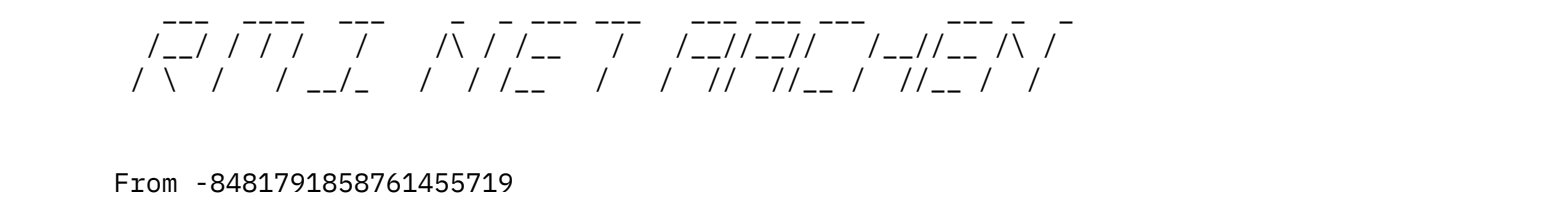
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
writes:

>I am told that
>Racal made some Piccolo modems for the commercial market. Anyone
>know anything about these??

>73 de Pete G6WBJ

As far as I know, Picolo is used for traffic of some french embassies.
The Dutch "Code-3" Box does decode this (optional $$$). There are only
few frequencies in use with this system..

73
Rupert,
dl3no@infoac.rmi.de

--
****


From -8481791858761455719
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2eeecab989a10ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 07:20:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A question about DSP
Message-ID: <214@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 4 Jan 91 13:40:10 GMT
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 27

I have heard that the current DSP chips can detect extremely narrow signals.
Assuming this, why would it not be possible to make a packet modem that
used a standard voice radio, but got greater thruput by sending more bits
at one time (ie. not synchronous or asynchronous.)

The concept I have in mind is a modem where the transmit side sends 9
discrete tones spaced 100 hz apart. 8 tones are data bits and the 9th
tone is data strobe. (A lot like the parallel port on a PC.) I would

expect that keeping this 1Khz audio signal within the passband of a voice reciever would not be dificult, the only real problem would be detecting it on receive. This is where I think a DSP system would be ideal.

Am I completely off track? Is there some other reason why this wouldn't work? Where does Shannon come into play here? If it is possble, where does one find a source for things like DSP chipsets if one wants to learn by doing?

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From -2711398712492034254
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6dc8ff618898b88c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 12:13:29 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!salt!roadster!garnett
From: garnett@roadster.bellcore.com (Michael Garnett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Newcomer (ME)
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.121936@roadster.bellcore.com>
Date: 3 Jan 91 15:48:36 GMT
Sender: news@salt.bellcore.com
Reply-To: garnett@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Information Networks Research (Bellcore)
Lines: 23

I hope you'll forgive what may seem like extreme;y stupid questions to you, but I am completely new to even READING about HAM-oriented stuff. It is fascinating to me. I work as a researcher in the communications field (Broad band network/Fiber). My best friend and I have recently been talking about things that we'd read/heard about packet-radio. I'm still fuzzy on what it can/cannot do. Who can do it. How much would it cost to get a moderate setup. ...stuff like that.... I know that we have a packet-radio reachable setup here where I work.... I suppose I could go bug them too :). If ANYONE would be willing give me quicky overview, so I can tell where to go to get my feet wet, I'd be most thankful.

Hoping I made even a BIT of sense...

    *********   Michael S. Garnett
  **   o   **   Information Networks Research
 **   _- -_   **   Ph: 201-829-4591

**   /   \   **   Internet: garnett@thumper.bellcore.com
* | | *   UUCP: ...!bellcore!thumper!garnett
** | | **
 ** /_______\ ** // I speak for only myself, and NOT any company or

  **   o   ** // organization directly or indirectly associated with
    *********   // Bell Communications Research

From -6665313348895682123
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 14:01:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!sbi!zeus!hera!jl
From: jl@hera.Sbi.Com (Jean-Louis Ecochard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Summary: Need additional info on PK232
Keywords: Equipment for Microsats, DSP, tips
Message-ID: <405@plato.hera.Sbi.Com>
Date: 4 Jan 91 19:34:58 GMT
References: <839@idacrd.UUCP>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Fulcrum - Salomon Brothers, NY
Lines: 32
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18770 rec.ham-radio.packet:3342

A recent article with this subject mentions the PK-232 and new AEA DSP product.
I just purchased a PK-232 (as an alternative to the M7000) and was
not aware of the forecoming DSP products. I also wanted to keep the
system at a reasonable cost. I have a couple of questions:

- Is there a way to Better the PK-232. Specially in RTTY
  with the 170/200 Hz filter problem. I would like to keep
  the ability to have 200Hz filters for packet. May be
  some tuning, a switched capacitor/resistor or altogether
  a better external modem ...

- The AEA DSP being out of my financial range (for now) do
  you know of a product (kit/circuit design/commercial) that
  could allow me to do DSP on my laptop (no slot inside).
  An A/D converter between the audio and the RS-232 of the
  PC may be enough. I would write the softwar including
  FFTs. I wrote software for an EEG on the PC. Displaying
  brain waves or radio waves should be pretty close in
  theory (program wise that is).

- You mention good results using discone antennas. I am
  curious. I have an ICOM R7000 and a discone, the local
  satellite shop told me NO WAY, I think they are just

trying to sell me their equipment. What is your
opinion concerning whether or not I can get satellites
with my equipment.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
(__Y__) uunet!sbi!chi!jl

From -6219539335707986020
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 15:01:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
cunews!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.211002.27574@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 4 Jan 91 21:10:02 GMT
References: <844@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: The Communications Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada
Lines: 50
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18773 rec.ham-radio.packet:3343

From article <844@idacrd.UUCP>, by mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier):
> It includes a modification of the TAPR PSK modem for which a license
> has been granted. The legal details have been worked out between TAPR
> and the Japanese ages ago. There was some quid pro quo of you take
> our design, tweak it as you will, and give us copies, artwork, etc.
> In return, you can market it as you see fit and license it to whomever you
> please. The intellectual property that myself, KA2MOV, and KB2CST have
> in it are a 68HC11 design, a redone analog front end, including an AGC,
> and a major code effort to do some DSP in the 68HC11. We do integrate
> and dumps in the 68HC11 of the analog signal. It is a 2 dB win over
> the hard limiting design of the TAPR original without the AGC.
> The AGC is a big win in its use for copying AO-13. Yes, AO13. One
> of the modes for the modem is to change loop constants, and to run a
> clock recovery for the manchester data coming from AO-13. This is
> sent out in a format compatible with P3C.EXE, which is available
> from AMSAT-VK and PROJECT OSCAR. The royalties come in because
> we put it in a form that was commercially useful, made major enchancements
> to it, and for less than the cost of a TAPR PSK kit plus G3RUH
> AO-13 demod you get both, assembled and sometimes tested by PacComm ;-(.
>
> According to several who use it, it outperforms even the infamous
> AFDEM in copying AO13 and its weak signal performance on PSK is quite
> good. Both the TAPR royalies ($2 per) and mine are a joke, we did it
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

> to get it into the amateur radio community in a commercial package.
> If Gwyn sells 1000 (not there yet), we will have our investment paid
> off.
>
> I don't know why I feel defensive about this, but I guess I didn't
> care for the `tone' of your question.
>
> Bob

Sorry if the tone struck you wrong (that's a problem with this medium!),
but this really was meant to be an 'inquiring minds' kind of question,
and not a flame of any sort. I admit to never having peered under the
hood of a PSK-1, and therefore rashly assuming that it was more or less
a direct copy of the TAPR modem (a la TNC-2 clone). This assumption was
evidently off-base, and I thank you for clarifying the issue.

Having homebrewed a PSK modem from the original Japanese design, I can
attest that it is an excellent performer, even without the value-added
goodies that came later. In the early days of FO-12 mode JD, it ran rings
around the other folks, who were all using G3RUH modems.

Barry

--
| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From -4600745358084628663
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80fc7dc06dc446df
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 17:06:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spool2.mu.edu!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!rpi!bu.edu!att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Cluster protocol?
Message-ID: <1991Jan4.175501@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 4 Jan 91 22:55:01 GMT
References: <LURU.90Dec30055431@stekt2.oulu.fi>
<1990Dec30.235104.580@bellcore.bellcore.com> <LURU.90Dec31070357@stekt.oulu.fi>
<1991Jan1.010204.25005@bellcore.bellcore.com> <5168@trantor.harris-atd.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Distribution: rec
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri Jan 4 16:55:01 1991

In article <5168@trantor.harris-atd.com>, gbastin@x102c.harris-atd.com
(Gary Bastin 60293) writes:

|> Phil, I agree that both the SAREX experiment and the packetcluster
nodes
|> are different than the typical AX.25 uses. They also were not even
|> around when the AX.25 protocol was developed. However, I do not see
them
|> as squandering precious resources.

Gary,

It all depends on the area. If the population density is low enough so
that everyone's spectrum needs are satisified even when inefficient
protocols are used, then there's no problem. But we're seeing
increasing friction between contending uses for the spectrum that
could have been avoided had more efficient methods been used. The
SAREX/W6GO conflict is a good example of this. The 2m packet segment
could carry far more traffic than it does now, but because of the
inefficient modulation, channel access methods and protocols in use,
the segment is "full" in most areas and there's little if any room to
try something new, even if it's more efficient.

By way of analogy, you could say that gas guzzler cars and coal-fired
power plants "work today" but that doesn't mean there is no need to
develop anything new. Sooner or later we'll pay the price.

Phil

From 5888672999501040732
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bbe905bd70ea39cb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 17:06:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!midway!
gargoyle.uchicago.edu!piggy
From: piggy@gargoyle.uchicago.edu (La Monte Yarroll)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Radio to Georgian SSR?
Summary: Need help setting up Georgian mathematicians with email link.
Keywords: georgia, email
Message-ID: <piggy.663028647@gargoyle.uchicago.edu>
Date: 4 Jan 91 22:37:27 GMT
Sender: news@midway.uchicago.edu (News Administrator)
Organization: University of Chicago
Lines: 41

I've been approached by a group of mathematicians at the Georgian
Acadamy of Sciences at Tbilisi, Georgian SSR (in the Soviet Union),
who would like an email link to mathematicians in the West.

As you may know, the phone system in the Soviet Union is unreliable at
best. You place a long distance call by calling the operator,
requesting a call, and then hoping that the operator will call you

back in a couple days to tell you your call is ready. This is hardly
a workable system for automated polling :-).

I heard recently that there is at least one satelite which handles
packet radio, but I've been able to find out little more. Packet
radio sounds like the way to go, but don't know quite where to start.

If there's interest I'd be happy to post a summary of responses.

1) What's the bare minimum of hardware and software necessary to send
electronic mail via satelite packet radio?

2) How do I find out about Soviet radio licensing laws?

3) Is there a packet radio satelite which covers Georgia?

4) Does anybody know of any organizations likely to fund such a project?

5) Would they'd need to find somebody in Europe willing to forward
messages onto either UseNet or the Internet for them? Any suggestions
on how I might find somebody willing to do this? Or could I do that
here in the States?

Thanks.

La Monte H. Yarroll   Preferred: piggy@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
              Home: piggy@baqaqi.chi.il.us
              sometimes: postmaster@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
              often: postmaster@clout.chi.il.us
La Monte H. Yarroll   Preferred: piggy@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
              Home: piggy@baqaqi.chi.il.us
              sometimes: postmaster@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
              often: postmaster@clout.chi.il.us

From -8585898734593412184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,38c4eaa8309c5b10
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 17:58:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!samsung!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!udel!haven!
decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!sousa.enet.dec.com!nikkor.enet.dec.com!hicks
From: hicks@nikkor.enet.dec.com (Chas Hicks)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RE: EQ for Microsats, DSP, etc.
Message-ID: <703@sousa.enet.dec.com>
Date: 4 Jan 91 21:53:42 GMT
Sender: newsa@sousa.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18777 rec.ham-radio.packet:3346

Bob:
     I appreciate the feedback you have provided and the insight you have
     given in regards to the design and improvements to the original
     TAPR design.

     Open discussions like this are, I feel, invaluable in helping
     understand and sort out the technical tradeoffs for products like
     this. As one of the design engineers, your comments and feedback
     have been very valuable to me in deciding which way to go.

     Thanks for ALL of the information yo have shared!

     --chas hicks, WB0LJP

ps: will you be at Dayton?

From -7066179918204519198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8d3e9e6e96d53193,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-04 21:24:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!VAX1.CC.UAKRON.EDU!
mcs.kent.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS 1.09 sent to archives
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.034215.22574@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 5 Jan 91 03:42:15 GMT
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 10

Thanks to Brian Kantor, MSYS 1.09 is on its way to the various ham-related
archive sites. Mike Pechura WA8BXN is still testing version 1.10; I'll post
an announcement when it becomes available.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -5089931585380344727
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1152b8,e5777aca1b7d3b19,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1152b8,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5777aca1b7d3b19,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-05 08:02:34 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nuchat!jlb
From: jlb@nuchat.sccsi.com (Joel Breazeale)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.aviation
Subject: applications of packet radio in aviation
Message-ID: <1991Jan5.152304.14074@nuchat.sccsi.com>
Date: 5 Jan 91 15:23:04 GMT
Sender: jlb@nuchat.sccsi.com (Joel Breazeale)
Organization: Houston Public Access UNIX
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3348 rec.aviation:9396

I am interested in finding those who are interested in mobile packet radio
from an airplane in flight. Airplanes so equipped would be able to know the
position of other planes (interchange data) and send data to the ground
(perhaps through multiple hops).

For those who have talked to me before... please reply so I know you are
still interested.

Thanks,
Joel Breazeale
jlb@nuchat.sccsi.com -or- uunet!nuchat!jlb
home: 713/488-5235

From -3765206800476360840
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ef3adbcc8be190e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-05 09:27:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DRSI PCPA vs. PacComm PC-100
Message-ID: <9101051714.AA17105@ucsd.edu>
Date: 5 Jan 91 17:13:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5

Has anyone done a comparison, at any depth, of the these two boards.
Is there a clear choice, fuzzy choice, or don't care?
I'm thinking about for 1200 and 9600bps packet, not for higher speeds.
73, and thanx,
doug

From 4508413666680964007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5777aca1b7d3b19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-05 10:14:27 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: applications of packet radio in aviation
Message-ID: <992.2785CCF7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 5 Jan 91 18:01:03 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 20

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.aviation
 > From: jlb@nuchat.sccsi.com (Joel Breazeale)
 > Date: 5 Jan 91 15:23:04 GMT
 > Organization: Houston Public Access UNIX
 > Message-ID: <1991Jan5.152304.14074@nuchat.sccsi.com>
 > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.aviation
 >
 >
 > I am interested in finding those who are interested in mobile packet
 > radio
 > from an airplane in flight. Airplanes so equipped would be able to know

Wouldn't it be neat if we could get airline pilots to get codefree techs and
get their employeers to install ham gear on board. Think of those digis and
PBBS'es flying all around the country at 30,000 plus!!!

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 2563343578005837226
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,103b23caa5e36f3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-05 20:42:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVMS1.GC.CUNY.EDU!
dlv
From: dlv@CUNYVMS1.GC.CUNY.EDU (Dimitri Vulis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: E-mail to Georgia and other USSR
Message-ID: <00942468.98c01160.644@CUNYVMS1.GC.CUNY.EDU>
Date: 6 Jan 91 03:53:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Lines: 68

Many thanks to Keith Petersen for forwarding me La Monte's query! I don't
normally read this newsgroup anymore.

>I've been approached by a group of mathematicians at the Georgian
>Academy of Sciences at Tbilisi, Georgian SSR (in the Soviet Union),
>who would like an email link to mathematicians in the West.

I've been very interested in establishing an e-mail connection with the Steklov Institute of Math in Moscow (in fact, I donated them a modem). They have a very reasonable e-mail system now, so perhaps you and your Georgian friends would be interested in what we did.

>As you may know, the phone system in the Soviet Union is unreliable at
>best. You place a long distance call by calling the operator,
>requesting a call, and then hoping that the operator will call you
>back in a couple days to tell you your call is ready. This is hardly
>a workable system for automated polling :-).

There is already a UUCP network in the USSR called RELCOM. They have nodes in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibisrsk, and several other cities. The system you describe applies to almost all calls to foreign countries. However RELCOM obtained a 'special permission' to dial Finland directly (w/o the operator). Their computer (at the Kurchatov Insitute of Atomic Energy) polls FUUG.FI every 30 minutes, and e-mail and news flows back and forth very well. There is now a .SU domain registered at SRI-NIC, and quite a few nodes! I'd be *very* surprised if it's impossible to place direct calls between Tbilisi and Moscow. I think your colleagues should contact RELCOM's head Dmitry Volodin at (Moscow) 231-2129 and talk about a possible connection; and you should send your colleagues' "coordinates" to him at <dvv@hq.demos.su> and ask him to contact them as well. This doesn't involve packet radio :), so perhaps I shouldn't be posting this to this newsgroup, but I felt there might be some interest... :) So:

>1) What's the bare minimum of hardware and software necessary to send
>electronic mail via satelite packet radio?

Don't know about that, but for a UUCP connection you're better off with a Unix or Xenix machine, but there is UUPC that runs quite well under MS-DOS. There are RELCOM sites that have UUPC under MS-DOS, and at least one Macintosh, I think. Modem: the USSR has *very* dirty phone lines, so forget about modems without error correction! Get something like 2400 bps with MNP 5. If you want to give them Usenet, get a Telebit T2500 (RELCOM has such beasts in Moscow to talk to, and has Usenet).

>4) Does anybody know of any organizations likely to fund such a project?

I tried to interest NSF, AMS, et al, in funding e-mail for MIAN... No interest. I paid my own funds for the modem, and I'm an indigent doctoral student.

>5) Would they'd need to find somebody in Europe willing to forward
>messages onto either UseNet or the Internet for them? Any suggestions
>on how I might find somebody willing to do this? Or could I do that
>here in the States?

They could, but they'd be better off getting a feed over a phone line from Moscow, it seems. :)

By the way, there's a mailing list (not a newsgroup) used to discuss the work on hooking up the USSR to the Internet. It's called SUEARN-L on LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU. Normally I'd be glad to help you get on it et al,

but I'm going away *right now* (this is, I hope, the last time I read my e-mail in some weeks :), so if you're not sure how to talk to a LISTSERV (by mail; it works if you read this :), or want old issues, please talk to Mike Meystel <MEYSTMA@DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU>; I won't be around to answer any follow-up.

Dimitri Vulis
CUNY GC Math
DLV@CUNYVMS1.GC.CUNY.EDU

From 1722405768963246230
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,42cee9d362c0a85,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-06 05:04:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!yoyo.aarnet.edu.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au (Rob Mayfield, VK5XXX/ZEU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS and Rose...thanks! and where?
Message-ID: <15803.27868c0b@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 6 Jan 91 02:31:39 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 17

Thanks Brandon, MSYS updates seemed a little out of date on the internet.
It would be fantastic for all us *remote* sites to have ftp access to the
latest versions ... :-)

Does anybody know where the latest ROSE code is archived ... Was it posted
here recently if so could someone forward it ?? Some locals here want a
copy !?

73's ..... Rob
--
Rob Mayfield   - ASC Network Support, VK5XXX/ZEU, 44.136.171.1/44.136.171.2
Internet/AARNet - xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   [AMPR_TCP/IP VK5 Co-ordinator]
Applelink   - AUST0177
AMPR   - VK5XXX@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC [or   VK5ZEU@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC]
OZPost   - Post Office Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022
Voice or Pix   - Home : +61 8 235 1377 Work : +61 8 348 7000/7001 Voic/Fax
    ... one thing is for sure, the sheep is not a creatue of the air ...

From -4863625790091298821
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37ca1e36ab7d9701,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1991-01-06 06:01:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cleveland.Freenet.Edu!
ac873
From: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Thomas Kimball)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: MSYS Available Online ...
Message-ID: <9101061345.AA26383@cwns1.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Date: 6 Jan 91 13:45:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: ac873@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Lines: 19

Mike WA8BXN keeps the current version of MSYS on the Cleveland HAMNET
BBS for downloading.

The phone numbers are (216) 942-7516   300-9600   (HST Modem)
                        or   942-6382   300-9600? (Hayes Modem)

A wide variety of protocols are available.

Current release is 1.09 (although 1.10 is in testing).

For further details, send me e-mail.

--
   Tom Kimball, Asst Sysop, Cleveland HAMNET
   ac873@Cleveland.Freenet.edu
   KA8BZB@W8GRG.OH.USA.NA

From 8710444390301609263
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 00:53:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.173200@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 Dec 90 22:32:00 GMT
References: <17943@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Dec 10 23:32:00 1990

Fred Goldstein and Anders Klemets both ask how collision detection can
be done when a full-duplex RF repeater is used.

Fred says:

|> If the sending node had some kind of comparator for received-bits and
|> transmitted-bits, taking the turnaround delay into acount, then

|> CSMA/CD might be essentially possible.

This is what I had in mind. If you simply compare the incoming characters with those in the transmit buffer, then you can quickly detect a collision that keeps you from hearing your own data through the repeater. You can also use framing errors (aborts, premature flags, etc) as an indication that you have not captured the repeater.

I don't think this is a particularly difficult scheme. You do have to handle the monitored data in software (unless somebody has a controller that can do a "receive verify" operation in hardware) but at least the transmitter can be DMA-driven.

Phil

From 4077423122602957738
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,740bb63b75038bdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 00:59:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!isgate!krafla!saemi
From: saemi@kerfi.hi.is (Saemundur Thorsteinsson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet/Amtor with TS-130S
Summary: Interfacing TS-130S for Packet Radio and AMTOR
Keywords: Packet,AMTOR, TS-130S
Message-ID: <2520@krafla.rhi.hi.is>
Date: 10 Dec 90 18:46:28 GMT
Sender: marius@rhi.hi.is
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Dec 10 19:46:28 1990

I just got an AEA-232 MBX which I intend to use with my Kenwood TS-130S transceiver. I wonder if anyone out there has used this combination before, and if any OM/YL has suggestions or advice regarding interfacing or T/R-switching. I'm not sure if the T/R-relays are fast enough for packet or AMTOR.

73's de TF3UA   (saemi@kerfi.hi.is)

From -7897184757681497955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,10cfc2c9d120d5f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,10cfc2c9d120d5f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,10cfc2c9d120d5f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,10cfc2c9d120d5f3,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 02:44:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!bcm!lib!
thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*
Message-ID: <4446@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 11 Dec 90 10:44:15 GMT
Sender: sob@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: news.groups,rec.ham-radio
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 119
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:23527 rec.ham-radio:17770 rec.ham-radio.packet:3204
rec.ham-radio.swap:863
Posted: Tue Dec 11 11:44:15 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Originator: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

There has been much discussion on this subject, and what started out
as a simple call for a new group has mushroomed into a complete
reorganization of the rec.ham-radio.* hierarchy. This posting reflects
my understanding of the current consensus of opinion on the subject,
and is intended to serve as the basis for further discussion. I
gratefully acknowledge the help of many folks around the net,
especially Paul Flaherty, who suggested the original reorganization
from which this grew; he and I have discussed this posting, and it
carries his approval.

THE CURRENT PROPOSAL:
=====================
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio   => rec.radio.amateur[.misc]
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap   => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down. This method has been shown to
work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.legal
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about legal
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb
This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens'
Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========

1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .legal group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with legal issues. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .legal, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any legal issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, and the like. .legal is the best description of the intended division of existing traffic I could come up with.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur[.misc]) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

OPEN ISSUES:
============
1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc? Both have been proposed, and I don't have a strong preference either way. The final proposal will reflect whatever the consensus of the discussion is.

2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital? I do have
a preference here, but am willing to change my mind if a consensus is
reached that .digital is a better idea.

PLANS:
======
Assuming a consensus is reached by then, I intend to adhere to the
schedule I set originally: discussion to run through 31 December, with
the vote starting then and running through 21 January. There have been
a couple of other reorganizations in the recent past, and I'll follow
the precedent they set in regard to voting: an individual vote is
required for each proposed group. In addition, I like Kent Paul
Dolan's format for the comp.sys.amiga reorganization vote, and will
use it for this vote (though I'll put the ballot at the top of the
Call for Votes). I intend to count votes automagically with some sort
of Unix-type tool (probably awk); votes that the awk script rejects
will either be fixed if their meaning is unambiguous, or returned with
a request for clarification if not. Other than that, votes will be
acknowledged en masse about halfway through the voting period, and not
by mail. Votes will be sent to this site, and probably to my account
here. (Don't send me votes yet; I can't accept them.)

It looks like we can bring this to a successful conclusion, especiallly
if everyone maintains the same high standard of calm, reasoned discussion
that's been shown so far. Please post any discussion to news.groups as
well as rec.ham-radio, as per the guidelines.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
  "...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

From -3295197658151172340
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 06:53:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ccad.uiowa.edu!emcguire
From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu (Ed McGuire)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups
Subject: Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.020240.15237@ccad.uiowa.edu>
Date: 11 Dec 90 02:02:40 GMT
References: <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: CAD-Research, U. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3103 rec.ham-radio:17696 rec.ham-radio.packet:3195
news.groups:23472
Posted: Tue Dec 11 03:02:40 1990

In article <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
(Jim Grubs) writes:

> I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I
> think you underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over
> the decades become a widely understood term among non-hams.

Just curious. How widely understood is "ham" outside of the U.S.?
Outside of English speaking countries? Among non-hams in those
countries?
--
peace. -- Ed
"Over here, Bones! This man's dying!"
"Damn it, Jim! I'm a doctor, not a . . . What did you say?"

From -3460631063769926500
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0e385b4bb05c052,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 10:44:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!uos-ee!news
From: ears@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Elec. Eng. Amateur Radio Society)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX25 CRC Poly., thanks
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.184406.15276@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Date: 11 Dec 90 18:44:06 GMT
Sender: Derek Fawcus
Organization: University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK. GU2 5XH
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Dec 11 19:44:06 1990

Thanks to Paul Korning (NI1D) and Marc Kaufman for replying, I now know that
my TNC should work, as the 80C152 uses the CCITT CRC polynomial. I say should
as I can still get the software wrong! :-)

Sorry about posting this thankyou but I cannot send mail outside the UK from
this account.

> DF. (G7FVS)

From -9046153112765080403
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8bdd888ac480584
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 13:42:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!portal!apple!agate!shelby!neon!kaufman

From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX25 CRC Polynomial, what is it?
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.025823.7140@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 11 Dec 90 02:58:23 GMT
References: <1990Dec6.184221.5568@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
<1990Dec10.160105@koning.enet.dec.com>
Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Dec 11 03:58:23 1990

In article <1990Dec10.160105@koning.enet.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul
Koning) writes:
-|> I am intending to implement a TNC using an Intel 83C152. This chip has an
-|> on board serial interface which supports SDLC. I have a copy of the AX25
-|> protocol spec but if refers to another document for the CRC polynomial,
-|> therefor could someone please post the polynomial used in AX25 so that I
-|> can check if the 83C152's CRC polynomial is correct,
-|>
-|> thanks,
-|>   DF.   (G7FVS)

>I assume you want the name or the like of the CRC, not a tutorial on what
>a CRC is. If so, the answer is simple: AX.25 uses the same one that
>LAPB uses, which is generally known as "CRC-CCITT".

Which is X^16 + X^12 + X^5 + 1
How come I have seen 3 replies to the above request, NONE of which bothered
to give the answer the man wanted?

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

From 6862703505616890041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8bdd888ac480584
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 14:13:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!mit-eddie!bloom-beacon!
deccrl!news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!koning.enet.dec.com!koning
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX25 CRC Polynomial, what is it?
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.171235@koning.enet.dec.com>
Date: 11 Dec 90 22:13:48 GMT
References: <1990Dec11.025823.7140@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
<1990Dec6.184221.5568@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> <1990Dec10.160105@koning.enet.dec.com>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Dec 11 23:13:48 1990

```
|> >I assume you want the name or the like of the CRC, not a tutorial on what
|> >a CRC is.  If so, the answer is simple:  AX.25 uses the same one that
|> >LAPB uses, which is generally known as "CRC-CCITT".
|>
|> Which is X^16 + X^12 + X^5 + 1
|> How come I have seen 3 replies to the above request, NONE of which bothered
|> to give the answer the man wanted?
|>
|> Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)
|>

Simple.  Because the databooks I have looked at tell you how to select the
CRC the chip will do, based on the NAME, not based on the polynomial.

     paul


From 3276972080680847008
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29dfe0bf9842c958
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 14:39:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!umich!
vela!w8sdz
From: w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Keith Petersen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROSE X.25 Switch distribution
Keywords: ROSE X.25 Switch CCITT ISO 8208 PLP OSI RATS
Message-ID: <4197@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Date: 11 Dec 90 05:34:00 GMT
References: <1990Dec7.220715.15581@cbnewsh.att.com> <24420@ucsd.Edu>
<189@platypus.uofs.edu>
Reply-To: w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Keith Petersen)
Organization: The SIMTEL20 Archives
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Dec 11 06:34:00 1990

Now available from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL [26.2.0.74]

Directory PD1:<MSDOS.PACKET>
 Filename   Type Length   Date    Description
==========================================
RSWD1111.ZIP  B   65996  901208  Hams: ROSE X.25 packet radio switch for TNC2

Keith
--
Keith Petersen
Maintainer of SIMTEL20's MSDOS, MISC & CP/M archives [IP address 26.2.0.74]
Internet: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil    or     w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Uucp: uunet!umich!vela!w8sdz                          BITNET: w8sdz@OAKLAND


From -2035442128996065028
```

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b50f36109e8548d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 15:29:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU!fletcher
From: fletcher@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU (Walter R Fletcher)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Amateur Packet Radio PR
Message-ID: <901211162936.20800806@UWYO.BITNET>
Date: 11 Dec 90 23:29:36 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Dec 12 00:29:36 1990

A quick note to those interested:
    The "Ask Mr. Protocol" column in the December 1990 (V 1 n.14) issue
of SunExpert has an above average article about amateur packet radio for those
of you looking for something to set in front of those "types of people you'd
like to see become amateurs" but are trying to get thier attention without
thrashing them about the head. The article briefly goes over "something the
hams are up to nowadays".

  Reid Fletcher, WB7CJO
  University of Wyoming Dept. of Geology and Geophysics/EORI/ISC

From 4282852346133070363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 17:30:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ccad.uiowa.edu!emcguire
From: emcguire@ccad.uiowa.edu (Ed McGuire)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups
Subject: Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Keywords: amateur radio
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.013027.10971@ccad.uiowa.edu>
Date: 12 Dec 90 01:30:27 GMT
References: <1403@necis.UUCP> <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
<1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp>
Organization: Sequential Stream_Of_Consciousness
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3114 rec.ham-radio:17779 rec.ham-radio.packet:3207
news.groups:23541
Posted: Wed Dec 12 02:30:27 1990

In article <1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp> woods@eci386.UUCP (Greg
A. Woods VE3TCP) writes:

> You point out that the term "radio ham" is understood by a growing
> majority of non-amateur's. However this doesn't indicate the
> connotations many non-operators associate with the term "radio ham".
>
> In my experience, this term has no redeemable value with most
> "non-hams". In fact I would argue the connotations are so negative
> that we should do anything and everything we can to move to a more
> neutral term, and to dispell the negative connotations associated with
> Amateur Radio.

What are these negative connotations? I've never encountered them myself.
--
peace. -- Ed
"Over here, Bones! This man's dying!"
"Damn it, Jim! I'm a doctor, not a . . . What did you say?"

From 3838989401118107786
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 18:36:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think.com!linus!
philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 12 Dec 90 02:36:12 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Dec 12 03:36:12 1990

I'm definitely no packet gruru, but I was wondering, if your TNC receives two
bad packets (the second was a failed attempt to resend the first), you could
do some processing to make it good. Basically, do a compare between the two,
and locate where they differ (errors due to noise not likely to be identical).
And if the CRC that was received from the transmitting TNC match in both bad
packets, you could figure out how to correct the errors, and make a good
packet.

Sequence:

-receive first packet, CRC says that it is in error, so save it to a buffer.
-receive second try, this one bad too.
-compare CRCs of both packets. If they match, assume that CRCs are not
   corrupted, and proceed.
-compare both bad packets, find errors (where the compare don't match)
-try various values at the errors until the CRC is happy, or figure out what

  values would make the CRC happy.
-use new values to repair the packet.
-then you can avoid having to tell the transmitting station to try sending the
   packet again.

I would think that this might improve things in somewhat noisy environments.
Don't know how big of errors can be fixed by the above, or if you might get
fooled into thinking you corrected things when you haven't. But you wouldn't
have to change the transmitting standard, here the receiver TNC becomes a
little smarter.
---
send e-mail to WA2ISE@KD6TH on packet, as my account (and my job!) may die
soon. Also, if you know anyone looking for a person who knows HDTV, regular
NTSC TV, DSP circuit design, and high speed logic circuit design, have them
call me at 201-261-4066. Also, point any and all headhunters my way.
I have 11 patents in the TV field.
Thanks in advance.   73 de WA2ISE

From -6592847570308607110
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4608724bd36ffd7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 19:54:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!boulder!uswat!csn!
news
From: gordon@boulder.Colorado.EDU (GORDON ALLEN R)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: info on packet switching and ham BBS
Message-ID: <1990Dec11.161607.14331@csn.org>
Date: 11 Dec 90 16:16:07 GMT
Sender: news@csn.org
Reply-To: gordon@tramp.Colorado.EDU (GORDON ALLEN R)
Organization: University of Colorado, Boulder
Lines: 6
Posted: Tue Dec 11 17:16:07 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: tramp.colorado.edu

I've posted a similar message on rec.ham-radio. Having been away from amateur
radio for (embarrassingly) many years, I would like to get info on packet
switching, ham BBS and posible HAM links to internet/usenet. Please reply by
email and I can post a summary. Thanks a lot.

Allen Gordon

From -4147785571358113379
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,10cfc2c9d120d5f3
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,10cfc2c9d120d5f3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,10cfc2c9d120d5f3

X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,10cfc2c9d120d5f3
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 19:56:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!bcm!lib!
thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Call for Discussion, pass two: reorganization of rec.ham-radio.*
Message-ID: <4449@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 11 Dec 90 17:02:27 GMT
Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: news.groups,rec.ham-radio
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 122
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:23484 rec.ham-radio:17712 rec.ham-radio.packet:3199
rec.ham-radio.swap:862
Posted: Tue Dec 11 18:02:27 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
Originator: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

(Apologies if this gets posted twice; I haven't seen the first one appear,
and it's been 6 hours since I posted it...)

There has been much discussion on this subject, and what started out
as a simple call for a new group has mushroomed into a complete
reorganization of the rec.ham-radio.* hierarchy. This posting reflects
my understanding of the current consensus of opinion on the subject,
and is intended to serve as the basis for further discussion. I
gratefully acknowledge the help of many folks around the net,
especially Paul Flaherty, who suggested the original reorganization
from which this grew; he and I have discussed this posting, and it
carries his approval.

THE CURRENT PROPOSAL:
==========
The following groups are to be renamed:
rec.ham-radio   => rec.radio.amateur[.misc]
rec.ham-radio.packet => rec.radio.amateur.packet
rec.ham-radio.swap   => rec.radio.swap
Groups will be renamed by creating the replacement group, asking site
admins to alias the old group to the new one, and rmgrouping the old
group after traffic in it has died down. This method has been shown to
work in other hierarchies.

The following groups are to be created:
rec.radio.amateur.legal
This group is intended to contain any and all discussion about legal
issues pertaining to amateur radio, including, but not limited to,
rules, regulations, laws, and legal actions by and against amateur
radio operators. This group is to be unmoderated.

rec.radio.cb

This group is intended to contain discussions related to Citizens' Band radio. This group will be unmoderated.

RATIONALE:
==========
1. Why move the groups at all? The primary motivation is to make it easier for interested people to find newsgroups related to ham radio. The rec.radio hierarchy was created after rec.ham-radio (net.ham-radio before the Great Renaming). It is an inconsistency in the namespace to have groups for similar purposes separated from each other, and that makes it harder for new users to find the desired groups. Further, this allows a change from ham radio to amateur radio (see next topic).

2. Why .amateur instead of .ham? It has been pointed out in discussion that "ham radio" is primarily an American term, and carries little meaning outside the US. In addition, there are negative connotations attached to "ham" that don't apply to "amateur". Some confusion also exists in the public mind about just what a "ham radio operator" is, as evidenced by the occasional "ham operator jams aircraft frequencies!" when the person in question has never been a licensed amateur radio operator.

3. Why a .legal group? A significant part of the traffic in rec.ham-radio is concerned with legal issues. This includes substantially all of the flamage, which has in the recent past included such subjects as whether or not it's legal to order a pizza via an amateur repeater, the proposal to add a class of license that does not require knowledge of the International Morse Code, and the legality of modifying amateur equipment to transmit outside the amateur bands. The new group is intended to move the flames and the long discussions that never seem to get anywhere out of the main group.

4. Why use the name .legal, instead of .rules, .regs, .regulations, etc.? The group is intended to contain any and all discussion about any legal issues pertaining to amateur radio. This includes not just rules and regulations of the FCC and other national regulatory bodies, but also laws affecting hams (such as the infamous New Jersey scanner law), lawsuits over nuisance issues, antenna ordinances, and the like. .legal is the best description of the intended division of existing traffic I could come up with.

5. Why not a .tech group? There are two reasons for this one. The first is that there's more to ham radio that's non-inflammatory than just technical discussions, and the object of a new group is to move the flames, not run away from them. A .tech group would leave those of us who are interested in more than just technical discussions, yet not in the seemingly endless legal discussions, left to wade through the flames. Second, Brian Kantor, who maintains the info-hams mailing list, has said that info-hams will continue to gateway rec.ham-radio (and, presumably, rec.radio.amateur[.misc]) only, and moving the technical postings off would deprive those on the mailing list.

OPEN ISSUES:
============
1. rec.radio.amateur or rec.radio.amateur.misc? Both have been
proposed, and I don't have a strong preference either way. The final
proposal will reflect whatever the consensus of the discussion is.

2. rec.radio.amateur.packet or rec.radio.amateur.digital? I do have
a preference here, but am willing to change my mind if a consensus is
reached that .digital is a better idea.

PLANS:
======
Assuming a consensus is reached by then, I intend to adhere to the
schedule I set originally: discussion to run through 31 December, with
the vote starting then and running through 21 January. There have been
a couple of other reorganizations in the recent past, and I'll follow
the precedent they set in regard to voting: an individual vote is
required for each proposed group. In addition, I like Kent Paul
Dolan's format for the comp.sys.amiga reorganization vote, and will
use it for this vote (though I'll put the ballot at the top of the
Call for Votes). I intend to count votes automagically with some sort
of Unix-type tool (probably awk); votes that the awk script rejects
will either be fixed if their meaning is unambiguous, or returned with
a request for clarification if not. Other than that, votes will be
acknowledged en masse about halfway through the voting period, and not
by mail. Votes will be sent to this site, and probably to my account
here. (Don't send me votes yet; I can't accept them.)

It looks like we can bring this to a successful conclusion, especiallly
if everyone maintains the same high standard of calm, reasoned discussion
that's been shown so far. Please post any discussion to news.groups as
well as rec.ham-radio, as per the guidelines.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
  "...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

From -1910978851605433153
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d2d696fd40e82d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-11 20:45:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
news.cs.indiana.edu!ariel.unm.edu!nmsu!opus!owhite
From: owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: looking for satellite decoding software
Message-ID: <OWHITE.90Dec11214524@haywire.nmsu.edu>
Date: 12 Dec 90 04:45:24 GMT
Sender: news@NMSU.Edu
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet

Organization: Computing Research Lab
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Dec 12 05:45:24 1990

I am (still) trying to locate software that can be used to decode
satellite data on my amiga. I have heard through friend-of-a-
friend-type references that such software exists but so far I have not
yet gotten anything into my hands. any information would be useful.
     gratefully,
     owen white
--

-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-
        rebaptize your badness as the best in you
-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-

From -2706803302894152277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b50f36109e8548d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-12 05:57:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!clarkson!
From: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu (Tadd, ,0,0)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Amateur Packet Radio PR
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.105604.18770@grape.ecs.clarkson.edu>
Date: 12 Dec 90 10:56:04 GMT
References: <901211162936.20800806@UWYO.BITNET>
Sender: @grape.ecs.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Dec 12 11:56:04 1990

From article <901211162936.20800806@UWYO.BITNET>, by fletcher@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
(Walter R Fletcher):
>   The "Ask Mr. Protocol" column in the December 1990 (V 1 n.14) issue
> of SunExpert has an above average article about amateur packet radio for those
Reid
  Can you post the address one would write to to get said article?
Thanks
[KA2DEW @ KA2JXI.#NNY.NY.USA   Tadd Torborg   ]
[torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu   11 Lawrence Ave]
[Editor, North East Digital Association   Potsdam NY 13676]
[Clarkson University   315-265-3763   ]

From -7597274620680639620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67a9fc82bb07932e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-12 07:47:31 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watserv1!ria!uwovax!31005_1650
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell 1-519-661-3714)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Rose software? where?
Message-ID: <8058.27660ac3@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 12 Dec 90 15:47:31 GMT
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Dec 12 16:47:31 1990

I think I missed something somewhere. As a true hacker willing to try
anything once, I grab the RSWD1111.ZIP file. I thought I would burn a
chip to try in one of my spare TNCs. When I unZIP the file, it is all
TXT files. There were no .EXE .BIN or anything else.

I am still interested in trying the rose software. Is there someplace
other than simtel20 that has the .ZIP file?   (simtel20 is ALWAYS busy)

thanks in advance,   mjb.--

....
. Mark Bramwell,   VE3PZR   .
.   .
. The University of Western Ontario   Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration   Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7   Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

From -4709735581285050345
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,468b4728a2b6bd79,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,468b4728a2b6bd79,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-12 18:57:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unsvax!jimi!tahoe!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Please submit WA4SIR QRZ beacons copied
Keywords: shuttle, packet, WA4SIR, robot, QRZ
Message-ID: <47335@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 13 Dec 90 02:57:41 GMT
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 32
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17836 rec.ham-radio.packet:3216
Posted: Thu Dec 13 03:57:41 1990

Tom Clark of the SAREX team reports that so far he has only received
about a dozen reports of QRZ beacons copied from the WA4SIR robot
packet station aboard STS-35. Those beacons listed the calls heard but

not necessarily worked by the robot. (I.e., calls captured by the TNC's
MHEARD command.)

```
    ******************************************************
    * Unlike the list of stations  actually worked by the *
    * robot, the MHEARD  list was NOT stored  by the TNC. *
    * This  means that  stations heard by  the robot will *
    * not be eligible for QSL cards unless the SAREX team *
    * sees QRZ beacon text containing their callsigns.    *
    ******************************************************
```

So PLEASE, if you captured any QRZ beacons from the WA4SIR robot,
forward them to SAREX@W3IWI.MD.USA or to sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.

One of your friends may wind up with a SAREX QSL this way! Maybe
another Usenetter! Maybe me! :-)

73,
Patty

--

```
*******************************************************************************
Patty Winter N6BIS                          INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]                       UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
*******************************************************************************
```



```
From -9096225313904470576
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,98a09c309d1e4047,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98a09c309d1e4047,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-12 20:47:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!boulder!csn!coggs
From: coggs@csn.csn.org (Bob Coggeshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: ICOM R1 for sale
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.044702.10703@csn.org>
Date: 13 Dec 90 04:47:02 GMT
Sender: coggs@csn.org (Bob Coggeshall)
Organization: Colorado SuperNet Inc.
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3209
Posted: Thu Dec 13 05:47:02 1990
```


This is the amazing, tiny, hand-held 150khz to over 1GHZ continous
coverage scanner. It receives AM, narrow and wideband FM. Unavailable
in the US not only because it gets cell phone, but also due to patent
infringments.

My friend just brought one back fresh from Japan. He is asking $600.

Bob Coggeshall
coggs@csn.org
303/492-6096

From -8439894595452397543
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-13 09:47:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <1990Dec12.190957.662@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Dec 90 19:09:57 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 64
Posted: Wed Dec 12 20:09:57 1990

In article <114879@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
writes:
>I'm definitely no packet gruru, but I was wondering, if your TNC receives two
>bad packets (the second was a failed attempt to resend the first), you could
>do some processing to make it good.

Given the way HDLC works, this is easier said than done. Errors could
easily upset the bit-stuffing logic, so bits might be added or deleted
and you might not know where you are in the packet. This would make it
difficult to compare bits between packets. And if the errors lose (or
create) flags, you're pretty much hosed.

The right way to do forward error correction (which is what you're describing)
is to design a completely new framing scheme that is intended to work with
a convolutional or block-coded FEC code. This means having special "sync"
sequences at the beginning of each frame that can be recognized even if
some bits are damaged, among other things. It also assumes that your
errors are gaussian, which may not be a valid assumption given that most
packets are lost due to collisions with other stations.

One FEC scheme that would retain the current framing method would work at
a somewhat higher layer. Send your message as a series of HDLC frames, as
you do now. Append to this a series of "parity" frames generated with a
Reed-Solomon block code. At the receiver, you discard all frames with CRC
errors. Then use the Reed-Solomon code to regenerate the missing frames
from the frames you got.

This is known as an "erasure correcting" (as opposed to "error correcting") code because you still use the individual frame CRCs to detect the errors, i.e., to generate "erased" frames. The nice thing about the Reed Solomon code when used this way is that it can regenerate ANY combination of erased frames, up to the number of parity frames that were originally sent.

For example, if your transmission consists of 10 message frames and 4 parity frames (a total of 14 frames) then you could lose any combination of up to 4 frames out of this transmission and still not lose any data.

To be able to recover from the loss of any 4 frames in a transmission that uses simple "repetition coding" (i.e., sending everything multiple times) you'd have to send each data frame 5 times, for a total of 50 frames on the channel. And of course given the larger number of frames, this would be a frame loss rate of only 4/50 = 8%, compared to a tolerable loss rate for the Reed-Solomon case of 4/14 = 28%.

The same Reed-Solomon software could be used at the transmitter and receiver; consider that the generation of the parity frames at the transmitter is exactly the same operation as regenerating them at the receiver when they're lost in transit. Of course, a receiver need not always invoke the erasure-correcting code; if it gets all of the data frames OK, it can simply ignore the parity frames since they're not needed.

This scheme is still not as effective against random (gaussian) noise as a bit-level FEC code would be, but it is something that could be implemented in amateur packet radio without any hardware changes. It would be especially effective in a broadcast protocol; I've recommended it for use in the Microsat/Pacsat satellite broadcast protocol.

Much of the credit for this idea goes to my Bellcore colleague Tony McAuley, who originally suggested this scheme for use on broadband ISDN in his SIGCOMM '90 paper. When I read it I realized that the exact same scheme could be applied to amateur packet radio.

Phil

From -4186036845640343652
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 01:54:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!uos-ee!eep1mw
From: eep1mw@surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line modems
Message-ID: <1990Dec13.155637.2006@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Date: 13 Dec 90 15:56:37 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>

Sender: news@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Usenet News Service)
Organization: University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK. GU2 5XH
Lines: 55
Posted: Thu Dec 13 16:56:37 1990

In article <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP> dan@wsscal.UUCP (Dan Keizer) writes:
>I see that the 56Kbaud modem operates with 70KHz. That seems to be the
>same as the 2400 baud rates at the land-line 3KHz. I also noticed that
>with the land-line systems today, you can get 19.2KB over 3KHz voice-line.
>Is it safe to assume that with the same type of technology applied that
>you can get 440KBaud at 70KHz? I don't know that much about spectrum
>and bandwidth, but the figures look correct. Anyone care to explain some of
>this to me?
>
>Dan
>+---------------------------------+---+
>| Dan Keizer | To each his own ... thoughts included. |
>| Western Software Solutions | |
>| ...!cpsc.ucalgary.ca!wsscal!dan | |
>+---------------------------------+---+

I tried to reply to this earlier, but as usual, our computer system
crashed, sysops messing with the operating system again, why they cant
leave things alone beats me. Anyway, the answer to the question is Yes.

From your posting, I think you are confusing baud with bits per second.
They are not the same think at all. 1 baud is one symbol per second, and
one symbol may represent more than one bit (or less for that matter).

The number of bits a symbol represents depends on the alphabet (ie how
many different symbols there are). In computing circles we are normally
only concerned with two symbols, 0 and 5V in TTL or +12 and -12V in RS232.
If you imagine a system that had four states, say 0V 1V 2V 3V, then it
would be possible to send two bits at once. This is because two bits can
represent a maximum of four states (00 01 11 10). If we were to transmit
one of these symbols each second, then we would be sending at 1 baud, but
at 2 bits/sec. I am sorry if this is overly simplified, I am trying to
make it as clear as possible.

Telephone modems use a transmission technique with an alphabet of many
symbols. If for example you consider a QPSK modem, this has four symbols,
represented by the phase of the carrier. A channel at 2400 baud QPSK,
carries 4800 bits per second, but only requires a minimum of 2.4 kHz
bandwidth. If 64 phase modulation is used, then 8 bits can be sent at
once, and the bit rate would be 19.2 kbits per second. (This is not how
the telephone modems do it). To prevent inter symbol interference, and
make use of real filters, the bandwidth for phase shift keying needs to be
about 1.4 times the baud rate, so 2400 baud will work down a 3.4 kHz
telephone channel. As you increase the number of symbols, there is a
greater chance of noise causing one symbol to be mistaken for another. As
a general rule, doubling the number of symbols requires a doubling in the
signal to noise ratio to maintain the same error rate. Assuming that the
SNR is infinate, the any data rate can be supported in a channel of

arbitarily small bandwidth. In the real world, 8 bits per baud is about
the limit, though 256 and 512 symbol alphabets are possible in complex
(read expensive) systems.

All this is based on Shannons' theory. For maore information, look up
Shannon in the local library.
73 Mike

From -5154253014239427288
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 03:08:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <829@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 13 Dec 90 18:30:02 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17817 rec.ham-radio.packet:3212
Posted: Thu Dec 13 19:30:02 1990

Howdy:

I fear that AMSAT has not been emphatic enough in pointing out what
is required for a successful shuttle ROBOT QSO. I disagree with
these stringent requirements so don't shout at me (i.e. don't shoot
the messenger). Let's say you connected to WA4SIR and you got the
UA (your TNC said *** CONNECTED TO WA4SIR) and then you received
your QSO number (Hello N4HY you are QSO # 234 . . . etc). You have
a QSO and your QSL is in the mail right?   _NO_ _WRONG_.

The following procedure is REQUIRED for you to be in the log IN
ANY WAY upon its being dumped on the ground.

(1) You send a connect request to WA4SIR (SABM You->WA4SIR)
(2) You receive an ack from WA4SIR (UA WA4SIR->You)
(3) You receive your QSO # from WA4SIR (I WA4SIR->You)

I would have said here you were done and should be in the log
but IF AND ONLY IF you have <completed> the next step are you
in the log. THERE IS NO REPRIEVE.

(4) YOUR ACK TO THE I FRAME IS HEARD (RR You->WA4SIR)

A small percentage of those with QSO numbers managed step 4 as the
crowds went wild after hearing a few get through 1-3. About the only
way can you be sure that (4) was completed is that you will receive a
QSL card from ARRL.

IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
Ken Cameron mission. Comments?

73's
Bob N4HY
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 2528461691301180222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67a9fc82bb07932e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 03:17:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!rouge!pc.usl.edu!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Rose software? where?
Message-ID: <20685@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 13 Dec 90 19:09:03 GMT
References: <8058.27660ac3@uwovax.uwo.ca> <198@platypus.uofs.edu>
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 9
Posted: Thu Dec 13 20:09:03 1990

The two zip archives constituting the 1111 release can be accessed
via anonymous ftp from pc.usl.edu (130.70.40.3). Look in pub/ham.

73,
--
-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From 5638265554756460698
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 07:42:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!hrc!alpine!pfluegerm
From: pfluegerm@alpine.UUCP (Mike Pflueger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Summary: Yes!
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <4e97da9c.14891@alpine.UUCP>
Date: 14 Dec 90 15:42:05 GMT
References: <829@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: AG Communication Systems - Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 37
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17880 rec.ham-radio.packet:3224

In article <829@idacrd.UUCP>, mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>

[stuff deleted about not having a valid QSO until you ACK the I frame
 carrying your QSO #]

> IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
> heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
> its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
> successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
> Ken Cameron mission. Comments?
>
> 73's
> Bob N4HY

Yes! I agree wholeheartedly. The SABM/UA and receipt of the I frame
with your QSO # should be enough.

I too connected, got a QSO number, but suspect my ack wasn't received.
This was on the second to last orbit, so I never saw a QSL list.
It was a real rush to see "CONNECTED TO WA4SIR".

I'll go one step further - with all the stations trying, why not save
the QRZ list and QSL *BOTH* the heard stations and the completed QSO
stations - with an indication on the QSL card whether you were just
heard or completed a QSO.

Oh maybe one more thing - how about an external antenna on that robot
arm or something? :-) I missed a lot of should-have-been-great passes
apparently because of shuttle/antenna orientation.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
  UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
  Work: 602-582-7049   FAX: 602-582-7624   Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI   Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

From -1548779109488229341
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,640ca4fa992f612c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,640ca4fa992f612c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 08:27:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!samsung!emory!hubcap!bjb
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ARES/Data availability
Message-ID: <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Date: 14 Dec 90 16:27:06 GMT
Organization: Clemson University, Clemson, SC
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17875 rec.ham-radio.packet:3223

In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called ARES/Data. The Clemson University ARC is interested in utilizing packet radio for emergency and public-service work, which is what the software is designed for.

According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software that anyone knows?

Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not public domain?).

Thanks for the help!!

(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)

73 de BJ, KM4RB

From 4238761853515904214
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 09:41:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!unixhub!shelby!paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU
From: paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <31@shasta.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 14 Dec 90 17:41:41 GMT
References: <829@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: The Three Packeteers
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17889 rec.ham-radio.packet:3226

We also made QRZ at W6YX. We have third party confirmation. But, given the Doppler, one could make an actual connect only at maximum elevation (at least at our latitude), and since the robot heard us before that time, there was no way we could ACK it.

The robot is the proverbial Good Idea, since it allows for continuous coverage (even while the ham astronaut is doing real work). But yeah, the logger could use a little bit of work...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | Without KILL files,
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | life itself would be impossible.

From -5898356609931001412
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,468b4728a2b6bd79
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,468b4728a2b6bd79
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 09:45:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!rosevax!bert.Rosemount.COM!mikef
From: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM (Michael Foerster)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Please submit WA4SIR QRZ beacons copied
Summary: Need Circuit for _73_ Magazine ROBOCOPY program
Keywords: ROBOCOPY
Message-ID: <9495@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 17:45:50 GMT
References: <47335@apple.Apple.COM> <1990Dec12.230720@envy.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@rosevax.Rosemount.COM
Reply-To: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM (Michael Foerster)
Distribution: all
Organization: Rosemount Inc., Burnsville, MN
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17887 rec.ham-radio.packet:3225

Could someone send me the circuit for the ROBOCOPY program that
was published in the October issue of _73_ Magazine. I have

the program which is intended to decode cw from the reciever
speaker input, but don't have the circuit schematic. I will also
need the pinouts for the serial port (25 pin and 9 pin).

The circuit is only like 2 transistors and a few other parts.
The parts list was included with the .zip file, but no schematic.

Thanks in advance.

Mike

mikef@bert.rosemount.com

From -2488977674037576806
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d7eb4b323559440,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 09:55:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!nosc!crash!
ipars!scotto
From: scotto@ipars.cts.com (Scott O'Connell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KAM LED's in KISS MODE
Message-ID: <8@ipars.UUCP>
Date: 14 Dec 90 17:55:36 GMT
Reply-To: scotto@ipars.cts.com (Scott O'Connell)
Organization: Tamin Computer Services
Lines: 20

I've recently started using KA9Q's NET software. My KAM (3.01 firmware)
is now in KISS mode and the LED's don't have the same meaning.

About all I can positively conclude is that XMIT remains XMIT and RCV
remains RCV/DCD. CON and STA blink during a RCV, so I assume they're
maybe protocol identifiers.

I can't find the answer in the manuals and the Kantronics tech support
line is busy, busy, busy.

Any definitive answers?

In my last post I was looking for KA9Q's software for SCO Xenix. I never
found a Xenix specific, but was able to compile the 890421.1a version of
NET with little change. This was a great accomplishment for a non C
programmer like myself. (toot toot) I have also established a SLIP link
to my MS-DOS PC. It works, but I still have a *lot* to learn.

Could someone advise me of possible problems I will encounter with NET?

From 7610904576346890086

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 10:04:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <1260041@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 13 Dec 90 21:05:11 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Dec 13 22:05:11 1990

In rec.ham-radio.packet, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:

>I'm definitely no packet gruru, but I was wondering, if your TNC receives two
>bad packets (the second was a failed attempt to resend the first), you could
>do some processing to make it good. ...

I would be happy with something much simpler. Why can't I set my TNC to
monitor a channel and display every packet, whether the CRC checks or not?
In other words, go ahead and print the corrupted packets. You would still
be able to make out part of the message. (Wouldn't you?)

This would be like the old days of Baudot RTTY where a static crash might
take out a word or two, but you could still understand the gist of the
message.

AL N1AL

From 6900054420888933133
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 10:16:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <24872@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 14 Dec 90 07:17:11 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com> <1260041@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Dec 14 08:17:11 1990

alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>I would be happy with something much simpler. Why can't I set my TNC to
>monitor a channel and display every packet, whether the CRC checks or not?

>In other words, go ahead and print the corrupted packets. You would still
>be able to make out part of the message. (Wouldn't you?)

YOU might be able to decipher it, but if the TNC can't, it can't
acknowledge the packet and the sender will resend it anyway, so
why use packet if all you want is the poor reliability of rtty?

But if you want to, just turn PASSALL on. Most TNCs will cheerfully
deliver garbage if you ask them.
     - Brian

From -6330280736685749663
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e16f7ad6e7ef7eda
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 11:16:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!ukma!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Source for HARN, PC-100, NOS
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.025639.27138@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 14 Dec 90 02:56:39 GMT
References: <22@sunriv.UUCP> <18330074@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Dec 14 03:56:39 1990

As quoted from <18330074@col.hp.com> by bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee):
+---------------
| >Also, where can a non-ftp site obtain the lastest source for
| >NOS? Anything available via uucp? What happened to uucp site
+---------------

N8EMR in Columbus runs XBBS and I believe has anonymous uucp. Unfortunately,
I've lost the phone numbers (again --- aargh!!!). If I can get caught up the
rest of the way on my life, I'll try to arrange for archives on ncoast,
possibly jointly maintained with N8HSP Terry Bell.

73,
++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From 61832116059972662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 11:54:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ARES/Data availability
Message-ID: <47386@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 19:54:21 GMT
References: <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 51
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17891 rec.ham-radio.packet:3227

In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu(BJ Backitis) writes:
>
>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>ARES/Data.
>
>According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but
>public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an
>FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software
>that anyone knows?

BJ--

The public service column of the December _QST_ is devoted to ARES/Data.
It gives instructions on how to obtain it by mail, CompuServe, or BBS.

By the way, someone once pointed out to me that the terms "copyrighted"
and "public domain" are mutually exclusive. Like Phil Karn's NET and
NOS programs, ARES/Data is free to its intended audience, but is not
public domain.

>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available
>from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not
>public domain?).

The article mentions that TAPR sells these EPROMS.

>(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of
>these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)

What did they do--reprint my "Packet in Emergency Communications" article
again? I know they used it in the _Public Service Handbook_ at least once.

Patty

p.s. Don't anyone bother asking me more about ARES/Data. I've seen it
once or twice but otherwise know nothing about it. It runs on the wrong
computers. :-) :-)

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 3406878466949870309
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 12:16:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!emory!hubcap!bjb
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ARES/Data availability
Message-ID: <12279@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Date: 14 Dec 90 20:16:40 GMT
References: <47386@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: Clemson University, Clemson, SC
Lines: 87
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17892 rec.ham-radio.packet:3228

From article <47386@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
> In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu(BJ Backitis) writes:
>>
>>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>>ARES/Data.
>>
>>According to the book, it states that it (ARES/Data) is copyrighted but
>>public domain and available without charge. Is it available from an
>>FTP site, by any chance?? Are there any other sources for the software
>>that anyone knows?
>
> The public service column of the December _QST_ is devoted to ARES/Data.
> It gives instructions on how to obtain it by mail, CompuServe, or BBS.

Ack... I thought I hit all the QST's... must have missed that one.

(engage hit-head-against-wall mode)

>
> By the way, someone once pointed out to me that the terms "copyrighted"
> and "public domain" are mutually exclusive. Like Phil Karn's NET and
> NOS programs, ARES/Data is free to its intended audience, but is not
> public domain.
>

Well, I went by what the book written by Stan Horzepa (WA1LOU) said:

"It [ARES/Data] is a copyrighted, public-domain program, available
without charge to anyone interested."

Personally, I agree with your statement, but I wasn't sure if it was
truly copyrighted or really public-domain, so I went for inaccurately
vague mode :-)

>
>>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available
>>from? (I can burn the EEPROM, if I can get the code, or is it not
>>public domain?).
>
> The article mentions that TAPR sells these EPROMS.
>

Someone else pointed out to me that this was NET/ROM... I remember when
that was first coming out, but I haven't used it much. (Unfortunately,
I haven't been active in packet for a while... I see all that's happend
and it's overwhelming!)

>
>>(BTW, this section of the book mentions a familiar name to readers of
>>these groups... N6BIS, Patty Winter! Okay, Patty... help!!!!!)
>
> What did they do--reprint my "Packet in Emergency Communications" article
> again? I know they used it in the _Public Service Handbook_ at least once.
>

Well, the book mentions "a set of... packet-radio guidelines and public-
service events were compiled by Patty Winter, N6BIS, in 1986... An
expanded version of these quidelines follows." Then it goes into what
would be a little over two pages worth of hints and guidelines. It was
very informative.

Overall, I really like the book. BTW, this is the 2nd edition to which
I refer...

>

> p.s. Don't anyone bother asking me more about ARES/Data. I've seen it
> once or twice but otherwise know nothing about it. It runs on the wrong
> computers. :-) :-)
>

Ah, there's nothing like loyalty to one's company!! Personally, all the
modern day machines seem the same to me... [enter old-fart mode] I
remember back in '05 when we had to boot the machine up with the
switches on the front, and load in paper tape... and we LIKED it that
way! (mega- :-))

Thanks for the help, Patty!

73 de BJ, KM4RB

From -5366244937893854386
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 12:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!shelby!
unix!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <18330076@col.hp.com>
Date: 14 Dec 90 20:43:00 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 24

>I would be happy with something much simpler. Why can't I set my TNC to
>monitor a channel and display every packet, whether the CRC checks or not?
>In other words, go ahead and print the corrupted packets. You would still
>be able to make out part of the message. (Wouldn't you?)
>
>This would be like the old days of Baudot RTTY where a static crash might
>take out a word or two, but you could still understand the gist of the
>message.

This would work to the extent that you want it to, but it is counter to the
overall philosophy of packet radio, specifically the concept of reliable
delivery.

If your definition of packet radio is interactively qso'ing or "reading the
mail", then this may be a good thing to be able to do. If your definition
of packet radio is more like mine, doing lots of sophisticated computer to
computer communications in support of qualitatively different applications
than keyboard to keyboard or keyboard to bbs operation... then you really do
want to drop packets with errors as soon as the error is detected, to
minimize the impact on system resources of processing trashed packets.

So, once again, the answer is both yes and no.

Bdale

From -210900554111685774
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:00:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!att!pacbell.com!ames!
pioneer.arc.nasa.gov!paluzzi
From: paluzzi@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Peter Paluzzi ZeroOne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ARES/Data availability
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.210055.23507@news.arc.nasa.gov>
Date: 14 Dec 90 21:00:55 GMT
References: <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu> <47386@apple.Apple.COM>
Sender: usenet@news.arc.nasa.gov (USENET Administration)
Reply-To: paluzzi@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Peter Paluzzi ZeroOne)
Organization: NASA Ames Res. Ctr. Mtn Vw CA 94035
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17895 rec.ham-radio.packet:3229

It would be worthwhile if someone could upload ARES/Data to a well-known
archive site. People would then be able to get it via anonymous ftp.

If this has been done, which host has it?

73
Pete

  Peter Paluzzi, Sr. Graphics Analyst, Sterling Software, ZeroOne Group
         Advanced Computing Facility, NASA/Ames Research Center
               Mail Stop 233-3, Moffett Field, CA 94035
    (415) 604-4589 paluzzi@ames.arc.nasa.gov N6YEO (FTS) 464-4589

From -1906917287275124834
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1814001e00ce914,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU!RVGC2
From: RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Ken Wieringo rvgc2@vtvm1.bitnet")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: I sub x2
Message-ID: <9012132327.AA15948@ucsd.edu>

Date: 13 Dec 90 23:23:23 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Dec 14 00:23:23 1990

I subscribed twice, I meant to sub to pacKrad not a second time to I-pacrad.
Can you take me off the double or does listserver double check(no pun intended)
for two timers:-) ?   Ken

     >>RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU< AND.BITNET< >OR IP#, 128.173.4.1<<
 >>PHONES COMMERCIAL AND SCATS 703-857-7584<< >>VATECH CAMPUS 13855<<
 >>FAX 703-857-7371<< >>SYSM AT UVA MERCURY U820<< >>IBMMAIL(USVPITMA)<<
 2M PACKET AX.25 N4LYO @ N4MGQ.VA.USA.NA<<>>ARMY MARS AAT3PK/VA >TEXN<<
                 ROANOKE VALLEY GRADUATE CENTER
                  POST MAIL: 117 W. CHURCH AVE.
                    ROANOKE, VA. 24011-1905

From 3802448738166877555
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:17:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <1260042@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 21:17:43 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 20

In rec.ham-radio.packet, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>I would be happy with something much simpler. Why can't I set my TNC to
>>monitor a channel and display every packet, whether the CRC checks or not?
>>In other words, go ahead and print the corrupted packets. You would still
>>be able to make out part of the message. (Wouldn't you?)

>YOU might be able to decipher it, but if the TNC can't, it can't
>acknowledge the packet and the sender will resend it anyway, so
>why use packet if all you want is the poor reliability of rtty?

>But if you want to, just turn PASSALL on. Most TNCs will cheerfully
>deliver garbage if you ask them.

My TNC (KPC-2) doesn't have PASSALL. Do all TNC-2 clones have this?
What I want to do is be in monitor mode (not connected to anyone) and
see what is going on on the channel.

AL N1AL

From -7770672973733600565
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0a4689638bf5eca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:18:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!
agate!ucbvax!dacfyb.sld.edu.ar!adolfo
From: adolfo@dacfyb.sld.edu.ar ("Galanternik Adolfo <adolfo@dacfyb.sld.edu.ar>")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway
Message-ID: <9012141643.AA02192@dacfyb.sld.edu.ar>
Date: 14 Dec 90 21:18:46 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 14 Dec 90 12:43:14 ARG

I'd like to know the existence a gateway between packet-radio and Internet.
Adolfo. LU8EGI
==========
      Departamento de Quimica Clinica - Facultad de Farmacia y Bioquimica
                Universidad de Buenos Aires - ARGENTINA
                     Postmaster: Adolfo Galanternik

UUCP   : ...uunet!atina!opsarg!dacfyb!adolfo   Phone: +54-1-244-4668
Internet: adolfo@dacfyb.sld.edu.ar   FAX: +54-1-292-5755
Bitnet : adolfo%dacfyb.sld.edu.ar@uunet.uu.net Packet: LU8EGI@LU1CLZ.CF.AR.SA

From 3418658994113054819
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98a09c309d1e4047
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:19:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ICOM R1 for sale
Message-ID: <1260043@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 21:19:15 GMT
References: <1990Dec13.044702.10703@csn.org>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 8

In rec.ham-radio.packet, coggs@csn.csn.org (Bob Coggeshall) writes:

>This is the amazing, tiny, hand-held 150khz to over 1GHZ continous
etc...

This should be in rec.ham-radio.swap

AL N1AL

From -3996415602105580341
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29b9f959bda8921c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 13:34:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Error correction on corrupted received packets
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.163422@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 14 Dec 90 21:34:22 GMT
References: <114879@philabs.Philips.Com> <1260041@hpnmdla.HP.COM> <24872@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 66

In article <24872@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
|> But if you want to, just turn PASSALL on. Most TNCs will cheerfully
|> deliver garbage if you ask them.

Yeah, and you won't believe just how MUCH garbage they'll deliver
until you actually try this. Especially on HF, carrier detect circuits
don't work very well, so most stations end up feeding continuous raw
noise from the receiver into their HDLC chips between each packet.
Most of this stuff is normally filtered out by the CRC check. But a
surprising number of small garbage frames (e.g., < 3 bytes) will make
it past the CRC check. That's because the CRC is only 16 bits wide, so
any random pattern of bits has a 1/65536 chance of being accepted as a
valid frame. Even at 1200 baud, it doesn't take long for this to
happen.

However, these garbage packets are invariably discarded because they
don't have your callsign at the beginning. Consider that the chances
of your callsign appearing by chance in the destination field of a
purely random packet are something like 1 in 2^56. (There are 7 bytes
or 56 bits in an AX.25 address field.) This is a MUCH smaller number
than 1 in 2^16. It's equal to the chance of guessing a 56-bit DES
encryption key - i.e., small enough to not worry about.

Nevertheless, turning off your CRC check in the hopes of getting only
slightly errored frames is not likely to work all that well. Most
real-world errors are bursty (e.g., caused by QRM or static crashes)
so quite a few bits are wiped out. This type of interference almost
always screws up the HDLC bit-stuffing logic, sometimes aborting the
frame entirely (it takes only 7 or more contiguous 1s to cause a frame
abort).

The right way to do bit-level FEC is to switch to an entirely different frame format. The frame should start with a relatively long, pseudo-random "synch vector" instead of the short HDLC "flag" (0x7e). This vector should be long enough that the chances of it occurring in random noise (or user data) is vanishingly small. It should also be chosen such that it can be reliably recognized even when a few of the bits are corrupted in transit without appreciably increasing the chances of a false alarm. Because the synch vector is long, there is no need for bit-stuffing.

The receipt of a synch vector initializes a forward error correction decoder, either of the convolutional (e.g., Viterbi) or block (e.g., Reed-Solomon) type. Bits are clocked from the channel into the decoder, and some smaller number of corrected bits emerge some time later. Burst errors can be handled by interleaving the encoded bits on the channel, e.g., turning a burst of adjacent errors into a more widely distributed pattern of single-bit errors that can be more easily corrected by the decoder.

Many real-world coding schemes make use of both a block and a convolutional code in series. The data is first block coded and then convolutionally coded. The receiver uncodes in reverse order. This highly effective scheme is especially popular in deep space communications (e.g., Voyager).

The 400 bps telemetry on Oscar-13 uses a framing scheme similar to what I just described. The synch vector is 32 bits long. Convolutional coding is available, but it has never been used; normally the links are good enough that it isn't required. In my opinion, the main drawbacks to the Oscar-13 scheme as currently implemented are a) the synch vector isn't long enough, and b) the blocks are of fixed length (512 bytes). These could be readily fixed in any new framing scheme designed specifically for use with bit-level FEC.

Phil

From -7678488410236002903
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,98a09c309d1e4047
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98a09c309d1e4047
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 14:18:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!max!crisp
From: crisp@mips.COM (Richard Crisp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: ICOM R1 for sale
Message-ID: <44081@mips.mips.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 05:57:23 GMT
References: <1990Dec13.044702.10703@csn.org>
Sender: news@mips.COM
Reply-To: crisp@mips.COM (Richard Crisp)

Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3221
Posted: Fri Dec 14 06:57:23 1990

In article <1990Dec13.044702.10703@csn.org> coggs@csn.csn.org (Bob Coggeshall) writes:
>This is the amazing, tiny, hand-held 150khz to over 1GHZ continous
>coverage scanner. It receives AM, narrow and wideband FM. Unavailable
>in the US not only because it gets cell phone, but also due to patent
>infringments.

I would be quick to point out that the issue of cellular reception
is a weak one indeed. To wit: The Icom IC-R7000, the Yaesu FRG9600
the AOR3000, the AOR2515, the AOR950, the AOR2002 all receive cellular
with no modifications. Admittedly these are all table tops, so here
come the handhelds: The AOR 1000, the AOR 880 the AOR900 and the
Fairmate handhelds all receive cellular.

I have no firsthand knowledge of what the problem is with the R1
availability in the US. I would suggest that the possiblity of
patent infringement litigation seems much more plausible.

I for one, really like my R1 and wholeheartedly recommend them
to anyone who can get their hands on one.

Also to those who would balk at the price of $600: When Grove
enterprises advertised one earlier this year, they had a suggested
price of $599 on it. Considering what you get and what the AOR1000
costs in comparison, it seems fair to me.

--

Richard Crisp crisp@mips.com
MIPS Computer Systems !decwrl!mips!crisp
928 Arques MS 2-02 (408) 524-8177
Sunnyvale, Ca 94086

From 8179885898295092692
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 14:29:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!hsdndev!husc6!unix!
snmp.sri.com!larson
From: larson@snmp.sri.com (Alan Larson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <19151@unix.SRI.COM>

Date: 14 Dec 90 03:15:17 GMT
References: <829@idacrd.UUCP>
Sender: news@unix.SRI.COM
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: SRI International, Menlo Park
Lines: 49
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17860 rec.ham-radio.packet:3222
Posted: Fri Dec 14 04:15:17 1990

In article <829@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

 [shortened slightly]

>I fear that AMSAT has not been emphatic enough in pointing out what
>is required for a successful shuttle ROBOT QSO. I disagree with
>these stringent requirements so don't shout at me (i.e. don't shoot
>the messenger). Let's say you connected to WA4SIR and you got the
>UA (your TNC said *** CONNECTED TO WA4SIR) and then you received
>your QSO number (Hello N4HY you are QSO # 234 . . . etc). You have
>a QSO and your QSL is in the mail right?   _NO_ _WRONG_.
>
>The following procedure is REQUIRED for you to be in the log IN
>ANY WAY upon its being dumped on the ground.
>
>(1) You send a connect request to WA4SIR (SABM You->WA4SIR)
>(2) You receive an ack from WA4SIR (UA WA4SIR->You)
>(3) You receive your QSO # from WA4SIR (I WA4SIR->You)
>(4) YOUR ACK TO THE I FRAME IS HEARD (RR You->WA4SIR)

>IMNSHO this was clearly a mistake. On the earlier missions if they
>heard you on a audio casette you got a card. If I sound down
>its because I too am in the QRZ and NOT the QSL list after two
>successful connects. I am urging that this be modified for the
>Ken Cameron mission. Comments?

  This was not a small mistake. This was a MAJOR 30 dB error!

  This procedure ensured that operators keep trying even after all reasonable conditions had been met. Fortunately for the QRM, some who believed the published procedures quit when they got the QSO number. They will be penalized for following the instructions and not adding to the QRM.

  There were many published notes that claimed that once you had the number, that was it -- you had a complete contact. Now, after the mission, apparently, they change the rules.

  Even as it was, I have log files showing some stations connecting over and over, and getting lots of different QSO numbers. If the system had worked as advertised, these folks would not have been rewarded for tying up the channel and blocking out the smaller stations.

  Hopefully, people who believed AMSAT in the past will be less willing
to do so in the future.

     Alan

From -5279045548267325862
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,640ca4fa992f612c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 14:44:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!rex!rouge!pc.usl.edu!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ARES/Data availability
Summary: ftp site exists
Message-ID: <20786@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 14 Dec 90 22:44:18 GMT
References: <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 29
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17904 rec.ham-radio.packet:3234

In article <12269@hubcap.clemson.edu> bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>
>In the book "Your Gateway to Packet Radio", in a chapter discussing the
>use of packet radio for public service communications and emergency
>communications in particular, it mentions a piece of software called
>ARES/Data. The Clemson University ARC is interested in utilizing packet
...
It is available by anonymous FTP from pc.usl.edu; look for
pub/ham/ad12dis.exe, a self-extracting archive.

>Also, it book mentions that to use the ARES/Data program, you need the
>TNC to have the WA8DED firmware installed. Where is THIS available

I will place into the above ham directory the NORD<>LINK DED clone
software for the TNC2. The Germans added a KISS mode so it's not
like you have to throw out all your KA9Q software! I think it's
called tf12.zip (The Firmware). Look for something similar in a day
or so.

73,
-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
--

-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From 4692541762689791417
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 15:15:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 14 Dec 90 23:15:51 GMT
References: <829@idacrd.UUCP> <4e97da9c.14891@alpine.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17916 rec.ham-radio.packet:3236

For years I've been trying to tell anyone who will listen that
connected-mode AX.25 is very ill-suited for "contesting" purposes.
Unfortunately, the Sarex missions seem to place a very heavy emphasis
on Joe and Mary HT being able to participate with no special
knowledge, equipment or protocols, even though this wastes a golden
opportunity to encourage Joe and Mary HT to try something new. and
even though this results in absolute bedlam on the bands.

Anyway, what you really want is a simple three-way handshake. Station
A sends a CQ with a sequence number. Station B responds by acking the
Station A's transmission and including a sequence number of its own.
Station A then acknowledges station B's transmission and goes back to
calling CQ. That's it!

There is, by the way, NO protocol that will *always* ensure that two
stations communicating over a lossy network will agree on whether or
not they had a successful QSO. This is known as the "two-army
problem" (aka the "coordinating generals' problem") and it is easily
shown to have no solution. See Computer Networks by Tanenbaum,
second edition, p397-398.

Phil

From -59597147249729830
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,468b4728a2b6bd79
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,468b4728a2b6bd79
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 15:23:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!rosevax!bert.Rosemount.COM!mikef
From: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM (Michael Foerster)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Circuit for _73_ Magazine ROBOCOPY program
Summary: Schematic for ROBOCOPY program
Keywords: ROBOCOPY
Message-ID: <9498@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Date: 14 Dec 90 23:23:18 GMT
References: <47335@apple.Apple.COM> <1990Dec12.230720@envy.bellcore.com>
<9495@rosevax.Rosemount.COM>
Sender: news@rosevax.Rosemount.COM
Reply-To: mikef@bert.Rosemount.COM (Michael Foerster)
Distribution: all
Organization: Rosemount Inc., Burnsville, MN
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17988 rec.ham-radio.packet:3246

Could someone send me the circuit for the ROBOCOPY program that
was published in the October issue of _73_ Magazine. I have
the program which is intended to decode cw from the reciever
speaker input, but don't have the circuit schematic. I will also
need the pinouts for the serial port (25 pin and 9 pin).

The circuit is only like 2 transistors and a few other parts.
The parts list was included with the .zip file, but no schematic.

Thanks in advance.

Mike WA0VNH

mikef@bert.rosemount.com

From -3075315076629231321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d7eb4b323559440
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 17:40:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KAM LED's in KISS MODE
Message-ID: <1990Dec14.204028@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 15 Dec 90 01:40:28 GMT
References: <8@ipars.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com

Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 14

In article <8@ipars.UUCP>, scotto@ipars.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) asks
about the CON and STA lights when operating his KAM in KISS mode.

The general convention for these lights (originally established by
K3MC in his KISS implementation for the TNC-2) is that STA flashes
whenever the TNC receives a frame from the host for transmission, and
CON flashes whenever the TNC correctly receives a frame from the
radio.

These two lights are under software control, so it's possible that
Kantronics has implemented them differently. However, from your
description it sounds like they followed the original convention.

Phil

From -8655535158022575359
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3333ae30724243c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-14 18:24:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!darwin.ntu.edu.au!t_anstey
From: t_anstey@darwin.ntu.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HOW DOES ONE GET STARTED WITH AMPR ?
Message-ID: <1990Dec15.115421.484@darwin.ntu.edu.au>
Date: 15 Dec 90 02:24:20 GMT
Lines: 31

We know nothing about Packet Radio at all, but we are connected to the IP. We
think that Packet Radion could be a real boon to our remote learning programs
as cooms lines in our part of the world are rare and expensive.

The problem is how do we start ??

Would someone mail us directly with some suggestions on books, publications,
FTP sites etc that could give us a start.

We have done some work with using KA9Q etc as a router between AppleTalk and
ethernet so we are aware of and sort of comfortable with TCP/IP but the packet
radio side is all new.

In addition I believe that there is a mailing list called

     packet-radio@ucsd.edu

anyone advise me on how to subscibe.

All help and suggestions gratefully received.

Tery Anstey
Computer Services
Northern Territory University
Darwin
Australia

INTERNET: T_ANSTEY@DARWIN.NTU.EDU.AU

From -5444051325343028914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f58659b757879c6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 13:18:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!rutgers!att!
pacbell.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: netrom routing and multiport nodes
Message-ID: <24905@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 15 Dec 90 21:18:12 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 35

Whilst trying to clean up the incredible mess/mesh that the SoCal
net/rom network is the other night, I ran into a problem that hadn't
occured to me before.

There are several nodes on the network with multiple ports - ie, a
G8BPQ switch with radios on 145.01 and 223.42. Both of those ports are
currently assigned the same callsign-ssid and nodename.

There are also several other nodes around the area that are on those
frequencies, but they each have different call-ssid and nodenames.

The confusion comes when trying to assign quality values to the various
paths. It's not possible to tell node A that XXX-1 on 145.01 is a
different beast than XXX-1 on 223.42, and the same for node B, yet
because both node A and node B can also talk to each other over another
link, they both think they have prime quality RF routes to XXX-1,
although because the 223.42 channel is backbone, we want to direct all
the traffic to there rather than to 145.01. I can't lock out XXX-1 on
node A on 145.01, because that marks the route bad even through node B.
Not only that, but the actual case is a FIVE-PORT bbs here in town
that's on just about every packet channel there is, or so it seems.
Routes to it just keep swapping around as the nodes broadcasts happen,
and nobody seems to know what talks to where anymore.

ARRRGGHH! It's pretty clear to me that it is MANDATORY that multiport
nodes that don't exist in isolation MUST have different nodenames and

call-ssid on each port, or the poor little net/rom routing algorithm
gets incredibly confused.

Am *I* confused, is this obvious to even the most casual observer, or
what? Comments, please!

     - Brian

(And no smart-guy remarks about net/rom. It's not MY choice.)

From -7907654945001741070
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e943e7428916c16,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e943e7428916c16,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 14:51:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ELMER
Message-ID: <766.276A62DD@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Dec 90 22:51:28 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:18003 rec.ham-radio.packet:3247

 * Forwarded from "HAM"
 * Originally by Jim Grubs, W8GRT
 * Originally to All
 * Originally dated 15 Dec 1990, 17:25

After only two days since the FCC no-code Technician Class
announcement, I have already started to receive requests from
people intersted in getting me to revive the ELMER echo. What
about it, all you Elmers, think we can make it go this time?

--
Jim Grubs - via the friendly folks at UUNET
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -5875039562522468304
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84847e2d4d8bd5aa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 16:17:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!pitt!
cs.pitt.edu!km
From: km@cs.pitt.edu

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: scc initialization
Message-ID: <9532@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 16 Dec 90 00:17:49 GMT
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: km@cs.pitt.edu ()
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 25

This is to the person looking for help on initializing an 8530
board with the scc driver - my mail to you bounced, so I am
forced to post this:

If A0 is tied to D/C and A1 is tied to A/B then:

  Channel A Control = 302
  Channel A Data = 303
  Channel B Control = 300
  Channel B Data = 301

The initialization line should be:

attach scc 1 init 300 16 2 0 1 3 p7158913
scc 0 ax25 lta 512 1200 256

You might want to try mtu of 576 instead of 512.

Let me know if this works for you. There is a documentation file
for the driver that I can send if you don't have it.

  Ken Mitchum KY3B
  km@cs.pitt.edu

From -8837086645352345488
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4deb1ea5f08148fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-15 16:31:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!bcm!lib!thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu
From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SHUTTLE ROBOT QSO REQUIREMENT
Summary: Is SAREX for the amateur elite?
Keywords: ROBOT QSO POOR DESIGN
Message-ID: <4458@lib.tmc.edu>
Date: 16 Dec 90 00:31:39 GMT
References: <829@idacrd.UUCP> <4e97da9c.14891@alpine.UUCP>
<1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com>

Sender: usenet@lib.tmc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17944 rec.ham-radio.packet:3243
Nntp-Posting-Host: thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu

In article <1990Dec14.181551@envy.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
>For years I've been trying to tell anyone who will listen that
>connected-mode AX.25 is very ill-suited for "contesting" purposes.
>Unfortunately, the Sarex missions seem to place a very heavy emphasis
>on Joe and Mary HT being able to participate with no special
>knowledge, equipment or protocols, even though this wastes a golden
>opportunity to encourage Joe and Mary HT to try something new. and
>even though this results in absolute bedlam on the bands.

Is SAREX for the elite of amateur radio, as is digital OSCAR operation,
or is it for the average ham?

Joe and Mary HT aren't going to be interested in buying new gear (a PSK
modem, for example, 1- isn't cheap, and 2- is a pain to get running) or
learning new software in order to be able to work the shuttle. Instead,
they'll complain loud and long about how those nasty AMSAT types aren't
interested in them, and, unlike the loud complaints about the low-
inclination orbits and Ron's operating hours, they'll have some basis in
fact.

You're right about the two-army problem, but the solution is not to exclude
the average ham.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
  "...flames are a specific art form of Usenet..." -- Gregory C. Woodbury

From -2164942675108720382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b61a46187833a0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-04 09:44:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!metro!usage.csd.unsw.oz.au!ccadfa!
rodos2!wkt
From: wkt@rodos2.cs.adfa.oz.au (Warren Toomey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using a TNC to `dial in' to a Unix box?
Keywords: tnc packet unix
Message-ID: <2120@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Date: 3 Dec 90 23:25:30 GMT
Sender: news@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au
Lines: 29
Posted: Tue Dec 4 00:25:30 1990

Just a quick question, has anybody set up a system to allow connections on

a TNC to be directed to aserial port on a Unix box, with a login(1) running
on the port?

To be more specific, I have:

     an AEA PK-88 TNC, 2m rig
     a standalone Unix box, with a spare serial port.

I'd like:

     people connecting to my TNC to get a login: prompt
     not to use KA9Q or TCP [this is in fact Minix]
     multiple connections would be nice :-)

Initially, there will be a guest account with a restricted
environment & no password, so password transmission will not be a
worry.

I guess login(1) would need some rewriting to handle this. Has anybody
tried this, and what were their results? I don't want to reinvent the
wheel :-)

Thanks in advance,

     Warren Toomey VK1XWT, not yet post-cold.
     Deep in the bowels of ADFA Comp Science.
`I could, but I won't - just to see your reaction'

From 2007832630227367755
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae3efad4be3b0c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-04 15:38:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!tuegate.tue.nl!rc6.urc.tue.nl!rwb.urc.tue.nl!rcbaab
From: rcbaab@rwb.urc.tue.nl (Annard -Icon- Brouwer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Where can I find more AX25 protocol descriptions?
Message-ID: <265@rc6.urc.tue.nl>
Date: 4 Dec 90 09:38:13 GMT
Sender: News Administration <news@urc.tue.nl>
Reply-To: rcbaab@urc.tue.nl
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Dec 4 10:38:13 1990

Hi there!

for a practical job here at the university I need all the info I can
get about the precise description of the AX25 protocol. Where can I
find it, get it (and if it's not available for nothing, how much
does it cost)?
Can anyone also give me the address for the mailing list which was

meant especially for people developing software for the packet-scene?
Thanks very much in advance!

73, Annard (pe1koo)
--
| Annard Brouwer | Bitnet | : rcgbbaab@heitue51
| Dreef 74 | UUCP | : rcbaab@urc.tue.nl
| NL-5504 LD Veldhoven | packet-radio | : pe1koo@pi8mid
| The Netherlands | | [44.137.28.6]

From -1100086158596282180
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae3efad4be3b0c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 02:15:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!kannel!kurre
From: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where can I find more AX25 protocol descriptions?
Message-ID: <KURRE.90Dec5111526@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 5 Dec 90 10:15:26 GMT
References: <265@rc6.urc.tue.nl>
Sender: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Dec 5 11:15:26 1990
In-Reply-To: rcbaab@rwb.urc.tue.nl's message of 4 Dec 90 09:38:13 GMT
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed below are writers own.
Peruutus: Mielipiteet ovat omiani.

Hi you !

I am very sorry but i do not know where to find from internet.
ax.25 standards are published at 7:th Network Conference book. I hope
you get better answer.

73 kurre oh5bzr

From 1386436275746356604
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 03:31:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space

Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 4 Dec 90 18:37:21 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17435 rec.ham-radio.packet:3146 sci.space:17977
Posted: Tue Dec 4 19:37:21 1990

In article <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com
(Franklin Antonio) writes:
>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things
>about celestial mechanics...

Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
honor goes to Isaac Newton, not much later. After deducing that gravity
followed an inverse square law, he explored the consequences of that
(including deriving Kepler's Laws) so thoroughly that the greatest
mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
to his work.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From 498728090043721615
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 05:27:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!newman
From: newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 5 Dec 90 13:27:43 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
<1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
Organization: Cornell Theory Center
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17487 rec.ham-radio.packet:3154 sci.space:18043
Posted: Wed Dec 5 14:27:43 1990

In article <1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry
Spencer) writes:
>In article <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com
(Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things
>>about celestial mechanics...

>
>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>honor goes to Isaac Newton, not much later. After deducing that gravity
>followed an inverse square law, he explored the consequences of that
>(including deriving Kepler's Laws) so thoroughly that the greatest
>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>to his work.

Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but many
aspects of the many-body problem were better understood 200 years
after his death than at his death. In particular, while it took
more than 200 years to come up with the modern theory of stability,
200 years of perturbation theory revealed enough to make it plausible that
the solar system could be stable for billions of years
without invoking the hand of God to fix things up.

  Bill Newman

From -6829708874764457172
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,167670741004b7cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 09:19:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
dog.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!ucbvax!UMRVMA.UMR.EDU!S096049
From: S096049@UMRVMA.UMR.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How to get a KAM to work.
Message-ID: <901204.155323.CST.S096049@UMRVMA>
Date: 4 Dec 90 21:53:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Dec 4 22:53:20 1990

I'm new to the packet radio scene and have a few too simple questions.

1. How do I get the KAM (It's the all mode Kamtronics TNC) to "talk"
   to the computer?
     I'm using Procomm+ as the terminal program on an IBM computer.
     All cables are correct. I just never recieve a message from the TNC.
     According to the book it should send the cmd: prompt when I turn it
     on and the program is started.
2. The options in the procomm+ program are too numourous to test one by
   one. What are the settings that should be used to start the TNC up?

 Is anyone out there familiar with procomm+ as a terminal program or
 does anyone have a suggestion on another program to use?

 The setup is an IBM computer with a monochrome monitor, a hard drive,
 one floppy drive, one serial port, and one parallel port.

Any help would be GREATLY appreciated.
Send mail to
Jay Doster S096049@UMRVMA.BITNET

thx.

From -6305679163192108932
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b61a46187833a0e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 10:00:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tekchips!tekgvs!
mhorne%ka7axd.tv.tek.com
From: mhorne@ka7axd.TV.TEK.COM (Mike Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using a TNC to `dial in' to a Unix box?
Message-ID: <8541@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Date: 4 Dec 90 21:19:21 GMT
References: <2120@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Sender: news@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne@ka7axd.TV.TEK.COM (Mike Horne)
Organization: Television Systems Division, Tektronix, Inc.
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue Dec 4 22:19:21 1990

In a recent article by Warren Toomey (wkt@rodos2.cs.adfa.oz.au):

|> Just a quick question, has anybody set up a system to allow connections on
|> a TNC to be directed to aserial port on a Unix box, with a login(1) running
|> on the port?...
|>
|> ...I guess login(1) would need some rewriting to handle this. Has anybody
|> tried this, and what were their results? I don't want to reinvent the
|> wheel :-)
|>

Many moons ago back when I was just a kid in College (i.e. in '85 :),
I had a similar setup between a Sun 2 at the Physics Department (where I
worked/hacked) and a TNC/terminal at home. I was originally running a
GLB PK1 (gag!) on both ends, later migrating to the more elaborate TNC2
(snicker!). In short, I wrote a homebrew BBS program (which shall live in
infamy in Eastern Washington :) that provided an interface to /bin/login
through the BSD pseudo terminal inteface (i.e. ptys). It was quite simple
and very effective. A process simply monitored the tty port for connections,
then setup a data handling link between the port and /bin/login via a pty.
Adding additional `channels' was possible with the streams interface on later
versions of the TNC 2 firmware.

Of course, as you mentioned, passwords are an issue. I had a restricted
account for entry into the system; if I wanted to su as a more powerful

user (e.g. root), I used a challenge-reply authentication scheme using
a random seed for a polynomial. Of course, there weren't all that many people
on packet at that time so an elaborate system wasn't really needed.

Writing a very simple interface should be trivial. I don't recall if minix
has pseudo terminals; even so, you could probably write something using
pipes.

Good luck and enjoy! That's what it's all about!

Mike -ka7axd
Advanced Video Digital Signal Processing
mhorne@ka7axd.tv.tek.com

From -7401649659095791073
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae3efad4be3b0c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 13:34:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!cunixd.cc.columbia.edu!mig
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where can I find more AX25 protocol descriptions?
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.213428.20083@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Date: 5 Dec 90 21:34:28 GMT
References: <265@rc6.urc.tue.nl> <KURRE.90Dec5111526@kannel.lut.fi>
Sender: news@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (The Daily News)
Organization: Columbia University
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Dec 5 22:34:28 1990

In article <KURRE.90Dec5111526@kannel.lut.fi> kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
writes:
>Hi you !
>
>I am very sorry but i do not know where to find from internet.
>ax.25 standards are published at 7:th Network Conference book. I hope
>you get better answer.
>
>73 kurre oh5bzr

There are many books written on the subject of Amateur Packet Radio including
a Radio Shack version and an American Radio relay League version. The AX.25
info is probably also in the latest editions of the ARRL Handbook for the
Radio Amateur. The ARRL is in Newington, CT (I don't have their address here).

 * * * * * * * ====================== Meir Green
* * * * * * * * ====================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu
 * * * * * * * ====================== N2JPG

From -5718308872178227694
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,b082a68873ae851b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b082a68873ae851b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 13:59:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!think.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!hsdndev!cmcl2!adm!lhc!lhc!hunter
From: hunter@work.nlm.nih.gov (Larry Hunter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: pk232 software
Message-ID: <HUNTER.90Dec5165923@work.nlm.nih.gov>
Date: 5 Dec 90 21:59:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@nlm.nih.gov (usenet news poster)
Distribution: rec
Organization: National Library of Medicine
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3155 rec.radio.shortwave:3012
Posted: Wed Dec 5 22:59:23 1990

Hi folks,

I just got a PK232 to add to my SWL setup, and I'd like pointers to software for displaying fax & RTTY stuff and/or controling the beast. The controlling computer is an old sun, so source code pointers would be appreciated, although any tips at all are welcome. Also, if anyone has written code for controling a Kenwood R5000 they'd be willing to share, I'd be interested.

If I don't hear from anyone, I'll post again when I've written it all :-).

BTW, I tried looking at the hamradio/packet directory of the ucsd.edu anonymous ftp site, and there are two files pk232.arc and pk232-com.arc, but they are both unreadable by the public. Any idea what they are and why they are unreadable?

Thanks,

Larry

--
Lawrence Hunter, PhD.
National Library of Medicine
Bldg. 38A, MS-54
Bethesda. MD 20894
(301) 496-9300
(301) 496-0673 (fax)
hunter@nlm.nih.gov (internet)
hunter%nlm.nih.gov@nihcu (bitnet/earn)

From 1426438806686454424
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8591511e3af59c96,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8591511e3af59c96,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8591511e3af59c96,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 15:15:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!dkuug!iesd!news
From: sunesen@iesd.auc.dk (Peter Sunesen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Terminal / BBS program to packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Dec5.200240.28893@iesd.auc.dk>
Date: 5 Dec 90 20:02:40 GMT
Sender: news@iesd.auc.dk (UseNet News)
Organization: CS and Math, University of Aalborg, Denmark
Lines: 140
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17447 rec.ham-radio.packet:3149 rec.ham-radio.swap:847
Posted: Wed Dec 5 21:02:40 1990

I`am happy to anounce, that you now can get the best and most used
packet radio program, from iesd.auc.dk (130.225.48.4)
as anonymous ftp.

The program is placed at
/pub/ham-radio
And the name is
pcmb510.lzh

If you use it please E-mail, to me so that we can send you information
about neu things....or developments of this fine program..

There is also developt a remote contole program to Kenwood radio`s
but there is not English docomentation..... but it will come

Hallo Welcome to PCMBOX.

*** PCMBOX Copyright (c) 1990 OZ1HMN ***

What is PCMBOX ????

PCMBOX is a Packet terminal program with many features including mini mailbox,
21 commands based on the // principle.

PCMBOX is written in Turbo Pascal(tm) by OZ1HMN and is a shareware program
fully Copyrigthed by OZ1HMN. It is forbidden to sell and may not be used
to any commersial purposes.

Now some of the features:

Yapp is supported in terminal as well as in mailbox mode.

A log is updated every time you connect someone, and a seperate log file for mailbox users.

You can call an External program within PCMBOX.

You can connect via the routing list (Alt-C).

Setup of your favorit editor.

Setup of your favorit viewer.

Create a mail file within PCMBOX.

RX buffer containing op to 400 lines.

Trace (look for) specific text received, and then beep.

And now a dump of the 3 help screens:

```
IMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM Function Keys MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM;
:                                                                              :
:                   Shift            Ctrl                 Alt                  :
:                   DDDDD            DDDD                 DDD                  :
: F1 :              F1 : Editor      F1 : Echo    On/Off  F1 : OZ9BOX          :
: F2 : Log   File   F2 : Yapp Downl. F2 : DK Char On/Off  F2 : OZ4KK           :
: F3 : Send  File   F3 : Yapp Upl.   F3 : Sound   On/Off  F3 : OZ4KK 8JYL-2    :
: F4 : OZ1HMN Heard F4 : Ext Program F4 : MBox    On/Off  F4 : 1HMN 8JYL       :
: F5 : Conn. Status F5 : DIR         F5 : Printer On/Off  F5 : OZ8JYL          :
: F6 : Disp. User   F6 : DELete File F6 : Trace   On/Off  F6 : OZ1HMN-OZ6JN    :
: F7 : Send  >>>    F7 : Trace Opt.  F7 : Send Mail       F7 : OZ7AEM          :
: F8 : Command      F8 : View Mail   F8 : Send //I  Info  F8 : Mheard          :
: F9 : Converse     F9 : View File   F9 : Send Date/Time  F9 : Display         :
: F10: Transparent  F10: DOS Path    F10: Create Mail     F10: Disconnect      :
:                                                                              :
:                                   <PgDn> More...        <ESC> Exit           :
HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM<


    IMMMMMMMMMMM Additional Commands MMMMMMMMMMM;
    :                                           :
ZDDD: Alt C     : Connect routing               :DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD?
3   : Alt I     : Re-Init                       :                              3
3   : Alt R     : Clear RX Screen               :         Alt                  3
3   : Alt S     : Setup program                 :         DDD                  3
3 F1: Alt T     : Clear TX Screen               : On/Off  F1 : OZ9BOX          3
```

```
3 F2: Alt X     : Quit PCMBOX                  : On/Off  F2 : OZ4KK        3
3 F3: PgUp/PgDn : Display RX buffer            : On/Off  F3 : OZ4KK 8JYL-2  3
3 F4: Ctrl+Enter: Sends TX text and >>> + CR    : On/Off  F4 : 1HMN 8JYL     3
3 F5:                                          : On/Off  F5 : OZ8JYL        3
3 F6: <PgDn> More   <PgUp> Back    <ESC> Exit   : On/Off  F6 : OZ1HMN-OZ6JN  3
3 F7HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM<il       F7 : OZ7AEM       3
3 F8 : Command      F8 : View Mail   F8 : Send //I  Info  F8 : Mheard       3
3 F9 : Converse     F9 : View File   F9 : Send Date/Time  F9 : Display      3
3 F10: Transparent  F10: DOS Path    F10: Create Mail     F10: Disconnect   3
3                                                                           3
3                                    <PgDn> More...       <ESC> Exit        3
@DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDY




    ZDDDDDDDDDDDD Additional Commands DDDDDDDDDDD?
    3   IMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM Remote Commands MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM;
ZDDD3 Al:                                                          :DDDDDDDD?
3   3 Al: //CH   Wakeup SysOp          //MH Show stations heard     :        3
3   3 Al: //DIR  Direc. list (subdir)  //N  Enter name in mailbox   :        3
3   3 Al: //DU   Display User  (call)  //Q  Disconnect message      :        3
3 F13 Al: //H    Command list          //R  Read file (subdir)      :        3
3 F23 Al: //HELP Command Help          //RM Read Message            :        3
3 F33 Pg: //I    SysOp info            //SP Send Private (call)     :8JYL-2  3
3 F43 Ct: //JK   Conn. stations today  //V  Version                :JYL     3
3 F53   : //KM   Kill Message          //W  Write file to disk      :        3
3 F63 <P: //WN   Whats New             //X  Execute DOS program     :-OZ6JN  3
3 F7@DDD: //YD   Yapp Download         //YU Yapp Upload             :        3
3 F8 : C: //YW   Yapp Dir                                           :        3
3 F9 : C:                                                           :y       3
3 F10: T:                                                <PgUp> Exit  :nect    3
3       HMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM<       3
3                                    <PgDn> More...       <ESC> Exit        3
@DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDY
```

If you find this program of any use, please send a donation to:

Lars Rasmussen (OZ1HMN)
Oesterbro 96 3. tv.
9000 Aalborg
Denmark

Telephone: (+45) 98131279

--

Home adr: | Peter V.H.Sunesen | Department of Computer Science
  Heimdalsgade 42,7 | | University of Aalborg (AUC)
  9000 Aalborg, Denmark |sunesen@iesd.auc.dk| Denmark

From 2610004848582399705
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 15:33:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!
ames!lll-winken!dweasel!loren
From: loren@dweasel.llnl.gov (Loren Petrich)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Solar System Stability (was Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *)
Message-ID: <87290@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV>
Date: 5 Dec 90 23:33:38 GMT
References: <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
<1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
<1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Sender: usenet@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Lines: 58
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17508 rec.ham-radio.packet:3159 sci.space:18062
Posted: Thu Dec 6 00:33:38 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: dweasel.llnl.gov

Concerning solar system stability, it must be conceded that this is not a completely solved problem.

Perturbation theory techniques are the traditional way to evaluate this problem. However, use of them depends on dropping higher-order terms, and there is the problem of how much these contribute to the final results. In particular, if there is a near-commensurability in some of the orbit periods, then that will magnify the effect of whatever terms in which it causes a near-cancellation of the rate of change. Example: if there are two objects, 1 and 2, of which object 1 has a mean angular velocity twice that of object 2, then terms containing expressions like:

l1 - 2*l2

where l1 and l2 are the mean longitudes of the two objects, will change slowly and may even produce big oscillations in l1 and l2.

Since most perturbation-theory analyses ultimately involve averaging over orbit positions, resonance terms like the example

mentioned above are a serious difficulty, unless they can be identified.

Even in that case, one may approach the limits of analytical tractability, and have to resort to numerical integration, which can be done directly on the coordinates of the objects. I note that orbit elements can be thought of as "coordinates" in this context, though their equations of motion are more complicated than the equations of motion for positions and velocities.

Direct integration of the positions and velocities also has the advantage of keeping all the terms, as it were, as opposed to doing integration for the orbit elements with a truncated perturbation series, due to the missing-term problem. However, integrating orbit elements can cover a much longer time range for a truncated perturbation series, because the orbit-variation timescale is usually much greater than the orbit periods.

Actual results? It appears that some of the objects in the Solar System move chaotically. Saturn's satellite Hyperion is known to tumble chaotically, for instance. And numerically integrating Pluto's orbit reveals it to change chaotically. There is even evidence for chaos in the motions of the four big planets -- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. However, the "size" of the region of chaos is still uncertain. If it turns out to be small, then the motions of the planets are predictable within that region, and it may even be that the Solar System is stable over timescales of billions of years despite the weak chaos in the motions of the planets. More research on this question will certainly be needed.

$$$
Loren Petrich, the Master Blaster: loren@sunlight.llnl.gov

Since this nodename is not widely known, you may have to try:

loren%sunlight.llnl.gov@star.stanford.edu

From 1329727046336069263
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-05 18:32:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <05.Dec.90.16:20:14.GMT.#0239@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 5 Dec 90 15:58:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32
Posted: Wed Dec 5 16:58:04 1990

I started thinking last night... (dangerous!).
Has anyone tried using full-duplex packet (split-frequency working?) like
outbound on 2 meters, inbound on 440 ??
Of course to make full use of this, would require some smart code, but
consider the following:

Stations 'A' and 'B' are both working into station 'X'.
A cannot hear B, and B cannot hear A, so neither A nor B realise they are
colliding with each other (familiar scene is it not?)

Now if station 'X' could, on hearing a collision start to happen,
immediately, on another frequency, send an 'indication to abort'
to both 'A' and 'B', then both 'A' and 'B' could immediately stop
their transmissions and go about retrying later...

(This means that 'A' and 'B' must be able to abort a frame that is
already in transmission, rather than completing the transmission of the
whole frame).

It would also mean that, with suitable windowing, the transmission
of bulk data would be MUCH faster (no need to wait, you send the
frame-acknowledges back down the other channel.....)

 Am I having good ideas here, or should I go sit under a toadstool?

 Pete Lucas G6WBJ   G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU   PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA

^^
+   There are those amongst us who believe that '777' is the only legal +
+   first argument to the UNIX 'chmod' command. I have this wonderful   +
+   ability of being able to laugh at the foolishness of others.   +
^^

From -577252850014201054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 05:04:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!
news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.002324.8410@zoo.toronto.edu>

Date: 6 Dec 90 00:23:24 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
<1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
<1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17476 rec.ham-radio.packet:3151 sci.space:18024
Posted: Thu Dec 6 01:23:24 1990

In article <1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but many
>aspects of the many-body problem were better understood 200 years
>after his death than at his death...

I didn't say that nothing was added for 200 years, only that what was
added was incremental improvements and refinements of his work, rather
than anything new and major.
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From 5788619531547804255
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 07:27:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!crdgw1!galaxy
From: perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <14560@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 6 Dec 90 15:27:32 GMT
References: <05.Dec.90.16:20:14.GMT.#0239@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Dec6.081207.17004@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@trub (Donald P Perley)
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu Dec 6 16:27:32 1990
In-reply-to: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

In article <1990Dec6.081207.17004@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@envy (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
 (pete had asked about full duplex links for collision avoidance)

>Pete,
>
>Yes, this idea occurred to me several years ago. Using a split
>frequency repeater (preferably crossband) makes it possible to provide
>true collision detection in the Ethernet sense over packet radio.

According do the guy who taught the packet class I took (wb2kmy),
some backbone point to point links are using crossband full duplex.

If you are primarily concerned with hidden transmitter collisions,
what you could do is have your mountain top network node transmit a
"channel busy" signal on another frequency/band. Since this could be
just an on/off carrier (hmm. what about ID?), you could pack dozens in
the space that would be required by a normal data channel. It would
help to have equipment that supports real short txdelays (and of
course, a random wait) to cut down the problem of 2 users starting at
the same time.

don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

From 5914829204755133415
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,b082a68873ae851b
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b082a68873ae851b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 09:01:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!infopiz!lupine!
hansen!phil
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: pk232 software
Message-ID: <2931@lupine.NCD.COM>
Date: 6 Dec 90 17:01:53 GMT
References: <HUNTER.90Dec5165923@work.nlm.nih.gov>
Sender: news@NCD.COM
Reply-To: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: rec
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3166 rec.radio.shortwave:3046
Posted: Thu Dec 6 18:01:53 1990

In article <HUNTER.90Dec5165923@work.nlm.nih.gov>,
hunter@work.nlm.nih.gov (Larry Hunter) writes:
|> I just got a PK232 to add to my SWL setup, and I'd like pointers to
|> software for displaying fax & RTTY stuff and/or controling the beast.
|> The controlling computer is an old sun, so source code pointers would
|> be appreciated, although any tips at all are welcome. Also, if anyone
|> has written code for controling a Kenwood R5000 they'd be willing to
|> share, I'd be interested.
|>
AEA markets software that will run on several hardware bases. I
understand that they have a new version of the
RTTY/AMTOR/PACKET/MORSE/etc software due out any day... They also sell
with this an old version of the PK-FAX software that will allow you to

receive/store to disk/print FAX pictures!

|> BTW, I tried looking at the hamradio/packet directory of the ucsd.edu
|> anonymous ftp site, and there are two files pk232.arc and
|> pk232-com.arc, but they are both unreadable by the public. Any idea
|> what they are and why they are unreadable?
Hmmmm... Sounds interesting!

Phil
KJ6NN

From 4197152260115297439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 09:36:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.173628.1994@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 6 Dec 90 17:36:28 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
<1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
<1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17560 rec.ham-radio.packet:3168 sci.space:18102
Posted: Thu Dec 6 18:36:28 1990

In article <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com
(Franklin Antonio) writes:
>... How can this billions of years stability stuff be science
>if you can't test the result of the theory? Meet me in two billion years
>for pizza. If it turned out that the solar system WAS stable, i'll buy you
>a beer.

Seen in Usenet newsgroup sci.space.celmech.history, 6 Dec 2000001990:

     The adjudicating committee appointed last year has regretfully
     announced that the Two Billion Year Bet has had to be called off.
     The pizza was good, but everyone had to buy their own beers.
     (The management did, however, agree to a special rate, only

$6945/liter for an excellent import from Heidelberg IV. The
local branches of the major US brewers offered to provide beer
free, but everyone naturally ignored them.) Citing impossible
difficulties in deciding whether the solar system would have
been stable if left alone, the committee concluded that no
settlement of the bet was possible. "Moving Venus and Mercury
out was not that big a deal, and we think we could have allowed
for that, but the Arts Council grant of 3476876 for rearranging
the asteroids into aesthetically pleasing formations by modulating
the orbit of Jupiter just caused hopeless confusion, and when the
Flat Ecliptic Society started tidying the orbits up in preparation
for the Galactic Fair of 78654379, well, that was the last straw.
Not even the generous donation of five milliseconds of Cray-94673
time by UUNET Intergalactic Communications Inc was sufficient to
decide what would have happened if the upkeep of the solar system
had been neglected for so long."
--
"The average pointer, statistically, |Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
points somewhere in X." -Hugh Redelmeier| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From -2547274546715793332
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,83ec141b3d1d3586,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 10:26:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups
Subject: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <681.275E4825@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 6 Dec 90 18:26:35 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 57
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17555 rec.ham-radio.packet:3167 rec.ham-radio.swap:851
rec.radio.shortwave:3050 news.groups:23371
Posted: Thu Dec 6 19:26:35 1990

 > From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
 > Date: 5 Dec 90 14:34:04 GMT
 > Organization: GE Corp R&D Center, Schenectady NY
 > Message-ID: <2997@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
 > Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

> In article <19@shasta.Stanford.EDU> paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU (paulf)
> writes:
>
> | PROPOSED ADDITIONS:
> |
> | 1. rec.radio.ham
> | 2. rec.radio.ham.legal
> | 3. rec.radio.ham.packet
> | 4. rec.radio.ham.swap
>
> | PROPOSED DELETIONS:
> |
> | 1. rec.ham-radio
> | 2. rec.ham-radio.packet
> | 3. rec.ham-radio.swap
>
>   [note: I have not delete any explanation here]
>
> | Commentary Period: Dec. 4 -14, 1990
>
>   A few comments: a few sentences about the other rec.radio groups would
> have made it clear why you were changing ham-radio to radio.ham, and I
> would like to see .misc used for the catch-all group.
>
>   Finally, I don't personally like the .legal name, as it encourages
> thought of "what part is not legal?" If you can can think of a beter
> name (ie. more descriptive) it might aid in identifying the group. I
> don't really care for legal-issues or legalities, but perhaps
> regulations would be better, since you will probably be talking mostly
> about things which are not laws (passed by congress) but regulations
> from the FCC.

How about rec.radio.amateur.policy?

My only objection to the new newsgroup is that it has all the earmarks of sticking one's head in the sand rather than coming to grips with the fact that when ham radio dies (and it probably will) it will be for political reasons. We ignore that side of the hobby at our peril.

The technoids go on and on wonderfully about their ideas for the design of the Phantasmagorical Data Engine with the blind faith assumption that when they're done, we'll have amateur bands to use it in. I don't think we can assume that, and sticking those who write about it in a "newsghetto" so they can be ignored more easily will be counterproductive in the long run. Penny wise and pound foolish, as it were.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -2652124518370581403
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a3a7f1a15690e883,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 10:40:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!herald.usask.ca!weyr!
Vernon.Geddes
From: Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (Vernon Geddes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tower
Message-ID: <993.275F3329@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 6 Dec 90 18:40:16 GMT
Organization: Benden Weyr, Saskatoon Sk. (306)-382-5746
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Dec 6 19:40:16 1990

is there a tower that will come down (automatic) when the winds
go above say 50 mph. then go backup when the winds decrease.

if there is, where can i get one, and (the normal question) how much.

--
Vernon Geddes - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: ...!herald!weyr!Vernon.Geddes
Domain: Vernon.Geddes@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

From -4746372724339220177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8bdd888ac480584,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 10:42:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!uos-ee!news
From: ears@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Elec. Eng. Amateur Radio Society)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX25 CRC Polynomial, what is it?
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.184221.5568@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Date: 6 Dec 90 18:42:21 GMT
Sender: Derek Fawcus
Organization: University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, UK. GU2 5XH
Lines: 9
Posted: Thu Dec 6 19:42:21 1990

I am intending to implement a TNC using an Intel 83C152. This chip has an
on board serial interface which supports SDLC. I have a copy of the AX25
protocol spec but if refers to another document for the CRC polynomial,
therefor could someone please post the polynomial used in AX25 so that I
can check if the 83C152's CRC polynomial is correct,

    thanks,

DF. (G7FVS)

From 5686033474646002044
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b28745f2b65a76c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 11:01:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!csc.anu.oz.au!csc3.anu.oz.au!csc.canberra.edu.au!echo!skcm
From: skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ROSE X.25 Specifications.
Summary: Anybody know where I can get it?
Keywords: ROSE X.25 KA9Q
Message-ID: <skcm.660468657@echo>
Date: 6 Dec 90 07:30:57 GMT
Sender: news@csc.canberra.edu.au
Organization: Info Sci & Eng, University of Canberra
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Dec 6 08:30:57 1990

Hi,
Does wnyone know ehere I can get the specification for the X.25 links between
ROSE nodes. I am interested in putting code similar to the NET/ROM code
into NOS for ROSE.

Unfortunately we have both ROSE and NET/ROM networks going in locally
and I would like to gateway between the two.

Carl
vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc
skcm@isa.canberra.edu.au

From 8402010640035641620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b28745f2b65a76c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 12:50:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.att.com (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROSE X.25 Specifications.
Summary: ROSE Specification is CCITT X.25 PLP or ISO 8208
Keywords: ROSE X.25 KA9Q
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.205046.6899@cbnewsh.att.com>
Date: 6 Dec 90 20:50:46 GMT
References: <skcm.660468657@echo>
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Dec 6 21:50:46 1990

In article <skcm.660468657@echo>, skcm@echo.canberra.edu.au (Carl Makin) writes:
> Does wnyone know ehere I can get the specification for the X.25 links between
> ROSE nodes. I am interested in putting code similar to the NET/ROM code
> into NOS for ROSE.
>
Carl,
     I can not only supply you with a reference to the specification
for the ROSE Packet Layer Protocol (see Summary line above), but I can
also provide you with source code in very portable "C" which could make
your work much simpler. The source code is the same "PROTOCOL" code as
is running today in the ROSE X.25 Switches. Tom, W2VY provided RATS
(The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society) with a complete set of
source code for the ROSE X.25 Switch as of 10/13/88. I must emphasize
that his changes in the current software release are in the "SWITCH"
and "APPLICATION" modules, not the "PROTOCOL" module.
Please contact me via email or preferably telephone. I can provide
the access information so that you can download the software when we
talk.

BTW: Anyone else interested please feel free to call.
73,
Gordon Beattie +1.908.615.4168 (office) +1.201.387.8896 (home)
n2dsy\@hou2d.att.com
n2dsy\@n2dsy.nj.usa.na   (Americans are geographical illiterates.
                          This is the unspoken reason for the
                          continent indicator.)

> Carl
> vk1kcm@vk1kcm.act.aus.oc
> skcm@isa.canberra.edu.au

From -3512268119314252258
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9a2175304aab4590,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 12:57:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!UMRVMA.UMR.EDU!S096049
From: S096049@UMRVMA.UMR.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #211
Message-ID: <901206.145739.CST.S096049@UMRVMA>
Date: 6 Dec 90 20:57:39 GMT
References: <.dev.null@UCSD.EDU>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Dec 6 21:57:39 1990

     Thnx to all out there that replied to my request for help on the

KAM. Your combined help got the the KAM to work. For some unknown reason
the computer thought that the serial port was COM2 and that COM1 didn't
exist. So I swicthed to COM2 and wham! just like you said it came up with
the KAMTRONICS message and cmd: prompt.
   I spent about 6 hours last night playing with it and am very pleased.
THANK YOU for all your help and thank you to this news group for being
in existance to help me.

      TNX   Jay Doster S096049@UMRVMA.BITNET

From 4151207083993333198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8591511e3af59c96
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8591511e3af59c96
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8591511e3af59c96
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 16:59:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan
From: dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Re: Terminal / BBS program to packet radio
Message-ID: <230@heimat.UUCP>
Date: 7 Dec 90 00:59:11 GMT
References: <1990Dec5.200240.28893@iesd.auc.dk>
Reply-To: dan@heimat.UUCP (Dan 'Sneakers' Schein)
Organization: Sneakers Computing, West Lawn, PA
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17598 rec.ham-radio.packet:3181 rec.ham-radio.swap:854
Posted: Fri Dec 7 01:59:11 1990

In article <1990Dec5.200240.28893@iesd.auc.dk> sunesen@iesd.auc.dk (Peter Sunesen)
writes:
>
>I`am happy to anounce, that you now can get the best and most used
>packet radio program, from iesd.auc.dk (130.225.48.4)
>as anonymous ftp.
>
  Fine, so why did you have to post this message plus 5 parts of the actual
  program? Posting to all of the above list of newsgroups seems like a bit
  of overkill. In the future please post only the announcement and send the
  files by e-mail or post in a binary newsgroup. Not everyone needs or wants
  your software that reads these newsgroups, not to mention soem of us have
  computers that use other operating systems (Like AmigaDOS).
--

                              _____
     Dan 'Sneakers' Schein   /   \   Quote:
     Sneakers Computing   \/\/ | Those who worked the hardest
     2455 McKinley Ave. | (o)(o)   are the last to surrender.
     West Lawn, PA 19609   C   .---_)   -= Gary Ward =-
                              | |.___|

                              | __/
     uunet!cbmvax!heimat!dan /_____\ (or) dan%heimat@commodore.com

From 4967337485368479624
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-06 21:21:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!
att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.081207.17004@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Dec 90 08:12:07 GMT
References: <05.Dec.90.16:20:14.GMT.#0239@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Dec 6 09:12:07 1990

Pete,

Yes, this idea occurred to me several years ago. Using a split
frequency repeater (preferably crossband) makes it possible to provide
true collision detection in the Ethernet sense over packet radio.

This is not possible on regular simplex packet radio because of the
enormous disparity between the transmit and receive signal levels
(the reflection of your signal off the sidewalk is probably far
stronger than the signals from the other stations you talk with).

Ethernet owes its stability to its ability to detect collisions
quickly and abort them, before the stations involved have wasted much
time on the channel. The same should work well on radio as long as
the propagation delays are short (i.e., on local terrestrial paths,
not satellite paths).

Phil

From 2272770034485523508
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 00:50:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!bu.edu!att!pacbell.com!ucsd!

qualcom.qualcomm.com!fpa
From: fpa@qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com>
Date: 6 Dec 90 12:18:59 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
<1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
<1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Reply-To: antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)
Organization: Qualcomm Inc., San Diego, CA
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17504 rec.ham-radio.packet:3158 sci.space:18061
Posted: Thu Dec 6 13:18:59 1990

> newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>>> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling
>>>things about celestial mechanics...

>>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>>honor goes to Isaac Newton, ...
>>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>>to his work.

>Newton certainly killed the 2-body gravitational problem, but ...
>200 years of perturbation theory revealed enough to make it plausible that
>the solar system could be stable for billions of years
>without invoking the hand of God to fix things up.

I agree with Henry. Newton humbles us all. As for the following 370 years of
many-body perturbation and stability theory: bah! "plausible" and "could be"
are waffle-words. How can this billions of years stability stuff be science
if you can't test the result of the theory? Meet me in two billion years
for pizza. If it turned out that the solar system WAS stable, i'll buy you
a beer.

From -7183386587148566059
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b61a46187833a0e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 03:52:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk!beta.its.bt.co.uk!jvt
From: jvt@its.bt.co.uk (John Trickey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using a TNC to `dial in' to a Unix box?
Keywords: tnc packet unixn
Message-ID: <0}B^6'@uzi-9mm.fulcrum.bt.co.uk>
Date: 7 Dec 90 11:52:44 GMT
References: <2120@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Sender: news@fulcrum.bt.co.uk (News with an UZI)

Organization: BT Applied Systems, Birmingham, UK
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Dec 7 12:52:44 1990

I did this with SysVR0. It required nothing special. I modified
/etc/gettydefs to include a banner to tell the uninitiated how to
log in and set the TNC220 to TRANSPARENT mode.

John
--
John Trickey <jvt@its.bt.co.uk> || ..!mcsun!ukc!axion!its
              G4REV @ GB7SUT   Voice: +44 21 333 3369
#include <std/disclaimer>

From -3640590696013260538
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae3efad4be3b0c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 04:30:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where can I find more AX25 protocol descriptions?
Summary: Standard available from ARRL
Message-ID: <392@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 6 Dec 90 13:59:49 GMT
References: <265@rc6.urc.tue.nl> <KURRE.90Dec5111526@kannel.lut.fi>
<1990Dec5.213428.20083@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Dec 6 14:59:49 1990

In article <1990Dec5.213428.20083@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>,
mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:
> In article <KURRE.90Dec5111526@kannel.lut.fi> kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
writes:
> >Hi you !
> >
> >I am very sorry but i do not know where to find from internet.
> >ax.25 standards are published at 7:th Network Conference book. I hope
> >you get better answer.
> >
> >73 kurre oh5bzr

No, the material in the 7th Computer Networking Conference Proceedings is
not the standard. That information is about proposed changes. The
actual changes adopted differ somewhat from what is published in the
7th CNC. The new version isn't yet published, and until it is version
2.0 of AX.25 remains the official ARRL standard.

> There are many books written on the subject of Amateur Packet Radio including

> a Radio Shack version and an American Radio relay League version. The AX.25
> info is probably also in the latest editions of the ARRL Handbook for the
> Radio Amateur. The ARRL is in Newington, CT (I don't have their address here).

The standard is entitled, "AX.25 Amateur Packet-Radio Link-Layer
Protocol." ARRL can be contacted at 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111
tel: 203-666-1541

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From 1946720710000768631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b61a46187833a0e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 08:05:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!davet
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using a TNC to `dial in' to a Unix box?
Keywords: tnc packet unix
Message-ID: <1207@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Date: 6 Dec 90 16:33:43 GMT
References: <2120@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au>
Organization: Concurrent Computer Corp. Oceanport NJ
Lines: 31
Posted: Thu Dec 6 17:33:43 1990

In article <2120@ccadfa.adfa.oz.au> wkt@rodos2.cs.adfa.oz.au (Warren Toomey)
writes:
-Just a quick question, has anybody set up a system to allow connections on
-a TNC to be directed to aserial port on a Unix box, with a login(1) running
-on the port?
-I'd like people connecting to my TNC to get a login: prompt not to use KA9Q
-or TCP [this is in fact Minix] multiple connections would be nice :-)
-Initially, there will be a guest account with a restricted
-environment & no password, so password transmission will not be a
-worry.

Yes, it has been done. A friend of mine, ka2qhd, runs a unix bbs here in
central (New) Jersey that does just that. Note that you might want to put
the tnc in transparent mode, and enable the periodic timer that sends packets
every second or so, even if there hasn't been a <cr> sent. This allows things
like vi and the shell to output non-<cr> terminated lines. (Like your prompt.)
Another thing - if your TNC has DCDCONN, use it. This will cause the users
session to be aborted if they forget to log out and just disconnect. This
command causes the DCD line on the tnc/computer connection to follow the state
of the connection. You may have to tell login() or getty() to listen to DCD.

Multiple connections are possible when running ka9q on a unix system with
pseudo ttys. (ttyp0...vtty0). Note that ka9q can be run in the background -
you don't need to tie up the machine with just net. You can also have the
xobbs running at the same time, and allow simultaneous telnet logins, ftp
sessions, and bbs connections. Pretty powerful! Good luck, see ya on the air!
If you'd like more details, send me email at davet@tsdiag.ccur.com.
--
David E. Tiller   davet@tsdiag.ccur.com | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952   Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 52" N   73 59' 00" W | N2KAU @ NN2Z

From 7589884457094591637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,389ac9916e10526a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 09:36:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpda!
hpcuha!aspen!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anybody using integrated microprocessor & serial I/O chips?
Message-ID: <18330073@col.hp.com>
Date: 7 Dec 90 17:36:07 GMT
References: <1190@muhthr.dec.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17

>Has anyone done anything with the integrated microprocessor and serial I/O chips
>(like the 68302: 68k core + ISDN style serial I/O, or the Z80181: Z180 core + 1
>SCC-style channel)?
>
>These chips (especially the '302) look like a great way to build small, cheap,
>low-power packet-radio gadgets.

The fine folks at Grace Communications have built a very nice 68302-based
packet switch board that blows everything else in the amateur market away.
Contact them for more info...

Work Address: Grace Communications
         623 Palace Street
         Aurora, IL 60506
Work Phone: 708-897-9346

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -3048016225351675968
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4723e5476104254d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 10:50:24 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!herald.usask.ca!weyr!
f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG!Dan.Garret
From: Dan.Garret@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Dan Garret)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: commodore 64 keyboard
Message-ID: <1002.2761D652@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 7 Dec 90 18:50:24 GMT
Sender: ufgate@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:140/31 - The Bit Bucket, Regina Sask
Lines: 7
Posted: Fri Dec 7 19:50:24 1990

hi there as you can see from the head title i am selling a commodore c64 key
board. i will be willing to sell it for around $60-80. sounds good??? leave me a
message if your interested. BBfn.

--
Dan Garret - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: ...!herald!weyr!31!Dan.Garret
Domain: Dan.Garret@f31.n140.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

From -8634695016962330734
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29dfe0bf9842c958,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 14:07:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!news.cs.indiana.edu!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.att.com (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ROSE X.25 Switch distribution
Keywords: ROSE X.25 Switch CCITT ISO 8208 PLP OSI RATS
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.220715.15581@cbnewsh.att.com>
Date: 7 Dec 90 22:07:15 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Dec 7 23:07:15 1990

I just posted the ROSE X.25 Switch code version RSWD1111.ZIP
and realized that it may arrive at some sites in a truncated
state. If this is the case send me an email or call me on
the telephone and I will either resend it cut into pieces,
or I'll send you a copy via email or postal mail.
Thanks,
Gordon Beattie n2dsy +1.201.387.8896 (Home) +1.908.615.4168 (Office)
n2dsy@hou2d.att.com or packet: n2dsy@n2dsy.nj.usa.na

From 7893276813500211447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29dfe0bf9842c958
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 14:25:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROSE X.25 Switch distribution
Keywords: ROSE X.25 Switch CCITT ISO 8208 PLP OSI RATS
Message-ID: <24420@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 7 Dec 90 22:25:22 GMT
References: <1990Dec7.220715.15581@cbnewsh.att.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Dec 7 23:25:22 1990

In article <1990Dec7.220715.15581@cbnewsh.att.com> n2dsy@cbnewsh.att.com
(j.gordon.beattie) writes:
>I just posted the ROSE X.25 Switch code version RSWD1111.ZIP
>and realized that it may arrive at some sites in a truncated
>state.

It will arrive truncated at some sites, and it won't appear in the
digest at all. Nothing over 500 lines long does.

Look, dudes, the proper way to distribute software is to put it out
where people who want it can grab it, not to send it to thousands of
sites in the hope that one out of a hundred may care about it.

Anonymous UUCP and FTP, plus telephone BBSs do this well.

     Brian Kantor WB6CYT   UC San Diego   brian@ucsd.edu

From -324166589069167105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,45393407dc8904e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-07 19:57:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!clark!ade
From: ade@clark.edu (Adrian Miranda)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ka9q Net software.
Message-ID: <1990Dec8.035736.9253@clark.edu>
Date: 8 Dec 90 03:57:36 GMT
Sender: ade@clark.edu (Adrian Miranda)
Organization: Clark College, Vancouver, Wa. USA
Lines: 6
Posted: Sat Dec 8 04:57:36 1990

I have an application where I would like ka9q to come up, starting
it's smtp demon, run for a few minutes, then exit gracefully. Is this
possible? Also, is there a mailing list for discussing ka9q?

Adrian Miranda
uunet!clark!ade or ade@clark.edu

From 2716779472741197836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ae5576e325befef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 01:48:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!UNIX1.J6.EUCOM.MIL!
mccartin
From: mccartin@UNIX1.J6.EUCOM.MIL (Captain McCartin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet in Germany
Message-ID: <9012071222.AA01148@unix1.j6.eucom.mil>
Date: 7 Dec 90 12:33:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Dec 7 13:33:45 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 7 Dec 90 13:22:12 CET

Greetings,

Sorry if this has been asked a million times, but I'm new to this list
and to Packet Radio. I live in Stuttgart, Germany, and I've already
sent off for my "DA" license (i.e. an American military license for
operating in Germany). While I'm waiting for my ticket, I'd like to ask
a few questions about packet radio.

Specifically:

a. What type of packet activity is there in Southern
Germany? I'm specifically interested in TCP/IP and
internetworking.

b. The only rig I have is an ICOM 735. Are there any problems
using this radio with a TNC? Additionally, what type of
TNC is best for HF packet work.

c. Is there a Packet Radio Club in Southern Germany? I'll
probably need some help getting started.

d. Finally, is there any packet activity with MARS? I'm in the
military, but there isn't a MARS station at my base yet.
Maybe I could get something started.

Thanks in advance,

WB1BQF
--
****
* Capt Joe McCartin   mccartin@unix1.j6.eucom.mil   *
* System Engineer, ECJ6-CD   (COMM) [49]-711-680-7168   *

```
 *  HQ US European Command              (AV)   430-7168               *
 *  Stuttgart, West Germany                                           *
 ********************************************************************


From 1811097570305518044
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 02:46:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!sics.se!sics.se!klemets
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.133634.18989@sics.se>
Date: 7 Dec 90 13:36:34 GMT
References: <05.Dec.90.16:20:14.GMT.#0239@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
     <1990Dec6.081207.17004@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@sics.se
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Dec  7 14:36:34 1990
In-Reply-To: karn@envy..bellcore.com's message of 6 Dec 90 08:12:07 GMT

> Using a split
> frequency repeater (preferably crossband) makes it possible to provide
> true collision detection in the Ethernet sense over packet radio.

How is one supposed to detect the collision using AFSK? Won't it in
most cases be impossible to determine if there has been a collision
unless the checksum test has failed?
Busy Tone Multiple Access, BTMA, is easier to implement and probably
more efficient since the collsions are avoided rather than detected.
A drawback with BTMA is that the capture effect in the receivers may
cause one to defer from transmitting when it isn't really necessary.

Anders


From 9042216746544039113
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f30a625ecf7c0375,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 04:54:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!usc!hacgate!wlbr!
lonex.radc.af.mil!szarekw
From: szarekw@lonexc.radc.af.mil (William J. Szarek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: mac 512K s/w
Summary: gettin started and need software
Keywords: packet software
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.131504.11554@lonex.radc.af.mil>
Date: 7 Dec 90 13:15:04 GMT
```

Sender: usenet@lonex.radc.af.mil (USENET Account)
Distribution: all
Organization: RADC
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Dec 7 14:15:04 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: lonexc.radc.af.mil

I just got started in packet and have an MFJ 1278 and an old mac (512K).

does anyone have any software that i can use?

I am currently using a terminal program but this won't allow me to 'play'
with fax sstv etc. I would also like something to use the mac to run the
mailbox and such since it is more powerful that the 1278.

thanks
buzz
WM1W
szarekw@lonex.radc.af.mil

From 2229270083971976645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 05:08:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!rpi!crdgw1!crdos1!
davidsen
From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups
Subject: Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <3011@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
Date: 7 Dec 90 17:23:39 GMT
References: <681.275E4825@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.com (bill davidsen)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: GE Corp R&D Center, Schenectady NY
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17579 rec.ham-radio.packet:3174 rec.ham-radio.swap:852
rec.radio.shortwave:3067 news.groups:23393
Posted: Fri Dec 7 18:23:39 1990

In article <681.275E4825@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
Grubs) writes:

| The technoids go on and on wonderfully about their ideas for the design of
| the Phantasmagorical Data Engine with the blind faith assumption that when
| they're done, we'll have amateur bands to use it in. I don't think we can
| assume that, and sticking those who write about it in a "newsghetto" so they
| can be ignored more easily will be counterproductive in the long run. Penny
| wise and pound foolish, as it were.

  Your right to speak is subordinate to my right to ignore you. Mixing
in stuff people don't want to read doesn't make them read it, it makes
them hate it. And makes it harder to find for those who want it.
--
bill davidsen (davidsen@crdos1.crd.GE.COM -or- uunet!crdgw1!crdos1!davidsen)
    VMS is a text-only adventure game. If you win you can use unix.

From -1860669856322747708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3391f278e5cd0ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 05:56:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!bloom-beacon!deccrl!
news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anyone tried full-duplex packet?
Message-ID: <17943@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 7 Dec 90 17:38:15 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 40
Posted: Fri Dec 7 18:38:15 1990

In article <1990Dec7.133634.18989@sics.se>, klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
writes...
>> Using a split
>> frequency repeater (preferably crossband) makes it possible to provide
>> true collision detection in the Ethernet sense over packet radio.
>
>How is one supposed to detect the collision using AFSK? Won't it in
>most cases be impossible to determine if there has been a collision
>unless the checksum test has failed?

Please clarify that effect for me. As I see it, and I may be wrong,
a FDX repeater allows the node to hear what it's transmitting. True,
it's not like Ethernet where collision = 6V instead of 3V. So you
may have to wait to hear the checksum to know that collision didn't
occur. Thus it doesn't really pass the "CD" test for "CSMA/CD".

But it does do away with Hidden Transmitter Syndrome, within the
limits imposed by propagation delays (300km/s). So you do have carrier
sense, making collision MUCH less likely. And if you do have collision,

and capture occurs, then at least that party gets its packet through,
something you don't get on Ethernet.

If the sending node had some kind of comparator for received-bits and
transmitted-bits, taking the turnaround delay into acount, then
CSMA/CD might be essentially possible. But it would not be trivial
to implement, and would be needed at every end node. Offhand, then,
I'd say straight CSMA (listen before transmitting, FDX repeater) is
about the best we're likely to get for a while for "access" users.

Since the present HTS-laden channels are barely Aloha quality,
CSMA would probably deliver MORE THAN TWICE the throughput than
we get now, using only twice the bandwidth, so our bandwidth efficiency
would go UP by using repeaters. Of course the FM yakkers who pretend to
be spectrum managers often make this difficult, but we had that flame
war last year on this newsgroup so I needn't raise it again.

Fred R. Goldstein   k1io   Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA
goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com   voice: +1 508 486 7388
 Do you think anyone else on the planet would share my opinions, let
 alone a multi-billion dollar corporation?

From 75772533251949429
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8bdd888ac480584
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 07:01:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX25 CRC Polynomial, what is it?
Message-ID: <1990Dec7.195456.16911@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 7 Dec 90 19:54:56 GMT
References: <1990Dec6.184221.5568@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Dec 7 20:54:56 1990

ears@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Elec. Eng. Amateur Radio Society) writes:
>I am intending to implement a TNC using an Intel 83C152. This chip has an
>on board serial interface which supports SDLC. I have a copy of the AX25
>protocol spec but if refers to another document for the CRC polynomial,
>therefor could someone please post the polynomial used in AX25 so that I
>can check if the 83C152's CRC polynomial is correct,

I find this practice of leaving out things that can be explained without
a great deal of text, especially in a publication not (formally) intended
for engineers and professors, disgusting.

It would have been trivial to simply give the binary value for the
polynomial in the text of AX25. I also believe it would not have been

that much more text to explain how it works. This explaination would
be better in a tutorial on packet, but it definitely belongs somewhere.

Of course you can't get entirely away from making some subtle references
to other technology. But when it is necessary to expressly make such a
reference, consideration should always be made as to the worth of using
full text instead of a reference.

Whenever any publication does make critical references such as the case
with the AX25 CRC polynomial, there should be included an appendix that
explains where to get the necessary publication and including its price
as of the date of publication of the reference.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -33470711279571106
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 13:17:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups
Subject: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 8 Dec 90 21:17:45 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3083 rec.ham-radio:17611 rec.ham-radio.packet:3184
news.groups:23422
Posted: Sat Dec 8 22:17:45 1990

In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

> Basically, what I am saying is that all references to the slang 'HAM'
> should be changed to 'AMATEUR'.... therefore 'rec.radio.ham' becomes
> 'rec.radio.amateur' and so on.   This will not cause confusion on anyones
> part.
> I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.

I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I think you
underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over the decades become a
widely understood term among non-hams.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 4601774463611105531
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6559d7ace492d723,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,6559d7ace492d723,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6559d7ace492d723,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 13:33:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups
Subject: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <690.27612B54@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 8 Dec 90 21:33:46 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3082 rec.ham-radio:17610 rec.ham-radio.packet:3183
news.groups:23421
Posted: Sat Dec 8 22:33:46 1990

 > From: jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard)
 > Date: 7 Dec 90 13:10:48 GMT
 > Organization: University of Texas Medical School at Houston
 > Message-ID: <4437@lib.tmc.edu>
 > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
 >
 > Jim, I'm hardly in the class of ivory-tower technical tinkerer. I intend
 > to participate in rec.{ham-radio,radio.ham,radio.amateur}.legal. I do
 > recognize that not all readers of this group do, though.
 >
 > Jon, this is the kind of thing that should go in .legal. Glad to see
 > that
 > it's making an impression. .flame would be ideal, but would never fly in
 > the newsgroup creation process.

Fine, but if you come to me after Phil finishes his Phatasmagorical Data
Engine and ask "How come we got no bands to use it in?", am I ever going to
unload on you!! [:-)*

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs

INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 1201089648549609172
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-08 13:48:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,news.groups
Subject: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Message-ID: <691.27612B59@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 8 Dec 90 21:48:40 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3084 rec.ham-radio:17612 rec.ham-radio.packet:3185
rec.ham-radio.swap:857 news.groups:23423
Posted: Sat Dec 8 22:48:40 1990

 > From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM (Wm E Davidsen Jr)
 > Date: 7 Dec 90 17:23:39 GMT
 > Organization: GE Corp R&D Center, Schenectady NY
 > Message-ID: <3011@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
 > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,
 > rec.radio.shortwave,news.groups
 >
 >   Your right to speak is subordinate to my right to ignore you. Mixing
 > in stuff people don't want to read doesn't make them read it, it makes
 > them hate it. And makes it harder to find for those who want it.

I'm not arguing with the logic of the mechanics. I'm arguing against the
attitude that produced the desire for the new mechanics. I believe that it is
dangerous to believe that ignoring the very real political problems we face
will make them go away.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!uunet!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 7340812772465605418

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-09 13:21:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!aoab314
From: aoab314@ut-emx.uucp (Srinivas Bettadpur)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Message-ID: <41081@ut-emx.uucp>
Date: 9 Dec 90 19:47:43 GMT
References: <1990Dec4.183721.6956@zoo.toronto.edu>
<1990Dec5.132743.15342@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Center for Space Research, U of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas
Lines: 29
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17604 rec.ham-radio.packet:3182 sci.space:18161
Posted: Sun Dec 9 20:47:43 1990

In article <1990Dec6.121859.836@qualcomm.com> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com
(Franklin Antonio) writes:
>> newman@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Bill Newman) writes:
>>> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
>>>> antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>>>>So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling
>>>Kepler is not the really humbling example in celestial mechanics. That
>>>honor goes to Isaac Newton, ...
>>>mathematicians of the next two centuries basically just added footnotes
>>>to his work.
>
>I agree with Henry. Newton humbles us all. As for the following 370 years of
>many-body perturbation and stability theory: bah! "plausible" and "could be"
>are waffle-words.

   While I will agree that Newton established all the fundamentals for
the CM, that he did grind the 2-body problem to dust, and that the
science of CM is indeed four centuries old, I cannot agree to calling
the later work "footnotes" or dismissing the following works as being
un-verifiable.
   This argument is similar to one that may be made in "showing" that
all of science and engineering boils down to Physics, or that the only
truly original discoveries appear in some esoteric branches of
Physics, and everything else follows.
   The point is not that the basic problem of CM has remained unchanged
for the past four centuries. It is that all the variations on that
problem have prompted some remarkable contributions from a large number
of mathematicians, and more importantly, these contributions have had
implications far beyond just CM.

Srinivas Bettadpur

From -2502806563935960055
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7f6c8c45f22d0032,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 02:55:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tronsbox!fbalady
From: fbalady@tronsbox.xei.com (Freddy Balady)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need some info on Hams
Keywords: ham radio novice packet help
Message-ID: <2762ed28-71rec.ham-radio.packet@tronsbox.xei.com>
Date: 10 Dec 90 02:06:06 GMT
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Dec 10 03:06:06 1990

I heard about Ham Radio from a couple of my friends, and i'm started to get
interested in it. Can someone send me mail explaining ham radio and packet
in general? I'm not very knowlegable about ham so any info would be great!
Thanks.

-Fred

--

Freddy Balady   fbalady@tronsbox.xei.com

From -6959772715520792914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,881fa9567415f58a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 06:41:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!JPNTSUK2.BITNET!
870383
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET (KOMATSU Toshiki)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: JA WP server .
Message-ID: <9012100822.AA08704@ucsd.edu>
Date: 10 Dec 90 07:00:48 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Dec 10 08:00:48 1990

     Hello , OM.

     RLI/MBL Network is popular in JA packet . Then someone asked me
calls of WP server . Now , JR1YDM.JNET1.JPN is storing many data

of user / sysop .
     I forgot his name , so that posted mailing list .

     CUL

/ KOMATSU Toshiki
Coll.of Phisical Sci.(chem.) ,The Univ.of Tsukuba ,Tsukuba-city .
Phone :+81-(0)298-514590 S-mail:P.O.Box 53,Tsukuba-Gakuen,305,JAPAN
RLInet:JF7WED@JF7WED.#14.JNET1.JPN.AS (MBX98 , Loc.QM06BC)

From -7017952927179789436
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7bb608bd582c2d51
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83ec141b3d1d3586
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,eaf9369d06df07f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 14:26:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!olivea!sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!attcan!telly!eci386!woods
From: woods@eci386.uucp (Greg A. Woods)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups
Subject: Re: CALL FOR DISCUSSION: rec.ham-radio reorganization
Summary: make that rec.radio.AMATEUR.... *PLEASE*
Keywords: amateur radio
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.222602.14152@eci386.uucp>
Date: 10 Dec 90 22:26:02 GMT
References: <1403@necis.UUCP> <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: woods@eci386.UUCP (Greg A. Woods VE3TCP)
Organization: Elegant Communications Inc.
Lines: 36
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:3112 rec.ham-radio:17775 rec.ham-radio.packet:3206
news.groups:23532
Posted: Mon Dec 10 23:26:02 1990

In article <689.27612B4F@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
Grubs) writes:
> In article <1403@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
> > I think that only 'hams' know what the term 'ham' radio really means.
>
> I'm not arguing against changing the name, but at the same time I think you
> underestimate the degree to which 'radio ham' has over the decades become a
> widely understood term among non-hams.

You point out that the term "radio ham" is understood by a growing
majority of non-amateur's. However this doesn't indicate the
connotations many non-operators associate with the term "radio ham".

In my experience, this term has no redeemable value with most

"non-hams". In fact I would argue the connotations are so negative
that we should do anything and everything we can to move to a more
neutral term, and to dispell the negative connotations associated with
Amateur Radio.

I think that the degree of "understanding" the average layman has of
the term "radio ham" is the precise reason why we should adopt the
term "amateur".

I suspect that at one time people would have argued the term "amateur"
had negative connotations. I doubt many sane people would do so now.

          =-=

While I'm here, I'd like to also state that I favor the following two names:

     rec.radio.amateur.digital   (to replace rec.ham-radio.packet)
     rec.radio.amateur.regs   (instead of r.r.a.legal)
--
                                 Greg A. Woods
woods@{eci386,gate,robohack,ontmoh,tmsoft}.UUCP   ECI and UniForum Canada
+1-416-443-1734 [h] +1-416-595-5425 [w]   VE3TCP Toronto, Ontario CANADA
Political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible-ORWELL

From 1741660191386202869
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,eadbeeeb755a6eae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,eadbeeeb755a6eae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eadbeeeb755a6eae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 14:33:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!dkuug!iesd!sunesen
From: sunesen@iesd.auc.dk (Peter Sunesen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Remote control program to Kenwood TS440, free from iesd.auc.dk
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.200212.12219@iesd.auc.dk>
Date: 10 Dec 90 20:02:12 GMT
Sender: news@iesd.auc.dk (UseNet News)
Organization: CS and Math, University of Aalborg, Denmark
Lines: 95
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17663 rec.ham-radio.swap:858 rec.ham-radio.packet:3190
Posted: Mon Dec 10 21:02:12 1990

Hello World

Here is again a great program, witch my friend Lars have made. You
can get it by anonymous ftp from:

iesd.auc.dk (130.225.38.4)

username: ftp or anonymous
password: our username..

Filename: tsrem.exe and this text tsrem.txt
path   : /pub/ham-radio

Lars is soon going to make a new version of this program, so if you
out there E-mail me inprovement I'am soure Lars will be happy.

God lock and a happy chrismas

Peter Sunesen

GREAT - LOOK HERE - Some news for TS440 owners.

>>> TSRem Copyright (c) 1990 by ARCOSOFT - Lars Rasmussen <<<

TSRem is shareware an may not be used to any commercial purposes.

TSRem is capable of remote controle your TS440 from the PC via
one seriel port (COM1-4). Working all in text mode. No graphics.

On the normal program screen you have the following informations:

Contents of VFO A.
Contents of VFO B.
Contents of a group of 10 M. CH. with a comment to every M.CH.
All the informations in the TS440 display including RX and
TX frequency at the same time.
Mode of modulation.
Steprate 10 Hz - 1 MHz.

TSRem has 2 ways of operation:

1) Status display for TS440 settings. While you control TS440
   in the normal way, by twisting knobs and so on, the PC
   displays updated info 1 sec. after you have pushed a button.

2) Remote control of TS440. Control the TS440 from the PC's
   keyboard. The force of the program.

Memory channels.

You can write a comment of 28 chr. to every memory channel.
Save memory contents to a disk file.

Load disk file into memory.
Print the memory file to the printer on LPT1.

It takes no more than 10 sec. to load or save a file, including reading or programming the memory in TS440. You can then have eg. a memory file for every operating mode, 100 memories for FAX or CW, or 100 memories for every band you will work on.

Furthermore:

Built in scanner. Scans the programmed M.CH. in 3 speeds.
Built in HELP menu.
It's possible to switch between COM1 to COM4 in TSRem.
Selectable IRQ for COM3 and COM4.

At the moment there is no English manual, but thats one of the first improvements to come.

If yoy find this program of any interrest, please send a donnation to:

OZ1HMN
Lars Rasmussen
Oesterbro 96 3. tv.
9000 Aalborg
Denmark

Telephone: (+45) 98121379

--
Home adr: | Peter V.H.Sunesen | Department of Computer Science
  Heimdalsgade 42,7 | | University of Aalborg (AUC)
  9000 Aalborg, Denmark |sunesen@iesd.auc.dk| Denmark

From -714629976295594536
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e16f7ad6e7ef7eda,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 14:36:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpfcso!
hpfcmdd!hpbbrd!hpbbn!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Source for HARN, PC-100, NOS
Message-ID: <18330074@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 Dec 90 22:36:49 GMT
References: <22@sunriv.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Dec 10 23:36:49 1990

>Where can one can purchase the HAPN and the PC-100 card?

Dunno about the HAPN card. The PC-100 is a product of PacComm.

>Also, where can a non-ftp site obtain the lastest source for
>NOS? Anything available via uucp? What happened to uucp site
>"winfree" as described in the doc that came with KA9Q NET?

The machine 'winfree' is my personal unix machine at home. At one time it
ran a BBS and provided anonymous uucp access, but the work for me to maintain
the service ceased to be acceptable, so I stopped.

Bdale

From 7895098247362332479
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,29dfe0bf9842c958
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 21:57:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!dsinc!
netnews.upenn.edu!platypus!bill
From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROSE X.25 Switch distribution
Keywords: ROSE X.25 Switch CCITT ISO 8208 PLP OSI RATS
Message-ID: <189@platypus.uofs.edu>
Date: 10 Dec 90 18:49:57 GMT
References: <1990Dec7.220715.15581@cbnewsh.att.com> <24420@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Lines: 30
Posted: Mon Dec 10 19:49:57 1990

In article <24420@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
> Look, dudes, the proper way to distribute software is to put it out
> where people who want it can grab it, not to send it to thousands of
> sites in the hope that one out of a hundred may care about it.
>
> Anonymous UUCP and FTP, plus telephone BBSs do this well.
>

I agree!!

And I have put it up for anonymous FTP at platypus.uofs.edu in pub/HAM-RADIO.

There are other goodies there also (even for MAC Users ;-) so feel free to
look around. I also hope to have a phone line (only 1200 baud though :-( )
shortly and plan on offering anonymous UUCP as well.

I have limited space but will consider adding things of general interest
to Amateur Radio.

Just send me Email.

Enjoy.

bill   KB3YV

--

     Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
     bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank

From 6604933797676423635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8bdd888ac480584
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-10 23:27:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!
wuarchive!rex!uflorida!gatech!bloom-beacon!deccrl!news.crl.dec.com!
shlump.nac.dec.com!koning.enet.dec.com!koning
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX25 CRC Polynomial, what is it?
Message-ID: <1990Dec10.160105@koning.enet.dec.com>
Date: 10 Dec 90 21:02:29 GMT
References: <1990Dec6.184221.5568@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Dec 10 22:02:29 1990

|> I am intending to implement a TNC using an Intel 83C152. This chip has an
|> on board serial interface which supports SDLC. I have a copy of the AX25
|> protocol spec but if refers to another document for the CRC polynomial,
|> therefor could someone please post the polynomial used in AX25 so that I
|> can check if the 83C152's CRC polynomial is correct,
|>
|> thanks,
|>   DF.   (G7FVS)

I assume you want the name or the like of the CRC, not a tutorial on what
a CRC is. If so, the answer is simple: AX.25 uses the same one that
LAPB uses, which is generally known as "CRC-CCITT".

     paul, ni1d

From 3987106625360002885
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3adef9a01890aaaf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3adef9a01890aaaf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,3adef9a01890aaaf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-24 18:49:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!rutgers!ka2qhd!
kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: DOVE-1 Telemetry Decoded
Keywords: OSCAR-17
Message-ID: <374@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 25 Nov 90 02:49:00 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 103
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17140 rec.ham-radio.packet:3095 sci.space:17765
Posted: Sun Nov 25 03:49:00 1990

Here is what telemetry from the DOVE-1 spacecraft looks like once it's been decoded. Calculations applied to the raw telemetry frame are based on calibration equations labeled "Rev 1":

DOVE-1 Telemetry Analysis by KD2BD

DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 Raw Telemetry Display

```
DOVE-1>TIME-1:
PHT: uptime is 113/23:52:49.  Time is Sun Nov 25 01:02:06 1990

DOVE-1>TLM:
00:5A 01:59 02:84 03:31 04:5A 05:59 06:6E 07:52 08:6A 09:72 0A:A2
0B:DA 0C:E9 0D:D8 0E:02 0F:24 10:D4 11:A8 12:00 13:02 14:A5 15:91
16:89 17:86 18:88 19:88 1A:86 1B:6E 1C:8D 1D:8A 1E:29 1F:5F 20:BE

DOVE-1>TLM:
21:B0 22:88 23:23 24:1E 25:2A 26:02 27:00 28:01 29:02 2A:01 2B:02
2C:01 2D:28 2E:00 2F:9E 30:CC 31:A0 32:11 33:D6 34:C0 35:99 36:A6
37:A5 38:AD
```

DOVE-1/OSCAR-17 Telemetry Values:

```
[00] Rx E/F Audio (W)    2.21    V(p-p)
[01] Rx E/F Audio (N)    2.19    V(p-p)
[02] Mixer Bias V        1.35     Volts
[03] Osc. Bias V         0.50     Volts
[04] Rx A Audio (W)      2.21    V(p-p)
[05] Rx A Audio (N)      2.19    V(p-p)
```

[06]	Rx A DISC	0.23	KHz
[07]	Rx A S Meter	82.00	Counts
[08]	Rx E/F DISC	-0.88	KHz
[09]	Rx E/F S Meter	114.00	Counts
[10]	+5 Volt Bus	4.94	Volts
[11]	+5V Rx Current	21.80	mA
[12]	+2.5V VREF	2.52	Volts
[13]	+8.5V Bus	8.45	Volts
[14]	IR Detector	2.00	Counts
[15]	LO Monitor I	1.33	mA
[16]	+10V Bus	10.76	Volts
[17]	GaAs FET Bias I	4.37	mA
[18]	Ground REF	0.00	Volts
[19]	+Z Array V	0.20	Volts
[20]	Rx Temp	1.21	Deg. C
[21]	+X (RX) Temp	13.31	Deg. C
[22]	Battery 1 V	1.33	Volts
[23]	Battery 2 V	1.32	Volts
[24]	Battery 3 V	1.32	Volts
[25]	Battery 4 V	1.31	Volts
[26]	Battery 5 V	1.33	Volts
[27]	Battery 6 V	1.42	Volts
[28]	Battery 7 V	1.32	Volts
[29]	Battery 8 V	1.32	Volts
[30]	Array Voltage	4.25	Volts
[31]	+5V Bus	4.90	Volts
[32]	+8.5V Bus	8.55	Volts
[33]	+10V Bus	11.30	Volts
[34]	BCR Set Point	148.86	Counts
[35]	BCR Load Curr	157.20	mA
[36]	8.5V Bus Curr	47.77	mA
[37]	+5V Bus Curr	186.04	mA
[38]	-X Array Curr	-6.45	mA
[39]	+X Array Curr	-13.49	mA
[40]	-Y Array Curr	-9.57	mA
[41]	+Y Array Curr	-6.85	mA
[42]	-Z Array Curr	-14.08	mA
[43]	+Z Array Curr	-6.81	mA
[44]	Ext Power Curr	-17.50	mA
[45]	BCR Input Curr	65.58	mA
[46]	BCR Output Curr	-17.24	mA
[47]	Bat 1 Temp	5.44	Deg. C
[48]	Bat 2 Temp	-22.39	Deg. C
[49]	Baseplate Temp	4.23	Deg. C
[50]	FM TX#1 RF Out	0.03	Watts
[51]	FM TX#2 RF Out	3.61	Watts
[52]	PSK TX HPA Temp	-15.13	Deg. C
[53]	+Y Array Temp	8.47	Deg. C
[54]	RC PSK HPA Temp	0.60	Deg. C
[55]	RC PSK BP Temp	1.21	Deg. C
[56]	+Z Array Temp	-3.63	Deg. C

Note that the spacecraft was in eclipse when this telemetry sample was taken
(actual location was off the east coast of New Jersey). Also note that the
24-hour UTC clock is one hour slow.

By the way, the software that performed this telemetry analysis was written
in 'C' and was compiled and run on a Commodore 64 computer (!!).

...John A. Magliacane, KD2BD

--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 8188407051320529447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a73bed15f972f23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-25 16:17:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ATARI: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: atari ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.001738.24044@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:17:38 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 112
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:17:38 1990

These are files which matched "atari" in their path names:

```
jyu.fi:   147238 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_doc.arc*
jyu.fi:   246814 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_src.arc*
jyu.fi:   152731 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_st.arc*
kolvi.hut.fi:      354 Jun 14 20:38 tcpip/ka9q/atari/README
kolvi.hut.fi:    11999 Jun 14 20:38 tcpip/ka9q/atari/atari.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   740266 Jun 15 21:12 tcpip/ka9q/atari/atari.zoo
plains.nodak.edu:   125599 Aug  6 16:31 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/ka9q.pr.Z
plains.nodak.edu:   147238 Jun 20 00:18 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/ka9q_doc.arc
plains.nodak.edu:   246814 Jun 20 00:22 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/ka9q_src.arc
plains.nodak.edu:   152731 Jun 20 00:26 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/ka9q_st.arc
plains.nodak.edu:    68816 Jun 20 00:27 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/ka9qst.arc
plains.nodak.edu:     9781 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ARP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2894 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ARP.H
plains.nodak.edu:     4040 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ARPCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:      752 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ARPDUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2441 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AUDIT.C
plains.nodak.edu:     8988 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1792 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25.H
```

```
plains.nodak.edu:    12052 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25CMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:     6132 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25DUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:    13003 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25SUBR.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2767 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AX25USER.C
plains.nodak.edu:     6959 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AXMBX.C
plains.nodak.edu:      634 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/AXMBX.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2932 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/CMDPARSE.C
plains.nodak.edu:      401 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/CMDPARSE.H
plains.nodak.edu:      942 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/CONFIG.H
plains.nodak.edu:    14033 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/DIRUTIL.C
plains.nodak.edu:     3493 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/FILES.C
plains.nodak.edu:     3135 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/FTP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1396 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/FTP.H
plains.nodak.edu:    14302 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/FTPCLI.C
plains.nodak.edu:    16571 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/FTPSERV.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2178 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/GLOBAL.H
plains.nodak.edu:     4778 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ICMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2030 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ICMP.H
plains.nodak.edu:     4810 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ICMPCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1492 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ICMPDUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:      671 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ICMPMSG.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1325 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IFACE.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1248 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IFACE.H
plains.nodak.edu:     1251 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/INTERNET.H
plains.nodak.edu:    10118 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     3339 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IP.H
plains.nodak.edu:     4887 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IPCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1606 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IPDUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:    14703 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/IPROUTE.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1311 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/KISS.C
plains.nodak.edu:       44 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/KISS.H
plains.nodak.edu:    11107 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/LAPB.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2653 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/LAPB.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2031 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/LAPBTIME.C
plains.nodak.edu:      716 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/LCSUM.C
plains.nodak.edu:    19514 Dec  2  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/MAIN.C
plains.nodak.edu:     5295 Dec  2  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/MAKEFILE
plains.nodak.edu:     7486 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/MBUF.C
plains.nodak.edu:      590 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/MBUF.H
plains.nodak.edu:      666 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/MISC.C
plains.nodak.edu:     5202 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NETROM.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2704 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NETUSER.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1092 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NETUSER.H
plains.nodak.edu:    21828 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NR3.C
plains.nodak.edu:    12792 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NRCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:     6112 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NRS.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1299 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/NRS.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2929 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/PATHNAME.C
plains.nodak.edu:      443 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/PING.H
plains.nodak.edu:      157 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/REMOTE.H
plains.nodak.edu:     7323 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SESSION.C
plains.nodak.edu:      844 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SESSION.H
plains.nodak.edu:    12295 Dec  2  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SLFP.C
```

```
plains.nodak.edu:     1803 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SLFP.H
plains.nodak.edu:    10270 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SLIP.C
plains.nodak.edu:      976 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SLIP.H
plains.nodak.edu:     3601 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SMISC.C
plains.nodak.edu:     2246 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SMTP.H
plains.nodak.edu:    16522 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SMTPCLI.C
plains.nodak.edu:    12769 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/SMTPSERV.C
plains.nodak.edu:    17892 Dec  2  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ST.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1001 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/ST.H
plains.nodak.edu:     5318 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCP.H
plains.nodak.edu:     6135 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1283 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPDUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:    20896 Oct 22 08:53 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPIN.C
plains.nodak.edu:     5143 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPOUT.C
plains.nodak.edu:     6412 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPSUBR.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1343 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPTIMER.C
plains.nodak.edu:     6793 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TCPUSER.C
plains.nodak.edu:     9082 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TELNET.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1039 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TELNET.H
plains.nodak.edu:     1763 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TIMER.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1162 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TIMER.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2600 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TNSERV.C
plains.nodak.edu:     4314 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TRACE.C
plains.nodak.edu:      393 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TRACE.H
plains.nodak.edu:     2102 Nov 30  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/TTYDRIV.C
plains.nodak.edu:     7681 Nov 29  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/UDP.C
plains.nodak.edu:     1227 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/UDP.H
plains.nodak.edu:      920 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/UDPCMD.C
plains.nodak.edu:      788 Jul 28  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/UDPDUMP.C
plains.nodak.edu:      477 Dec  2  1988 pub/atari/other.bins/ka9q/tmp/VERSION.C
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   147238 Apr 12  1989 atari/telecomm/ka9q_doc.arc
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   246814 Apr 12  1989 atari/telecomm/ka9q_src.arc
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   152731 Apr 12  1989 atari/telecomm/ka9q_st.arc
terminator.cc.umich.edu:    68816 Apr 12  1989 atari/telecomm/ka9qst.arc

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From 5152475066442045864
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91b882962f5c2130,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 05:11:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!uflorida!
bb@reef.cis.ufl.edu
From: bb@reef.cis.ufl.edu (Brian Bartholomew)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Could someone please summarize, or suggest lit. ref's?
Message-ID: <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Date: 26 Nov 90 13:11:55 GMT
```

Sender: news@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU
Organization: UF CIS Dept.
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon Nov 26 14:11:55 1990

O.K. I've read the FAQ posting. I've read all the messages in the group. I've looked for other groups that might better apply. And I still don't know anything. Would one of you kind people out there take the time to summarize for me the choices I have in fast packet radio?

I am a long-time UNIX user who is about to be financially in a position to purchase my own workstation for home use. Unfortunatly, I have become addicted to good net.access, so now I am looking for ways to connect the home machine to the work network. SLIP or PPP come to mind as software adaptations suitable for running over a modem, but 2400 baud just doesn't cut it.

Ultimatly I am looking for a single workstation's share of an ethernet, i.e. about 1 Mbits/second, but I realize the notion of shoving this through a voice line is hopeless. I saw a posting earlier mentioning a modem that is perhaps more reasonable, at 5Kbits/second. If this modem could be used on a plain Bell line, and it didn't cost many thousands of dollars for a pair, I would be overjoyed.

In general, I am taking the long view of all this. I will be wanting conectivity from now onwards. ISDN isn't going to get to my doorstep for at least another 10 years. If these sorts of modems need the sorts of bandwidth I think they do, radio in some form is the only reasonable solution. I have a reasonable hardware background, and would be willing to get whatever liscenses it would take to run this sort of setup. Getting a ham liscense might even be the key to picking up what remaining electrical engineering I am interested in learning.

Please note that I explicitly not interested in: re-inventing multitasking, virtual memory, a TCP/IP protocol stack, TCP/IP clients, net access for the budgetarily challenged, or anything else having to do with underpowered, OS-crippled MS-DOS machines. On the other hand, I am perfectly willing to share what I learn and build with the net and anyone else who is interested.

--
"Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from a rigged demo."

Brian Bartholomew UUCP: ...gatech!uflorida!mathlab.math.ufl.edu!bb
University of Florida Internet: bb@math.ufl.edu

From 400147834611656342
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cef9f08c484d1aa8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cef9f08c484d1aa8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,cef9f08c484d1aa8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 05:47:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mpirbn!p515dfi
From: p515dfi@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de (Daniel Fischer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *
Summary: When was Mars declared U.S. property?
Keywords: Mars
Message-ID: <1394@mpirbn.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de>
Date: 26 Nov 90 13:47:04 GMT
References: <370@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Reply-To: p515dfi@mpirbn.UUCP (Daniel Fischer)
Organization: Max-Planck-Institut fuer Radioastronomie, Bonn
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17171 rec.ham-radio.packet:3104 sci.space:17779
Posted: Mon Nov 26 14:47:04 1990

In article <370@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:
>   * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *
>The planet Mars will be visible to those living on the east coast of the
                         ^^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^ ^^^^ ^^^^^ ^^ ^^^
>United States. The planet will appear as a reddish "star" in the eastern
 ^^^^^^ ^^^^^^
>sky. Best viewing will begin around 8:00PM local time...

Very interesting: then what was that bright orange spot I've seen recently
from Germany? If NASA wants to go to Mars, and if it wants to go alone, it's
o.k. - but do they then have to restrict its visibility :-) ?

Except for Antarctica, of course, Mars is visible these days at 8 p.m. local
time around the globe.

From -7802278259666697509
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 10:41:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)

Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 18:41:51 GMT
References: <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 41
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2874 rec.ham-radio.swap:825 rec.ham-radio.packet:3109 rec.ham-radio:17186
Posted: Mon Nov 26 19:41:51 1990

In article <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> > Date: 22 Nov 90 05:38:53 GMT
> > Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> > Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
> > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> > rec.ham-radio
> >
> > Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
> > operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
> > to screen traffic before it goes on-air.
>
> Show me where in the regs it says a control operator may not employ
> mechanical aids to facilitate the screening process by marking for human
> review all messages containing certain key words and phrases he has selected
> for use in a grep process.

Since you ask...
     97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
                  message where:
                    (1) The control operator is present at the control
                        point and is continuously monitoring and
                        supervising the third party's participation...

Note the use of the word "continuously." That means the control op must review (monitor) *all* of the third-party communications, not just some portion thereof marked mechanically.

> Let's not try to be more British than the British here. As I said, the FCC
> expects a good faith effort, but they're not dumb enough to expect 100%
> accuracy EVEN WITH 100% EYEBALL INSPECTION. No matter how it is done, a tiny
> percent will slip through when somebody yawns or blinks.

They expect a good-faith effort to follow the rules, not to (mis)interpret them to "allow" us to do whatever we damn please.

--

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From 539649710493558191
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91b882962f5c2130
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 10:43:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!gatech!prism!mailer.cc.fsu.edu!sun13!murray
From: murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Could someone please summarize, or suggest lit. ref's?
Message-ID: <1464@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 18:43:14 GMT
References: <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Organization: SCRI, Florida State University
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon Nov 26 19:43:14 1990

In article <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU> bb@reef.cis.ufl.edu (Brian Bartholomew)
writes:
>
>I am a long-time UNIX user who is about to be financially in a
>position to purchase my own workstation for home use.
[...]
>2400 baud just doesn't cut it.
[...]
>earlier mentioning a modem that is perhaps more reasonable, at
>5Kbits/second. If this modem could be used on a plain Bell line, and
>it didn't cost many thousands of dollars for a pair, I would be
>overjoyed.

A Telebit Trailblazer can run 9600 baud over Ma Bell's lines. Of course,
you need another Trailblazer on the other end, but don't you have the
same problem with packet?

The advantage of using common-carrier Ma Bell is that you don't have to
worry about being held responsible for putting alt.sex.pictures out over
the air! :-) :-)

>Brian Bartholomew UUCP: ...gatech!uflorida!mathlab.math.ufl.edu!bb

--
Disclaimer: Any opinions above (or below) have nothing to do with reality.
John R. Murray |"Death needs time for what it kills to grow in for
murray@vsjrm.scri.fsu.edu | Apuk's sweet sake, you stupid vulgar greedy ugly
Supercomputer Research Inst.| American Death Sucker.." - William S. Burroughs

From 655247915037092396

X-Google-Language: GERMAN,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ceb6c034729f957,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 12:45:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSDOS: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: msdos ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.002043.24753@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:20:43 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 61
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:20:43 1990

These are files which matched "msdos" in their pathnames:
(no files matched "ms-dos")

```
aqua.whoi.edu:       19 Apr  4  1989 pub/ka9q@ -> /sources/msdos/ka9q
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   280892 Jun 16 17:52 msdos/ka9q/net.exe
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:    96811 Feb  6  1990 msdos/ka9q/nethopexe.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:    40184 Feb  6  1990 msdos/ka9q/nethopsrc.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   145554 Feb 18  1990 msdos/ka9q/nos_0214.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   152328 Feb  6  1990 msdos/ka9q/ppp/netppp.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   100115 Feb  6  1990 msdos/ka9q/ppp/pppsrc.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   519761 Feb  6  1990 msdos/ka9q/ppp/src.arc
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu:   576492 Jun 16 17:52 msdos/ka9q/src.arc
radio.astro.utoronto.ca:   509075 Jan  9  1990 msdos/ka9q.900105.src.arc
radio.astro.utoronto.ca:   153142 Jan 29 18:08 msdos/ka9q.drivers.arc
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de:      256 Feb 12  1990 soft/pc/pc-public/msdos/ka9q-
tcpip/aaaread.me
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   209601 Jun 28 03:39 msdos/communications/ka9q/
drivers.arc*
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   475539 Jun 28 03:39 msdos/communications/ka9q/
driverss.arc*
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   193200 Aug  6 23:51 msdos/communications/ka9q/ka9q.zip*
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   271683 Jun 28 03:39 msdos/communications/ka9q/net.arc*
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   449408 Jun 28 03:39 msdos/communications/ka9q/
netsrc88.arc*
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    36603 Dec 28  1987 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
TUTORIAL.DOC.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    83775 Dec 28  1987 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
USERMAN.DOC.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    74752 Sep  9  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
drivers.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    31360 Jun 23  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
finger.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    21263 Jul 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/ka9q-
epr.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    33664 Jun 23  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
kit.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:      993 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/README.Z
```

```
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    20821 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/diffs.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:      320 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/ka9q.lnk.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:       83 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/lmacros.h.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:     1080 Dec  8  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/msft-c.head.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:     4702 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/rsh.c.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:      240 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/rsh.h.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:     7413 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
nelson.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    54598 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_amig.arcab.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    27096 Feb  2  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_amig.xbtoa
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    43264 Jul 27  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_bm.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    26249 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_des.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   143157 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_doc.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   116992 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_mac.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   144384 Jul 27  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_pc.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   315648 Jun 28  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_src.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   124213 May 18 17:07 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_st.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   374272 Jan 20  1989 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
nos.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   177024 Jun 28  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
nrnet.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    47379 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
pxx107.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    40448 Sep  1  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
server16.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   574436 May 18 16:57 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
src.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    57076 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
tnc_ash.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    15790 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
tnc_ldr.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    52127 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
tnc_tnc1.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    49542 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
tnc_tnc2.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   148547 May 18 16:46 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
userman.arc
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    31383 May 18 16:46 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
```

```
userref.nr.Z
wuarchive.wustl.edu:      433 Oct 28 18:00 mirrors/msdos/ka9q-tcpip/00-index.txt
wuarchive.wustl.edu:      137 Apr  2  1989 mirrors/msdos/ka9q-tcpip/aaaread.me

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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From -1648607755451893599
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6ea2c3b481fe22b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 12:45:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ARC: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: arc ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.002236.24983@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:22:36 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 467
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:22:36 1990

These are files that matched ".arc" in their pathnames:

aggie.ucdavis.edu:   128366 Apr  5  1990 dist/ucdmail/ka9q/netpop2.arc
aggie.ucdavis.edu:    51513 Apr  5  1990 dist/ucdmail/ka9q/pop2src.arc
aggie.ucdavis.edu:   457082 Apr  5  1990 dist/ucdmail/ka9q/src.arc
apple.com:    85066 May 14  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/drivers.arc
apple.com:   100352 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/msysd102.arc
apple.com:   239616 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/msysp102.arc
apple.com:   171989 May 14  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/net_pc.arc
apple.com:   511664 May 14  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/net_src.arc
apple.com:    57076 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
apple.com:    15790 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
apple.com:    52127 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
apple.com:    49542 Apr  9  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
apple.com:   148547 May 14  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/userman.arc
apple.com:    51076 May 14  1989 pub/ArchiveVol1/tcpip/ka9q/xobbs.arc
brazos.rice.edu:     7413 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/nelson.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:   108322 Jan  5  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_amig.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    19127 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_bm.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    26249 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_des.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:   143157 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_doc.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:   116992 Jan  5  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_mac.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:   126524 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_pc.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:   302422 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_src.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    47379 Jan  5  1988 pub/KA9Q/pxx107.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    57076 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/tnc_ash.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    15790 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/tnc_ldr.ARC
```

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brazos.rice.edu:    52127 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/tnc_tnc1.ARC
brazos.rice.edu:    49542 Jan 12  1988 pub/KA9Q/tnc_tnc2.ARC
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    48964 Mar 31  1988 pub/ka9q/am.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    31080 Feb 18  1988 pub/ka9q/bdalebits.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   171235 Aug 18  1988 pub/ka9q/finger.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    13667 Dec 15  1987 pub/ka9q/intrlv.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   108322 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/net_amig.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    70775 Apr 23  1988 pub/ka9q/net_bm.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    26249 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/net_des.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   143194 Jan 20  1988 pub/ka9q/net_doc.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   115955 May 18  1988 pub/ka9q/net_ew.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   142297 Jul 21  1988 pub/ka9q/net_pc.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   318378 Jul 21  1988 pub/ka9q/net_src.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   343796 Jun 27  1988 pub/ka9q/net_srcT.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    56320 Feb 13  1988 pub/ka9q/netam_src.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    19816 Apr 27  1988 pub/ka9q/nrbdale.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   151494 Aug 23  1988 pub/ka9q/nrnet.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    18143 Feb 18  1988 pub/ka9q/phil.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    37094 Apr  6  1988 pub/ka9q/pxx111.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:     9220 Dec 15  1987 pub/ka9q/ramdisk.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    40448 May 19  1988 pub/ka9q/server16.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    57076 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    15790 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    52127 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:    49542 Dec 30  1987 pub/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
citi.umich.edu:   604050 May 24 14:34 deborah/ka9q.arc*
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au:    39420 Sep 12 04:57 pub/ka9q/bm_src.arc
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au:    44821 Sep 12 04:52 pub/ka9q/nos-man.arc
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au:   127698 Sep 12 04:53 pub/ka9q/nos-net.arc
jyu.fi:   147238 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_doc.arc*
jyu.fi:   246814 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_src.arc*
jyu.fi:   152731 Mar  8  1989 pub/atari/ka9q_st.arc*
ftp.uu.net:    76005 Jun 29  1988 networking/ka9q/88-121.arc
ftp.uu.net:   348989 Jul 26  1988 networking/ka9q/alpha.arc
ftp.uu.net:   372916 Mar 26  1989 networking/ka9q/aztecnos.arc
ftp.uu.net:    39420 May 10  1989 networking/ka9q/bm_src.arc
ftp.uu.net:    72015 Nov 22  1988 networking/ka9q/bmdist.arc
ftp.uu.net:    38547 Jul  8 14:24 networking/ka9q/bmexe.arc
ftp.uu.net:    40121 Jul  8 14:24 networking/ka9q/bmsrc.arc
ftp.uu.net:    52479 Jul  6 00:17 networking/ka9q/crh_n.arc
ftp.uu.net:   288270 Aug 29 01:08 networking/ka9q/drivers.arc
ftp.uu.net:   646442 Aug 29 01:08 networking/ka9q/driverss.arc
ftp.uu.net:   100466 Aug 10  1989 networking/ka9q/msys105d.arc
ftp.uu.net:   239551 Aug 10  1989 networking/ka9q/msys105p.arc
ftp.uu.net:        0 Aug 25 02:50 networking/ka9q/net.arc
ftp.uu.net:    42505 Jun  9  1988 networking/ka9q/net_bm.arc
ftp.uu.net:    29050 Dec  5  1988 networking/ka9q/net_des.arc
ftp.uu.net:   150013 Jun  9  1988 networking/ka9q/net_doc.arc
ftp.uu.net:   241511 May 16  1989 networking/ka9q/net_hp.arc
ftp.uu.net:   171989 May 10  1989 networking/ka9q/net_pc.arc
ftp.uu.net:   511664 May 10  1989 networking/ka9q/net_src.arc
ftp.uu.net:   124213 May 16  1989 networking/ka9q/net_st.arc
ftp.uu.net:   386542 Jun 21  1989 networking/ka9q/osrc.arc
```

```
ftp.uu.net:    68922 Jun 29  1988 networking/ka9q/part97.arc
ftp.uu.net:    41621 Jan 30  1989 networking/ka9q/pk232.arc
ftp.uu.net:    37094 Apr 14  1988 networking/ka9q/pxx111.arc
ftp.uu.net:   442322 Aug 31  1989 networking/ka9q/src.arc
ftp.uu.net:   443190 Sep  7  1989 networking/ka9q/src890906.arc
ftp.uu.net:    53998 May 14  1989 networking/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
ftp.uu.net:    15790 Jan  6  1988 networking/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
ftp.uu.net:    34710 May 14  1989 networking/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
ftp.uu.net:    49664 May 14  1989 networking/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
ftp.uu.net:   148547 May 10  1989 networking/ka9q/userman.arc
ftp.uu.net:    51047 May 14  1989 networking/ka9q/xobbs.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    76005 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/88-121.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   348989 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/alpha.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   372916 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/aztecnos.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    72015 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/bmdist.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:     2587 Aug 29 13:42 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/buf160.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    37666 Aug 29 13:44 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/diffs.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   288270 Aug 29 13:47 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/drivers.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   646442 Aug 29 13:53 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/driverss.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    21504 Aug 29 13:56 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/execom14.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    36063 Aug 29 13:58 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/patch.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   279402 Aug 29 14:00 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pcip_sos.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   579277 Aug 29 14:06 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pcippkt.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    85066 Aug 29 14:07 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pktd2.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   110153 Aug 29 14:07 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pktd2_0.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    92299 Aug 29 14:08 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pktd3.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   153142 Aug 29 14:09 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pktd3_0.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    95232 Aug 29 14:09 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/pktd4_0.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    85066 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/drivers.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    42505 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/net_bm.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    29050 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/net_des.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   150013 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/net_doc.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   142297 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/net_pc.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   318378 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/net_src.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    68922 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/part97.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    41621 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/pk232.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    37094 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/pxx111.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:   379427 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/src.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    57076 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    15790 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    52127 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
gatekeeper.dec.com:    49542 Apr  7  1989 pub/net/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:    39420 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/bm_src.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:   153142 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/drivers.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:    72015 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/obmdist.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:   150013 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/onet_doc.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:   386542 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/osrc.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:   444177 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/src.arc
giza.cis.ohio-state.edu:   148547 Sep 10  1989 pub/ibm-pc/ka9q/userman.arc
grivel.une.oz.au:    72015 May 31 07:23 pub/ka9q/bmdist.arc
grivel.une.oz.au:   288270 Aug 29 09:49 pub/ka9q/drivers7.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    76005 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/88-121.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   348989 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/alpha.arc
```

```
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   372916 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/aztecnos.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    39420 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/bm_src.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    72015 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/bmdist.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    85066 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/drivers.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    26880 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/g1emmdif.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   193024 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/g1emmexe.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   518656 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/g1emmsrc.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   100352 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/msysd102.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   100313 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/msysd103.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   239616 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/msysp102.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   244796 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/msysp103.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    42505 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_bm.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    29050 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_des.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   150013 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_doc.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   241511 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_hp.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   171989 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_pc.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   511664 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_src.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   124213 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/net_st.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   144723 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/nos_0125.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    68922 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/part97.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    41621 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/pk232.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    37094 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/pxx111.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   519974 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/src.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    53998 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    15790 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    34710 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    49664 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   148547 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/userman.arc
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    51047 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/xobbs.arc
imag.imag.fr:    60522 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/Ajouts_TRW/
drivers.arc
imag.imag.fr:   171235 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/finger.arc
imag.imag.fr:     7385 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/nelson.arc
imag.imag.fr:    37772 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_bm.arc
imag.imag.fr:    26249 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_des.arc
imag.imag.fr:   143194 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_doc.arc
imag.imag.fr:   115955 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_ew.arc
imag.imag.fr:   142297 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_pc.arc
imag.imag.fr:   318378 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_src.arc
imag.imag.fr:   343796 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_srcT.arc
imag.imag.fr:    56320 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/netam_src.arc
imag.imag.fr:   168586 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/nrnet_new.arc
imag.imag.fr:    46952 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/pxx107.arc
imag.imag.fr:    40448 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/server16.arc
imag.imag.fr:    57076 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
imag.imag.fr:    15790 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
imag.imag.fr:    52127 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
imag.imag.fr:    49542 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
isy.liu.se:       837 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-axsock.arc
isy.liu.se:      1577 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-bm_src.arc
isy.liu.se:      2095 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-net_des.arc
isy.liu.se:       689 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-net_pc.arc
isy.liu.se:      8607 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-net_src1.arc
```

```
isy.liu.se:     4537 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-net_src2.arc
isy.liu.se:    11197 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-src.arc
isy.liu.se:      319 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-userman.arc
isy.liu.se:     2391 Nov 26  1989 ka9q/X-xobbs.arc
isy.liu.se:    42629 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/axsock.arc
isy.liu.se:    38642 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/bm_src.arc
isy.liu.se:    29050 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/net_des.arc
isy.liu.se:   173957 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/net_pc.arc
isy.liu.se:   342460 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/net_src1.arc
isy.liu.se:   162518 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/net_src2.arc
isy.liu.se:   383479 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/src.arc
isy.liu.se:    49542 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
isy.liu.se:   129108 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/userman.arc
isy.liu.se:    52905 Nov  7  1989 ka9q/xobbs.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    48648 Mar 18  1990 tcpip/ka9q/allfiles.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    11999 Jun 14 20:38 tcpip/ka9q/atari/atari.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    39420 May  9  1989 tcpip/ka9q/bm_src.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    85066 May  4  1989 tcpip/ka9q/drivers.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    29050 May  4  1989 tcpip/ka9q/net_des.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   241511 May 20  1989 tcpip/ka9q/net_hp.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   171989 May  9  1989 tcpip/ka9q/net_pc.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   511664 May  9  1989 tcpip/ka9q/net_src.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   124213 May 20  1989 tcpip/ka9q/net_st.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    11745 Apr 24  1990 tcpip/ka9q/netracer.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   578806 Jul 11 21:03 tcpip/ka9q/nos/src.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    37094 Apr 19  1989 tcpip/ka9q/pxx111.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    42496 Apr 19  1989 tcpip/ka9q/server18.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    57076 Apr 19  1989 tcpip/ka9q/tnc_ash.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    15790 Apr 19  1989 tcpip/ka9q/tnc_ldr.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    52127 Apr 19  1989 tcpip/ka9q/tnc_tnc1.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    49542 May  4  1989 tcpip/ka9q/tnc_tnc2.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   148547 May  9  1989 tcpip/ka9q/userman.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:   201635 May 27 09:39 tcpip/ka9q/view.arc
kolvi.hut.fi:    51076 May  9  1989 tcpip/ka9q/xobbs.arc
louie.udel.edu:    48964 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/am.arc
louie.udel.edu:    31080 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/bdalebits.arc
louie.udel.edu:   152825 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/drivers.arc
louie.udel.edu:   171235 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/finger.arc
louie.udel.edu:    13667 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/intrlv.arc
louie.udel.edu:   108322 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_amig.arc
louie.udel.edu:    70775 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_bm.arc
louie.udel.edu:    26249 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_des.arc
louie.udel.edu:   143194 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_doc.arc
louie.udel.edu:   115955 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_ew.arc
louie.udel.edu:   142297 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_pc.arc
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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From 3260814977010402473
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From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAR: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
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Date: 26 Nov 90 00:24:02 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 54
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:24:02 1990

These are files that matched ".tar" in their pathnames:

bu-it.bu.edu: 1110032 Jun 11 1988 src/NETIMPL/ka9q.tar.Z
bu.edu: 1110032 Jun 11 1988 src/NETIMPL/ka9q.tar.Z
col.hp.com: 491913 Sep 28 18:39 packet/nos/ka9q/src.tar.Z
freebie.engin.umich.edu: 887197 Oct 12 18:28 pub/Amiga/ka9q_slfp.tar.Z
ftp.uu.net: 105431 Jul 31 19:11 networking/ka9q/server.tar.Z
ftp.uu.net: 485117 Aug 22 00:09 networking/ka9q/src.tar.Z
ftp.uu.net: 439811 Sep 22 18:19 networking/ka9q.slip.tar.Z
gatekeeper.dec.com: 71499 Aug 29 13:43 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/compat.tar.Z
hp4nl.nluug.nl: 56135 Apr 19 1990 pub/network/ka9q/pktd.tar.Z
isy.liu.se: 51200 Nov 7 1989 ka9q/nosunix.tar
mcsun.eu.net: 56135 Apr 19 1990 network/ka9q/pktd.tar.Z
munnari.oz.au: 94985 Jun 1 15:10 pub/net/secure-ka9q.tar.Z
sics.se: 32733 Aug 19 22:50 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/lwpnos.tar.Z
sics.se: 249849 May 4 1990 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/netnix.tar.Z
sics.se: 475715 Oct 17 10:31 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/nosunix-all.tar.Z
sics.se: 44895 Oct 9 09:47 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/nosunix.tar.Z
sics.se: 491913 Oct 2 13:14 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/src.tar.Z
sics.se: 92160 Oct 19 1989 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/streams.tar
sics.se: 32784 Apr 11 1990 archive/packet/ka9q/nos/tundrvr.tar.Z
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au: 55080 Apr 20 1990 pub/ka9q/compat.kit.tar.Z
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au: 26463 Dec 16 1989 pub/ka9q/pcnfs.tar.Z
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au: 56135 Apr 20 1990 pub/ka9q/pktd.tar.Z
sun.soe.clarkson.edu: 71499 Jul 8 17:39 pub/ka9q/compat.tar.Z
sunic.sunet.se: 32733 Aug 19 20:50 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
lwpnos.tar.Z
sunic.sunet.se: 249849 May 4 21:36 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
netnix.tar.Z
sunic.sunet.se: 45013 Aug 19 20:52 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
nosunix.tar.Z
sunic.sunet.se: 92160 Oct 19 1989 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/streams.tar
sunic.sunet.se: 32784 Apr 11 21:14 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
tundrvr.tar.Z
surya.waterloo.edu: 486895 Aug 8 05:51 networking/ka9q/nos/src.tar.Z
terminator.cc.umich.edu: 887197 Oct 12 18:20 pub/amiga/ka9q_slfp.tar.Z
terminator.cc.umich.edu: 887197 Oct 12 18:19 pub/ka9q.tar.Z
thumper.bellcore.com: 105431 Jul 31 19:09 pub/ka9q/g0bsx/server.tar.Z

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thumper.bellcore.com:    81920 Sep 24 19:09 pub/ka9q/incoming/wa2zzx.tar
thumper.bellcore.com:   491913 Aug 28 20:09 pub/ka9q/nos/src.tar.Z
thumper.bellcore.com:   142179 Nov  7 21:42 pub/ka9q/util/unzip.tar.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   249849 Jul  5 12:59 other/ka9q/flash/
netnix.tar.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    44681 Jul  5 12:59 other/ka9q/flash/
nosunix.tar.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    92160 Jul  5 12:59 other/ka9q/flash/
streams.tar
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    32784 Jul  5 12:59 other/ka9q/flash/
tundrvr.tar.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:    44921 Aug 23  1989 other/ka9q/ka9q.smtp.tar.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   349131 Aug 23  1989 other/ka9q/ka9q.tar.Z
uniwa.uwa.oz.au:    94985 Oct 19 14:54 pub/pc/ka9q/net.tar.Z
uunet.uu.net:   105431 Jul 31 19:11 networking/ka9q/server.tar.Z
uunet.uu.net:   485117 Aug 22 00:09 networking/ka9q/src.tar.Z
uunet.uu.net:   439811 Sep 22 18:19 networking/ka9q.slip.tar.Z
vax.cs.pitt.edu:   242411 Jul 19  1989 pub/ka9q/nos-unix.tar.Z
vega.hut.fi:    26463 Sep  9  1989 pub/pc/comutil/ka9q/
pcnfs_packet_driver_interface.tar.Z

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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From 1196263589091686977
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f216db793f682ccd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 12:46:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ZIP: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: zip ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.002519.25322@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:25:19 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 91
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:25:19 1990

These are files that matched ".zip" in their pathnames:

col.hp.com:   431468 Sep 28 18:41 packet/nos/ka9q/src.zip
col.hp.com:   490310 Oct 30 17:56 packet/nos/ka9q/src1029.zip
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au:    30898 Sep 12 04:57 pub/ka9q/bmexe332.zip
ditmela.cng.dit.csiro.au:   431487 Sep 12 04:56 pub/ka9q/nos-src.zip
ece.orst.edu:   159775 Sep 12 20:13 pub/ka9q/wg7jexe.zip
ece.orst.edu:   484873 Sep 12 20:13 pub/ka9q/wg7jsrc.zip
emunix.emich.edu:   193200 Aug  8 22:35 tmp/ka9q.zip
ftp.uu.net:    37729 Aug 21 15:30 networking/ka9q/modem.zip
```

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ftp.uu.net:   180552 Jul 23 11:57 networking/ka9q/nose0716.zip
ftp.uu.net:    31201 May  8  1990 networking/ka9q/nosman.zip
ftp.uu.net:   469506 Jul 23 11:57 networking/ka9q/noss0716.zip
ftp.uu.net:   431505 Aug 25 02:50 networking/ka9q/src.zip
gatekeeper.dec.com:    56408 Aug 29 13:43 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/compat.zip
gatekeeper.dec.com:   378426 Aug 29 13:56 pub/net/ka9q/clarkson/drvrss6a.zip
grivel.une.oz.au:   587381 Nov  3 03:12 pub/ka9q/emm102911.zip
grivel.une.oz.au:   490310 Oct 30 10:22 pub/ka9q/src1029.zip
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   139737 Jan 29  1990 pub/network/ka9q/nos_0125.zip
iraun1.ira.uka.de:    95105 Feb  2  1990 pub/ibm-pc/Ka9q/bm.zip
iraun1.ira.uka.de:   488850 Feb  2  1990 pub/ibm-pc/Ka9q/ka9q.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:    29618 Feb 24  1990 tcpip/ka9q/fixm108.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:   452032 Jun 14 00:21 tcpip/ka9q/nos/g1emm61210.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:   452796 Jul  6 10:21 tcpip/ka9q/nos/g1emm62211.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:   454164 Jul 11 21:20 tcpip/ka9q/nos/g1emm71010.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:   431468 Sep  5 11:40 tcpip/ka9q/nos/src.zip
kolvi.hut.fi:   490310 Nov  3 12:04 tcpip/ka9q/nos/src1029.zip
mcsun.eu.net:   139737 Jan 29  1990 network/ka9q/nos_0125.zip
miki.cs.titech.ac.jp:   490540 Jan 30  1990 pub/ka9q/nos0117.zip
miki.cs.titech.ac.jp:   258434 Jan 30  1990 pub/ka9q/terakoya.zip
miki.cs.titech.ac.jp:   156344 Jan 30  1990 pub/ka9q/uupc.zip
samba.acs.unc.edu:   488850 Jan 22  1990 pub/novell_gate/ka9q.zip
shamash.cdc.com:    51401 Oct 27 10:50 pub/ka9q/nn901027.zip
sics.se:    13113 Dec  1  1989 archive/packet/ka9q/fixmail.zip
slopoke.mlb.semi.harris.com:    95105 Feb  1  1990 pub/pc/ka9q/bm.zip
slopoke.mlb.semi.harris.com:   488850 Oct 24 22:31 pub/pc/ka9q/ka9-src.zip
sun.soe.clarkson.edu:    56408 Jul 11 11:21 pub/ka9q/compat.zip
sun.soe.clarkson.edu:   378426 Jun 22 10:22 pub/ka9q/drvrss6a.zip
sunic.sunet.se:    13113 Dec  1  1989 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/fixmail.zip
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   193200 Aug  6 23:51 msdos/communications/ka9q/ka9q.zip*
thumper.bellcore.com:    42578 Nov 12 18:05 pub/ka9q/dsp/modem.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   587473 Nov  5 18:26 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm02912.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   454816 Jul 20 00:43 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm71410.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   455728 Aug 14 16:09 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm81010.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   474839 Sep 13 16:03 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm82812.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   515082 Sep 28 16:21 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm82814.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   517969 Oct  5 16:31 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm82816.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   518101 Oct  9 09:34 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm82817.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   527938 Oct 29 19:06 pub/ka9q/g1emm/emm82823.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   372146 Nov 12 16:49 pub/ka9q/g1emm/g1emmkit.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   598253 Nov  9 16:09 pub/ka9q/g1emm/kh110810.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   599919 Nov 12 14:04 pub/ka9q/g1emm/kh110812.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   375259 Nov 15 18:33 pub/ka9q/incoming/g1emmkit.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   584127 Nov 15 14:34 pub/ka9q/incoming/kh111410.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    51401 Oct 28 01:53 pub/ka9q/incoming/nn901027.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    40323 Nov 15 15:52 pub/ka9q/incoming/tcppt1.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    28166 Nov 16 20:42 pub/ka9q/incoming/was1114a.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:     6231 Nov  6 18:32 pub/ka9q/nos/asmobj.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   431468 Aug 28 19:56 pub/ka9q/nos/src.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   490310 Oct 29 17:19 pub/ka9q/nos/src1029.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   494069 Nov  6 08:14 pub/ka9q/nos/src1105.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   506305 Nov  7 20:48 pub/ka9q/nos/src1107.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   506399 Nov  8 22:58 pub/ka9q/nos/src1108.zip
```

```
thumper.bellcore.com:   527789 Nov 12 19:20 pub/ka9q/nos/src1112.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   527798 Nov 14 23:21 pub/ka9q/nos/src1114.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   180552 Jul 23 11:57 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/nose0716.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   182123 Aug 22 10:33 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/nose0819.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   196500 Sep 20 15:52 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/nose0828.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   469506 Jul 23 11:56 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/noss0716.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   541395 Aug 22 10:34 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/noss0819.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:   568913 Sep 20 15:54 pub/ka9q/pa0gri/noss0828.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    35944 Aug 24 22:10 pub/ka9q/util/lzexeeng.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    20352 Aug  9 13:56 pub/ka9q/util/tar.zip
thumper.bellcore.com:    21471 Aug  9 18:13 pub/ka9q/util/vi.zip
uunet.uu.net:    37729 Aug 21 15:30 networking/ka9q/modem.zip
uunet.uu.net:   180552 Jul 23 11:57 networking/ka9q/nose0716.zip
uunet.uu.net:    31201 May  8  1990 networking/ka9q/nosman.zip
uunet.uu.net:   469506 Jul 23 11:57 networking/ka9q/noss0716.zip
uunet.uu.net:   431505 Aug 25 02:50 networking/ka9q/src.zip
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu:   488850 Jan 24  1990 mail/novell-gw/ka9q.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:    30898 Jul 22 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/bmexe332.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   360960 Apr 16  1990 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/driverss.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:    19916 Jul 22 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/nntp4nos.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   193200 Aug 13 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/nos-slfp.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   431468 Aug 28 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/nos-src.zip
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   490310 Oct 29 18:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/src-1029.zip

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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From -3885263808256912399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a12a1b14832201a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 12:46:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ZOO: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: zoo ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.002625.25528@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:26:25 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:26:25 1990

These are files that matched ".zoo" in their pathnames:

kolvi.hut.fi:   740266 Jun 15 21:12 tcpip/ka9q/atari/atari.zoo
sunic.sunet.se:   512188 Jan 28  1990 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
amiganos.zoo

--
```

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 6289171979736043859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf1fcf0ba2a9f815,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 12:48:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!rutgers!news.cs.indiana.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MAC: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: mac ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.001905.24272@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:19:05 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 74
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:19:05 1990

These are files which matched "mac" in their pathnames:

```
bellcore.com:       36 Jul 19 19:42 pub/ka9q/.emacs_406
brazos.rice.edu:   116992 Jan  5  1988 pub/KA9Q/net_mac.ARC
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   223461 Feb 28  1988 pub/ka9q/net_mac.hqx
flash.bellcore.com:       36 Jul 19 19:42 pub/ka9q/.emacs_406
ftp.uu.net:    64896 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacBM.hqx
ftp.uu.net:   139520 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacBMsrc.hqx
ftp.uu.net:   220288 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacNet.hqx
ftp.uu.net:    58087 Jul 30 00:57 networking/ka9q/kiss.mac
funet.fi:    46976 Nov 12  1989 networking/mac/ka9q/BM-Mac.SIT
funet.fi:   159232 Nov 12  1989 networking/mac/ka9q/NET-Mac.SIT
grivel.une.oz.au:    81536 Aug 20 04:27 pub/ka9q/BM-Mac2.sit.hqx
grivel.une.oz.au:   249856 Aug 20 04:33 pub/ka9q/Net-Mac2.sit.hqx
grivel.une.oz.au:    64896 Aug  8 01:46 pub/ka9q/macbm.hqx
grivel.une.oz.au:   220288 Aug  8 01:46 pub/ka9q/macnet.hqx
kth.se:   746624 May 10  1989 macintosh/info-mac/KA9Q/MNetsrc.hqx
kth.se:    64896 May 10  1989 macintosh/info-mac/KA9Q/MacBM.hqx
kth.se:   139520 May 10  1989 macintosh/info-mac/KA9Q/MacBMsrc.hqx
kth.se:   220288 May 10  1989 macintosh/info-mac/KA9Q/MacNet.hqx
kth.se:      193 May 10  1989 macintosh/info-mac/KA9Q/README
hp4nl.nluug.nl:    64896 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/MacBM.hqx
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   139520 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/MacBMsrc.hqx
hp4nl.nluug.nl:   220288 May 29  1989 pub/network/ka9q/MacNet.hqx
imag.imag.fr:   182861 Mar 15  1990 archive/tcp-ip/ip-sur-pc/ka9q/net_mac.hqx.Z
kolvi.hut.fi:   746624 Jan 28  1990 tcpip/ka9q/mac/MNetsrc.hqx
kolvi.hut.fi:    64896 Jan 28  1990 tcpip/ka9q/mac/MacBM.hqx
kolvi.hut.fi:   139520 Jan 28  1990 tcpip/ka9q/mac/MacBMsrc.hqx
kolvi.hut.fi:   220288 Jan 28  1990 tcpip/ka9q/mac/MacNet.hqx
kolvi.hut.fi:     2467 May 24  1989 tcpip/ka9q/mac/how-to.mac
louie.udel.edu:   223461 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_mac.hqx
```

```
mcsun.eu.net:    64896 May 29  1989 network/ka9q/MacBM.hqx
mcsun.eu.net:   139520 May 29  1989 network/ka9q/MacBMsrc.hqx
mcsun.eu.net:   220288 May 29  1989 network/ka9q/MacNet.hqx
sics.se:   159232 Jan 28  1990 archive/packet/ka9q/macnet.sit
sunic.sunet.se:   159232 Jan 28  1990 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/macnet.sit
thumper.bellcore.com:    58087 Jul 30 00:57 pub/ka9q/kiss/kiss.mac
thumper.bellcore.com:    25814 Sep 27 06:54 pub/ka9q/kiss/kissV.4.mac.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:       83 Jun 25  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/msft-
c/lmacros.h.Z
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:   116992 Jun 22  1988 pub/comp/msdos/ka9q/
net_mac.arc
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    67079 Jul 16 15:21 Mac/KA9Q/bm_mac2.hqx.part1
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    13983 Jul 16 15:21 Mac/KA9Q/bm_mac2.hqx.part2
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    67100 Jul 16 15:24 Mac/KA9Q/bmsrc.hqx.part1
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    42989 Jul 16 15:25 Mac/KA9Q/bmsrc.hqx.part2
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    67739 Jul 16 15:20 Mac/KA9Q/net_mac2.hqx.part1
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66902 Jul 16 15:20 Mac/KA9Q/net_mac2.hqx.part2
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66902 Jul 16 15:21 Mac/KA9Q/net_mac2.hqx.part3
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    45228 Jul 16 15:21 Mac/KA9Q/net_mac2.hqx.part4
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    67325 Jul 16 15:22 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part01
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:22 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part02
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:23 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part03
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:23 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part04
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:23 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part05
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:23 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part06
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:24 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part07
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:24 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part08
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:    66916 Jul 16 15:24 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part09
utsun.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp:     1531 Jul 16 15:24 Mac/KA9Q/netsrc.hqx.part10
uunet.uu.net:    64896 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacBM.hqx
uunet.uu.net:   139520 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacBMsrc.hqx
uunet.uu.net:   220288 May  4  1989 networking/ka9q/MacNet.hqx
uunet.uu.net:    58087 Jul 30 00:57 networking/ka9q/kiss.mac
wuarchive.wustl.edu:    81536 Jul  1 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/bm-mac2-sit.hqx
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   112384 Jul  1 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/bm-mac2-src-
sit.hqx
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   249856 Jul  1 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/net-mac2-
sit.hqx
wuarchive.wustl.edu:   618880 Jul  1 19:00 mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip/net-mac2-src-
sit.hqx
xlnvax.excelan.com:    64896 Aug 23  1989 pub/networking/ka9q/MacBM.hqx
xlnvax.excelan.com:   139520 Aug 23  1989 pub/networking/ka9q/MacBMsrc.hqx
xlnvax.excelan.com:   220288 Aug 23  1989 pub/networking/ka9q/MacNet.hqx

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--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.


From -4672527771940276258
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f7400fbae78242e,start
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 13:05:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMIGA: where to find KA9Q files for anonymous FTP
Keywords: amiga ka9q ftp
Message-ID: <1990Nov26.001614.23762@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 90 00:16:14 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Nov 26 01:16:14 1990

These are files which matched "amiga" anywhere in their path name:

```
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   116727 Mar  8  1988 pub/ka9q/amiga_binaries.uu
brolga.cc.uq.oz.au:   163453 Feb 18  1988 pub/ka9q/net_amiga.uu
freebie.engin.umich.edu:   887197 Oct 12 18:28 pub/Amiga/ka9q_slfp.tar.Z
louie.udel.edu:   116727 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/amiga_binaries.uu*
louie.udel.edu:   163453 Dec 22  1989 pub/ka9q/net_amiga.uu
sunic.sunet.se:   512188 Jan 28  1990 .sics.se/archive/packet/ka9q/nos/
amiganos.zoo
terminator.cc.umich.edu:   887197 Oct 12 18:20 pub/amiga/ka9q_slfp.tar.Z
thumper.bellcore.com:   203787 Nov 12 11:03 pub/ka9q/amiga/AmigaKIT19.lzh
thumper.bellcore.com:   215584 Oct 29 12:50 pub/ka9q/amiga/AmigaNOS17
thumper.bellcore.com:   326119 Oct 29 12:51 pub/ka9q/amiga/AmigaNOS17.lzh
thumper.bellcore.com:   339156 Nov 12 11:04 pub/ka9q/amiga/AmigaNOS19.lzh
thumper.bellcore.com:     9704 Oct 23 15:37 pub/ka9q/amiga/amiganos.ls
thumper.bellcore.com:     1315 Oct 23 15:39 pub/ka9q/amiga/amiganos.nos-startup
thumper.bellcore.com:     8272 Oct 23 15:38 pub/ka9q/amiga/amiganos.nos0214.txt
thumper.bellcore.com:   203718 Nov 13 11:37 pub/ka9q/incoming/AmigaKIT19.lzh
thumper.bellcore.com:   200704 Nov 13 11:38 pub/ka9q/incoming/AmigaNOS19.lzh
```

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 2379693846210340742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bec6810cc50c5b6a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-26 22:04:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!unmvax!ariel.unm.edu!nmsu!opus!owhite
From: owhite@nmsu.edu (smouldering dog)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: satelite ftp site.
Message-ID: <OWHITE.90Nov26230432@haywire.nmsu.edu>
Date: 27 Nov 90 06:04:32 GMT
Sender: news@NMSU.Edu
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet

Organization: Computing Research Lab
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Nov 27 07:04:32 1990

I apologize that this is probably not the interest group to ask this
but...does anyone know where I could get weather satelite pictures
via ftp? I am also interested in decoding satelite data and porting
to my amiga...has anyone done this?
         thanx,
         owen white.
--

-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-
             safe is to sex as fish is to bicycle
-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-=-*-=-

From 3385727720582349139
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91b882962f5c2130
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 11:07:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Could someone please summarize, or suggest lit. ref's?
Message-ID: <1626@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 27 Nov 90 19:07:34 GMT
References: <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 59
Posted: Tue Nov 27 20:07:34 1990

In article <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU> bb@reef.cis.ufl.edu (Brian Bartholomew)
writes:
>
>
>O.K. I've read the FAQ posting. I've read all the messages in the
>group. I've looked for other groups that might better apply. And I
>still don't know anything. Would one of you kind people out there
>take the time to summarize for me the choices I have in fast packet
>radio?
>
>I am a long-time UNIX user who is about to be financially in a
>position to purchase my own workstation for home use. Unfortunatly, I
>have become addicted to good net.access, so now I am looking for ways
>to connect the home machine to the work network. SLIP or PPP come to
>mind as software adaptations suitable for running over a modem, but
>2400 baud just doesn't cut it.
>
>Ultimatly I am looking for a single workstation's share of an

>ethernet, i.e. about 1 Mbits/second, but I realize the notion of
>shoving this through a voice line is hopeless. I saw a posting
>earlier mentioning a modem that is perhaps more reasonable, at
>5Kbits/second. If this modem could be used on a plain Bell line, and
>it didn't cost many thousands of dollars for a pair, I would be
>overjoyed.

If you want to be able to do work related stuff as well as ham related stuff, your best bet is a pair of 19.2kb Telebit Trailblazers over the twisted pair at $900 each. Or a pair of generic 9.6kb V42bis modems at about $500 each.

Over radio, the 56kb modems output 29Mhz RF in a 70khz bandwidth. You need a transverter to kick them up to a UHF frequency. The modem is $225 and a suitable transverter is in the $160 to $320 range. If you want more info on the Grapes 56k modems, contact KD4NC by email via the bang path of gatech!kd4nc!dug and he will send you info and ordering instructions.

The next step down in radio modems is the 9600 baud G3RUH modem available as a daughter board for the TNC2 from Paccom in Florida. Pricing of a system goes like this: Modem $99, TNC2 $130, radio $449. Some serious shopping can get the radio down in the $300 range. Some serious tinkering can convert a surplus commercial band radio for about $100.

There is experimental work in progress on 1 Mbit links at around 1 Ghz and 10 Mbit links at 10 Ghz. When this becomes available it will be line of sight type links with pricing in the $200 to $500 range (estimate).

So there are at least three ways to go in relatively high speed packet and all are around $500 per station. Note that packet overhead will limit your throughput to less than channel capacity in all cases. The 56kb link acts much like a direct dialup 19.2kb session when telneting and the G3RUH acts like a 2400 dialup line. For file transfers where long packets are the rule, throughput approaches channel capacity.

If you want to do work related things over radio, you can get a commercial license for a point to point link. 9600 baud is the best you will be able to do on a commercial channel however. You could get an experimental license to use the 56kb modems, but there is government paperwork involved. For non-work related things, a ham radio license will let you play with any speed you like as long as you stay in the band (upper UHF). Go for it.

Gary KE4ZV

From -2568604478368172613
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b70b4704275cc7e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b70b4704275cc7e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b70b4704275cc7e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 11:22:23 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!boingo.med.jhu.edu!haven!umbc3!abdallah
From: abdallah@umbc3.UMBC.EDU (Mr. Shukri Abdallah)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Request Information
Keywords: License, Routing
Message-ID: <4536@umbc3.UMBC.EDU>
Date: 27 Nov 90 19:22:23 GMT
Reply-To: abdallah@umbc3.umbc.edu (Mr. Shukri Abdallah)
Organization: University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17242 rec.ham-radio.packet:3115 rec.ham-radio.swap:827
Posted: Tue Nov 27 20:22:23 1990

implementation of routing algorithms for packet radio networks.

I need to build a test bed to study the performance of the proposed landmark
routing algorithms.

I need to get in touch with local groups in the state of Maryland especially
Baltimore. I also need to become a certified operator.

Any useful information would be appreciated.

Thank you in advance.

ps. Send mail to abdallah@umbc3.umbc.edu

S.Abdallah

From 2093235206159373940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,683bbd92c5d01a5d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 13:05:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!bionet!synoptics!
From: jkaidor@ (Jerome Kaidor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet with TS830S
Message-ID: <22104@mvis1.com>
Date: 26 Nov 90 23:05:36 GMT
Sender: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Nov 27 00:05:36 1990

Followup-To:
Distribution: world
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

I'd like to thank the net for the informative responses I've gotten about my TS830. As you recall, I wanted to use the narrow filters in SSB mode. Well, this weekend, I got out my schematics. I found out that the filters were indeed switched with diodes, and it turned out to be a fairly straightforward task to break the line from the mode switch to the SSB filter diodes. It turned out that the digital hold switch is a DPDT unit, even though it is only used as an SPST. So I disconnected the digital hold wires and taped them off, and converted the switch to select the 500 HZ filter in SSB mode. If anybody's interested, I will email the gory details...

I found the 500Hz filter very usable for narrow-shift packet. The MFJ1278 has a tuning indicator that shows whether the signal is ON frequency or OFF, to an accuracy of about 10 Hz. So I set that 500Hz filter right on by tuning to a frequency with no signals, and centering the filter noise with the tuning indicator and the IF shift. Of course on a rig without a tuning indicator, this would be pretty hard....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

From 997416549608578644
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5eee77e8424a06b3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 13:58:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!GRATHUN1.BITNET!Sv1bds
From: Sv1bds@GRATHUN1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC220 EPROM
Message-ID: <901126221517A10.ABIW@GRATHUN1>
Date: 26 Nov 90 22:20:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 26 23:20:43 1990

Does anyone have any new EPROM for the TNC220
which has KISS and or MAILBOX .
I have V 1.1.5 and WA8DED EPROM .
Maybe the WA8DED eprom have KISS but it does not work properly.
Can any one helpme.
I make a few mods to the VHF MODEM and its mush more better now.
Any TNC220 user can send me mail for the above.
TNX George SV1BDS Athens
SV1BDS@GRATHUN1.BITNET

From -6955715780872936076
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b367d982fd03f4d,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 14:22:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!BNR.CA!ENCRYPT3
From: ENCRYPT3@BNR.CA (Michael Meystel, M.A.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Request
Message-ID: <9011272348.AA00665@ucsd.edu>
Date: 27 Nov 90 22:22:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Nov 27 23:22:00 1990

Not to be posted to the list:

To whom it may concern:

I have been subscribed to the packet-radio list for a long time now. For
some reason, I am missing digests 144-159, 161-189, and 191-199.

Were they mailed to me?

Perhaps I am subscribed as MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET - my mail from there is
forwarded to me at encrypt3@bnr.ca

Thank you.

Mike

From -6787016181903617694
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d51c7c8b08c2641f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-27 15:41:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FTP site for KA9Q NOSNET wanted.
Message-ID: <18330072@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Nov 90 23:41:56 GMT
References: <729@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Nov 28 00:41:56 1990

>Does anyone know of an anonymous FTP site for aquiring
>Phil Karn's TCP/IP NOSNET software? Also, if anyone knows who
>the IP coordinator for the Minneapolis area is I'd appreciate that
>info.

Try thumper.bellcore.com, in the directory tree pub/ka9q. Phil's bits are in the nos subdirectory, the G1EMM variant is in it's own subdirectory, etc...

Bdale

From 1886346681533940915
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,389ac9916e10526a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 07:34:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!bu.edu!purdue!haven!decuac!
bacchus.pa.dec.com!hollie.rdg.dec.com!ryn.esg.dec.com!muhthr.dec.com!
bruthr.cdad.dec.com!acp
From: acp@bruthr.cdad.dec.com (Andy Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Anybody using integrated microprocessor & serial I/O chips?
Message-ID: <1190@muhthr.dec.com>
Date: 28 Nov 90 15:34:38 GMT
Sender: news@muhthr.dec.com
Reply-To: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: DEC Cmos Design A/D
Lines: 12
Posted: Wed Nov 28 16:34:38 1990

Has anyone done anything with the integrated microprocessor and serial I/O chips (like the 68302: 68k core + ISDN style serial I/O, or the Z80181: Z180 core + 1 SCC-style channel)?

These chips (especially the '302) look like a great way to build small, cheap, low-power packet-radio gadgets.

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne@ad.enet.dec.com
                        UUCP: ...decwrl!ad.enet!payne

From -4431532008080079643
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55f6567e3b3b8471,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 09:06:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
fab8.intel.com!rharel
From: rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB (MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Windows 3.0 based packet radio programs ?
Message-ID: <9011281706.AA05804@hermes.intel.com>
Date: 28 Nov 90 17:06:24 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Nov 28 18:06:24 1990

Are there programs available that utilize the graphics of Windows 3.0
in the Packet Radio world ? e.g. - KA9Q's net, NOS or just something fancier
than the built-in teminal program of Windows 3.0.
73,
Rich

From 9222601827347247977
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b76978ccfe4d0df8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 11:04:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!boingo.med.jhu.edu!haven!udel!sbcs!rick
From: rick@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Rick Spanbauer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA8NLC 3456 mHz transverter
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.190454.2554@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Date: 28 Nov 90 19:04:54 GMT
Sender: rick@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Rick Spanbauer)
Organization: State University of New York at Stony Brook
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Nov 28 20:04:54 1990

Has anyone investigated using the WA8NLC 3456 mhz transverter as the
RF deck for either the DSY modem (one would need to downconvert the
NLC 144 mHz IF -> 28 mHz) or the FSK section of the N6GN 10 ghz data modem?
The NLC transverter seems like a really nice choice for data, at least
for a microwave neophyte like myself, as it is apparently designed to
plug and chug, ie no tuneups, network analyzer aligned filters, etc.
Down East Microwave sells the kit for $195.

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
State U of NY/Stony Brook

From 1683891200121916957
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91b882962f5c2130
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 14:01:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Could someone please summarize, or suggest lit. ref's?
Message-ID: <43524@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 28 Nov 90 22:01:29 GMT
References: <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU> <1464@sun13.scri.fsu.edu>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))

Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Nov 28 23:01:29 1990

In article <1464@sun13.scri.fsu.edu> murray@sun13.scri.fsu.edu (John Murray)
writes:
>In article <25581@uflorida.cis.ufl.EDU> bb@reef.cis.ufl.edu (Brian Bartholomew)
writes:
>A Telebit Trailblazer can run 9600 baud over Ma Bell's lines. Of course,
^^^^^ my t2500 runs at 19.2K, Zmodem transfer 1500cps+ (pc was slow)
This does not mean that it will be that fast for network SLIP applications.
You can expect 960 minus over head (lot's for appletalk) using V.32
modem. The reason for this is that Telebit PEP mode is half duplex
(on the phone side) and V.32 is full duplex. The turn around time
on PEP is about the same as V.32 through put.

Getting a deicated Bell set up for 56Kb via lease line is another
way to go. Push them for ISDN and maybe they'll give you a cost
break. By the way ISDN has been Beta tested here. This area is well
on it's way to have ISDN be something real within 1991.

Good Luck

--

email: cb@cci632.cci.com or cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 6679000099241052740
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4a414d4f37783d4b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 17:59:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!rex!
ames!sgi!cdp!ddulmage
From: ddulmage@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Slow Scan tv?
Message-ID: <241300008@cdp>
Date: 29 Nov 90 01:59:00 GMT
Lines: 5
Nf-ID: #N:cdp:241300008:000:140
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!ddulmage   Nov 28 17:59:00 1990
Posted: Thu Nov 29 02:59:00 1990

Hello, a bit of a long shot.. Does anyone know anything about slow
scan video (specifically those Japanese picture phones?).

Doug Dulmage

From 6235221196592137501
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4fbd2a069bb6f80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 21:05:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!ATLANTIS.ASD.CONTEL.COM!sig
From: sig@ATLANTIS.ASD.CONTEL.COM (Sigurd P. Crossland - Contel WTP 2214N
703-818-4202)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Internet/Packet Radio gateway?
Message-ID: <9011281522.AA08669@atlantis.asd.contel.com>
Date: 28 Nov 90 15:22:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Wed Nov 28 16:22:55 1990

What is the trick to getting E-Mail to a recipient on the ampr.org domain? I have been monitoring the Packet-Radio Digest for the past several months and have yet to see any mention of any Internet gateway. Recently the requirement to reach a colleague (N6BFM) who has a login on W8ZF prompted the search for a means to reach him via the Internet.

A nameserver query for the ampr.org domain returns both UCSD.EDU and THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM and they have records for w8zf-pc.ampr.org, IP address 44.36.8.33. Are w8zf and w8zf-pc one and the same and are they actually nodes on the Internet which should be accessible using the TCP/IP suite? Must one take into consideration some longer propagation delays associated with radio communications as opposed to conventional Internet links when using ping? Are the ampr.org sites listed only accessible by using SMTP, specifying a source route, an E-Mail gateway, or some other technique?

My attempts to mail a message to N6BFM@W8ZF-PC.ampr.org have been bounced with a "w8zf-pc.ampr.org: Network is unreachable" reply on differing occasions. (I had thought there might be some sort of window of availability associated with the ampr.org domain.)

Any assistance in getting an E-Mail correspondence initiated with N6BFM will be most appreciated as will any enlightenment that might be shared on the packet radio network topology in general. Thanks. Take care.

- Sig

Sigurd P. Crossland
Contel Federal Systems
15000 Conference Center Drive
Chantilly, VA 22021

Internet: sig@atlantis.asd.contel.com
Telephone: (703) 818-4202

From 7494537802769267057
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4fbd2a069bb6f80
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-28 22:33:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Internet/Packet Radio gateway?
Message-ID: <9011281621.AA29327@ucsd.edu>
Date: 28 Nov 90 16:21:57 GMT
References: <9011281522.AA08669@atlantis.asd.contel.com>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Nov 28 17:21:57 1990

There is no packet gateway between the AMPRNet (network 44) and the rest
of the internet. AMPRNet is not a connected network.

There are a few mail forwarders for a few specific destinations, but
in general, there is currently no way to exchange mail with ampr.org
sites and the internet.

There is a problem in that some people have obtained ampr.org addresses
and then connected their systems using uucp or some other non-IP
protocol, are using the ampr.org hostname in their return addresses,
yet have not set up nor registered a forwarder with the internet.
Thus mail from them reaches the internet via uucp-to-internet gateways,
but there is no path back.

As domain administrator for AMPR.ORG, I am distressed by this turn of
events and try to enlighten people as to what they are doing wrong, but
it continues to occur.

Apologies for your difficulties.

     Brian Kantor
          brian@ucsd.edu   BRIAN@UCSD ucsd!brian

From 464244918011305458
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16050dd43fdfae3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 05:12:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
pacbell.com!att!cbnewsj!kb2glo
From: kb2glo@cbnewsj.att.com (thomas.kenny)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New England TCP sample newletter
Keywords: NE TCP/IP newsletter net nos
Message-ID: <1990Nov28.180024.83@cbnewsj.att.com>
Date: 28 Nov 90 18:00:24 GMT

Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Nov 28 19:00:24 1990

Today I uploaded a sample newsletter of the New England TCPer to
thumper.bellcore.com. The newsletter is in post script format and
can be found under the name netcper.ps.Z. Enjoy and 73 DE KB2GLO, Tom.

--
Tom Kenny, KB2GLO
uucp: att!lzatt!tek   internet: tek%lzlup@att.att.com
packet: kb2glo@nn2z.nj.usa.na ampr: kb2glo@nn2z.ampr.org [44.64.0.10]

From -2326562621470869244
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55f6567e3b3b8471
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 06:54:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!
pacbell.com!att!rutgers!rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!o.gp.cs.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!
ps2x+
From: ps2x+@andrew.cmu.edu (Peter John Skelly)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Windows 3.0 based packet radio programs ?
Message-ID: <AbJG4aO00Vop0QsWUI@andrew.cmu.edu>
Date: 29 Nov 90 14:54:30 GMT
Organization: Class of '91, Carnegie Mellon, Pittsburgh, PA
Lines: 5
Posted: Thu Nov 29 15:54:30 1990

I'm concidering writing a packet program for windows. Any suggestions would be
helpful.

Pete Skelly

From -2285873585588983819
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,adc08b2219c301f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,adc08b2219c301f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 10:15:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!emory!
gatech!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Microsat bbs & DOVE question
Message-ID: <818@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 29 Nov 90 18:15:10 GMT
References: <676@kb2ear.UUCP>

Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 45
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17278 rec.ham-radio.packet:3126
Posted: Thu Nov 29 19:15:10 1990

From article <676@kb2ear.UUCP>, by n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM):
>
> Is the new software for using the microsats store and forward bbs on line?
>
> If so, can it be gotten via ftp? Any information would be appreciated.
>
> Dave Marthouse
>

Dave:

It is still in pretty rough shape. We are fixing bugs in it as I write this. We finally have it partially working with AEA tnc's. There is some problem with the way hardware handshaking is done in these units or in everybody elses unit. Also, AEA gives a much higher priority to commands than does anyone else. So when the latest version of the bulletin receiver code puts the TNC into kiss mode, since some of them must be followed by restart command, this is generic to the program. Because of AEA's higher priority to commands (user input really), the TNC stops processing the KISS ON command and immediately gives the foreground over to the new incoming command. When it is done receiving it, it sees that it is the second highest priority command (restart) and restarts the tnc without having EVER put the thing into kiss mode. This needs a 1 second delay added to overcome this problem (much less really but Unix time is given inside in 1 second blocks and is transportable across most systems). We are working as fast as volunteers can.

On DOVE:

Please contact G3ZCZ (lives in Md.) at N4QQ. His What's-Up program is the best in the business for decoding satellite telemetry for many birds INCLUDING DOVE. I strongly recommend it over either the one NK6K or I wrote for the Microsats.

73's
Bob
N4HY

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 1979112656029201116

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4fbd2a069bb6f80
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 11:19:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!emory!
emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Internet/Packet Radio gateway?
Message-ID: <1633@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 29 Nov 90 19:19:29 GMT
References: <9011281522.AA08669@atlantis.asd.contel.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Nov 29 20:19:29 1990

In article <9011281522.AA08669@atlantis.asd.contel.com>
sig@ATLANTIS.ASD.CONTEL.COM (Sigurd P. Crossland - Contel WTP 2214N 703-818-4202)
writes:
>
>What is the trick to getting E-Mail to a recipient on the ampr.org domain? I
>have been monitoring the Packet-Radio Digest for the past several months and
>have yet to see any mention of any Internet gateway. Recently the requirement
>to reach a colleague (N6BFM) who has a login on W8ZF prompted the search for a
>means to reach him via the Internet.
>
>A nameserver query for the ampr.org domain returns both UCSD.EDU and
>THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM and they have records for w8zf-pc.ampr.org, IP address
>44.36.8.33. Are w8zf and w8zf-pc one and the same and are they actually nodes
>on the Internet which should be accessible using the TCP/IP suite?   Must one
>take into consideration some longer propagation delays associated with radio
>communications as opposed to conventional Internet links when using ping? Are
>the ampr.org sites listed only accessible by using SMTP, specifying a source
>route, an E-Mail gateway, or some other technique?
>
>My attempts to mail a message to N6BFM@W8ZF-PC.ampr.org have been bounced with
>a "w8zf-pc.ampr.org: Network is unreachable" reply on differing occasions. (I
>had thought there might be some sort of window of availability associated with
>the ampr.org domain.)
>
>Any assistance in getting an E-Mail correspondence initiated with N6BFM will be
>most appreciated as will any enlightenment that might be shared on the packet
>radio network topology in general. Thanks. Take care.

As Brian Kantor will probably tell you, Network 44 is not connected to the
internet. In addition w8zf-pc.ampr.org is a defunct address for W8ZF. You
may be able to get uucp mail to W8ZF via the path ...gatech!kd4nc!w8zf since
Dean has a login on the system kd4nc. There are several Unix systems run by
amateurs in the Atlanta area. Your friend N6BFM may be able to get a login on
one of them.

Gary KE4ZV

From 684918632809451879
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f70bbccc3dd692b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 17:46:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!milton!ogicse!intelhf!
donk!news
From: news@donk.UUCP (usenet news)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC/FT-470
Message-ID: <722@donk.UUCP>
Date: 30 Nov 90 01:46:17 GMT
Reply-To: jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com (Jerry Gaiser N7PWF)
Organization: Development Tools - iNTeL Corp. Hillsboro, Oregon
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Nov 30 02:46:17 1990

This is to thank all of the kind people who sent me mail on my question
on connecting my HK232 to an FT-470.

All of the information was very helpful.

My license arrive day before yesterday and the cable was ready and worked
first time.

Thanks..

```
*****************************************************************************
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there.  *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Jerry Gaiser (N7PWF)                                                      *
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com         You can find me either here or          *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com         here                                    *
*---------------------------------------------------------------------------*
* "We have ways to make you scream."                                        *
* -- Intel advertisement, in the June 1989 Doctor Dobbs Journal           *
*****************************************************************************
```

From -4966672847509474475
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d28f2287d35ebb65,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c7e6,d28f2287d35ebb65,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c7e6,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 20:32:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!nosc!
crash!ipars!scotto
From: scotto@ipars.UUCP (Scott O'Connell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.xenix.sco
Subject: KA9Q's TCP/IP for Xenix

Message-ID: <5@ipars.UUCP>
Date: 30 Nov 90 04:32:40 GMT
Reply-To: scotto@ipars.cts.com (Scott O'Connell)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Tamin Computer Services
Lines: 6
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3127 comp.unix.xenix.sco:757
Posted: Fri Nov 30 05:32:40 1990

I am looking for KA9Q's TCP/IP software for SCO Xenix 386 2.3.3 (the
real 2.3.3 via xnx155b) and Development System 2.3.0.

I do not have FTP access. Anon UUCP preferred.

Thanks in advance!

From 6754411058888481255
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da8b465c6be33ad8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 21:23:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ucselx!bionet!agate!ucbvax!OSUCC.BITNET!AGENGCC
From: AGENGCC@OSUCC.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Microprocessors w/ serial port
Message-ID: <9011300530.AA28059@ucsd.edu>
Date: 30 Nov 90 05:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Fri Nov 30 06:23:00 1990

I have had considerable experience with Motrola's 68HC11. It is a
very capable chip. It comes in several configurations. It is
designed as a control processor. It has 2 serial ports, 4 A/D
converters, an extremely sophisticated timer and very low power.
It has up to 512 bytes of RAM and up to 2K of EEPROM on board.
It can run stand alone or it can easily access 64K of RAM.
Motorola has very good support for the 68HC11 including small C
compiler, a basic interpreter, an assembler of course, a real
time operating kernel (all Public Domain) and a bulletin board.
I understand they also have a good C compiler they sell for about
$100.00. The make an evaluation board that cost about $120.00
(half that if you are a student). All you need to run is a +/- 12
and 5 volt power supply (could steal it off your computer and
computer with a serial port and a terminal program. The board has
an onboard monitor called Buffalo that will upload, download
single step, assemble and do all the normal monitor things. Also
included are a good assembler, small C and some other stuff.

This board can be used to make real stuff. I have built several projects including a self filling scale, and CW transmitter, and a very sophisticated timer. We have also built up a board that only uses five volts by using a MAX 232 chip for the rs232 Driver.

Also when you call Motorola you can get real people that know what they are talking about and call back when they say they will.

I am very interested in doing a packet port to the 68HC11 preferably in C. I have a very good C development system at my disposal and need to implement some type of computer to computer radio link for a research project. So I might as well kill two birds with one stone. If any one knows of a C implementation of AX.25 (public domain preferable but other deals are possible) I am sure interested!!!!

We also have developments systems for 68xxx and Intel 8051. IMHO 68HC11 is the far the better choice for the stuff I do, control of agricultural machinery, buildings and food possessing equipment.

Gordon Couger N5QAQ/AA AGENGCC@OSUCC

From -1403544646753044885
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,31e80980e994aef2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,31e80980e994aef2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 22:31:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!mit-eddie!rutgers!kb2ear!n2aam
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Dove Decoding software
Keywords: Dove Decoding Software Microsat
Message-ID: <675@kb2ear.UUCP>
Date: 29 Nov 90 12:31:49 GMT
Organization: KB2EAR Public Access UN*X, Kendall Park NJ
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17259 rec.ham-radio.packet:3119
Posted: Thu Nov 29 13:31:49 1990

I would like to know what software is being used for decoding Dove? Is it

still the program written by nk6k that was distributed shortly after the micro

satellites were launched. Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

From 2424143379791970012
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5f0964239076a998,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f0964239076a998,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-29 22:31:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!mit-eddie!rutgers!kb2ear!n2aam
From: n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP (Dave Marthouse N2AAM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Microsat bbs software question
Keywords: Microsat BBS Software
Message-ID: <676@kb2ear.UUCP>
Date: 29 Nov 90 12:35:10 GMT
Organization: KB2EAR Public Access UN*X, Kendall Park NJ
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17260 rec.ham-radio.packet:3120
Posted: Thu Nov 29 13:35:10 1990

Is the new software for using the microsats store and forward bbs on line?

If so, can it be gotten via ftp? Any information would be appreciated.

Dave Marthouse

n2aam@kb2ear.UUCP

From -5752547204277899494
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,208c15a448492789,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 02:36:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!kannel!kurre
From: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACSAT PROTOCOL INF. WANTED
Message-ID: <KURRE.90Nov30113637@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 30 Nov 90 10:36:37 GMT
Sender: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri Nov 30 11:36:37 1990
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed below are writers own.
Peruutus: Mielipiteet ovat omiani.

PACSAT

I Red From Amsat-Uk Oscar News 1990-85 Article Written By K8ka.
I 'am Wondering Where I Can Found Pacsat Protcol Standards Forom internet:
Protocol Suite
Broadcast Protocol
Filetransfer
File header definition
....

It might be that we try to implement some kind of interface to ka9q
software which connects our ka9q based BBS/Netrom node/... to the
satellites.
We have allready made digital part of hardware required in satellite
communications. We call it arti it is 82530 based internal modem card
to pc. It is possible to turn antenna via this board because it has
analog to digital conversion and relay control for 8 relays.

I hope we get information needed. If we start this project you will be
infomed via internet very soon.

Radio club of University student union of Lappeenranta University
Our call sign is OH5AT

73'oh5bzr kurre

From 2886633867525627354
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 05:39:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ciss!lawday!jra
From: jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <508@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Date: 30 Nov 90 13:39:47 GMT
References: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: jra@lawday.UUCP (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Organization: NCR Corporation, Dayton, Ohio
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2943 rec.ham-radio.swap:843 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3138 rec.ham-radio:17355
Posted: Fri Nov 30 14:39:47 1990

In article <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim

Grubs) writes:
>
>Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper
>messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't
>nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.
>
From the context and the name, I can guess what EDMEESE does; the
question is, if such a program already exists, where can I find it
(unfortunately, no FTP access here)?
--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966
Law Department, NCR Corporation VoicePlus 622-2966
Dayton, Ohio John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM
***** Amateur Radio: ag9v@n8acv or ag9v@ag9v.AMPR.ORG *****

From -6457787147202948000
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,389ac9916e10526a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 06:28:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!acorn!agodwin
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Anybody using integrated microprocessor & serial I/O chips?
Message-ID: <4243@acorn.co.uk>
Date: 30 Nov 90 14:28:31 GMT
References: <1190@muhthr.dec.com>
Organization: Acorn Computers Ltd, Cambridge, UK
Lines: 82
Posted: Fri Nov 30 15:28:31 1990

In article <1190@muhthr.dec.com> payne@ad.enet.dec.com writes:
>
>Has anyone done anything with the integrated microprocessor and serial I/O chips
>(like the 68302: 68k core + ISDN style serial I/O, or the Z80181: Z180 core + 1
>SCC-style channel)?
>
>These chips (especially the '302) look like a great way to build small, cheap,
>low-power packet-radio gadgets.

I believe somebody's doing a high-end controller based on the 68302, but I've
been looking at the 64180S for use in a TNC or intelligent interface.
I've ported the TNC-2 KISS code to it (and now use it successfully with the KA9Q
s/w
on an Amiga), but it's not really perfect for the ultra-low chip count device I
had
in mind.

The configuration I have uses the 64180S, a static RAM chip, a PROM, a MAX-
something
RS-232 driver, a 7406 to drive PTT, an oscillator package and an SSI package I
use to give me true carrier detect. I'll probably add a DALLAS power control chip

for watchdog, reset and non-volatile RAM support.

The oscillator could be replaced with a crystal, but the package I'm using conveniently generates a clock source for the 7910 modem, and can be arranged to provide a clock for a G3RUH modem. Unfortunately, the division ratios don't suit the TCM3105 modem's clock requirements.

I'm not yet using the DMA controller, since I don't yet need the speed for a mere 1200 baud modem and I just wanted (initially) a near-port of the TNC-2 code. The DMA controller looks truly wonderful, with hardware management of multiple chained buffers.

The on-chip clock recovery conveniently generates a delayed version of the rx clock, so comparing the phase of this with the incoming data provides true-DCD for the price of a 7474 (I use one of the internal timers to count the resulting pulses and provide some filtering).

I've stopped there for a while (while I sort out the NOS and radio stuff a little better), but I'm rather put off developing it as far as I originally intended, because it falls between two stools - it needs too much support for a very low chip-count miniature TNC, and it isn't flexible enough for a multipurpose box like the Data Engine.

The SCC + DMA hardware should be terrific for high speed transfers, but there seems little point when it's limited by the async port connection to the host - traditional KISS problem. Note that the async port isn't supported by DMA. Since there's only one SCC, I can't even take advantage of the transfer rate for a node or repeater with no host access.
This seems a problem with the Kantronics box too - is anyone making use of it's 56kbps capability ?

It's possible I might add a bidirectional parallel port and connect to the host with that, but there are only 2 DMA channels, so I'd have to do the host connection in software (or steal the SCC DMA some of the time).

On the miniaturisation side, the component count isn't as low as I hoped, and promises to rise. There is very little parallel i/o on the 64180S, and it's therefore very hard to control any other parameters - such as modem speed, modem selection, etc. without expanding the chip count. The 7910 makes this particularly tricky due to it's fussy initialization requirements.
This problem seems to me to lose the major advantage of putting the SCC and other peripherals on-chip.

The SCC clocks can only output at the baud rate - so it can't be used to generate a 16x clock as some faster modems require.

Perhaps the ideal use is as an intelligent peripheral card, with shared memory access. The device will support a meg of DRAM with very little hardware, and the serial port might be used for debugging, or to control IIC peripherals (D-A for KA9Q's power-control scheme ??) .
This might best suit a machine with very little space for IO cards, since the space for the PC expansion card doesn't really necessitate a low chip-count

solution. A 56kbps intelligent controller half-card for portables, perhaps ?

-adrian (G7HWN)

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

From 9061328524276921577
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 06:49:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!johnd
From: johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com (John Decatur KA2QHD)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <1181@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Date: 30 Nov 90 14:49:19 GMT
References: <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org> <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Organization: Concurrent Computer Corp. Oceanport NJ
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri Nov 30 15:49:19 1990

In article <366@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
writes:
>In article <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>, jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
Grubs) writes:
>Since you ask...
>   97.115(b) The third party may participate in stating the
>   message where:
>   (1) The control operator is present at the control
>   point and is continuously monitoring and
>   supervising the third party's participation...
>Note the use of the word "continuously." That means the control op must
>review (monitor) *all* of the third-party communications, not just some
>portion thereof marked mechanically.
>They expect a good-faith effort to follow the rules, not to (mis)interpret
>them to "allow" us to do whatever we damn please.
>Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League

This is apparently aimed at voice traffic, but still applys to packet.
So basically you are saying that 98% of all packet boards are illegal.
I doubt the intention of the FCC is to toss us back 10 years, perhaps
that is why most responsible sysops havnt been sited yet. Hmmmm..

73 de johnd/ka2qhd

PS this discussion does NOT belong in rec.swl or swap!!!!

From -7827473912330350103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,62fae5853813f612,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62fae5853813f612,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 09:11:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!boingo.med.jhu.edu!haven!decuac!pa.dec.com!
decabo.enet.dec.com!brewer@ace.enet.dec.com
From: brewer@ace.dec.com (John Brewer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for old QEX article
Message-ID: <133@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Date: 30 Nov 90 17:11:01 GMT
Sender: news@decabo.enet.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17311 rec.ham-radio.packet:3131
Posted: Fri Nov 30 18:11:01 1990

A local group here is building a repeater controller using the
8052 Basic uController.

Does anyone have a copy of the October 1988 issue of QEX
that would copy pages 3-9 and 15? This article evidently
describes the use of this device, and is needed to complete
the project.

Any help would be *greatly* appreciated.

73
/john WB5OAU

(brewer@ace.enet.com)

From 6190466803448374925
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,208c15a448492789
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 10:04:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACSAT PROTOCOL INF. WANTED

Message-ID: <819@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 30 Nov 90 18:04:40 GMT
References: <KURRE.90Nov30113637@kannel.lut.fi>
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 23
Posted: Fri Nov 30 19:04:40 1990

From article <KURRE.90Nov30113637@kannel.lut.fi>, by kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen):
> PACSAT
>
> Protocol Suite
> Broadcast Protocol
> Filetransfer
> File header definition
>
> 73'oh5bzr kurre

If it is not available for anonymous ftp on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov in the pacsat directory, it will be tonight. Thanks for the reminder.

73's
Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -5527981195291732631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55f6567e3b3b8471
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 14:14:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!hacgate!ashtate!steves
From: steves@ashtate (Steve Silverwood)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Windows 3.0 based packet radio programs ?
Message-ID: <1990Nov30.221416.7877@ashtate>
Date: 30 Nov 90 22:14:16 GMT
References: <9011281706.AA05804@hermes.intel.com>
Reply-To: steves@ashton.UUCP (Steve Silverwood)
Organization: Ashton-Tate, Torrance, CA
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Nov 30 23:14:16 1990

In article <9011281706.AA05804@hermes.intel.com> rharel@fab8.intel.com (CAL-LAB

(MS:JER2-85 TEL:7589)) writes:
>Are there programs available that utilize the graphics of Windows 3.0
>in the Packet Radio world ? e.g. - KA9Q's net, NOS or just something fancier
>than the built-in teminal program of Windows 3.0.
>73,
>Rich

Rick -- You might check out Crosstalk for Windows. //Steve// KB6OJS

From -7394360907469682093
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,33e268b98ba0072a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,33e268b98ba0072a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-30 16:19:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UNIDEN QSK MODIFICATION
Keywords: Modification for packet, amtor, etc.
Message-ID: <376@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 1 Dec 90 00:19:21 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17407 rec.ham-radio.packet:3142
Posted: Sat Dec 1 01:19:21 1990

I just received this note on packet. It might be of interest to those who own
Uniden 10-meter transceivers and wish to use them on packet and/or AMTOR:

 Msg# TSP Size To   @ BBS From   Date Time Bid
15362 PY   1569 KD2BD   N7ETV 901130 1711
Subject: UNIDEN QSK MODIFICATION

Thanks!!! to Craig, N7ETV for the following info...I will copy this to all
of you who responded to my message.
Mike/KA3NVP

HELLO:
  AFTER HOOKING UP MY HR-2600 TO MY PK-232, I FOUND I HAD SOME PROBLEMS
USING IT IN AMTOR. SINCE I LOVE TO MODIFY AND "FIX" RIGS, I GRABBED MY
TEST EQUIPMENT AND SET OUT TO FIND OUT WHY THERE WAS A LONG SWITCH-OVER
DELAY TIME. AFTER A FEW MINUTES, I FOUND OUT THAT THE RECIEVER WAS COMM-
ING UP OK. IT WAS THE MUTE CIRCUT THAT WAS SLOW. I FOUND TWO CAPACITORS
THAT WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY IN THE MUTE CIRCUT. TO FIX THE PROB-

LEM, CHANGE OUT C74 AND C99 (BOTH ARE 4.7uf @ 50VDC) WITH .01uf DISC CAP-
ACITORS WITH A VOLTAGE RATING GREATER THAN 15VDC. THESE CAPACITORS ARE
ALSO FOUND IN THE HR-2510 AS WELL. THESE SEEM TO BE C139 AND C99 IN THE
HR-2510 IF MY COPY IS RIGHT. THESE CAPACITORS ARE LOCATED NEXT TO THE
AUDIO OUTPUT IC (TDA1905) IN THE RADIO. THIS I.C. IS LISTED AS IC2 IN THE
HR-2600 AND IC103 IN THE HR-2510. I ALSO FOUND THE S/RF METER TO BE VERY
SLOW IN MY RIG. I FIXED THIS BY CHANGING C302 ON THE CONTROL UNIT (LOCATED
NEXT TO J304) TO A .01uf DISC CAPACITOR ALSO. THIS CAPACITOR IS ALSO IN
THE HR-2510. AFTER THESE MODIFICATIONS, I HAD NO MORE PROBLEMS MAKING ANY
CONNECTS IN ANY MODE. 73'S AND ENJOY THE UNIDEN!
                        CRAIG/N7ETV @ WB6MQM
                        LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. 89121
NN2Z>

73, de John, KD2BD
--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From -6101006122635935883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-01 12:51:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Keywords: Keplerian Data Defined
Message-ID: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 1 Dec 90 20:51:43 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 155
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17335 rec.ham-radio.packet:3135 sci.space:17902
Posted: Sat Dec 1 21:51:43 1990

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1203
* SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1203

                                =========
                                SpaceNews

=========

MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MINI-TUTORIAL *

Keplerian data is widely used in the analysis of satellite orbits and the development of satellite tracking data for groundstations. These elements define the position and motion of a satellite in orbit around a larger body.

The first person to investigate elliptical orbits thoroughly was the mathematician and astronomer Kepler. He formulated a set of rules for elliptical orbits and was able to demonstrate that all planets followed such orbits in their motions around the sun. Over 100 years later, orbital elements defined by Kepler are still being used by astronomers and satellite trackers worldwide.

Radio amateurs use a sub-set of Keplerian data that usually includes: Reference Epoch Time, Inclination of orbit, Right Ascension At Ascending Node, Eccentricity, Argument of Perigee, Mean Anomaly, Mean Motion (sometimes replaced by Semi-Major Axis), Decay Rate, and orbit number.

REFERENCE EPOCH: (YYDDD.XXXXXXXX)

This is the precise time that the other time dependent elements are referred to. The format consists of a two-digit year number followed by a three digit day number, indicating the number of days since 01-Jan (day 0), and then the fraction of the day, which represents the hours, minutes and seconds, where one day equals 24 hours (one solar day).

Example: 03-Dec-90 12:30:15 UTC

03-Dec-90 = Year 90, day 337

12 Hours   = 24/12   = 0.500000000
30 Minutes = 30/1440 = 0.020833333 add to 0.521006944
15 Seconds = 15/86400 = 0.000173611

Therefore, 03-Dec-90 12:30:15 UTC = 90337.521006944

INCLINATION: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

This is the angle between the satellite orbital plane and the Earth's equatorial plane. A satellite with an inclination of zero degrees orbits exactly over the equator, while one with an inclination of 90 degrees orbits exactly over the poles.

RIGHT ASCENSION AT ASCENDING NODE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The right ascension at which the satellite crosses the Earth's equatoral plane going from south to north. Right ascension has traditionally been defined as the "first point" in the constellation Aries.

ECCENTRICITY: (0..1)

A dimensionless term used to describe the "flatness" of the elliptical orbit. A circle has an eccentricity of zero. A line has an eccentricity of 1. The orbit of OSCAR-13 has an eccentricity of about 0.7.

ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The angle between the line from the Earth's center to the satellite's point of lowest altitude (perigee) and the line from the Earth's center to the point where the orbit crosses the equatorial plane, going north.

MEAN ANOMALY: (XXX.XXXX degrees)

The angle which specifies the position of a satellite in its orbit, measured from perigee.

MEAN MOTION: (XX.XXXXXXXX perigees per day)

This is the number of perigee crossings the satellite makes in exactly one solar day (24 hours).

The semi-major axis of ellipse can also be calculated from mean motion using:

SMA (km) = 331.25 * (1440/MM)^(2/3)

Some satellite tracking programs use SMA as a replacement for mean motion. The quantity (1440/MM) yields the anomalistic period of the satellite (in minutes between perigees).

DECAY RATE: (+/- 0.XXXXXXXX perigees per day per day)

This is the first time derivative of mean motion and specifies the rate at which the mean motion is changing. A positive decay rate indicates the satellite is falling (speeding up). Decay rate gives an indication of the extent of atmospheric drag on the satellite.

ORBIT NUMBER: (XXXXX)

The number of perigees the satellite has experienced at the reference epoch.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

G6HUJ : Alan Taylor, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, England
LA9XFA: Eivind Reiersen, Royneberg, Norway

...and e-mail messages:

DL6NBB, IW2EPE, FE6CNB, N3GNW, N8LSQ, NK8Y, VK4BBS, VK4AGS, WD4LYV

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET   : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP   : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL   : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
           Department of Electronics Technology
           Advanced Technology Center
           Brookdale Community College
           765 Newman Springs Road
           Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
           U.S.A.

       << If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 6972367406711956380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-02 18:38:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!envy!karn

From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Keywords: Keplerian Data Defined
Message-ID: <1990Dec2.190051.11825@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 2 Dec 90 19:00:51 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 62
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17342 rec.ham-radio.packet:3136 sci.space:17905
Posted: Sun Dec 2 20:00:51 1990

In article <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes
an otherwise excellent tutorial on Keplerian orbital elements. However,
there are a few minor errors.
>ECCENTRICITY: (0..1)
>
>A dimensionless term used to describe the "flatness" of the elliptical orbit.
>A circle has an eccentricity of zero. A line has an eccentricity of 1.
>The orbit of OSCAR-13 has an eccentricity of about 0.7.

Actually, a parabola has an eccentricity of 1. A line has an eccentricity
of infinity. Orbits with eccentricities between 1 and infinity are
hyperbolae. (The Voyager 1/2 and Pioneer 10/11 spacecraft are in hyperbolic
orbits with respect to the sun, i.e., they're on solar system escape
trajectories.)

>ARGUMENT OF PERIGEE: (XXX.XXXX degrees)
>
>The angle between the line from the Earth's center to the satellite's point
>of lowest altitude (perigee) and the line from the Earth's center to the
>point where the orbit crosses the equatorial plane, going north.

The angle should be measured the opposite way (i.e., from the ascending
node to the perigee point, not the other way around). Also, the angle
is measured in the orbit plane.

>MEAN ANOMALY: (XXX.XXXX degrees)
>
>The angle which specifies the position of a satellite in its orbit, measured
>from perigee.

No. This is "true anomaly". Mean anomaly is a somewhat artificial
value; it's actually a measure of TIME since perigee, with that time
value scaled so that 360 degrees represents one orbital period. Mean
and true anomaly coincide only at perigee (0) and apogee (180) except
in the case of a perfectly circular orbit, in which case they are
always the same.

>Some satellite tracking programs use SMA as a replacement for mean motion.
>The quantity (1440/MM) yields the anomalistic period of the satellite (in

>minutes between perigees).

Note that this is not recommended practice. Small errors in computed SMA result in bounded errors in computed distance to the satellite (which most hams don't care about, except for those doing ranging) while small errors in computed mean motion can result in unbounded errors in satellite position along the orbit as time increases. Therefore it's better to use mean moton as input to the program and have it compute SMA internally rather than the other way around.

>ORBIT NUMBER: (XXXXX)
>
>The number of perigees the satellite has experienced at the reference epoch.

This figure has probably caused more confusion in the amateur community than any other, mainly because the figures included in the NORAD/NASA bulletins are so often wrong. Some agencies count orbits as ascending nodes (south-to-north equator crossings), others count them as perigee passings, and because of continuous changes in the argument of perigee caused by orbital perturbations (chiefly the earth's equatorial bulge) these number diverge after some time in orbit.

Phil

From -7634749648894940534
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,db799ded972c31ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,db799ded972c31ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-03 06:43:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
galaxy.rutgers.edu!andromeda.rutgers.edu!gubernar
From: gubernar@andromeda.rutgers.edu.rutgers.edu (John D. Gubernard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Major E.H. Armstrong 100th Anniversary Special Event
Message-ID: <Dec.3.09.43.40.1990.17211@galaxy.rutgers.edu>
Date: 3 Dec 90 14:43:41 GMT
Sender: news@galaxy.rutgers.edu
Reply-To: gubernar@andromeda (John D. Gubernard)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Rutgers University - Newark, NJ
Lines: 48
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17518 rec.ham-radio.packet:3163
Posted: Mon Dec 3 15:43:41 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: andromeda.rutgers.edu

The 100th Anniversary of Major Edwin H. Armstrong

Major Edwin Howard Armstrong, famed radio pioneer was born on Dec 18, 1890, and fell to his death on Feb 1, 1954. He is credited with being one of the

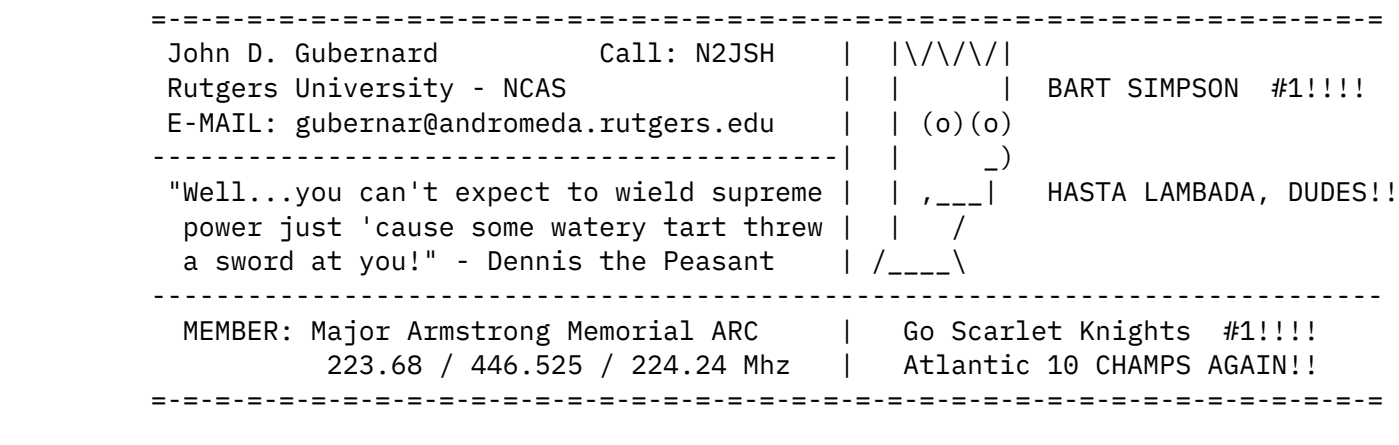
most important inventors in the field. Among his inventions are four basic discoveries that revolutionized radio, and made possible the present state of the art. These include: the regenerative circuit, which took radio out of the crystal detector stage; the superheterodyne circuit, the basic circuit of today's standard radio; the superregenerative circuit, used in military and UHF communications; and the FM communications systems which achieve static-free high fidelity reception. He attended Columbia University, and became Professor of Electrical Engineering at the school.

The members of the Major Armstrong Memorial Amateur Radio Club will be commemorating the 100th anniversary by operating Special Events stations December 15th and 16th from 1400Z to 2300Z on the following amateur bands:

10 meters--- 28.400 Mhz +/- 25 Khz on SSB.
2 meters--- 145.03 Mhz Packet Radio with the call of W2FMN which may be
             reached via the K2LSX-2 NetRom Node.
220 Mhz----- 223.42 Mhz Packet Radio with the call of K2LSX which may be
             reached via the K2LSX-3 NetRom Node.
Club Voice Repeaters located in Northern New Jersey:
             222.080 in/223.680 out W2VH/R with PL 1B (107.2).
             222.640 in/224.240 out W2QAQ/R with PL 1B (107.2).
             441.525 in/446.525 out W2VH/R with PL 1B (107.2).

Members will be using their own call signs. Special Certificates will be available for those making contacts with a member station. To receive a certificate, send a completed QSL card and a 8-1/2" x 11" SASE to:

                              MAMARC
                              100th Anniversary
                              P.O. Box 581
                              Alpine, NJ 07620


John D. Gubernard Call: N2JSH
Rutgers University - NCAS
E-MAIL: gubernar@andromeda.rutgers.edu
"Well...you can't expect to wield supreme power just 'cause some watery tart threw a sword at you!" - Dennis the Peasant
BART SIMPSON #1!!!!
HASTA LAMBADA, DUDES!!
MEMBER: Major Armstrong Memorial ARC
223.68 / 446.525 / 224.24 Mhz
Go Scarlet Knights #1!!!!
Atlantic 10 CHAMPS AGAIN!!

From 6783482818551916477
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb6d4,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb6d4,public

X-Google-Thread: 114aac,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a89e,f020d498c728d019,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a89e,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-03 14:23:11 PST
Xref: utzoo sci.electronics:16000 rec.ham-radio:27606 rec.ham-radio.packet:4808
rec.ham-radio.swap:1545 rec.radio.shortwave:4316
Path: utzoo!utgpu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!usc!wuarchive!csus.edu!
ucdavis!csusac!monsoor
From: monsoor@csusac.csus.edu (Matt Monsoor)
Newsgroups: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,ba.forsale,sac.general,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: SOLD!!
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.222311.8448@csusac.csus.edu>
Date: 3 Dec 90 22:23:11 GMT
Distribution: usa
Organization: California State University, Sacramento
Lines: 17

-> I am posting this for our Amateur Radio Club the 'River City ARCS'!
-> Have two(2) 'Systron Donner' Model 1626-01 MicroWave synthesizers (Sweep
-> Generators) for sale! They cover the range of 40 MHz to 27Ghz, have a
-> Digital Readout with DBM meter(Digital), and a IEEE 488 Remote Control Port.
-> They were Built in September 1982 and the warranty ended September 1983.
-> I understand that when they were new they cost around $20,000!

The above equipment has been sold!!! It sold in less than 12 hours from Posting
here on the net!!!   Thanks to all who contacted us, it was on a FCFS.
                                          (First Come First Sold)

--
+---+
| Matthew G. Monsoor | UUPC: {ucdavis|lll-crg}!csusac!monsoor |
| (916) 278-6288 | Internet: monsoor@csusac.csus.edu |
+---+

From 2310489240629581887
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,c0cab89724683f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-03 18:03:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!qualcom.qualcomm.com!fpa
From: fpa@qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Re: * SpaceNews 03-Dec-90 *
Keywords: Keplerian Data Defined
Message-ID: <1990Dec3.183522.25647@qualcomm.com>
Date: 3 Dec 90 18:35:22 GMT
References: <378@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Reply-To: antonio@drzeus.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)
Organization: Qualcomm Inc., San Diego, CA
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17397 rec.ham-radio.packet:3140 sci.space:17934
Posted: Mon Dec 3 19:35:22 1990

In article <378@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:
>* MINI-TUTORIAL *
>================
>The first person to investigate elliptical orbits thoroughly was the
>mathematician and astronomer Kepler. He formulated a set of rules for
>elliptical orbits and was able to demonstrate that all planets followed
>such orbits in their motions around the sun. Over 100 years later, orbital
>elements defined by Kepler are still being used by astronomers and satellite
>trackers worldwide.

Actually, it was a __long__ time ago. Kepler published his work on elliptical
motion in "seu Physica coelestis tradita commetariis de motibus stellae
Martis" in 1609! This contained the first two laws: orbits are ellipses,
and equal area = equal time. In 1619, he published "De Harmonice Mundi",
containing the third law, which relates distance to orbit period. In 1620,
his mother was arrested for witchcraft.

So, the basic work was done 371 years ago! This is one of the humbling things
about celestial mechanics. I'm sure I wouldn't have been able to figure this
out, yet Kepler did it 371 years ago. Obviously, he didn't have computers.
Most people don't realize that he didn't even have the benefit of a telescope.
The telescope was invented around 1609; Galileo pulblished in 1610. The
observations that Kepler used to develop his theory were made by Tycho Brahe,
many years earlier.

From 261036436033162578
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,674d6fbc6ca130cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-12-04 05:39:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!kannel!kurre
From: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q SCC DRIVER INSTALLATION HELP
Message-ID: <KURRE.90Dec4144539@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 4 Dec 90 13:45:39 GMT
Sender: kurre@lut.fi (Joni-Pekka Kurronen)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 39

Posted: Tue Dec 4 14:45:39 1990
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed below are writers own.
Peruutus: Mielipiteet ovat omiani.

Hello fellows

I have tried to scc driver instead of eagle driver whit our ARTI
board.
For some reasons, which I do not know eagle works whit our card but
SCC dos not. I have used following initialisition line:

SCC 1 init 0x300 0x16 0x0 0x4 0x1 0 3 p7158913
scc 0 ax25 lta 512 1200 256

So our arti bases 82530 chip. Glue logic can determine all most any
base address. Any way A0 is tied D/C select and A1 tied to A/B.

Whit eagle driver following command line has worked.

attach eagle 0x300 3 ax25 lta 512 256 1200

Clock frequency is changed in eagle.h file.

I am happy I someone can give answer. Anyway next week I start reading
SCC source code if there is not answer.

Technical details from arti:
DRSI,EAGLE.... look a like internal modem card.
Suport for two switchable dma lines (not tested)
A/D converter chip whit 8 lines analog mux
Realay control for 8 relays
82530-10 chip
Clock from pc OSC line or external crystal.
82530 chip addressing:selectable base address
Chanel a/b selected by A1
Data or controll regiter by A0
Addressing example:
0300 Selected base address. IBM style 10bit I/O address
0300 - 305 first SCC 82530 CHIP
0700 ADC 0804 CHIP / AD CHANEL SELECT (RD to read, wr to start
     converions an select chanel)
0b00 CARD CONTROLL (74ls377 chip) (not well defined)
0f00 RELAY CONTROLL (74ls377 chip)

From -8944031715374477964
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 08:37:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <1530@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 14 Nov 90 16:37:05 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Nov 14 17:37:05 1990

In article <16705@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>
>I have the understanding that 2400 is really a waste of time. The modems
>are using the same protocols as the telephone modems, and they're optimized
>for telephone connections where the frequency control is a little better.
>Or so I'm told. But I don't know of much 2400 baud traffic here in San
>Jose.

There is some small advantage to 2400 baud but not nearly as much as you
would think. You get an average thruput multiplier of 1.25 or so due to
the fixed overhead (Txd, headers, etc) in the packet system. Real noticable
improvement requires 9600 baud.

>9600 on the other hand requires a much greater commitment and expense. The
>modulation technique in use currently involves frequency shifting a crystal,
>and you can't use it with a synthesized rig. Kantronics is selling a digital
>radio specifically for this use. It has two crystal channels, runs two
>watts, and sells for about $200. It's the DVR2-2.

Actually you can use the G3RUH modem with some synthesised radios, but you
must be willing to tinker with the PLL loop filter time constant.

>Then you need a TNC that will support a 9600 baud modem, and I think that
>means (at the moment) the Kantronics Data Engine. They're a little pricey
>for me.

Actually any TNC2 compatible unit is capable of handling 9600 baud modems.
If it has a TAPR style modem disconnect header on it, it will work. The
main problem is finding someone else to talk to at this speed right now.
Many people still think it's expensive or difficult to use 9600 baud.
It's not very expensive (~$90) and not very difficult.

Gary KE4ZV

From 8181988230374307269
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67f104b0b9a879ae
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,bab6645ffce651b2
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bab6645ffce651b2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: f76e2,bab6645ffce651b2
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 08:44:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: No code license & CW Bashing
Message-ID: <1531@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 14 Nov 90 16:44:56 GMT
References: <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2705 rec.ham-radio.swap:789 rec.ham-radio.packet:3042 rec.ham-radio:16856
Posted: Wed Nov 14 17:44:56 1990

In article <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp> jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no
>earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating on
>600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.

Don't forget the moonbouncers, they still need the power for that path unless they use truely monsterous antenna arrays and/or lots of DSP. And when they have the monster arrays and lots of DSP the truly wacko will want to try Mars bounce. :-)

Even at HF in the late summer when atmospheric noise is at maximum, extra power is sometimes needed on 160 and 80 to make the circuit work. Power is not evil, misuse of power is evil.

Gary KE4ZV

From 6490941621133077988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 08:55:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders

Message-ID: <1532@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 14 Nov 90 16:55:40 GMT
References: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp> <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 29
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2706 rec.ham-radio.swap:790 rec.ham-radio.packet:3043 rec.ham-radio:16857
Posted: Wed Nov 14 17:55:40 1990

In article <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless
>of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras
>all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for
>$30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.
>
>You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good
>a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is
>not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot
>more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't
>want anything else.
>
>Mike Yetsko
>N1DVJ

A comment by someone who uses cameras professionally. In broadcast news gathering, we find that the home cameras are too small and light to be used properly. The major thing that differentiates the amateur and the professional TV photographer is the steadiness and smoothness of the professional's pictures. The very small, very light home cameras are nearly impossible to operate steadily and smoothly. Our people prefer a camera that weighs at least 15 pounds and is balanced to be carried on the shoulder. Some of the latest professional cameras are considered to be too light by many of our people and you will see extra batteries taped to their cameras to regain the mass needed for steady work. So beware the tiny cameras, the shaky results may disapoint you. The picture quality is pretty good though.

Gary KE4ZV

From -5946422683672100302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 10:25:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!sbi!zeus!newt!jl
From: jl@newt.sbi.com (Jean-Louis Ecochard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <379@chi.newt.sbi.com>

Date: 14 Nov 90 18:25:17 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
<13712@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> <16754@netcom.UUCP>
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Salomon Brothers, NY
Lines: 49
Posted: Wed Nov 14 19:25:17 1990

In article <16754@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>>But you don't have to dedicate the computer to it. Just have a process
>>doing what the PAD part of the TNC does. [...]
>
>Pardon me? My 286 doesn't do that. 1 Meg of memory is barely room to run
>NOS. I don't have $2500 to buy System V from Microport (that was the
>"special offer" price in a flier I just received). My 40 megs of disk
>are full right now with DOS tools, and I have no where to put UNIX. OS/2
>isn't real on a 286, and Windows 3.0 might be a route to go, but it needs
>lots more memory and disk before I can do it on my 286 realistically.
>

I suggest you investigate into other alternatives for your multitasking
needs like, from the most to the least expensive:

Desqview: a DOS multitasking utility lighter than MS windows
with virtual memory and a nice prioritizing of tasks based on
communication needs.

Double Dos: Allows you to run 2 concurrent DOS sessions.

Minix: an almost public domain ((c) Mc Graw Hill) version of Unix
that comes with source code for ~$100. Of course you would have
to port your application to it (it comes with a C compiler) but
it seems that you were considering Unix anyway and minix works
like Unix System 7.

>Seriously, what are you suggesting is the best route for a typical small
>hobby computer owner? My TNC cost me $120. A computer suitable for
>serious multi-processing will cost me $3,000.
>
I picked up a 68010 based, 4Mb RAM, graphics, 20Mb hard disk,
old Unix system for $900 at a hardware surplus sale. Since,
it has worked OK for my purpose. Of course, I had no support
or upgrades but then I have never needed it. It is now sitting
on a shelf doing nothing because I have no use for it anymore (got
better) I think you can do better than $3000 even if you want to stay
with PC compatible hardware. Check around at the computer fairs,
and ask the help of a friend that knows computer hardware so you don't
get ripped off. I have also seen some businesses giving hardware away
like UNIX PCs (68010/2Mb/40Mb HD).

>Mojo AA4KB

Good luck.

--
Jean-Louis Ecochard   O
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~./_\.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
                                (__Y__)   uunet!sbi!chi!jl

From -3355437910053638352
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cd82abe6ebe5be2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd50,cd82abe6ebe5be2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd50,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd82abe6ebe5be2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,cd82abe6ebe5be2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 13:07:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!mintaka!spdcc!mirror!necntc!
necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics,alt.bbs.ads
Subject: packet radio overview
Message-ID: <1400@necis.UUCP>
Date: 14 Nov 90 21:07:44 GMT
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 307
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16882 rec.ham-radio.packet:3049 sci.electronics:9643
alt.bbs.ads:88
Posted: Wed Nov 14 22:07:44 1990

An Amateur Packet Radio Overview

by

Rich Bono (NM1D)

October, 1990
(revision 1.2)

The following is the result of a non-amateur asking some basic questions about amateur packet radio. Several of us thought that this information would be useful to others who are interested in amateur packet operations. Thanks to Tim Dayger for asking the right questions, and to Patty Winter (N6BIS) for her editing skills. I hope that this will be of help to many others. You may reproduce and distribute this as long as my credits remain.

Rich Bono (NM1D)

Our potential amateur packet radio operator asks:
I've used networks, on-line services, and bulletin board systems (BBS) for years, but I've never really paid much attention to amateur packet radio.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to begin.

Just what IS amateur packet radio?

Amateur packet radio is (yet another) digital transmission method available for use via amateur radio. It provides 'error free' transmission and reception of messages (information/data/etc.) between two stations. This error-free capability is a prime consideration. Error free in this context does not mean that your typing or spelling mistakes will be fixed, but that all transmitted 'data' will be received 100% intact, as sent. In fact, if the data cannot be delivered 100% intact, the transmission is eventually aborted and the user is informed that there is no longer a connection between the two stations.

The 'packet' in 'packet radio' comes from the method of transmitting your information over the air. Your data is broken up into packets (or blocks) that are transmitted. Each packet contains the sending and the receiving station call-signs and some optional routing information. A packet can contain from 0 to 256 data (or information) bytes. The users normally do not need to be concerned with this 'packetizing' of their messages. Each packet is sent and then acknowledged by the receiver when received. If a packet is not received correctly, then it is automatically re-transmitted (up to a maximum number of times). You normally don't have to know about all this to use packet radio. The 'packetizing' happens automatically, without any thought or actions required by you.

One of the more popular protocols used for amateur packet radio is known as AX.25. This is somewhat similar to the commercial X.25 standard. There is also a growing TCP/IP user base. If you are not network oriented, then the details of these protocols are not important to you as an operator of a packet radio station.

Be aware that most packet radio operation at this time is at 1200 baud. This will seem slow when compared to what it happening on networks, and on telephone BBSs.... but what is gained is world-wide access, for NO COST. Once you have your equipment, and your license, there are no fees (except for the electricity that your computer and other equipment use). There are a growing number of amateurs who are experimenting with 2400 and even 9600 (or higher) baud operation, so it shouldn't be too long before these faster rates become very popular!

What kind of equipment do I need, and how do I use it with my PC?

Since you own a PC, you already own the most expensive part of an amateur packet radio station. The other piece of equipment that you need is the TNC (terminal node controller). The TNC contains all the software and special hardware that you need. It actually contains the modem (to interface with your radio) and (usually) a microprocessor with the packet software contained in EPROM. You interface your PC (or even a simple dumb ASCII terminal) with the TNC via serial RS-232. Use your favorite terminal emulation software on your PC (the same software that you use with your telephone modem will probably work fine). This is just as easy as connecting your computer to a modem. If you don't want to use the serial port of your

computer, there are TNCs available that will plug directly into the bus.

If you don't have a PC (personal computer), then almost any RS-232 ASCII terminal will work with most of todays TNCs.

The most popular packet frequencies in the USA are in the two-meter band (144-148 MHz). Check out the following frequencies (they may be different in your area; ask a local amateur if you don't hear anything). Even the typical 'police scanner' can be used to listen to these frequencies:

145.01, 145.03, 145.05, 145.07, 145.09 MHz

If the above are busy, many areas also use:
144.91, 144.93, 144.95, 144.97, 144.99 MHz

Yes, this is with an average FM transceiver set for SIMPLEX operation (transmitting and receiving on the same frequency).

If there are packet radio transmissions you should hear a sound like:

BBBBbbbbbrrrrraaaaaaapppppp

How much technical or hardware proficiency is required to use a packet radio system?

If you can plug an RS-232 cable into a modem, and wire the TNC to your radio, then you have all the ability that you need. I am sure that there are hams in your area who would be glad to help you if you are not comfortable with wiring a microphone connector. Most TNCs connect to the microphone plug of an FM transceiver, normally only needing push-to-talk and transmit audio connections, and a connection to the speaker audio output from the FM receiver. This consists of about five wires, and can usually be done without removing the covers of the radio (these are normally external connections).

Installation really is very simple, and once it is done, there is virtually no maintenance. Just plug in your TNC in place of your microphone and external speaker, and you're on the air... to return to voice operation, plug in your microphone. If you like, build a simple switch box to allow easy changing between your TNC and voice operation. I don't recommend it, but some people wire the TNC and microphone in parallel, so that they don't need to change the plugs, or switch anything at all.

What's out there for me to access via packet radio and what potential is there for growth?

This is the interesting part! I believe that packet radio is still in its infancy. It seems like every day a new application for packet radio is announced... some are good ideas... others not. By the time you read this, a lot of the information presented here will probably be out of date; yes this technology is progressing!!!

Here is a *simple* list that barely highlights some of the available uses of amateur packet radio.. I am SURE that I have forgotten something and left it off the list:

EMAIL:

At this time we have world-wide email (electronic mail) distribution. I personally have received email from a few continents, and from all over the USA. Of course, this is limited by the amateur radio rules and regulations, so there cannot be any commercial messages.

Local networks:

Here in New England we have connectivity over most of the region. I can connect to other stations from the following areas consistently: Canada (Montreal), Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. I should note that I am located about 10 miles north of the MA/NH border (in Derry, NH).

Of course, on the HF (high frequency) bands there can be world-wide connectivity, depending on many factors.

PacketCluster-DX spotting:

This is a specialized system that allows a couple of hundred users to be connected to the same system at one time. It is used by those amateur operators who seek contacts with rare stations throughout the world. When any one user 'finds' a rare station on the air, he simply types the information (call-sign, frequency and mode) into his terminal, and within a minute or so, all of the other users are informed of the rare station!!! So-called "DXers" (people who like to hunt these rare stations) LOVE this system. These users can be spread over a wide area. Our local packet cluster system has connectees from Maine to New York.

DOSGATE:

A system that allows you to execute programs remotely. A DOSGATE system may have many programs for you to use over the air. You don't need to download the programs to use them; you are actually running programs remotely. DOSGATE allows those who don't have a computer to run programs via packet radio.

For example, my DOSGATE system has the following programs available for use by remote packet users:

AUTOEXAM: Take sample amateur exams from Novice to Extra. You can use AUTOEXAM as a study guide, or to see if you are ready for a certain license exam.

SeeSats: Real time satellite tracking. Informs you of where the current OSCAR (and other) satellites are located.

AUTOCALL: On-line amateur radio USA call-sign lookup database. Simply enter the call-sign of any amateur radio operator in the USA and it will print out the name, address, license class and previous call-sign (if any).

GAMES: Several adventure-style games that can be played on-line.

Repeater database: A database of many of the repeaters in the area.

Gateways:

Even though you may not own any HF or UHF equipment (many packet radio operators only use a simple hand-held VHF transceiver), you can gain access to other bands and operating modes by using a gateway. A gateway allows connectivity between two normally non-connectable communication technologies.

In many areas not only are there major BBSs on the standard two-meter Technician class frequencies and the 222 MHz Novice class sub-band, but there are cross-band gateways available as well. A Novice on the 222 MHz band can connect to a station on the 145 MHz band by going through a gateway and be able to communicate with many other amateurs.

Public Service:

Many packet stations are used to help out with sending messages during disasters. Amateur radio operators help out whenever they can, and many hams have their packet stations ready for portable operation to help when needed. There are many training exercises during each year to help practice and test the readiness of the emergency stations.

OSCAR Satellites:

OSCAR stands for Orbital Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio. We have our OWN satellites in orbit that are dedicated for amateur radio use. There are some satellites that are dedicated to packet radio (sometimes called "PACSATS"). These are for 'store-and-forward' operations to help distribute packet traffic around the world.

Bulletin boards:

These carry postings similar to the stuff on Usenet (or telephone BBSs) and often have archives of useful files (such as local ham license testing sites). These are usually the same packet nodes that transport email.

File transfers:

Better at 56 Kbaud (as some hams are doing), but feasible at 1200 baud. On TCP/IP, you just start it and forget it, so you can do it overnight or at some other time when you don't care whether it takes a while.

Databases:

In some areas there are HAZMAT (hazardous materials), call-sign, and repeater databases accessible via the network.

Station-Station:
I almost forgot.. many people simply enjoy chatting with their neighbors.... This could be with people across the street... or in the next state... or half-way around the world!

I am sure that I have missed something. You asked about potential... as I mentioned at the beginning, we are just getting started!!! Many people are just finding out about packet radio. I believe that the only limitation is our imagination!! We could have a world-wide network (we do currently have a 'slow-speed' world-wide network) in the near future... It just takes a little imagination...

How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is packet radio?

Well, if you own the PC already... TNCs can be purchased from about $120.00 on up. There are a few for less money, and several that provide for operating on many digital modes in addition to packet radio (i.e., the Kantronix KAM will provide for packet (HF:300 baud/VHF:1200 baud), AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII, NAVTEX, WEFAX, CW (Morse code),...).

If you already own an amateur FM transceiver (or an HF SSB transceiver) then you have all the equipment needed. If not, a two-meter FM transceiver can be purchased for used from $100-250.00, new from $300.00 on up.

Cost effective.... Hmmm, well first be aware that amateur radio cannot be used for any commercial or business purposes... But where else can one get hours (years) of enjoyment and service out of $470.00 ($350 for a radio and $120 for a TNC, assuming you already have the computer or terminal). Note: This stuff can be contagious.... be forewarned!!

What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I need a license?

Yes, you need a valid amateur radio license. There is (in the southern New Hampshire area) packet radio activity on the Novice bands. But if you want access to the mainstream of packet radio, you will want at least a Technician amateur radio license. (Although, as mentioned earlier, some areas have an active packet radio network that is accessible with the Novice amateur radio license.)

I've tried reading about amateur packet radio, but a lot of it is Greek to me. Please suggest some reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or local libraries might carry.

There are a few books, etc... but I have found that most assume that you already know about amateur radio. You need to find what we call (ready for another term?) an "Elmer". An "Elmer" is a friendly, helping amateur radio

operator who will take you under his/her wing to help and guide you as much as you need. I hope that you can find someone to help you... it takes a special kind of person to be an 'Elmer' (gosh I hate that term).

Good luck with your packet radio activities. If you find this information helpful, I would be glad to hear from you.... How? Simply send me a message via the amateur packet network, NM1D@WB1DSW.NH.USA.NA from anywhere in the world!

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

--

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

From -4804285731362477337
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 14:16:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!crdgw1!trub!perley
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <13820@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 14 Nov 90 22:16:50 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
<13712@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> <16754@netcom.UUCP>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Nov 14 23:16:50 1990

In article <16754@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley) writes:
>>
>>>The problem is that you give up doing anything else with your computer.
>>
>>Why?
>
>>But you don't have to dedicate the computer to it. Just have a process
>>doing what the PAD part of the TNC does. [...]

>Pardon me? My 286 doesn't do that.

Sorry.

> 1 Meg of memory is barely room to run
>NOS. I don't have $2500 to buy System V from Microport (that was the
>"special offer" price in a flier I just received). My 40 megs of disk
>are full right now with DOS tools, and I have no where to put UNIX. OS/2
>isn't real on a 286, and Windows 3.0 might be a route to go, but it needs
>lots more memory and disk before I can do it on my 286 realistically.

>Seriously, what are you suggesting is the best route for a typical small
>hobby computer owner? My TNC cost me $120. A computer suitable for
>serious multi-processing will cost me $3,000.

A low end Amiga runs about $500 with multitasking. You don't need
a 68030 workstation, you just need enough speed to keep up with what
the Z80 in the TNC would do, and enough left over to run your terminal
program. The original poster has a mac se/30, which certainly ought
to be fast enough too. I think either of those has enough hardware
buffering that you don't have to interupt for every byte that comes in.

If you have the multitasking OS, I just don't see how taking out that
Z80 is going to chew up a huge amount of resources from the computer.
If you want to run 56kbaud, then you would certainly be justified in
offloading all that processing to an external TNC, but then a normal
TNC 2 wouldn't keep up either.

The TNC would be more convenient, since it is just plug'n'play, while
someone (maybe the user, augh!) would have to write the pad program
for the computer. Maybe you can't do it on a base level PC.. and buying
a TNC is going to be cheaper than upgrading.. but LOTS of people already
have capable computers. If you feel crippled without multitasking, you're
right!

-don perley - ke2tp

--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

From -7020307007797269304
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-14 17:31:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!

news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <439.2741AAB7@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Nov 90 01:31:04 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2725 rec.ham-radio.swap:796 rec.ham-radio.packet:3055 rec.ham-radio:16918
Posted: Thu Nov 15 02:31:04 1990

> From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (Lew Jansen)
> Date: 13 Nov 90 20:23:23 GMT
> Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
> Message-ID: <48293@cornell.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
>
> > [lots of stuff deleted...]
>
>   What does all this have to do with rec.radio.shrotwave,
> rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.ham-radio, and rec.ham-radio.swap???

Well, I'm not convinced that it has no relevance to amateur TV and/or Novice training tapes, but in any event my question has been answered, and I'm grateful to all who offered suggestions.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -241591651882029208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,431874c41ec9bfa2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 00:55:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Question for usenet
Message-ID: <23058@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 15 Nov 90 08:55:16 GMT
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Nov 15 09:55:16 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

could someone please help me,im very confused,my new swr meter for tuning my antenna,its from korea the meter not the antenna,the directions are hard to understand and say that the reflected power lower than the forward power reading,is this ok,this does not sound right to me,doesnt it have to be higher because all the power is going to the antenna,mike has showed me stuff from usenet and i think you can help,you guys know a lot,he said its ok to write this,thank you for helping,this is my first ham letter,im waiting for my technician license to come in the mail,i wish it would hurry up,i like ham radio, mike lets me use his radios,ive talked to ian in england and alan in tahetie in the pacific ocean,please send answers to wd6ehr mike,he said you know what this means and will send it there,mike will give them to me.73s,david bright

From 3946489943606325328
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb046e24fd8d1b46,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 06:48:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #194
Message-ID: <15.Nov.90.14:50:52.GMT.#1134@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 15 Nov 90 14:48:30 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Nov 15 15:48:30 1990

SUBJECT: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #194

Subject: Which TNC?

The world seems to be going through cycles on this one.. First home-computers had separate disks, cassettes, CPUs, video modulators, power-units, modems etc; then the 'system box' came along (IBM-PC style with everything in the one case) but then that was outgrown.....
I use a DRSI card in an old original 4.77MHZ PC (twin floppies......!) and IMHO its biggest advantages are aesthetic; i.e. no extra box, power supply, connecting cables etc. When the packet station has 24-hour-a-day visibility (next to the TV!) a minimal-cables solution helps domestic harmony; internal dialup modems help here too...
Now as to the processing power, something like the DRSI card is rather lacking.... the 8530 is not the World's best HDLC-generator, and theres no buffering to speak of on the DRSI board, so you get a LOT of interrupts; this can cause problems. Faster hardware will evolve; and with the current low price of second-user IBM-PCs etc, why not have a dedicated box?
IMHO multi-tasking on the majority of small industry-standard computers

stinks.

  Pete Lucas G6WBJ   G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

From -72412850477419176
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bab6645ffce651b2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 07:27:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
pacbell.com!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!
jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: No code license & CW Bashing
Message-ID: <445.274275EC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Nov 90 15:27:19 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 32
Posted: Thu Nov 15 16:27:19 1990

 > From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
 > Date: 14 Nov 90 16:44:56 GMT
 > Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
 > Message-ID: <1531@ke4zv.UUCP>
 > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
 > rec.ham-radio
 >
 > In article <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp> jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs)
 > writes:
 > >
 > >Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no
 > >earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating
 > on
 > >600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.
 >
 > Don't forget the moonbouncers, they still need the power for that path
 > unless
 > they use truely monsterous antenna arrays and/or lots of DSP. And when
 > they
 > have the monster arrays and lots of DSP the truly wacko will want to try
 > Mars bounce. :-)

Well, make that 200 watts for HF and non-moonbounce. But if you're going to
make an exception for EME, why stop at ONE KW? Why not 20? One wonders what
ingenious work with antennas, DSP, etc., would have been tried and perfected if
the KW was not available. Mars? Hmmm, lessee what's the pathloss for that...

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs

INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -3269697688452072299
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 07:30:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
pacbell.com!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!
jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <446.274275F2@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Nov 90 15:30:38 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Nov 15 16:30:38 1990

 > From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
 > Date: 14 Nov 90 16:55:40 GMT
 > Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
 > Message-ID: <1532@ke4zv.UUCP>
 > Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
 > rec.ham-radio
 >
 > A comment by someone who uses cameras professionally. In broadcast news
 > gathering, we find that the home cameras are too small and light to be
 > used properly.

Hmm, that's a point I hadn't considered. But when you're stalking a toddler,
it's rather like combat photography. The amazing thing is you get it done at
all. [:-)

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 8086735966625878549
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 07:38:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!wuarchive!udel!
rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <43103@cci632.UUCP>

Date: 15 Nov 90 15:38:38 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
<1530@ke4zv.UUCP>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Nov 15 16:38:38 1990

In article <1530@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>You get an average thruput multiplier of 1.25 or so due to
>the fixed overhead (Txd, headers, etc) in the packet system. Real noticable
>improvement requires 9600 baud.

Agreed - we've played with this out here. I think that the "default" TX
delay in a new tnc is still around 300 milliseconds, isn't it? If, at
1200 baud, you're dealing with a short packet length (say, less than 50
bytes, including headers) of less than 400 milliseconds, then more than 40%
of the transmit time is "dead carrier". Solid state TR circuits and
quick-locking modern receivers just don't need that.

Maybe we can ask the TNC manufacturers to make less obnoxious and less
aggressive level 2 controllers -- chances are, the end user won't play
with these stats.

Chris/WZ2B

From -238494599331942686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 11:50:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <1546@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 15 Nov 90 19:50:31 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
<13712@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> <16754@netcom.UUCP> <13820@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 99
Posted: Thu Nov 15 20:50:31 1990

In article <13820@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
writes:
>In article <16754@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>>perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley) writes:
>>>

>>>>The problem is that you give up doing anything else with your computer.
>>>
>>>Why?
>>
>>>But you don't have to dedicate the computer to it. Just have a process
>>>doing what the PAD part of the TNC does. [...]
>
>>Pardon me? My 286 doesn't do that.
>
>Sorry.
>
>> 1 Meg of memory is barely room to run
>>NOS. I don't have $2500 to buy System V from Microport (that was the
>>"special offer" price in a flier I just received). My 40 megs of disk
>>are full right now with DOS tools, and I have no where to put UNIX. OS/2
>>isn't real on a 286, and Windows 3.0 might be a route to go, but it needs
>>lots more memory and disk before I can do it on my 286 realistically.
>
>
>>Seriously, what are you suggesting is the best route for a typical small
>>hobby computer owner? My TNC cost me $120. A computer suitable for
>>serious multi-processing will cost me $3,000.
>
>A low end Amiga runs about $500 with multitasking. You don't need
>a 68030 workstation, you just need enough speed to keep up with what
>the Z80 in the TNC would do, and enough left over to run your terminal
>program. The original poster has a mac se/30, which certainly ought

Sure, single port and a terminal program is no problem even on a Xerox
820 or a C64. If that's all you want, a glass tty simulator on a slow
channel, then go for it. But the computer will still be tied up doing
channel access and character at a time processing. Not a lot of multi-
tasking power will be leftover. Certainly very little will be left to
do other time critical processing.

>to be fast enough too. I think either of those has enough hardware
>buffering that you don't have to interupt for every byte that comes in.

Unfortunately they don't. The SIO is double buffered as is the 8530 so
at best you need one interrupt per 2 characters at the start and once
the buffer pipeline is full, you have to pull them out as fast as they
come in or you have an overrun condition. This is no problem for a single
channel even at higher baud rates. Where the system falls down is with
multiple channels or when the processor has other time critical tasks
to perform such as managing the display or disk.

>If you have the multitasking OS, I just don't see how taking out that
>Z80 is going to chew up a huge amount of resources from the computer.

On a 33Mhz 386 running Interactive Unix, serial baudrates in excess of
9600 baud fail. Adding a 16550 with it's 16 byte fifo extends that to
just 19.2kb. If you have more than 8 processes going at once, almost
guaranteed with Unix, each process will have less compute power

available to it than a 4 Mhz Z80. And a 4 Mhz Z80 can't handle a single 56kb channel, though a 6 Mhz Z80 can. The problem is servicing time critical data streams. Unix is not a realtime OS and is easily overwhelmed by multiple fast external data streams that it can't flow control.

>If you want to run 56kbaud, then you would certainly be justified in
>offloading all that processing to an external TNC, but then a normal
>TNC 2 wouldn't keep up either.

Well a TNC2 can keep up with 56k if you soup it up with 6 Mhz parts and use a special version of KISS that is optimized to the channel. The Z80's forte is interrupt servicing. But KISS processing is not enough offloading to solve the problem. You gain nearly 32k of buffering in the TNC and you offload channel access control but the host still has to deal with character at a time serial IO to get the packet inside where it can be validated or discarded. On a busy switched trunk, you can still have a buffer overflow.

The better solution is a smartcard in the host that can validate the packet and issue a single interrupt to signal the host that a valid packet addressed to the host is available. Then the host can easily handle multiple channels and do the routing or applications processing required.

To give a real world example, one of our switches on an AT clone can deal with four 1200 baud channels. But add a fifth channel and characters are lost. With a 56kb channel, buffered by a special Kiss TNC and using a 16550 on a 19.2kb serial link to the PC, characters are lost if more than one of the 1200 baud channels are active at the same time. The normal packet retry mechanisms make it work, but the efficiency is very low.

I firmly believe that multitasking is not the correct answer for packet switches or application servers. Instead, coprocessing is the best way to go. The Grace card is already on the market and other, cheaper, cards soon will be available.

None of my comments should be construed to mean that, for single users with light demands, simpler, less hardware intensive means aren't suitable. They are. However, the way packet is evolving, it makes sense to look at the requirements for more serious uses of packet channels than keyboard chatting.

Gary KE4ZV

From -4032559731600905463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,13313fbdc3718c69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,13313fbdc3718c69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-15 15:45:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
Keywords: Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville
Message-ID: <538@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 15 Nov 90 23:45:55 GMT
Organization: very little
Lines: 32
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16908 rec.ham-radio.packet:3053
Posted: Fri Nov 16 00:45:55 1990

Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?

Can you help me with a little experiment?

I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me, which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS, and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short term experiment, and quite easy.

I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.

I DO NOT need anyone on the West Coast, in Texas, Minnesota, Ohio, Florida or New York/New Jersey.

If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I need.

Thanks!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

From 4373632331486662304
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-16 08:39:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <9011161639.AA02622@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 16 Nov 90 16:39:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 63
Posted: Fri Nov 16 17:39:50 1990

Mojo,

Most of your posting has already been addressed by others. (Let me suggest that you pay particular attention to Phil Karn's comments.) Three specifics, though, deserve additional treatment:

<<I've seen you all arguing for doing the packet processing on the main CPU. The only example I have for doing this is NET and NOS, and it's *not fun*!>>

While you're entitled to your opinion, so am I: I find straight-AX.25 packet intolerably boring. On TCP/IP, I have a *blast*. Waiting for a crowded AX.25 channel as a message slowly appears in bursts on a terminal emulator screen is a waste of my time. So is waiting 10, 20, 30 minutes for NET/ROM to establish a link to a node I could almost *drive* to more quickly. Naw, I'd rather interact with a local computer at my own pace (fast) and let the system do the dirty work while I go off and do something else.

<<What's more, if I don't leave my computer on running NET or NOS at all times, there is hardly any chance that I will ever receive any mail.>>

Not true. Leave it on overnight. And while you're at work. That's more than enough. I'm one of the more-active Eastern Mass stations and I'm only up 40-60% of the time. I use a Mac, so multitasking is easier for me, but I frequently shut down NET to give the full CPU to some other application. No big deal!

However, you won't receive any mail unless people want to send it to you. You must send it to receive it, so to speak.

<<After using TCP/IP for a while, I realized that there just wasn't anything to *do* with it and I've all but given up.>>

This comment has been heard before, and there's some validity to it. Here in New England, we just published the first installment of a listing of the things people can *do* on our network... the various kinds of servers, gateways, etc. that are on the air. You're right, unless there are *applications* to be used, people get bored unless they're into it for the simple challenge of getting the system to work. But in all fairness, this is not an area where you can expect the networking software gurus to provide everything. This is an area for local organizing, writing articles for newsletters, elmering, cheerleading, and plain-and-simple application programming to interface to the standard comm package.

There are already some interesting things available to "hang off" a packet IP network... quick sample of some of the New England amprnet services: W0RLI

gateway, Internet gateway, callsign server, conference bridge (="crowd" node),
mailbox systems, local news in FINGER form, and of course lots of file servers.
At least two people I know about are in some stage of making tcp-to-dialup-bbs
gateways.

Can more be added? Absolutely! As people get interested and
excited enough to do the work. But I don't expect Phil, Dewayne, Bdale, Kelvin,
et al to do that work for us. I'm just grateful for all they've done
so far!

TCP/IP boring? No way. I'll pick a "real" network anyday. I don't enjoy
beating my head against a wall (or watching my TNC implement a protocol that
effectively does the same thing).

--Charlie
rossjr@gtec3.gte.com
nc1n@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY.MA

From 1566471203954444739
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-16 11:17:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nih-csl!lhc!mimsy!dftsrv!ames!apple!rutgers!
cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!cunixd.cc.columbia.edu!mig
From: mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir I Green)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Minix
Message-ID: <1990Nov16.191738.6077@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Date: 16 Nov 90 19:17:38 GMT
References: <16754@netcom.UUCP> <13820@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> <1546@ke4zv.UUCP>
Sender: news@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (The Daily News)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Columbia University
Lines: 4
Posted: Fri Nov 16 20:17:38 1990

How can I get a copy of Minix?
 * * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green |
* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu |
 * * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG |

From 497789465897247540
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-16 13:54:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!timbuk!cs.umn.edu!uc!noc.MR.NET!msi.umn.edu!umeecs!
umich!caen!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!helios!wjh0265
From: wjh0265@helios.TAMU.EDU (Bill Hobson)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Summary: What to do with NOS
Message-ID: <10160@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 16 Nov 90 21:54:42 GMT
References: <9011161639.AA02622@bunny.gte.com>
Organization: Texas A&M University
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Nov 16 22:54:42 1990

I wish I could get more people in my local area (central Texas)
interested in using NOS - it's a heck of a package and beats the heck
out of BBS reading and "talking" to other users through the keyboard!
If anyone has ideas on how to stimulate interest let me know. Also, in
reply to those who want to use their PC for other things while NOS is
operating, how about Windows 3.0? NOS works fine in background while I
fool around with other things. I ran it on my 386SX with 2MB with no
problem, now with 4BM, it's even better!

From -1736093503474130580
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,739e39b1ac03acb2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-17 03:45:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!
xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Information required to get FT726R 9600Baud capable ?
Message-ID: <15693.274522ce@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 17 Nov 90 11:45:18 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat Nov 17 12:45:18 1990

<< Posted for and on behalf of VK5ZSV>>

  Hi there, has anybody got information on how to modify an FT-726R to be
able to use it on 9600 baud.

  I am mainly interested in a way, to directly FM modulate this device,
bypassing the inbuilt audio section.   I intend to use the G3RUH modem with
the FT-726, I believe that '3RUH modem has been developed using this
Transceiver, so there must be some information about somewhere.

No worries about the RX part, I can get to the Discriminator easy enough,
I'm not up to scratch on solid state FM modulation though.

My main worry is, I cannot afford to ruin this tranceiver, not able to
replace it.

If anybody has got information on this, please let me know, I sure would
appreciate it.

Please mail replies to xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au
                       VK5ZSV@VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC on packet radio.

73's VK5ZSV.

From -2187360496552393563
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,53246a74c654e139,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-17 05:30:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BBS setup
Message-ID: <LURU.90Nov17143050@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Date: 17 Nov 90 13:30:50 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 13
Posted: Sat Nov 17 14:30:50 1990

This must have popped up somewhere.. but can anyone give a quick
overview of the NOS bbs setup - directories, files and their formats?

I suppose this is not (yet) in any of the NOS docs?

     Luru

--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From 6816956853237006841
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c2d3c3cf166877d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,c2d3c3cf166877d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c2d3c3cf166877d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c2d3c3cf166877d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-17 20:06:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mit-eddie!wuarchive!usc!

julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!
nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Returned e-mail
Message-ID: <499.2745C367@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 18 Nov 90 04:06:10 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2741 rec.ham-radio.swap:799 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3064 rec.ham-radio:16973
Posted: Sun Nov 18 05:06:10 1990

Sorry, menschen.

Duane, your e-mail from the "Microwave RF" maillist is bouncing. Please
correct your address. Thanks.

   duanem@tekfdi.FDI.TEK

We return you now to your regular newsgroup. Film at eleven.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 203907718533138452
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35583f13110f9bf1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-17 21:05:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!umich!
sharkey!bnlux0!bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov!foxworth
From: foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob Foxworth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: QRM problem to 14100kHz beacons from packet ops
Keywords: beacons QRM
Message-ID: <2323@bnlux0.bnl.gov>
Date: 18 Nov 90 05:05:15 GMT
Sender: news@bnlux0.bnl.gov
Reply-To: foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob Foxworth)
Organization: Brookhaven National Labs(NSLS)
Lines: 45
Posted: Sun Nov 18 06:05:15 1990

[begin forwarded message. I agree with Norm's remarks -k2euh]

From w2jup Thu Nov 15 03:46:05 1990

Received: from kc2ky.ampr.org by k2euh.ampr.org with SMTP
     id AA2412 ; Thu, 15 Nov 90 03:45:09 GMT
Received: from kc2fd by kc2ky.ampr.org with SMTP
     id AA12266 ; Wed, 14 Nov 90 20:59:23 EDT
R:901115/0054z @:KC2FD.NY.USA.NA Coram, LI #:21470 Z:11727
R:901114/2334z 4443@W2JUP.NY.USA.NA [Farmingville] Z:11738
From: W2JUP@W2JUP.NY.USA.NA
To: ALL@NLI
Status: R

I sincerely hope that the internationally-recognized propagation beacons have all been withdrawn from their traditional place on 14100.00 kHz. I hope so, because it appears that any beacon trying to "do its thing" on that channel will be absolutely inundated by the horrendous packet racket currently taking place on or within a few cycles of that supposedly protected channel.

You don't have to be an expert to understand this problem. Propagation beacons operating with low powers down to a few watts simply cannot survive amidst this monstrous gang of packet bandits that infests the 14100.00 kHz region.

Is it possible that these packet freaks simply do not KNOW about the beacons? Is it possible that they cannot pick a channel at least one kilohertz AWAY from the 14100.00 kHz spot? Is it possible that they don't understand how to read and interpret their radio's tuning display?

It's easy to hear and see who is operating on or near the beacon channel. Just set your packet TNC to whatever it needs to copy 300 BPS packets on HF. Next, set your radio to "CW", then "LSB", then "USB", then "FSK". Now rock your tuning dial a wee bit -- one hundred cycles will do -- and watch the collection of eggheads, turkeys and idiots running BBSs, mailboxes and KA Nodes and the like! And I'll wager - no, I'll guarantee it! -- a number of these American packet systems run unattended, an obvious violation of Part 97.

[end forwarded message]
[my organization BNL or its contractors have no opinion or responsibility for anything here. Especially here...]
73 k2euh

From 4550935759036873291
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,13313fbdc3718c69
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,13313fbdc3718c69
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-17 23:31:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted

Summary: How about Arkansas
Keywords: Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville
Message-ID: <577@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 18 Nov 90 07:31:06 GMT
References: <538@ssc.UUCP>
Reply-To: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16952 rec.ham-radio.packet:3061
Posted: Sun Nov 18 08:31:06 1990

In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
 >
 >Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?

Yes, both.

 >Can you help me with a little experiment?

Sure.

 >I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
 >which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,
 >and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
 >term experiment, and quite easy.
 >
 >I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
 >Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
 >Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.

Arkansas falls in the area you described.

 >If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
 >need.

Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
caught up with me.

73

--
rick@lrark.UUCP   *   bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick   *
Ricky Mobley   *   LRTUG (501) 224-9454   *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4   *   GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK   *
Little Rock, AR 72207 *   WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org   *

From -6525673489118006940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c2d3c3cf166877d3
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,c2d3c3cf166877d3
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c2d3c3cf166877d3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c2d3c3cf166877d3
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-18 04:01:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Returned e-mail
Message-ID: <LURU.90Nov18130144@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Date: 18 Nov 90 12:01:44 GMT
References: <499.2745C367@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2734 rec.ham-radio.swap:798 rec.ham-radio.packet:3059 rec.ham-radio:16945
Posted: Sun Nov 18 13:01:44 1990
In-reply-to: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org's message of 18 Nov 90 04:06:10 GM

In article <499.2745C367@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> Duane, your e-mail from the "Microwave RF" maillist is bouncing. Please

How do you get on the list?

     Luru
--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From -7405178958773115700
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cef9f08c484d1aa8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cef9f08c484d1aa8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,cef9f08c484d1aa8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-18 12:52:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!mintaka!yale!cs.utexas.edu!usc!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *
Keywords: Mars, Salyut-7, Pacsats, RS14
Message-ID: <370@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 18 Nov 90 20:52:48 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ

Lines: 105
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16996 rec.ham-radio.packet:3066 sci.space:17606
Posted: Sun Nov 18 21:52:48 1990

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1119
* SpaceNews 19-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1119

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MARS VISIBILITY *

The planet Mars will be visible to those living on the east coast of the United States. The planet will appear as a reddish "star" in the eastern sky. Best viewing will begin around 8:00PM local time. Mars will be closest to Earth on Tuesday, when it will be about 48 million miles from Earth. Viewing should be equally good through early December.

* SALYUT-7 NEWS *

The presently unused and long abandoned Soviet space station 'Salyut-7' is tumbling uncontrollably and is predicted to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere in mid-January. Attempts to boost the 60 metric ton structure to a higher orbit have failed. Salyut-7 should produce quite a spectacular light show if it re-enters the atmosphere away from sunlight.

Here is element set 633 for Salyut-7 as released by NASA on 14-Nov-90:

```
Epoch    : 90 318.01787657
Incli    : 51.5983
RAAN     : 257.2085
Eccn     : 3.837E-04
ArgPer   : 109.0767
MeanAn   : 251.0680
MeanMo   : 15.82804120
Decay    : 1.11688E-03
Orbit #  : 48841
```

* PACSAT NEWS *

==========
Work continues on UO-14 and AO-16. DOVE-1 will be reset shortly after
software testing on the other Microsats is complete.

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 NEWS *
======================
Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/
RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR
requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry
and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth
of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on
145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later,
after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder,
PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

IW1BMJ: Claudio Ariotti, Casale Monferrato, Italy
N6TTR : Doc Pagala, French Camp, California, U.S.A.
WJ0F : Lee Amoroso, Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.
W6FV : Nick in Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

DL6NBB, K3GLK, KA2AEV, N0LAJ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
=====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP   : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR   : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL   : John A. Magliacane
         Department of Electronics Technology
         Advanced Technology Center
         Brookdale Community College
         765 Newman Springs Road
         Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
         U.S.A.

       << If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107

Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 8945358423144834090
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 04:05:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cti1!mpledger
From: mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Minix
Message-ID: <319@cti1.UUCP>
Date: 19 Nov 90 12:05:11 GMT
References: <16754@netcom.UUCP> <13820@crdgw1.crd.ge.com> <1546@ke4zv.UUCP>
<1990Nov16.191738.6077@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Comprehensive Technologies Int., Arlington VA
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Nov 19 13:05:11 1990

mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu (Meir I Green) writes:

>How can I get a copy of Minix?
> * * * * * * * ======================== Meir Green |
>* * * * * * * * ======================== mig@cunixd.cc.columbia.edu |
> * * * * * * * ======================== N2JPG |

How about buying it. You have to purchase it from Prentice-Hall it will cost
you about $150.00!

--
Sincerely,

Mark Pledger

CTI | (703) 685-5434 [voice]
2121 Crystal Drive | (703) 685-7022 [fax]
Suite 103 |
Arlington, DC 22202 | mpledger@cti.com

From -5790891153218133405
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3309c605775fb4d1
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dd8af4ce6a15f2bf,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,dd8af4ce6a15f2bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,dd8af4ce6a15f2bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 07:26:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!think.com!
sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Preliminary call for discussion: rec.ham-radio.legal
Message-ID: <545.274803B9@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 19 Nov 90 15:26:25 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2772 rec.ham-radio.swap:805 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3072 rec.ham-radio:17049
Posted: Mon Nov 19 16:26:25 1990

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 19:35:01 GMT
> Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
> Message-ID: <1990Nov18.193501.13516@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> >If no serious objections arise in the next week, I intend to start a formal
> >Call for Discussion in news.groups in a week or so. Let's kick it around,
> >and see if we can reach a consensus. I'd like to see a finished proposal
> >ready to go before the news.groupies have a chance to flame it, and hashing
> >out the issues here will improve the group's chance for success.
>
> I'm all for it. But you'd expect that.

Me, too, but what good is it if everyone does multiple posts? With RARE
exceptions the only time I post an article in two or more newsgroups is in
reply to someone else who did (and I'm therefore uncertain which one he's
actually reading). But some people do it habitually. That would tend to defeat
the purpose.

When we say rec.ham-radio.legal, are we including tower cases, etc., or only
FCC regulatory matters? If the latter, then rec.ham-radio.fcc might be more
descriptive.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -2196037263544387447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,34b4ee53a3bd16e8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8a745bc6fc988d80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a745bc6fc988d80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8a745bc6fc988d80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 07:30:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!think.com!
sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: The Big One (was Move earthquake)
Message-ID: <546.274803BE@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 19 Nov 90 15:30:20 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2774 rec.ham-radio.swap:807 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3074 rec.ham-radio:17051
Posted: Mon Nov 19 16:30:20 1990

 > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
 > Date: 18 Nov 90 08:40:27 GMT
 > Organization: very little
 > Message-ID: <546@ssc.UUCP>
 > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
 >
 > In article <59127@microsoft.UUCP>, mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ)
 > writes:
 > > I saw that ham plate in the earthquake show and looked it up in an
 > > earlier callbook. The guy was in there, in one of the L.A.
 > > suburbs. Not a good move on the producer's part.
 >
 >
 > Why? What's the problem?

Right. Guys in Chicago in the Good Old Days would kill to get Gould to slip
their ham callsigns into the Dick Tracy comic strip, which he did regularly.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -4106707679555989252

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 13:14:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!think.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!rochester!ray
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu>
Date: 19 Nov 90 21:14:52 GMT
References: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp> <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
<8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Reply-To: ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank)
Organization: University of Rochester Computer Science Dept
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2756 rec.ham-radio.swap:801 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3068 rec.ham-radio:17014
Posted: Mon Nov 19 22:14:52 1990

Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due
to the smaller tapes.
Also, if you want to play 8mm tapes back through your VCR using VHS tapes,
you must record the 8mm onto VHS tapes. This naturally reduces the quality
of the final playback due to the addition of noise.
I think the rule of thumb is that every cope of a copy will have twice the
noise in it so that a copy of the orginal will have twice the noise of the
orginal making it look much grainer or fuzzy.

ray

From -5382921160598382708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 13:46:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!think.com!
sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!

news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 19 Nov 90 21:46:37 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2773 rec.ham-radio.swap:806 rec.ham-radio.packet:3073 rec.ham-radio:17050
Posted: Mon Nov 19 22:46:37 1990

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 18 Nov 90 23:08:25 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5713@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> You do of course realize that linking any internet/usenet group to an
> on-air
> system is illegal, do you not? All such links must have all messages
> which
> are available "on-air" checked and approved by a licenced control
> operator
> ham BEFORE they are available on air.

Piffle! A good EDMEESE type program should catch 99.9% of the possible improper messages. As long as we make a good faith effort to comply, the FCC won't nitpick if an occasional clinker slips through.

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 8804749412511845567
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 16:23:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mit-eddie!wuarchive!usc!ucselx!bionet!synoptics!jkaidor
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-

radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <22093@mvis1.com>
Date: 20 Nov 90 00:23:24 GMT
References: <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com> <8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
<1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu>
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Mountain View, Ca.
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2787 rec.ham-radio.swap:810 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3078 rec.ham-radio:17065
Posted: Tue Nov 20 01:23:24 1990

In article <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray
Frank) writes:
>
>Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due
>to the smaller tapes.

   *** 8MM tapes are available up to two hours long. That's a _LOT_
       of taping! It's the VHS-C tapes that are super-short.

>Also, if you want to play 8mm tapes back through your VCR using VHS tapes,
>you must record the 8mm onto VHS tapes. This naturally reduces the quality
>of the final playback due to the addition of noise.

 *** You shouldn't need to do this, because most 8mm units can hook up
     to your TV, either through the A/V inputs of your VCR, or through an
     accessory video modulator.

From -8609461563949562824
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-19 19:30:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!chaph.usc.edu!
girtab.usc.edu!carltons
From: carltons@girtab.usc.edu (Carlton Szeto)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <13241@chaph.usc.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 90 03:30:21 GMT
References: <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com> <8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
<1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu>

Sender: news@chaph.usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2793 rec.ham-radio.swap:813 rec.ham-radio.packet:3080 rec.ham-radio:17079
Posted: Tue Nov 20 04:30:21 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: girtab.usc.edu

In article <1990Nov19.211452.171@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank) writes:
>
>Some other drawbacks are shorter recording time for the 8mm camcorders due
>to the smaller tapes.

8mm tape are typically 120mins long with no necessity to reduce speed.
To get the same portability, the VHS-C is comprimised in terms to record time.
They typically get 20min in standard play and 1hr in slowest speed, and
naturally the worst video image. Even in its fastest speed given camcorders
in the same price/feature catagory, 8mm is still better than VHS-normal, abeit
only slightly so...

From 8410596439452876132
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,13313fbdc3718c69
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,13313fbdc3718c69
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 05:01:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!caen!hellgate.utah.edu!fcom.cc.utah.edu!cc.utah.edu!conf
From: CONF@cc.utah.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Test - Volunteers wanted
Message-ID: <102620@cc.utah.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 90 13:01:36 GMT
References: <538@ssc.UUCP> <577@lrark.UUCP>
Lines: 35
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17075 rec.ham-radio.packet:3079
Posted: Tue Nov 20 14:01:36 1990

In article <577@lrark.UUCP>, rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
> In article <538@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >Do you have access to both Usenet and your local VHF packet BBS?
>
> Yes, both.
>
> >Can you help me with a little experiment?
>
> Sure.
>

> >I need several packet stations who can do a couple of tests for me,
> >which involve listing some bulletins off of their local VHF packet BBS,
> >and then e-mailing the listings to me on Usenet. This is just a short
> >term experiment, and quite easy.
> >
> >I need folks in several areas across the MIDDLE of the USA, like in
> >Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and possibly Chicago,
> >Atlanta, Nashville and New Orleans.
>
> Arkansas falls in the area you described.
>
> >If you think you can help, contact me and let me tell you what I
> >need.
>
> Contact me at the bang path below. Still waiting on the maps to get
> caught up with me.
>
> 73
>
> --
> rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
> Ricky Mobley * LRTUG (501) 224-9454 *
> 1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
> Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

From -4096664393919905766
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,86156ca2c1ed609b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91ce70a2313ba823,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,91ce70a2313ba823,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,91ce70a2313ba823,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 08:16:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!
apple!usc!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!rutgers!
news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
From: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Less Than Clean Fists
Message-ID: <562.274949E6@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 20 Nov 90 16:16:08 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2778 rec.ham-radio.swap:809 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3076 rec.ham-radio:17058
Posted: Tue Nov 20 17:16:08 1990

> From: plb@dcdwest.uucp (Phil Blais)
> Date: 19 Nov 90 23:30:09 GMT
> Organization: ITT Defense Communications Division - West
> Message-ID: <1990Nov19.233009.22195@dcdwest.uucp>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> Wadda ya do when...
>
> So... I'd like to poll the net and request responses which answer the
> question - "How do I tactifully get out of this mess without pissing
> this
> guy off?"

Tell him the baby is crying...

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -5543704628710023346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7aba23f57de8c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 09:31:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!LOCKE.HS.WASHINGTON.EDU!FRAPPE
From: FRAPPE@LOCKE.HS.WASHINGTON.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hi
Message-ID: <002D087595B7E06CBD@locke.hs.washington.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 90 17:31:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Nov 20 18:31:00 1990

I would like to subscribe to your list.
Can you send me startup instructions?

thanks,

frappe

From 7984670764154176637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35583f13110f9bf1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 09:47:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: QRM problem to 14100kHz beacons from packet ops
Message-ID: <810@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Nov 90 17:47:41 GMT
References: <2323@bnlux0.bnl.gov>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 63
Posted: Tue Nov 20 18:47:41 1990

From article <2323@bnlux0.bnl.gov>, by foxworth@bnlls1.nsls.bnl.gov (Bob
Foxworth):
>
>
> [begin forwarded message. I agree with Norm's remarks -k2euh]
>
> From w2jup Thu Nov 15 03:46:05 1990
> Received: from kc2ky.ampr.org by k2euh.ampr.org with SMTP
>   id AA2412 ; Thu, 15 Nov 90 03:45:09 GMT
> Received: from kc2fd by kc2ky.ampr.org with SMTP
>   id AA12266 ; Wed, 14 Nov 90 20:59:23 EDT
> R:901115/0054z @:KC2FD.NY.USA.NA Coram, LI #:21470 Z:11727
> R:901114/2334z 4443@W2JUP.NY.USA.NA [Farmingville] Z:11738
> From: W2JUP@W2JUP.NY.USA.NA
> To: ALL@NLI
> Status: R
>
> I sincerely hope that the internationally-recognized propagation beacons
> have all been withdrawn from their traditional place on 14100.00 kHz. I
> hope so, because it appears that any beacon trying to "do its thing" on
> that channel will be absolutely inundated by the horrendous packet
> racket currently taking place on or within a few cycles of that
> supposedly protected channel.
>
> 73 k2euh

I will reply directly to Norm (I know him well) but this is for public
consumption.

The existing `channels' for packet, 14.103, 105, 109, 111, and those
below 14.098 are standard. It is unfortunate that packet users drop
right down on top of these beacons, which do serve a useful and interesting
purpose. I really do believe however, there is total ignorance of
the very existence of the beacons by most of the offenders. The beacons
are (necessarily) low power. The beacons are not well publicized in
my opinion.   Early in the recent history of these beacons, very ill
informed people defending the beacons made a very poor case (read that
K3NA before the ARRL digital committee) stating the spectral needs
of these beacons. The facts are that this is an extremely low bit rate

signal (if you want to think of it that way) and extremely tight filtering could achieve a big increase in carrier to interference ratio. The case being made for a guard band that was larger than the occupied spectrum of one packet radio signal went over like a lead balloon. In my opinion, the defenders in this case lost what little protection could have been afforded by the ARRL. This of course would have been limited to publishing operating guidelines and this would be available primarily to US hams only. The primary source of packet clutter on 20 meters is the HUGE increase in the numbers of people from South and Central America who have discovered packet in a big way and are really loading up 20 meters AS IS THEIR RIGHT TO DO. I am sorry to see the beacons get inundated but the tirade will serve little purpose. It is a 'done deal'.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 2085624865544954568
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e8d8b3656bc3ec12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 13:53:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!ucsd!ogicse!intelhf!donk!jerry
From: jerry@donk.UUCP (jerry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FT-470/TNC connection
Message-ID: <718@donk.UUCP>
Date: 20 Nov 90 21:53:33 GMT
Reply-To: jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com (Jerry Gaiser)
Organization: Development Tools - iNTeL Corp. Hillsboro, Oregon
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Nov 20 22:53:33 1990

While waiting for my license to appear in the USnail, I thought I'd put the wiring together for my HK-232 and FT-470.

When I bought the Yaesu, the salesman also sold me a sub-minature stereo plug for the PTT/AUDIO jack. I assumed that PTT and AUDIO were two seperate lines and was prepared to wire it as such.

Now after reading about 3 different articles on wiring hand-helds, they all seem to indicate that PTT/AUDIO are on the tip.

Anyone want to give me some first-hand information? I really don't
want to re-wire or possibly damage either the TNC or the Yaesu.

Thanks in advance.


```
*************************************************************************
* Intel may own me body and soul, but these opinions are MINE. So there.  *
*-----------------------------------------------------------------------*
* jerry@orion1.hf.intel.com         You can find me either here or       *
* 74176.1024@compuserve.com         here                                 *
*-----------------------------------------------------------------------*
* "We have ways to make you scream."                                     *
* -- Intel advertisement, in the June 1989 Doctor Dobbs Journal         *
*************************************************************************
```



```
From -1353065749653550822
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c482a6d9a6cc654,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 14:03:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!think.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!mts.ucs.UAlberta.CA!ualtavm!GHOLAN
From: GHOLAN@vm.ucs.UAlberta.CA (Geoffrey Holan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q (nos) compiled under microsoft c
Message-ID: <1123@vm.ucs.UAlberta.CA>
Date: 20 Nov 90 22:03:49 GMT
Reply-To: GHOLAN@vm.ucs.UAlberta.CA
Organization: University of Alberta VM/CMS
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Nov 20 23:03:49 1990
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for contents of this article
```


  Has anyone got a version of nos that is compiled

under Microsoft C. Also is there a version that
has snmp built into it?   Thanks in advance.

                gholan@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca


```
From -4227305689346888787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d39798d3e4dcddb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 15:39:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!
bionet!synoptics!
From: jkaidor@ (Jerome Kaidor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Packet with TS830S
```

Message-ID: <22098@mvis1.com>
Date: 20 Nov 90 23:39:01 GMT
Sender: jkaidor@synoptics.COM
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Nov 21 00:39:01 1990

Followup-To:
Distribution: world
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Santa Clara, Ca.
Disclaimer: Sender is *solely* responsible for the contents of message
Keywords:

Hi! I'd like to tap into the net.wisdom here. I just acquired a TNC, and I'd like to run HF packet with my venerable TS830. But I now see that the optimum bandwidth is something like 500Hz. Now, the TS830 has only one SSB position, with a 2.4 kHz filter. I _do_ have 500Hz CW filters in both IFs (16 poles of 500Hz!), but they are selectable only in the "CW Narrow" position. Does anyone know of a modification to get the narrow filters in SSB mode on these radios? Alternately, I suppose I could run true FSK, with a capacitor diode-switched at some strategic spot. This would be relatively straightforward to do in the CW mode. Of course, then I would have to do some kind of modification to the TNC (MFJ1278) to get the digital data out for the FSK.... Has anybody out there already invented this wheel? Hopefully, I'll find out that the filter is chosen with a dc level....

- Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

From -4104151532429073280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9532,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10aaab,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10aaab,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a893,13bcf33ffd0d101e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a893,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-20 18:08:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bellcore!att!linac!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!gatech!udel!princeton!
pucc!VANROOJE
From: VANROOJE@pucc.Princeton.EDU (Mark Van Roojen)
Newsgroups: alt.books.technical,nj.wanted,misc.wanted,rec.ham-
radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap

Subject: Hallicrafters SX62 manual
Message-ID: <12082@pucc.Princeton.EDU>
Date: 21 Nov 90 02:08:36 GMT
Expires: 1 Dec 90
Reply-To: VANROOJE@pucc.Princeton.EDU
Organization: Princeton University, NJ
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi alt.books.technical:57 misc.wanted:6041 rec.ham-radio.packet:3091
rec.ham-radio:17125 rec.radio.shortwave:2829 rec.ham-radio.swap:818
Posted: Wed Nov 21 03:08:36 1990
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for contents of this article

I'm looking for a manual for an old Hallicrafters SX62 radio. A photocopy woul
d do as well as an original. I would, of course pay for copying costs. Thank
you in advance! Mark van Roojen (609) 921-8171; vanrooje@pucc.princeton.edu

From -1448698368747230820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,465a4744362372f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-21 01:37:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!fauern!lan!breidenb
From: breidenb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de (Oliver Breidenbach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: internet-packet radio mail How to do it?
Message-ID: <5641@tuminfo1.lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de>
Date: 21 Nov 90 09:37:07 GMT
Sender: news@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de
Reply-To: breidenb@lan.informatik.tu-muenchen.dbp.de (Oliver Breidenbach)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Inst. fuer Informatik, TU Muenchen, W. Germany
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Nov 21 10:37:07 1990

Hi there,
I'm a kind of new in this business. So I'm not quite sure if anything I write
is understandable. But I'll try my best.
I currently, as I understand it I'm working on a net called internet. As I
know, there are several gateways to other nets. So I think there may be a
gateway to packet radio as well. The idea is to send e-mail to some friend
of mine, who doe's packet radio.
Can anyone tell me, how that will work?
Thanks in advance,

Oliver 'Broke' Breidenbach

understandab

From -4325393046884199895
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ea2e45223654e7b1,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-21 17:12:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!sco!johnd
From: johnd@sco.COM (John DuBois)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: information sources?
Message-ID: <12163@scorn.sco.COM>
Date: 22 Nov 90 01:12:35 GMT
Sender: news@sco.COM
Organization: The Santa Cruz Operation, Inc.
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu Nov 22 02:12:35 1990

<obligatory statement about how i'm sure this
question has been asked a zillion times before>

Are there any good books or other sources of information on packet radio? The tcp/ip stuff discussed here sounds particularly interesting; I have a XENIX box that would love to be involved :-) Anyone know if there's packet traffic in the Monterey Bay area?

Regarding serial io overhead... I have an old (well, 3 years old) smart multiport board. It has an 8088 onboard for smarts, and 128k of dual-port memory for a buffer and communication with the host cpu. Since it's dual-ported, io is as fast as memory access. It can be set during initialization to only interrupt when a certain amount of data has accumulated, etc. This is pretty old stuff, and cheap nowadays. It seems to me that this sort of hardware + a modem will always be cheaper than a dedicated TNC that includes onboard cpu and (preferably memory-mapped) buffer, since there is a *much* larger market for it... yes, the protocol will then have to be handled by the host, but I think even my lowly SX would be able to handle it with plenty of CPU time to spare for the other things it's used for, esp. with the nice buffers. It can't be much worse than SLIP.

John DuBois
spcecdt@deeptht.santa-cruz.ca.us

From -3935071896202677664
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7aba23f57de8c15c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-21 19:24:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utorvm!ryerson!acps5788
From: ACPS5788@Ryerson.CA (Roger Smith)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Radio
Message-ID: <90325.222430ACPS5788@Ryerson.CA>
Date: 22 Nov 90 03:24:30 GMT
References: <002D087595B7E06CBD@locke.hs.washington.edu>
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Nov 22 04:24:30 1990

Greetings,
Could some one point me in the right direction as to the ideal transceiver
for high speed (well 9600 baud) packet operations, what of the direct
connect digital radios that were once touted on this net.
  Is there such a thing as the ideal transceiver for packet operations?
Roger Smith

From 5826858973417989219
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-21 21:38:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!
apple!usc!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!nosc!crash!skipsand
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
Date: 22 Nov 90 05:38:53 GMT
References: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2817 rec.ham-radio.swap:815 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3087 rec.ham-radio:17115
Posted: Thu Nov 22 06:38:53 1990

Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

From 4405558027821778198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-22 07:45:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!mdivax1!
theriaul
From: theriaul@mdivax1
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <1990Nov22.154535.10950@mdivax1.uucp>

Date: 22 Nov 90 15:45:35 GMT
References: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org> <5796@crash.cts.com>
Reply-To: mdivax1!theriaul (Roger Theriault)
Organization: Mobile Data International, Richmond, B.C., Canada
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3082 rec.ham-radio:17096
Posted: Thu Nov 22 16:45:35 1990
Return-Path: <mdivax1!news>
Apparently-To: van-bc!rnews

In article <5796@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
>operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
>to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Technical Opinion:
I believe Jim transmits from Canada, and thus the FCC has *no* say in the
matter. Furthermore, Jim is no doubt aware of the relevant Canadian DOC
(Department of Communications) regulations.

Logical Opinion:
But I think you are being a bit picky about the regulations. Being too picky
could unduly restrict some pretty major innovations, and I think Jim provides
a useful service.

--
Roger Theriault   mdivax1!theriaul@van-bc.wimsey.bc.ca
                     {uw-beaver,uunet}!van-bc!mdivax1!theriaul

From -8479884149453639382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-22 11:08:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!bu.edu!rpi!
julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news.nd.edu!cartan!ndmath!
nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <588.274BDE36@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 22 Nov 90 19:08:17 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2818 rec.ham-radio.swap:816 rec.ham-

radio.packet:3088 rec.ham-radio:17118
Posted: Thu Nov 22 20:08:17 1990

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 22 Nov 90 05:38:53 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <5796@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> Jim, unless you can get your program licensed by the FCC as a control
> operator, it does NOT comply with the rules requiring a control operator
> to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Show me where in the regs it says a control operator may not employ mechanical aids to facilitate the screening process by marking for human review all messages containing certain key words and phrases he has selected for use in a grep process.

Let's not try to be more British than the British here. As I said, the FCC expects a good faith effort, but they're not dumb enough to expect 100% accuracy EVEN WITH 100% EYEBALL INSPECTION. No matter how it is done, a tiny percent will slip through when somebody yawns or blinks.

I am not replying to your comment everywhere you posted it. People jump on ME for answering articles in all the newsgroups the originals appeared in. Go figure!

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

From -5998376361220405503
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,45ecde6abf9c13c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,45ecde6abf9c13c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-23 07:27:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!funic!santra!hila.hut.fi!kwiik
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RM1/AO21: Digital Telemetry Equations
Message-ID: <1990Nov23.152732.3068@santra.uucp>
Date: 23 Nov 90 15:27:32 GMT
Sender: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Reply-To: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, FINLAND
Lines: 81
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17137 rec.ham-radio.packet:3094

Posted: Fri Nov 23 16:27:32 1990

SB AMSAT @ ALL < DB2OS $20B007DK0MAV
RM1/AO21: Digital Telemetry Equations
R:901123/1315z 4075@OH1AU.#TKU.FIN.EU [AIZ v4.20]
R:901120/0906z @DK0MAV [NORD><LINK PEINE, JO52CI, TheBox 1.7 OP: DF3AV]

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

DIGITAL-TELEMETRY OF "RADIO-M1"

17-Nov-90

by AMSAT-U (RC2CA/UA3CR)
and AMSAT-DL (DG2CV/DB2OS)

Digital telemetry consists of 30 parameters + 2 constants.

To receive the digital telemetry it is necessary to use an FM-receiver, modem, de-scrambler and a personal computer.

Table 1: Digital Telemetry Equations

Line	Parameter	Formula	Unit
1	Transponder #1 HF ouptut pwr	0.2N^2	Watt
2	Transponder #1 PA temperature	0.8*N	deg. C
3	DC/DC converter temperature	0.8*N	deg. C
4	+14 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
5	+24 V Regulated	10*N	Voll
6	+16 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
7	+12 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
8	+9 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
9	+7.5 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
10	+5 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
11	+9 V Regulated (linear)	10*N	Volt
12	+9 V Regulated (digital)	10*N	Volt
13	Service	N	*
14	Service	N	*
15	Transponder #2 HF output pwr	0.2*N^2	Watt
16	Transponder #2 PA temperature	0.8*N	deg. C
17	+24 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
18	+16 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
19	+10 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
20	+9 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
21	+7.5 V Regulated	10*N	Volt
22	Status command link 1	*	*
23	Status command link 2	*	*
24	Status command link	*	*

```
 25     Status command link              *           *
 26     RPC +5V for Rudak-1            2.47*N       Volt
 27     RPC +5V for Rudak-RTX          2.47*N       Volt
 28     RPC +5V for Ramdisk            2.47*N       Volt
 29     RPC +14V total supply current  627-289*N    mA
 30     RPC module temperature         56.7*N-49.5  deg. C
 31     "Zero" of the comparator         0C
 32     Reference voltage                6D
 -------------------------------------------------------

                    (i-0C)1.16
                N = -----------
                      6D-0C

 i  -  the value of the parameter in the hex format,

       or
                    (i-12)1.16
                N = -----------
                        96

 i - the value of the parameter in the decimal format.

 RPC - Rudak Power Conditioner

-EOF-



/EX


From -4470206871177965770
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d927d69a0849376b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d927d69a0849376b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,d927d69a0849376b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-23 10:18:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 26-Nov-90 *
Keywords: RS14/RUDAK-2 Launch, STS-38
Message-ID: <372@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 23 Nov 90 18:18:30 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 108
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:17131 rec.ham-radio.packet:3093 sci.space:17761
Posted: Fri Nov 23 19:18:30 1990
```

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1126
* SpaceNews 26-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1126

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 LAUNCH *

AMSAT-DL officials have been informed that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 will occur on or about November 29, 1990, plus or minus one day. Also, it is not expected that the RUDAK-2 transponder will be turned on until three days after launch. Radio amateurs should not expect to hear the CW beacon from RUDAK-2 until December 1, 1990. Efforts are still under way to provide a launch net on 20M starting about an hour before launch. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs worldwide to help collect telemetry and send it to him via packet radio to him once the CW beacon is turned on. The CW telemetry beacon can be heard on a downlink frequency of 145.822 or 145.948 MHz SSB.

The CW Morse-Code telemetry frame will consist of the registration call RS14 and 8 four-digit lines in the following format:

```
     RS14  1A 1B 1C 1D
           2A 2B 2C 2D
           3A 3B 3C 3D
           4A 4B 4C 4D
           5A 5B 5C 5D
           6A 6B 6C 6D
           7A 7B 7C 7D
           8A 8B 8C 8D
```

The 1A to 7A lines are analog telemetry data. Line 8A is a calibration engineering parameter.

The first digits from 1A to 8A are system status data. Figure 6 means general operating status and figure 2 means command operating status.

The second digits from 1B to 8B (0 to 7) are line (channel) numbers.

The third and fourth digits from 1C to 8D are analog telemetry values.

RS14 Telemetry Decoding Parameters:

Line #	Parameter	Formula	Unit
0	Transponder power output	0.05N	Watts
1	Transponder PA Temperature	N	Deg. C
2	+24 V Regulated Bus	N	Volts
3	+16 V Regulated Bus	N	Volts
4	+ 9 V Regulated Bus	N	Volts
5	+24 V Regulated Bus	N	Volts
6	Inside Temperature	N	Deg. C
7	Service	N	*

* STS-38 NEWS *
==========
Several independent observers in central Florida and Texas observed Atlantis and the USA 38 spy satellite payload deployment during mission STS-38 last week. Observations seem to indicate that a problem might have occurred with the satellite and it might have been brought back to Earth by the shuttle.

* TNX QSL! *
==========
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

N0MKJ : Bill Rupp, Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, U.S.A.
WB6LIE: Chuck Belk, Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 298854274834579953
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3ea01d7a2da5373
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,e0bf5bd4a8130c8d
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-23 12:20:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!
apple!rutgers!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Internet-Packet Reply (LONG!)
Message-ID: <23490@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 22 Nov 90 21:44:44 GMT
References: <552.27484404@w8grt.fidonet.org> <5796@crash.cts.com>
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 6
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2805 rec.ham-radio.swap:814 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3083 rec.ham-radio:17102
Posted: Thu Nov 22 22:44:44 1990

In article <5796@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>... the rules requiring a control operator
> to screen traffic before it goes on-air.

Please quote section and paragraph of this requirement.
     - Brian

From 6889711110188152216
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-23 15:18:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!ub!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Minix
Message-ID: <1990Nov23.181849@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 23 Nov 90 23:18:49 GMT
References: <1990Nov24.060317.1@economics.adelaide.edu.au>
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)

Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 13
Posted: Sat Nov 24 00:18:49 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: castor.cs.buffalo.edu
Originator: bowen@castor.cs.buffalo.edu

In article <1990Nov24.060317.1@economics.adelaide.edu.au>,
djung@economics.adelaide.edu.au writes:
> You can download MINIX from quite a few anonymous ftp sites on the net.
> (In source and executable form)

I hope not. Prentice-Hall holds the copyrights and sells it for about $150.
What goes around on the net are upgrade patches and programs for minix that
others write and decided to put in the public domain. They assumes you have
already purchased a copy from PH, though.

For more info on minix, I'd recommend comp.os.minix.

Devon

From 3514076357450018689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d671849057f74dd9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-24 10:26:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!samsung!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!
economics.adelaide.edu.au!djung
From: djung@economics.adelaide.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Minix
Message-ID: <1990Nov24.060317.1@economics.adelaide.edu.au>
Date: 23 Nov 90 20:33:17 GMT
Sender: news@ucs.adelaide.edu.au
Organization: Economics, University of Adelaide
Lines: 7
Posted: Fri Nov 23 21:33:17 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: eco.economics.adelaide.edu.au

You can download MINIX from quite a few anonymous ftp sites on the net.
(In source and executable form)

-David.

csdljung@medusa.ua.oz.au
OR djung@eco.ua.oz.au Adelaide University, South Australia.

From 8475108915263264841
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dcc06cada83644db

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-20 05:50:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!
emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High-speed KISS
Message-ID: <1465@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 20 Oct 90 12:50:24 GMT
References: <1990Oct3.200154.7477@qtnet.uucp> <540006@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 44
Posted: Sat Oct 20 13:50:24 1990

In article <540006@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com> king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Steve King)
writes:
>
>The way I fixed this was to qualify the RXD from the modem with
>the locked signal from the modem. There is a 74HC14 used to drive
>these lines and I removed the socket for this part and loaded the
>part directly into the PC board. I then piggy backed a 74HC00 on
>top of the HC14. I do not have the mod here at work but I is
>fairly straight forward. You want the UART to receive zeros until
>locked is true. Once locked is true, you want the UART to clock
>the RXD from the modem. I checked my mheard on the 9600 baud
>TNC this morning and it had only one entry (the only other person
>in the area using 9600 baud).   If you think this is what you are
>seeing, you might want to make this change. If you would
>like more detailed information, let me know and I will gather up
>more information and reply to anyone who is interested.
>
>While I am at it, I also made another modification to the modem.
>I now pass the 12 volt signal to a LM317 adjusted for about 9 volts.
>This 9 volt supply is used for the modem board.
>If your power supply sags on transmit and you are modulating the
>crystal directly, you might get some frequency shift when the transmitter
>comes on. This is because the op amp which modulates the transmitter
>is operating with a single supply. If the supply voltage drops,
>the frequency might shift slightly and then recover after the
>coupling capacitor charges. This will vary depending upon the
>load that the modem is driving. Low Z loads probrably will not
>see the problem as bad. I tried a smaller capacitor but the error
>rate of the data was poorer. The regulator fixed the problem by
>better regulation to the op-amps. The sag on my power supply was
>very bad and the modem instructions did say that I should use a smaller
>capacitor. I figured that regulating the +12 would be worth the
>effort even though I am no longer using Radio Shack jumper clips
>to connect the radio to the power supply.
>
>Steve King   email: king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
>(KD7RO)   Disk Mechanisms Division
>   Boise, Idaho

Any and all information on making G3RUH modems work is appreciated.
Please post anything you've done that works.

Thanks

Gary KE4ZV

From -5455098611519350245
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9364a31c2a230b3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-20 06:28:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help w/KPC-II EQ command
Message-ID: <1466@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 20 Oct 90 13:28:22 GMT
References: <5130008@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 48
Posted: Sat Oct 20 14:28:22 1990

In article <5130008@hpindda.cup.hp.com> genem@hpindda.cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall)
writes:
>Hello all,
>
>I was wondering if anyone had any experience with Kantronics EQ
>(equalization) command on the KPC-II TNC.
>
>I receintly changed my packet station's rig from an Alinco to a
>Yeasu FT-212RH and now find that that I need to set EQ ON if I wish to
>connect to local hams, while I need EQ OFF to connect to my local BBS
>(on the same freq). If I don't make this change, I almost never get a
>connect.
>
>Couple of hints: The BBS is running the Data Engine (my friends KPC-IIs).
>   The KPC-II I am running is using 3.0 firmware and I am
>   making use of the DCD code (i.e. running squelchless)
>   I think this problem showed up as I changed rigs.
>   I did not modify the FT-212 for packet, as the mod only
>   disables the tone burst function of one of their mics.
>
>
>Oh well, if anyone has any ideas as to what I should look for, or what
>other parameters could be tweaked, I'd appreciate it.
>

What you are experiencing is a classic case of tone twist. This was hashed
out by the experts several years ago. FM communications radios don't uniformly

adhere to the 75 microsecond preemphasis/deemphasis standard. Thus the ratio of the levels of high frequency and low frequency tones isn't maintained from the microphone jack of one radio to the speaker jack of another unless the radios are of the same make and model. The expert's solution was to bypass the preemphasis circuits by feeding the tones direct to the modulator and extracting the tones directly from the discriminator. This worked wonderfully well. Unfortunately, the expert's advice was uniformly ignored by the average ham who didn't want to "modify" his radio by running two wires inside the case. Some TNC manufacturers tried to solve the problem by building equalizers into the TNC. Unfortunately again, the manufacturers didn't agree on how much or in what direction the equalization was to be applied. So you can wind up with as much as 20 db of twist between two TNC/radio combinations that happen to go in opposite directions.

What to do about it. Volunteer to give a program about tone EQ at your next LAN meeting. Urge everyone to adjust their equipment so that the high tone has 3 db more deviation than the low tone on a good deviation meter with NO EQ. For the "I don't want to open my radio because it'll void the warranty" types, a simple external RC network will work. EVERYBODY will benefit from a good Level 1 signal.

Gary KE4ZV

From -8870453336899895160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b409129247d07e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-20 06:59:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Total turnip.
Summary: Newnews via radio
Message-ID: <1467@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 20 Oct 90 13:59:29 GMT
References: <271e6733-2rec.ham-radio.packet@tronsbox.xei.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 61
Posted: Sat Oct 20 14:59:29 1990

In article <271e6733-2rec.ham-radio.packet@tronsbox.xei.com>
tron1@tronsbox.xei.com (HIM) writes:
>
>Ok... I know there are probably those that will be upset that I am asking
>for this (if this is like most other groups ;-))
>
>Overview:
>
>   I am under the impression that packet radio will allow the transmission
>   of computer data over some distance through the "ether" without
>   having a wired pathway (hence radio).

True.

>   It is also my impression that proper equiptment will allow the
>   selective transmission of data between specific machines.

Also true.

>Let me fill in a few details and ask some questions.
>
>I have a 80386 Box running ISC 386ix.

Me too.

>1) Can I use packet radio to retrieve netnews data ?

Yes, but there are details. :-) There are both legal and technical issues
to consider. First the technical issues. ISC's TCP/IP has neither a slip
driver nor an AX25 driver that can be used for packet radio. A partial
solution is a version of KA9Q's Net code for Unix that does understand
packet radio, unfortunately, it is really a DOS program that has been
transplanted to Unix and won't integrate with your News software easily.
A better solution is a dedicated DOS box that runs the DOS version of
KA9Q and talks both to the radio and an ethernet board that in turn talks
to the regular ISC TCP/IP on your Unix box. This absolutely, positively
works.

Now the legal issues. If you are an amateur radio operator, handling messages
originated by other people is called "third party traffic" and must be
screened by a "control operator" before being transmitted. Certain things
are prohibited such as profanity and commercial use. This screening is
practically impossible for a full netnews feed, but can be done for a limited
number of groups. If you are not a ham, or the amateur rules are too
restrictive for you, then you may apply for a commercial license for a
point to point system from the FCC. There are certain fees involved in
this as well as issues of frequency coordination and proof of need. It
can be done, but is not necessarily easy or cheap.

>2) What equiptment would be needed to have a quality setup to start in this
>   area without spending a LOT of money.
>3) What are the costs (equiptment, govt. fee's etc.)

For an AMATEUR packet setup, assuming you buy everything new, you'll spend
between $600 and $900 per station. Equipment is available that will work
at 1200 baud, 2400 baud, 9600 baud, and 56000 baud. Somewhat surprisingly,
the 56 kilobaud equipment is not the most expensive system.

For a COMMERCIAL packet setup the costs run two to four times as much for
the same performance levels and 56 kb is not available at all.

Gary KE4ZV

From 1472943991151331177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-20 18:33:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line modems
Message-ID: <1469@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 21 Oct 90 01:33:38 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 24
Posted: Sun Oct 21 02:33:38 1990

In article <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP> dan@wsscal.UUCP (Dan Keizer) writes:
>I see that the 56Kbaud modem operates with 70KHz. That seems to be the
>same as the 2400 baud rates at the land-line 3KHz. I also noticed that
>with the land-line systems today, you can get 19.2KB over 3KHz voice-line.
>Is it safe to assume that with the same type of technology applied that
>you can get 440KBaud at 70KHz? I don't know that much about spectrum
>and bandwidth, but the figures look correct. Anyone care to explain some of
>this to me?

My understanding of the matter is that there are two techniques used to
achieve higher than 2400 baud data rates over phone lines. One uses data
compression (MNP 5, V42bis), the other uses multicarrier modulation (telebit).
Data compression can certainly be used with the 56kb modem, though the
effectiveness of compression depends on the content of the data. Text
compresses nicely, but binary data compression is not so impressive.
Multicarrier technology is totally different from the minimum shift
keying used by the 56 kb modem. It uses DSP bandwidth shaping and
training sequences to achieve high thruput. Used with conventional
packet protocols, this would not be effective since a new training
sequence would likely be required at the start of each transmission.
I don't know of any amateur work being done using multicarrier
techniques.

Gary KE4ZV

From -1255743281444727397
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3942b39fbeb849a6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-20 20:18:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
rochester!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!ee.rochester.edu!rochgte!
f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG!David.Stark
From: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: cross-posting
Message-ID: <145.27219D55@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 21 Oct 90 03:18:46 GMT
Sender: ufgate@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Hilton NY
Lines: 12
Posted: Sun Oct 21 04:18:46 1990

I have read three more messages in the "privacy (was CBS)" thread in
REC.HAM-RADIO.PACKET today. I have also read the same three messages
in REC.HAM-RADIO and REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE. So what does this thread
have to do with packet?

--
%
David Stark - via FidoNet node 1:260/230
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rochgte!218!David.Stark
INTERNET: David.Stark@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG
%

From -4916511008400853228
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8fe9c7ec76a10335
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8fe9c7ec76a10335
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-21 08:05:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!nosc!crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Laws against scanners
Message-ID: <3357@orbit.cts.com>
Date: 21 Oct 90 15:05:02 GMT
Sender: root@orbit.cts.com
Organization: People-Net [pnet51], Minneapolis, MN.
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2487 rec.ham-radio.swap:714 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2950 rec.ham-radio:15986
Posted: Sun Oct 21 16:05:02 1990

If is against the law to listen to cordless telephone transmissions, I guess I
better stop turning my cordless phone into a speakerphone by listening to my
signal on my scanner!

8-)

-- Dan Meyer
-- N0KFB
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!rambler@nosc.mil
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

From 2487694822655096932
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f019b391df5869f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-21 09:49:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: My Country is Better than Your Country ...
Message-ID: <271f6b46.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 21 Oct 90 16:49:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Sun Oct 21 17:49:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

> Strange, but the U.S. is ... the greatest democracy the world has ever seen.

Yes, well, ... I am, myself, a great fan of the American Constitution but
let's keep the rabid nationalism turned down a few dB. We wouldn't want to
offend the, let's face it, fantastically productive European members of this
list, or us Canadians either, for that matter.

Nice boring nerd-talk on this list, please.

73 doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
          then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CAN.NA
          Victoria, BC, Canada

From 1491829199852405992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-21 14:03:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!
iuvax!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line
Message-ID: <30600069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 21 Oct 90 21:03:00 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>
Lines: 31
Nf-ID: #R:<9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>:-32:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600069:000:1743
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 21 16:03:00 1990
Posted: Sun Oct 21 22:03:00 1990

> Multicarrier technology is totally different from the minimum shift
> keying used by the 56 kb modem. It uses DSP bandwidth shaping and
> training sequences to achieve high thruput. Used with conventional
> packet protocols, this would not be effective since a new training
> sequence would likely be required at the start of each transmission.
> I don't know of any amateur work being done using multicarrier
> techniques.

If a packet transmitter were allowed to concatenate many packets it has
queued up together into a single transmission sequence (with some reasonable
limit, of course) then you would only need one training sequence for many
such packets. This would require all the receiving stations to listen
from the beginning to a transmission that may contain few to none of their
packets. Of course a means to separate the packets has to be part of that,
but that is probably the easy part.

This would work best in high volume paths. Short of some large file
transfers, typical packet users would not benefit much from this. It
should be workable on point-to-point links just fine, I'd think.

I am thinking of this being more useful in major backbone trunks. When
there is only one packet to send, go ahead and sent it solo, with its
own training sequence. If that added time causes more packets to be
queued up than can be sent one at a time, then start sending more in a
single transmission as they are now queued up and ready to go. If the
node becomes overloaded you would benefit from the speed improvement
with not too much loss from the training sequence.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 7312284779528458524
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-24 22:47:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.054701.4181@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Oct 90 05:47:01 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP> <30600069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@envy.thumper.bellore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Oct 25 06:47:01 1990

Regarding the orginal question...

According to Shannon's channel capacity formula, the capacity of a given noisy, band-limited channel is a function of both the bandwidth and the signal-to-noise ratio. Telephone modems can achieve very high b/s-Hz ratios because the S/N ratios are relatively high. The lower S/N ratios typical of radio paths requires more bandwidth to achieve the same data rates.

This also explains why telephone modems are not likely to give good results over amateur packet radio. They are designed for a different set of conditions.

Phil

From -9016886055271145994
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ece1117c12b0681c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-25 06:55:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!es.UUCP!Warren_Tuiskula
From: Warren_Tuiskula@es.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: subscribe
Message-ID: <9010250955.48DB0D01E8B4@es.office>
Date: 25 Oct 90 13:55:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Thu Oct 25 14:55:39 1990

ADD packet-radio

From -4572219795601877775

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f019b391df5869f0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-25 08:49:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mnemosyne.cs.du.edu!isis!whester
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu (William R. Hester)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: My Country is Better than Your Country ...
Message-ID: <1990Oct25.154902.10741@isis.cs.du.edu>
Date: 25 Oct 90 15:49:02 GMT
References: <271f6b46.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Reply-To: whester@isis.UUCP (William R. Hester)
Organization: Math/CS, University of Denver
Lines: 41
Posted: Thu Oct 25 16:49:02 1990

In article <271f6b46.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> collinge@uvicctr.uv
c.ca writes:
>>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)
>
>> Strange, but the U.S. is ... the greatest democracy the world has ever
seen.
>
>Yes, well, ... I am, myself, a great fan of the American Constitution
ut
>let's keep the rabid nationalism turned down a few dB. We wouldn't want
to
>offend the, let's face it, fantastically productive European members of
his
>list, or us Canadians either, for that matter.
>
>Nice boring nerd-talk on this list, please.
>
>73 doug

I agree...I have found that the most rabid chest puffers and flag wavers
have never had much experience living in another country and experiencing
their perspective...sometimes is best to keep one's mouth shut about things
one hasn't experienced personally.

My experience living abroad taught me to really appreciate the good things
about my country and not blindly accept those things that ought to be
changed.

Step down from soapbox and get back to packet racket.

--

Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

From -4934138840109845387
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fed4b6d5dcacb24,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-25 23:12:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!uniwa!vax7!nmurrayr
From: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR TNC Sources
Message-ID: <4216.2728443f@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Date: 26 Oct 90 06:12:15 GMT
Organization: Curtin University of Technology
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Oct 26 07:12:15 1990

Are the sources to the TAPR TNC code easily available? We have an implementation here which is fine in all respects, except that there's no way to get out of KISS once you've invoked it (short of jumping on the TNC and buying a new one, that is!). I feel that, given the source code, it would be a simple matter to fix this one. Anybody know the situation regarding this stuff? And does anyone know how we can contact TAPR?
....Ron

Internet: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
ACSnet: Murray_RJ@cc.cut.oz.au
Bitnet: Murray_RJ%cc.curtin.edu.au@cunyvm.bitnet
UUCP : uunet!munnari.oz!cc.curtin.edu.au!Murray_RJ

From 1661694711848693249
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab3865ac3a93d0ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 04:36:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cti1!mpledger
From: mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Summary: What is Phil Karn's address
Message-ID: <304@cti1.UUCP>
Date: 26 Oct 90 11:36:28 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Comprehensive Technologies Int., Arlington VA
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Oct 26 12:36:28 1990

Thanks to everyone (including Phil) for sending me his address.

--
Sincerely,

Mark Pledger

CTI | (703) 685-5434 [voice]
2121 Crystal Drive | (703) 685-7022 [fax]
Suite 103 |
Arlington, DC 22202 | mpledger@cti.com

From -5230975427348426657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,48ac98fbb77c6f3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 06:34:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!SATURN.ACC.COM!jhk
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM (John H. Klingelhoeffer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Pinging Phil Karn........
Message-ID: <9010261334.AA11634@saturn.acc.com>
Date: 26 Oct 90 13:34:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 63
Posted: Fri Oct 26 14:34:50 1990

Phil;

Tried to get a message to you, but as you can see below, had some
problems. Could I please get a valid address? Sorry about the
public fourm u   rum usage!

John...
---------------------------------37
Message 37:
From Postmaster@rutgers.edu Fri Oct 26 09:09:17 1990
Date: Fri, 26 Oct 90 09:09:34 EDT
From: Postmaster@rutgers.edu (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: Data format error
To: <jhk@saturn.acc.com>

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
can't get working directory; will try to continue
bad system name: bellcore-2

```
uux failed. code 65
501 <bellcore-2!envy!karn@rutgers.edu>... Data format error

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: from SALT.ACC.COM by rutgers.edu (5.59/SMI4.0/RU1.4/3.08)
        id AA25360; Fri, 26 Oct 90 09:09:34 EDT
Received: from SATURN.ACC.COM by salt.acc.com (5.61/1.34)
        id AA21640; Fri, 26 Oct 90 06:10:05 -0700
Received: by saturn.acc.com (5.51/1.28)
        id AA11374; Fri, 26 Oct 90 09:08:40 EDT
Date: Fri, 26 Oct 90 09:08:40 EDT
From: jhk@saturn.acc.com (John H. Klingelhoeffer)
Message-Id: <9010261308.AA11374@saturn.acc.com>
To: envy!karn@bellcore-2.uucp

[Private message deleted]



Thanks very much.

John, WB4LNM

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          ** DISCLAIMER **                               |
| All of these wonderful ideas and superb comments are not necessarily    |
| the opinion of my employer, nor would I necessarily want them to be.    |
[7m--More--[m
|                               So there.                                 |
+---------------------------------------+---------------------------------+
|                                       |                                 |
| John H. Klingelhoeffer                |      THIS SPACE FOR RENT        |
| Director, Government Special Operations |                               |
| Advanced Computer Communications      +---------------------------------+
| Systems Division                      | Voice: 301-290-8100             |
| 10220 Old Columbia Road               | Fax:   301-290-8106             |
| Columbia, Maryland  USA   21046-1725  | Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM    |
|                                       | Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com    |
+---------------------------------------+---------------------------------+



&


From 7046658821736574832
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd0cc39792db825a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 09:35:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!wsscal.UUCP!dan
From: dan@wsscal.UUCP (Dan Keizer)
```

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land line
Message-ID: <9010261035.AA05529@wsscal.UUCP>
Date: 26 Oct 90 16:35:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Oct 26 17:35:34 1990

Regarding reply as follows:
> From: bellcore-2!envy!karn@rutgers.edu (Phil Karn)
>
> The lower S/N ratios typical of radio paths requires more bandwidth to
> achieve the same data rates.

Hmmm, currently, I know of people operating locally with both 1200 and 9600 baud links. Although, in this area, 1200 baud is the dominant force still and there is a big resistance in moving to 9600. At 9600 baud, what amount of bandwidth is being used? as compared to 1200 baud? Also, the Ottawa group is working with a 56KBaud link and have a 9600 baud satellite link to us, although the datarate in use is 1200 yet again.

> This also explains why telephone modems are not likely to give good results
> over amateur packet radio. They are designed for a different set of
> conditions.

Granted ... there is more noise on a radio link than a land-line. I guess the position that I was trying to put forward was the effective utilization of bandwidth (at least to some degree). Well, it'll make sense to me soon.
I'm taking the new radio course for the new regulations.

Dan

+---------------------------------+---+
Dan Keizer	To each his own ... thoughts included.
Western Software Solutions	
...!cpsc.ucalgary.ca!wsscal!dan	
+---------------------------------+---+

From 1559094695671264724
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fdcf3c7cd4c9674c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 13:09:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ciss!lawday!jra
From: jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ottawa board
Message-ID: <493@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Date: 26 Oct 90 20:09:34 GMT
Reply-To: jra@lawday.UUCP (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Organization: NCR Corporation, Dayton, Ohio
Lines: 25

Posted: Fri Oct 26 21:09:34 1990

A couple of questions about the nifty-looking packet board from the Ottawa group:

1) Can one pc support more than one of these boards? IE, can we run two 56KBPS (or whatever) links on a single machine?

2) Is the low-speed port an asynchronous one, or can it also be used to directly drive a modem? And if so, at what maximum speed?

3) If the low-speed port is a standard serial port, can it be addressed as COM3 or COM4?

4) Is anyone working for a driver to use this board with the G8BPQ netrom code? NOS is fine with me, but we have a switch site where we'll be using BPQ at least for a while.

5) Finally, has anyone (outside Ottawa) been using the board enough to provide a mini-review of it?

Thanks in advance for any info anyone can provide me.
--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966
Law Department, NCR Corporation VoicePlus 622-2966
Dayton, Ohio John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM
***** Amateur Radio: ag9v@n8acv or ag9v@ag9v.AMPR.ORG *****

From 7945186306449157250
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,bfc1a61fe711ff35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,bfc1a61fe711ff35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bfc1a61fe711ff35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,bfc1a61fe711ff35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 14:00:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: privacy
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.210059.10204@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Oct 90 21:00:59 GMT
References: <13870@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2529 rec.ham-radio.swap:725 rec.ham-radio.packet:2957 rec.ham-radio:16136
Posted: Fri Oct 26 22:00:59 1990

hbg6@citek.mcdphx.mot.com writes:

>Is there any real difference between listening to a non-public radio
>transmission, watching a drive-in movie from outside the fence, or
>listening to a loud conversation at the next table in a restaurant?

>John.

Nope! The fence is not high enough for the drive-in movie, and the
people at the next table should just sut-up and stop all the acoustical
interference. :-)
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 8113731621069247543
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 14:17:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line
Message-ID: <1990Oct26.211731.13817@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Oct 90 21:17:31 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP> <30600069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<1990Oct25.054701.4181@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Oct 26 22:17:31 1990

karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

>This also explains why telephone modems are not likely to give good results
>over amateur packet radio. They are designed for a different set of
>conditions.

Q: But how about on good microwave links where S/N is high?

A: Things far better than 19.2 kb can be done.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 2132424611068923417
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa1624c9a98c8a87,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 17:46:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!MONMOUTH-EMH3.ARMY.MIL!cg024
From: cg024@MONMOUTH-EMH3.ARMY.MIL (AMSEL-GS-1)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9010270047.AA06101@ucsd.edu>
Date: 27 Oct 90 00:46:05 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Sat Oct 27 01:46:05 1990

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Received: from [128.174.5.98] by MONMOUTH-EMH3.ARMY.MIL.ARMY.MIL id aa23078;
          26 Oct 90 14:37 EDT
Received: from VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU by VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU (IBM VM SMTP R1.2.2MX) with
BSMTP id 7772; Fri, 26 Oct 90 13:37:58 CDT
Received: by UIUCVMD (Mailer R2.07) id 7556; Fri, 26 Oct 90 13:37:57 CDT
Date: Fri, 26 Oct 90 13:28:00 CDT
Reply-To: packet-radio@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Sender: Packet Radio <I-PACRAD@uiucvmd>
From: Collette's Boyfriend <SHOCKER@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
To: "CPT GARY S. O'NEAL" <cg024@MONMOUTH-EMH3.ARMY.MIL>

SUB I-PACRAD Ron Nelson

----- End of forwarded messages

From -5438435172070216673
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,70c95d02392b7505,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,70c95d02392b7505,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70c95d02392b7505,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 19:48:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!shelby!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: News From OSCAR-11 24-Oct-90
Keywords: OSCAR-10, OSCAR-13, PACSAT
Message-ID: <357@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 27 Oct 90 02:48:34 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 107
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16146 rec.ham-radio.packet:2959 sci.space:17002

Posted: Sat Oct 27 03:48:34 1990

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

 Today's date is 27 /10 /90 (Saturday)
 Time is 1 :31 :54 UTC
 Auto Mode is selected
 Spin Period is - 261
 Z Mag firings = 0
 + SPIN firings = 24
 - SPIN firings = 31
 SEU count   = 66
 RAM WASH pointer at DBB2
 WOD commenced 27 /10 /90 at 0 :0 :8
 with channels 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
 Last cmnd was 112 to 1 , 0
 Attitude control initiated, mode 1
 Data collection in progress

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 24 October 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** AO-13

Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue to 261290. The spacecraft attitude is:

BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

** AO-10

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 appears NOT TO have been receiving sufficient solar panel illumination to support Mode-B transponder operations. Both beacon and

transponder signals show signs of FMing. Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder. AO-10 may be able to to support Mode-B transponder operation in November.

** AO-16 PACSAT

The microsat BBS has been tested on the ground engineering unit, and is now ready for uploading to AO-16. The satellite BBS software was written by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, at UoSAT and was ported to the microsats by NK6K. The porting was easily achieved, as there are only 10 lines of code that are different between the UoSAT version and the Microsat version. A lot of effort went into the design of the BBS, operating system, and other support code to make that possible. Once complete, the following elements will be available:

256k file system:

This is just half of one of the four available banks of bank switched memory. The more complete file system using all four banks and the 6MB mass memory will be uploaded after more testing.

FTL0 file server:

This implements the protocol described in the FTL0 document, available on CIS, the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings, and elsewhere. It allows file uploading, downloading, and a simple directory display. It requires the use of software at the groundstation: a simple version, called "PG" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

Broadcast server:

This implements the broadcast protocol as described along with FTL0 and has been running for several weeks on UO-14, and a few people have rolled their own receive program, at least one written in BASIC. A simple version, called "KISSUI" has been written by Jeff and will be on CIS soon.

After this is loaded, the following separate programs will be running on AO-16:

Kernel - Operating system - NK6K/Quadron
AX25   - AX25 driver - NK6K/WB6YMH/Quadron, pd on a KA9Q AX25 implementation.
PHT   - Spacecraft control, power management & program loader - N4HY/NK6K
AARTD - AART driver - NK6K/WB6YMH
MFILE - File system - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
FTL0   - File upload/download - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
PBP   - File broadcaster - G0/K8KA/UoSAT

** $BID **
Please use BID $UOSAT.1024 for PR BBS use.

--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107

Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 6628209831039641617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd0cc39792db825a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-26 22:21:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!psuvax1!rutgers!bellcore-2!
envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land line
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.012110@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 27 Oct 90 05:21:10 GMT
References: <9010261035.AA05529@wsscal.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 22
Posted: Sat Oct 27 06:21:10 1990

In article <9010261035.AA05529@wsscal.UUCP>, dan@wsscal.UUCP (Dan
Keizer) writes:
|> At 9600 baud, what amount of
|> bandwidth is being used? as compared to 1200 baud?

The K9NG-type 9600 bps modems (which includes G3RUH, etc) occupy
roughly the same bandwidth as standard 1200 bps AFSK/FM: 15-20 KHz.

This is not because the 9600 bps modems are especially efficient, but
because 1200 bps AFSK/FM is incredibly INefficient. Roughly the same
signal power is needed to make a 9600 bps modem work as to make 1200
bps AFSK/FM work, but the signalling rate is 8 times faster. That
translates
directly into a 9 dB improvement in both Eb/N0 (S/N) and in bandwidth
utilization.

If we hams had to pay for the spectrum we burn up, I suspect that we'd
have
had much greater acceptance of newer modems...

Phil

From -8236624588959855868
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,803d1ddc17537e3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,803d1ddc17537e3b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,803d1ddc17537e3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-27 08:52:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!
masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 29-Oct-90 *
Keywords: DOVE, PACSAT, OSCAR-13
Message-ID: <358@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 27 Oct 90 15:52:41 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 135
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16185 rec.ham-radio.packet:2966 sci.space:17036
Posted: Sat Oct 27 16:52:41 1990

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1029
* SpaceNews 29-Oct-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1029

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY OCTOBER 29, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* DOVE NEWS *

The following message from N4HY was recently carried on DOVE-1/OSCAR-17:

DOVE-1>BRAMST <UI>:
The new file system will be loaded to PACSAT and BBS operations will commence in the next couple of days. Upon testing file system there, DOVE will be reloaded. This will occur next week. 73 de BM Oct. 18

* PACSAT NEWS *

The MicroSAT BBS has been tested on the ground engineering unit, and is now ready for uploading to AO-16. The satellite BBS software was written by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, at UoSAT and was ported to the microsats by NK6K. The porting was easily achieved, as there are only 10 lines of code that are different between the UoSAT version and the Microsat version. A lot of effort went into the design of the BBS, operating system, and other support code to make that

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```
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PHT    - Spacecraft control, power management & program loader - N4HY/NK6K
AARTD  - AART driver - NK6K/WB6YMH
MFILE  - File system - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
FTL0   - File upload/download - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
PBP    - File broadcaster - G0/K8KA/UoSAT
```

[Story via OSCAR-11]

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

```
Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis  : MA 220 to 040
```

This schedule is expected to continue throu 26-Dec-90. The spacecraft attitude is BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0.

* TNX QSL! *
============
A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

NL7LL : Gary Freitag, Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.
VE2HLT: Claude Pare', Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
4X4LF : Shlomo Goldstein, Negev, Israel

...and packet radio messages:

KE2UK : Ron in Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
WA2NDV: Frank in New York, New York, U.S.A.
KC3IL : Seth in Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
WD4BRP: Bill in King, North Carolina, U.S.A.
W7VME : Millard in North Bend, Washington, U.S.A.
WB7UBC: Greg Erk in Montrose, Colorado, U.S.A.
WT0N : BJ in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.
VE7GCT: Glenn in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
====================
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP   : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR   : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL   : John A. Magliacane
         Department of Electronics Technology
         Advanced Technology Center
         Brookdale Community College
         765 Newman Springs Road
         Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
         U.S.A.

       << If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From -8547189469035357173
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b4b776d674ece9f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-27 14:17:41 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!
jarthur!nntp-server.caltech.edu!mustang!topgun!pprg.unm.edu!unmvax!ariel.unm.edu!
hydra.unm.edu!ollie
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu (Ollie N6LTJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PSK-1 <---> KPC-II
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.211741.16346@ariel.unm.edu>
Date: 27 Oct 90 21:17:41 GMT
Sender: news@ariel.unm.edu (USENET News System)
Organization: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Lines: 15
Posted: Sat Oct 27 22:17:41 1990

Hi.

Boy was I surprised to learn that my new PSK-1 won't interface
with a Kantronics KPC-2. (according to the PacComm manual)

Has anyone been able to make these two units talk to each other?

Any suggestions would be appreciated...

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ)   ollie@hydra.unm.edu   (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87131, USA

"That makes me mad." -- Droopy

From -8114464171787477468
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac3c2b71fa2fca2c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-27 15:31:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UTARLG.UTARL.EDU!
B645ZAG
From: B645ZAG@UTARLG.UTARL.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #178
Message-ID: <12C5F2C6E03F005280@utarlg.utarl.edu>
Date: 27 Oct 90 22:31:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Sat Oct 27 23:31:00 1990

There is a new owner to this account.
Please do not send any more messages to this account.

Thanks in advance
Shane Holder.

From -2470274019335569088
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac3c2b71fa2fca2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-27 15:46:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #178
Message-ID: <1990Oct27.224630.24077@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 27 Oct 90 22:46:30 GMT
References: <12C5F2C6E03F005280@utarlg.utarl.edu>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 37
Posted: Sat Oct 27 23:46:30 1990

B645ZAG@UTARLG.UTARL.EDU writes:

>There is a new owner to this account.
>Please do not send any more messages to this account.

>Thanks in advance
>Shane Holder.

This is a newsgroup that is piped through more than one automated mailing list. There are procedures for unsubscribing. These things should be known when you setup the subscription. Since you have mentioned the peculiar case of a new user using the same exact userid as a previous user, I guess you would not know of these things. I might suggest you contact the previous user to ask what was done in the past. The previous user should have unsubscribed all mailing lists when ending use of the account.

You need to look at the headers of the mail that is arriving there to find out where your mail is coming from. If there is a mention of LISTSERV in the headers, take note of the hostname where it is coming from and the exact name of the mailing list. You need to send mail to the LISTSERV address (so the server will read it as a command instead of sending it to the rest of us). In that mail put:

    unsub listname

and that should do it. If the mailing list is not a LISTSERV one, then find the name of the list in the header and add the string "-request" to the name of the list, but before the "@", and send mail to the request address you just formed. In that mail, simply ask to be removed from the mailing list. There may be a few days delay in processing since there is usually a human being doing this and human beings often have bad days at the office and take extended vacations.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society

<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -2752151119306682987
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fdcf3c7cd4c9674c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-28 21:21:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ottawa board
Message-ID: <1990Oct28.212317.16192@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 28 Oct 90 21:23:17 GMT
References: <493@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 9
Posted: Sun Oct 28 22:23:17 1990

jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM) writes:
>1) Can one pc support more than one of these boards? IE, can we run two
>56KBPS (or whatever) links on a single machine?

...or three or four, etc.?
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -6019325914968975330
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 08:39:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-
opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line modems
Message-ID: <1260037@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 29 Oct 90 16:39:07 GMT
References: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Oct 29 17:39:07 1990

>
> Q: But how about on good microwave links where S/N is high?
>
> A: Things far better than 19.2 kb can be done.

But if S/N is truly so high (not just guard to cover QSB etc) why not use it with an appropriate modulation method to obtain greater channel capacity? If S/N is unnecessarily high it means you have already wasted (not optimumly used) some hardware resources.

  But better than turning up the bits/baud turn up the bandwidth since that gets you more channel capacity than trying to cram a lot signalling info onto a narrow channel(inter-symbol interference problems). If you are using reasonably directive antennas the extra spectrum isn't "stolen" from someone else's use since frequency reuse can be going on anyway.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 7802683909884762133
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbc16ca4496e84bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 16:35:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!applelink.apple.COM!D1749
From: D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: None
Message-ID: <3794367@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Date: 29 Oct 90 12:31:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Oct 29 13:31:00 1990

Attn: packet radio
SentBy: Joel Disini
Date   10/29/90
Subject   None
From   Joel Disini
To packet radio

                        Subject: Time:5:20 PM
  OFFICE MEMO   Date:10/29/90
please take me off the list.

-thanks

From 2107194153397521048
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96b918f29a463ddc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 18:07:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!canisius!
vester
From: vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q TCP/IP Binary sending & receiving.
Keywords: KA9Q TCP/IP PACKET
Message-ID: <2975@canisius.UUCP>
Date: 30 Oct 90 02:07:38 GMT
Organization: Canisius College, Buffalo N.Y. 14208
Lines: 28
Posted: Tue Oct 30 03:07:38 1990

To: Phil Karn (KA9Q)

Phil, I don't know if you are alerted to this problem, but a while ago I grabbed a version of your TCP/IP program for MS-DOS off of louie.udel.edu

I don't know if it is the current version, but we experimented with it, and we found that doing SLIP between three machines at various bps rates your SLIP implementation appeared to work flawlessly except that it would not transmit binary files correctly. We had everything set 8N1, and the files arrived the same size as they were originally, but they were no longer binary files. Do you have any reasons for this? Is this a new found bug? Or isn't that the most current version on louie.udel.edu, and if not, where can I get the most current version?

Just some questions...

Thanks in advance...

--
Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu
716-634-1643 (Answering machine, Box 1) milo@crash.cts.com
Buffalo, NY milo@pnet01.crash.cts.com

From -4790485897125892898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8d57a46d0573b14a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 18:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU!SHOCKER
From: SHOCKER@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU (Collette's Boyfriend)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #180
Message-ID: <1118E3672D1F200C04@VAX1.Mankato.MSUS.EDU>
Date: 30 Oct 90 02:43:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Tue Oct 30 03:43:00 1990

INDEX Packet-Radio

From -8079454481646843958
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e7ffe0b19fc69b7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 20:48:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!timbuk!cs.umn.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for Digicom.
Message-ID: <27811@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 30 Oct 90 04:48:58 GMT
References: <3573@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Reply-To: jrc@com50.cs2.mn.org
Organization: Rabid Hackers
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Oct 30 05:48:58 1990

In article <3573@vela.acs.oakland.edu> srodawa@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Ron Srodawa)
writes:
>I am looking for a program named Digicom. I understand this to be a
>public domain program for packet radio which operates on a Commodore 64.
>I'm emtering this on behalf of my son, John--KB8KRF.
>
Digicom is actually a small board that attaches to the C64, and allows
one to operate packet radio. It only costs about 40 dollars to build.

This information is about 8 months old, but here is what I have:

Craig Rader N4PLK
922 Baltimore Dr.
Orlando, FL 32810-5531
(407) 629-2965

Here is another number - I think this person wrote some different software
to operate the Digicom:
Barry Kutner
614-B Palmer Lane
Yardley, PA 19067

Jeff - NR0D

From 5246549600090605834
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19d2ebedac97a7bf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 21:02:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: slotted p-persist CSMA slottime?
Message-ID: <9010291920.AA13834@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Oct 90 19:20:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Mon Oct 29 20:20:27 1990

Although it came up in conjuction with some discussions of net/rum networks, the question of how to choose a value for the slottime of a slotted p-persistent CSMA TNC is one that has a wider application, since KISS TNCs use that method as well.

A quick literature search yields the suggestion that the slottime needs to be long enough to make sure that a transmitting station is detected by all the stations that can hear it - that is, the slot has to be wide enough that if station A begins transmitting in station B's slot s, assuming that station B does not transmit, then when station B again samples the channel in slot s+1, its carrier detect circuitry must have already noticed the channel activity.

It seems to me that this would have to include the transmitter keyup time, receiver unsquelch time (if a squelch is being used), and modem PLL lockup time. Most ham transmitters get on the air reasonably fast, and the modems in current use aren't too slow, but some receiver squelches are. Thus many people use transmit delay times in their TNCs that wind up sending around 200 to 300 ms of flags before they begin sending data (i.e., a TXD setting of 20 to 30). That's probably two to three times longer than is needed, but since there is little hope of ever correcting that in the great unwashed populace, those long delays need to be taken into account when configuring anything that's going to be on a general-access channel.

Net rom arrives with a default slottime of 100 ms. For a 1200 bps channel like most two meter channels, I think that's way too small. Assuming that the TNC in which the net/rom is installed is equipped with Eric Gustafsen's DCD mods (as available from TAPR), that's probably fast enough for itself to avoid colliding, but there will be a lot of other TNCs on the channel that wouldn't have detected carrier that fast so it's perhaps best not to sample quite that often - in other words, to enforce a bit of deadtime by making the slottime longer. That way, the TNC using ppCSMA won't wind up getting stomped on by the older TNCs.

Thus I think that a slottime of around 250 to 300 ms is reasonable
for 1200 bps AFSK like most 2 meter user channels.

Any thoughts or experience on this?
     - Brian

From -2368371036630248106
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fed4b6d5dcacb24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-29 21:06:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR TNC Sources
Message-ID: <797@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 29 Oct 90 19:22:25 GMT
References: <4216.2728443f@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Oct 29 20:22:25 1990

From article <4216.2728443f@cc.curtin.edu.au>, by Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au:
>
>   Are the sources to the TAPR TNC code easily available? We have an
> implementation here which is fine in all respects, except that there's no
> way to get out of KISS once you've invoked it (short of jumping on the TNC
>

The source is tightly controlled by the author (Howie Goldstein) and will
almost surely never be released by TAPR. This is NOT under TAPR control.
Have you tried sending KISS command 255. This command means exit kiss and
is standard in all kiss implementations I know of.

Bob N4HY

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -6974101703951502863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96b918f29a463ddc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 09:34:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q TCP/IP Binary sending & receiving.
Message-ID: <801@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 30 Oct 90 17:34:07 GMT
References: <2975@canisius.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Oct 30 18:34:07 1990

>
> Just some questions...
>

Did you send the command

type image

after you set up the ftp connection??

Just a question ;-)

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -3421200277154642624
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fed4b6d5dcacb24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 09:48:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR TNC Sources
Message-ID: <18330070@col.hp.com>
Date: 30 Oct 90 17:48:08 GMT
References: <4216.2728443f@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Oct 30 18:48:08 1990

>Are the sources to the TAPR TNC code easily available?

No.

>And does anyone know how we can contact TAPR?

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 749-9479

73 - Bdale, N3EUA, a TAPR Director

From -4951621816407573233
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,48ac98fbb77c6f3f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 09:48:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Pinging Phil Karn........
Message-ID: <18330071@col.hp.com>
Date: 30 Oct 90 17:48:39 GMT
References: <9010261334.AA11634@saturn.acc.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 3
Posted: Tue Oct 30 18:48:39 1990

Try karn@ka9q.bellcore.com, his Sun at home.

Bdale

From 532209907198710022
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fdcf3c7cd4c9674c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 12:31:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ottawa board
Message-ID: <9010302031.AA04971@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 30 Oct 90 20:31:54 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 47
Posted: Tue Oct 30 21:31:54 1990

>A couple of questions about the nifty-looking packet board from the Ottawa
>group:
>
>1) Can one pc support more than one of these boards? IE, can we run two
>56KBPS (or whatever) links on a single machine?

In principle, yes... but we haven't tried it yet, and we can't make any promises to support multi-board configurations. The board is intended to fill a fairly specific niche: for the end user who wants to run 56kb, or for a small packet switch which has a single high-speed trunk and a plethora of lower-speed ports. Multi-board applications run up against some pretty severe constraints (e.g., lack of DMA channels and IRQ levels) of the XT bus.

>2) Is the low-speed port an asynchronous one, or can it also be used to
>directly drive a modem? And if so, at what maximum speed?

Directly driving a modem is the intended application for this port. The maximum speed is yet to be determined - we've only tested it at 1200 bps so far. Unless someone can make a convincing case for it, support for using it as a general-purpose async port probably won't happen.

>3) If the low-speed port is a standard serial port, can it be addressed
>as COM3 or COM4?

Even if the async support software materializes, the port would not be addressible as a standard com port.

>4) Is anyone working for a driver to use this board with the
>G8BPQ netrom code? NOS is fine with me, but we have a switch site where
>we'll be using BPQ at least for a while.

Not yet, but the technical details of the board and the NOS driver haven't been released yet. As a TCP/IP devotee, my feeling is that you're better off to run NOS in your switch. You can always hang NET/ROM TNC's on the low-speed ports to keep the ax.25 users happy. That's what we're doing in Ottawa.

>5) Finally, has anyone (outside Ottawa) been using the board enough to
>provide a mini-review of it?

I don't qualify, but I can tell you that the answer right now is no. We're waiting on the PCB shop right now, and the first shipment of PI boards is still a couple of weeks away.

>John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966

Barry VE3JF

From 858048001535800246
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e4ea49b2d4adbfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 13:18:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!ucdavis!uop!quack!mrapple
From: mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us (Nick Sayer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Got NOS running on my Sun, Now what?

Message-ID: <a7268f.12b@quack.sac.ca.us>
Date: 30 Oct 90 05:03:21 GMT
Organization: The Duck Pond, Stockton, CA
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Oct 30 06:03:21 1990

I finally managed to compile NOS with the unix TUN driver hacks,
and it appears to be working (thanks to Gnu C). Now I need to configure it.
My Packet IP address is [44.2.1.17], and my ethernet has [138.9.100.1].
My internet subdomain (to be connected some day. Don't worry, I won't
try to gate inet and packet) is 138.9.100.x

Well, any suggestions addressing the two ends of the tun device,
and the ax0 device? I want to run this thing in the background
and use the normal sun daemons and network utilities. Any
great ideas? I have the net documentation, but it's not very
clear.

Since most of the nos package seems to be support for user commands
and daemons, nos may be overkill, but as long as it works, I'll be
happy.

Thanks in advance.

--
Nick Sayer | Disclaimer: "Don't try this at home, | RIP: Mel Blanc
mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us | kids. This should only be done by | 1908-1989
N6QQQ [44.2.1.17] | trained, professional idiots." | May he never
209-952-5347 (Telebit) | --Plucky Duck | be silenced.

From 4032828438941334836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96b918f29a463ddc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-30 20:07:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q TCP/IP Binary sending & receiving.
Keywords: KA9Q TCP/IP PACKET
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.040702.12865@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 31 Oct 90 04:07:02 GMT
References: <2975@canisius.UUCP>
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Oct 31 05:07:02 1990

vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:
> To: Phil Karn (KA9Q)

This answer from another PHIL (KA9WGN)

>   I don't know if it is the current version, but we experimented with
>it, and we found that doing SLIP between three machines at various bps rates
>your SLIP implementation appeared to work flawlessly except that it would not
>transmit binary files correctly. We had everything set 8N1, and the files
>arrived the same size as they were originally, but they were no longer binary
>files. Do you have any reasons for this? Is this a new found bug? Or isn't
>that the most current version on louie.udel.edu, and if not, where can I get
>the most current version?

Since all the underlying TCP and IP protocols and headers have binary data,
if SLIP was not completely transparent, TCP/IP just would not work at all.

What method of file transfer did you try?

If FTP, you need to use a command like:

    type image

or

    binary

otherwise the transfer is text mode and that mode will translate CR/LF
and NL between machine types and many other things as well.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -6718846372030943750
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19d2ebedac97a7bf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-31 18:50:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!clarkson!news
From: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu (Tadd,Off Campus,,2653763)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: slotted p-persist CSMA slottime?
Message-ID: <1990Oct31.032539.12508@news.clarkson.edu>
Date: 31 Oct 90 03:25:39 GMT
References: <9010291920.AA13834@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@news.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Oct 31 04:25:39 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: clutx.clarkson.edu

From article <9010291920.AA13834@ucsd.edu>, by brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor):
> A quick literature search yields the suggestion that the slottime needs
> to be long enough to make sure that a transmitting station is detected
>

> Thus I think that a slottime of around 250 to 300 ms is reasonable
> for 1200 bps AFSK like most 2 meter user channels.
>
> Any thoughts or experience on this?
>   - Brian
Brian,
  I'm the editor for the North East Digital Association which is based
in New York and New England. Our Annual Membership Package suggests
30 for slot time for TheNET node user ports. The Slot time for
hidden transmitter free backbone ports is determined by the worst Tx/Rx/Tx
speed (I'd have to check to see how closely that has been followed on
the existing links).

Tadd Torborg   KA2DEW
torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu   @ KA2JXI.#NNY.NY
NEDA is North East Digital Association Box 563 Manchester NH 03105

From -7603527664855055796
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e9b62f0d3705a92,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-31 19:06:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!uniwa!vax7!nmurrayr
From: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC sources and non-return KISS
Message-ID: <4253.272ed5d0@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Date: 31 Oct 90 05:46:55 GMT
Organization: Curtin University of Technology
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Oct 31 06:46:55 1990

   Thanks to all those who have replied. We are aware of the KISS
"param ax0 255" command, and this works fine on the version 1.1.7
ROM which we have. The particular 1.1.6 version that we tried has
a mailbox, which we figure could be handy (if we aren't running TCP/IP),
but, as I said, the only way out of KISS as far as we can see is to
disconnect the backup battery and power the TNC down. The normal
code then executes on restart. I will disassemble the KISS code and
compare it to the KISS sources I have, and see if I can get it to
work that way.
Thanks again,
....Ron

--
 Internet: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
 ACSnet: Murray_RJ@cc.cut.oz.au
 Bitnet: Murray_RJ%cc.curtin.edu.au@cunyvm.bitnet
 UUCP : uunet!munnari.oz!cc.curtin.edu.au!Murray_RJ

From 7112379071035199305
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84a86830b9f0bd11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-01 13:38:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
psuvax1!ukma!andreap
From: andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KPC-2 to Regency HR-212 Diagram?
Summary: Need diagram/info for wiring mic connector on Regency HR-212
Keywords: Kantronics KPC-2 Regency HR-212 Wiring Diagram
Message-ID: <andreap.657495507@s.ms.uky.edu>
Date: 1 Nov 90 21:38:27 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: U of Ky, Math. Sciences, Lexington KY
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Nov 1 22:38:27 1990

I recently purchased a Regency HR-212 crystal transceiver. This rig
did not come with a manual. I want to use it as a dedicated packet
transceiver.

Is anyone out there using one of these? If so I really need a copy
of the wiring diagram from the HR-212 mic connector to the KPC-2.
Any other hints on tuning this thing up for packet would be appreciated.

Please reply to the address below. This is my wife's account.

Tnx & 73, Harold Peach, N4FLZ
Internet: hgpeach@ca.uky.edu

From 589515968660203588
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e9b62f0d3705a92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-01 19:25:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!etrmg
From: etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC sources and non-return KISS
Message-ID: <15592.27305dba@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 1 Nov 90 17:39:06 GMT
References: <4253.272ed5d0@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Nov 1 18:39:06 1990

In article <4253.272ed5d0@cc.curtin.edu.au>, Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au writes:
>

> Thanks to all those who have replied. We are aware of the KISS
> "param ax0 255" command, and this works fine on the version 1.1.7
> ROM which we have. The particular 1.1.6 version that we tried has
> a mailbox, which we figure could be handy (if we aren't running TCP/IP),
> but, as I said, the only way out of KISS as far as we can see is to
> disconnect the backup battery and power the TNC down. The normal
> code then executes on restart. I will disassemble the KISS code and
> compare it to the KISS sources I have, and see if I can get it to
> work that way.

> Thanks again,
> ....Ron

Hi Ron:

How does your ZMP relate to Packet Radio so far? I recall something about
an overlay for this when going thru my ZMP docs. . .

Ronn

From -475104969627944231
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,84059413cd7753c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84059413cd7753c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,84059413cd7753c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-02 18:40:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!masscomp!ocpt!
tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 05-Nov-90 *
Keywords: Pioneer 11, "The Mail Bag", OSCAR-13
Message-ID: <360@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 3 Nov 90 02:40:27 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 130
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16468 rec.ham-radio.packet:2989 sci.space:17223
Posted: Sat Nov 3 03:40:27 1990

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1105
* SpaceNews 05-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1105

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* PIONEER 11 STATUS *

The Pioneer 11 spacecraft emergency support continues with 70 meter antennas in high power transmitter uplink configuration. Non-coherent downlink telemetry has been processed by the Ames Research Center. Following the uplink with the 70 meter antenna in Spain on 28-Oct-90, the 70 meter antenna in Goldstone was unable to acquire 3 way downlink. The project at Ames reports commands are getting into the Pioneer 11 spacecraft, but the planned receiver swap was not successful.

[Information via JPL]

* MAIL BAG *

I've been receiving quite a few questions recently about DOVE-1/OSCAR-17. First of all, DOVE transmits on a frequency of 145.825 MHz FM. This downlink carries spacecraft telemetry (AX.25 AFSK packet radio format) as well as synthesized voice transmissions. To date only telemetry has been carried on DOVE's downlink as spacecraft testing continues. After new software has been loaded and tested on DOVE, the Votrax speech messages should be heard. It should also be mentioned that DOVE-1 does not have mailbox capabilities. It was designed primarily for downlinking digitized voice messages to Earth.

Q: Could you carry Keplerian orbital data in SpaceNews?
A: Since there are other outlets for Keplerian orbital data, I would rather not repeat that information here. (Sorry!)

Q: Are they any satellites that I can access with an HT?
A: Well, you could get a signal into RS10 or RS11 on Mode A with nothing more than a handheld 2-meter transceiver if you were to key the PTT button with CW, but this usually results in a very chirpy signal! FM and other "constant carrier" emissions should be avoided when communicating through amateur satellite transponders.

Q: Is "SpaceNews" associated with the trade journal "Space News"?
A: No. "SpaceNews" has been in existance since November 1987. It is dedicated to topics of interest to Amateur Radio operators worldwide and is non-profit publication without connection to any organization, public or private.

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

Command Stations performed magnetorquing procedures near perigee of orbits on October 15-17. The new transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode-B : MA 000 to 095
Mode-JL: MA 095 to 125
Mode-LS: MA 125 to 130
Mode-S : MA 130 to 135
Mode-BS: MA 135 to 140
Mode-B : MA 140 to 256
Omnis : MA 220 to 040

This schedule is expected to continue throu 26-Dec-90. The spacecraft attitude is BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0.

* TNX QSL! *

A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

DL6OAQ: Otto Anna, visting Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
KE2NK : Joe Isbell, Moriches, New York, U.S.A.
KE2UN : John Kiernan, New York, New York, U.S.A.
N5JTA : Glenn Neesley, Deming, New Mexico, U.S.A.
KA5BOU: Craig Young, Plano, Texas, U.S.A.
KB2FID: Doug Smith, Glendale School, Tonawanda, New York, U.S.A.
WA6WZO: Fried Heyn, Costa Mesa, California, U.S.A.
WB2DHY: Phil Lorito, Holtsville, New York, U.S.A.
WB3JCE: Dick Stauffer, Wayne, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
W3EAG : Tom Gibson, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

...and e-mail messages:

G4KLX : Jonathan Naylor, Cromford, Derbyshire, England
KA3BZQ: Jan Slater, Randallstown, Maryland, U.S.A.
KA3OIT: Jack Hienz, Fombell, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
SM5RNP: Borje, Balsta, Sweden
WB7ESQ: Elio
WB9USI: Dave, Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
WD4EVD: Greg, Georgia, U.S.A.
WD8CHL: Jim Barbour, Berlin Heights, Ohio, U.S.A.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP   : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR   : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL   : John A. Magliacane
         Department of Electronics Technology
         Advanced Technology Center

Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From -7531806251303470582
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9639ad789d0ea057
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e545b665ee189b5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-04 02:50:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!
tiger.ecn.purdue.edu!milton
From: milton@tiger.ecn.purdue.edu (Milton D Miller)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1990Nov3.211415.19468@ecn.purdue.edu>
Date: 3 Nov 90 21:14:15 GMT
References: <9011012054.AA24794@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@ecn.purdue.edu (USENET news)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Lines: 38
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16452 rec.ham-radio.packet:2988
Posted: Sat Nov 3 22:14:15 1990

In article <9011012054.AA24794@ucsd.edu> GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET (Kelly Jones)
writes:
>Hi everyone, I'm not sure if this is the place to post this or not, but
>it seemed relavant at the time.

Actually, rec.ham-radio.packet is better... followups directed there.

>I recently got involved with TCP/IP on
>packet radio. Using a modified version of Phil Karn's Net.exe (G1EMM I
>beleive) and I was wondering if there is any type of manual available
>for this version. I have the original version that came with NET.EXE
>(dated January 1987, I think). This has been very helpful, but there
>are a lot of questions that are still unanswered. Any help with this
>would be greatly appreciated.

There is a NOS manual on thumper.bellcore.com:pub/ka9q/docs/userref.nr.
I just looked and saw some other files there too, I don't know about
those. There are other hosts too, some probably have more docs.

>Second question concerning TCP/IP: Can
>anyone point me in the right direction as to getting an addresss. I
>sent Brian Kantor a message but have not heard anything from him.
>Is he still in charge of this, and if not, could someone point me in the
>right direction?   Once again, thanks for any help you can provide me.
>
>   ...Kelly...
>+---+
>| Kelly D. Jones   KE9KD (since 1985) | W9UIH |
>| | (since 1934) |
>| INTERNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU |So. Illinois Univ. ARC|
>| BITNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.BITNET |Eng. + Tech Building D|
>| PACKET: KE9KD@WD9EBQ.IL.NA.USA.EARTH.MILKY-WAY| Carbondale, IL |
>| SNAIL: RR 2, Box 109, Carbondale, IL 62901 | 62901 |
>+---+

Hope this helps, I'll let others add additional information.

milton

From 2199901204478263627
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3dae3a11db364e99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3dae3a11db364e99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3dae3a11db364e99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3dae3a11db364e99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-04 08:09:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!
ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Rules of the MW_RF conference
Message-ID: <299.27344C5A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 4 Nov 90 16:09:38 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 9:833/7
Lines: 54
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2612 rec.ham-radio.swap:748 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2991 rec.ham-radio:16496
Posted: Sun Nov 4 17:09:38 1990

 * Forwarded from "MW_RF"
 * Originally from Bill Kreps
 * Originally dated Sun 28 Oct 90 23:00

September 17, 1990
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Initial guidelines for the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference.

1) As of present, this conference shall be open ended. As things progress, we'll see how the Conference is developing and then determine if there is a need to fine-tune our scope of discussion.

2) It is possible that this Forum may become an important motivator of the Microwave and RF industry as a whole. Ideas shared in one place strangely seem to find their place in an application later on. Discussions on this forum and the contents of all message traffic promulgated herein are declared Public Domain. Furthermore, this conference is a Public Conference and makes no provision for private messages.

3) The Owners/Operator of RES-Q (TM), hereby declare themselves not responsible in any case of posted information which may be proprietary, confidential or secret. In any such case, liability shall be reverted to the originating BBS's owner/operator and poster. RES-Q (TM) will in no way be responsible for filtering such information but retains the rights to do so.

4) Participants of the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference are solely responsible for what they do with information obtained from the Microwave and RF Conference. RES-Q (TM) makes no warranties express or implied as to our performance as Top Star for this GROUP.

5) Access to the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference is not restricted. A professional, yet congenial, atmosphere is desirable.

6) The Microwave and RF GROUP Conference may not be "ported" outside of GroupMail without prior consent of RES-Q.

7) Finally, let's make this Conference one of the Top 5!

Your Moderator is Bill Kreps
                  c/o Compact Software, Inc.
                  483 McLean Blvd.
                  Paterson, NJ. 07504
                  (201) 881-1200 -- Voice
                  (201) 881-7421 -- RES-Q (TM)

--- GroupMail 2.17
 * Origin: RES-Q (9:833/7@PhnxNet) -- Home of the Microwave and RF Forum

--
Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!9!833!7!Jim.Grubs
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

From -1358014321444815798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e9b62f0d3705a92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-04 17:12:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!uniwa!vax7!nmurrayr
From: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC sources and non-return KISS
Message-ID: <4355.27352cee@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Date: 5 Nov 90 01:12:14 GMT
References: <4253.272ed5d0@cc.curtin.edu.au> <15592.27305dba@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: Curtin University of Technology
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Nov 5 02:12:14 1990

> How does your ZMP relate to Packet Radio so far? I recall something about
> an overlay for this when going thru my ZMP docs. . .
>

   The current version of ZMP (1.6 I think -- it's been so long that I've
lost count) did YAPP transfers successfully for small files. The problem
began when the file was too big for the receive buffer: since there's
no hardware standardisation in CP/M, and I haven't implemented
CTS/RTS handshaking yet, there's no way to stop the TNC sending data.
I am thinking about a new ZMP version, so maybe that'll get done at the
same time.

....Ron

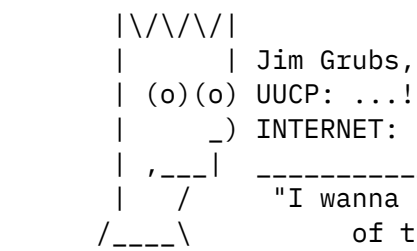
--
 Internet: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
 ACSnet: Murray_RJ@cc.cut.oz.au
 Bitnet: Murray_RJ%cc.curtin.edu.au@cunyvm.bitnet
 UUCP : uunet!munnari.oz!cc.curtin.edu.au!Murray_RJ

From 5385796506909992545
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6ba1696c9f3dc41b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6ba1696c9f3dc41b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6ba1696c9f3dc41b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6ba1696c9f3dc41b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-04 19:02:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!
news.cs.indiana.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs

From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: certificates and gender
Message-ID: <304.2734E787@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 5 Nov 90 03:02:29 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2617 rec.ham-radio.swap:749 rec.ham-radio.packet:2993 rec.ham-radio:16508
Posted: Mon Nov 5 04:02:29 1990

> From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas)
> Date: 30 Oct 90 00:35:38 GMT
> Organization: University of Hawaii
> Message-ID: <10078@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I think the original post came from the Midwest, specifically the
> University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Since a large portion of
> the students there are from Chicago or its suburbs, the term "guys"
> is the most natural choice, youse guys.... 8-)

Isn't this poor, old horse dead yet? [:-)

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From -7139521606974435479
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0a269b6d3c89099,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 04:38:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!acorn!agodwin
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 56kbps modems - info please
Keywords: Modems
Message-ID: <3944@acorn.co.uk>
Date: 5 Nov 90 12:38:58 GMT
Sender: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Organization: Acorn Computers Ltd, Cambridge, UK
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Nov 5 13:38:58 1990

I have the CNC proceedings which describe the Heatherington (WA4DSY ??)
56kbps modem and am looking for more detailed constructional details.

Would somebody please point me to a source of circuits and / or PCBs ?

I've seen many references to these modems in postings from US packeteers -
is there anyone in the UK using them ? Or anything faster than 9600 bps ?
Or is there some legislation that stops us ?

Thanks,

-adrian (G7HWN)

From -979104165428551728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,db61e0697b372963,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 05:29:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp.physics.uiowa.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
rutgers!apple!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NNTP use in G1EMM
Message-ID: <9011051333.AA07461@ucsd.edu>
Date: 5 Nov 90 13:29:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Nov 5 14:29:03 1990

Would some kind soul please explain how to use the NNTP function in
G1EMM.

I set it up using my own system as a host, as well as another's, but
both times ,after kicking NNTP, got the msg:
NNTP daemon entered, tagget = kc2yu
NNTP kc2yu:nntp Connect failed: Reset/Refused

What am I missing?

Thanks,
Joseph Skoler, KC2YU
SKOHC@CUNYVM.bitnet
ak526@cleveland.freenet.edu
kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org [44.68.32.56]
kc2yu@nn2z.nj

From 730570652844818392
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 06:07:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!
Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
From: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams and Public service/mods to HTs etc.
Message-ID: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 5 Nov 90 14:07:28 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2631 rec.ham-radio.swap:752 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3005 rec.ham-radio:16575
Posted: Mon Nov 5 15:07:28 1990

 > From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer)
 > Date: 4 Nov 90 03:38:14 GMT
 > Organization: StPaul
 > Message-ID: <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
 > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
 >
 > If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
 > the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
 > that band?

If you take it to the FCC lab and get it type accepted, yes.

--
Jim Grubs, W8GRT - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
INTERNET: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org

From 7289717024143068581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e9b62f0d3705a92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 07:07:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!timbuk!cs.umn.edu!uc!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!samsung!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!
levels!etrmg
From: etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC sources and non-return KISS
Message-ID: <15650.27358029@levels.sait.edu.au>

Date: 5 Nov 90 15:07:20 GMT
References: <4253.272ed5d0@cc.curtin.edu.au> <15592.27305dba@levels.sait.edu.au>
<4355.27352cee@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Nov 5 16:07:20 1990

In article <4355.27352cee@cc.curtin.edu.au>, Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au writes:
>> How does your ZMP relate to Packet Radio so far? I recall something about
>> an overlay for this when going thru my ZMP docs. . .
>>
>
>   The current version of ZMP (1.6 I think -- it's been so long that I've
> lost count) did YAPP transfers successfully for small files. The problem
> began when the file was too big for the receive buffer: since there's
> no hardware standardisation in CP/M, and I haven't implemented
> CTS/RTS handshaking yet, there's no way to stop the TNC sending data.
> I am thinking about a new ZMP version, so maybe that'll get done at the
> same time.
>
> --

I only have seen a package of overlays for 1.6 locally. CanI get the 1.6 ZMP
from Znode 62?? Or where can I get it if Lindsay doesn't have it?

Ronn (Current 1.5 user)

From -3369968611530517105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 07:56:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp.physics.uiowa.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
rutgers!usc!samsung!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 5 Nov 90 15:56:00 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 43
Posted: Mon Nov 5 16:56:00 1990

Thanks to all those who replied to my request for help on BBS software.
:-) I received volumes of very useful and informative comments and opinions!

We are currently evaluating MSYS V1.08, and it seems fine ! the only problems
we've had so far are small but annoying. Specifically

- When mail is received by MSYS via SMTP, the subject is the dest address
  ie in BM send mail to ALL@VK5NET, subject on MSYS becomes ALL@VK5NET.

- When you do that, and the distribution tables tell MSYS to send you back
  messages that are @VK5NET, you get it back again, etc etc etc etc ...

- How do I get bulletins addresses to ALL@VK5NET sent to my NOS node as
  VK5ZEU@VK5ZEU ?, ie can we spray the bulls out to all SMTP nodes addressed
  correctly ? or to a second address at that node eg BULL@VK5ZEU ?

- Does MSYS support SLIP ? a config file that was distributed with it suggests
  that it can, and defines a port as 'name slip link' but the only way we
  can even get it to look like its working to a NOS node is to setup the NOS
  for AX25 as the link type. So is it SLIP or just 'SerialAX25', it doesnt
  matter to us, but it doesnt say anything in the manual that we can find.

- Is telnet only for chat, can you connect to MSYS BBS using Telnet ?? we
  havent succeeded in doing it so far, again the manual isnt very specific...

- Is there any option for providing Xmodem download? Not that we will want
  this feature after there are more than 2 of us on IP, but as a kick start
  for people to get the code, it would be handy.

On these last 2 points, It seems strange that a BBS that is IP capable, would
have only AX25 BBS connections, surely where people are using IP, they have
their own freq allocation, and pure IP traffic would be preferrable to
having ax25 and IP mixed ??

** We would also like to evaluate W0RLI BBS, so if anyone has an FTP site
listed for it, I'd sure appreciate it if you could forward the sitename on !

+-Rob Mayfield-(VK5ZEU)----------------Australian Submarine Corporation------+
| Internet1 : xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   Internet2 : <problems with this one> |
| Applelink : AUST0177   AMPR   : VK5ZEU @ VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC |
| AMPR-TCPIP: 44.136.171.1   VK5 AMPRIP: Address Coordinator |
| Priv.Mail : Post Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022 |
+--Views expressed in my correspondence are my own, unless otherwise stated--+

From -2891921485712192083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 07:57:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <22159@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 5 Nov 90 15:57:54 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 30
Posted: Mon Nov 5 16:57:54 1990

Yes, it's puzzling to me too that the MSYS bbs can't be accessed with

TELNET; it's a wierd shortcoming.

You'll note an interesting protocol violation when you disconnect from the MSYS AX.25 port; you ALWAYS get a retry. That's because the program goes into disconnect mode BEFORE it acknowledges the packet containing the disconnnect; you then time out and resend the packet and get a DM back that actually disconnects you. It's bizarre - it's apparently taking a shortcut in the protocol state machine somehow. Minor.

There are also some other wierdnesses - but nothing major. I suspect that if the author of MSYS were to distribute the source, he'd find a LOT of people who'd make some really nifty additions to it, and fix the bugs. Dunno whether it's that he's hoping some day to make money off it, or whether it's just the fatherhood thing. It's a nice piece of work. There are several of them running in SoCal.

What I've been experimenting with lately is running G8BPQ on a PC to provide the unwashed with a familiar interface, but having one selection be "NOS", and allowing access to NOS running on the same host that way. Thus unsophisticated users see something approximating a net/rom node that they can use in a simple and straightforward manner, but the more adventurous can connect to NOS and get to telnet, the mailbox, etc. This is a nice way to do it because I can customize NOS any way I need to, and I don't need a multitasker. Furthermore, by making the NOS console remotely accessable, I can start and stop NOS whenever I need to without damaging the ability of the site to continue to forward net/rom traffic - essential in virtual-circuit networks that can't route around outages.

- Brian

From -4341251539117306424
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52c04247af8eaedb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 13:45:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!att!cbnewsl!cbnewsk!cbnewsj!k2ph
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.att.com (The QRPer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G8BPQ PC/ROM
Keywords: HELP!!!
Message-ID: <1990Nov5.214522.23545@cbnewsj.att.com>
Date: 5 Nov 90 21:45:22 GMT
Organization: QRM Central
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Nov 5 22:45:22 1990

I was looking through the floppies that came with my DRSI board the other day and noticed one marked PC/ROM by G8BPQ. Is this software supposed to give functionality equivalent to NET/ROM or TheNet software? If so, how does one set it up? The documentation isn't all that clear--or maybe I just don't understand!

Thanks in advance.

73,
Bob K2PH

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!oblivion!k2ph or k2ph@oblivion.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%oblivion@att.arpa
Lincroft, N.J. 07738 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

From -8922088491436999769
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-05 18:36:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <1990Nov6.023637.18112@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 6 Nov 90 02:36:37 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 52
Posted: Tue Nov 6 03:36:37 1990

As quoted from <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> by xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au:
+---------------
| We are currently evaluating MSYS V1.08, and it seems fine ! the only problems
| we've had so far are small but annoying. Specifically
+---------------

MSYS is currently at 1.09 and has at least one patch available over that.
(I'm quite certain of this; see my .sig for the reason.)

+---------------
| - Is telnet only for chat, can you connect to MSYS BBS using Telnet ?? we
| havent succeeded in doing it so far, again the manual isnt very specific...
+---------------

Only for chat, I fear. I'd like this to change as well.

+---------------
| - Is there any option for providing Xmodem download? Not that we will want
| this feature after there are more than 2 of us on IP, but as a kick start
| for people to get the code, it would be handy.
+---------------

I've been noodling this; the problem is that AX.25 TNCs can't deal with binary data except in KISS mode --- in which case you probably might as well be running NOS or MSYS anyway. And even if you did, anyone monitoring the frequency is going to have *weird* things happening to their display while you're downloading a binary file.

The best way to deal with this is to allocate an AX.25 protocol value for AX.25 binary file transfer, and arrange for TNCs to translate such packets to and from some common protocol like x/y/zmodem or Kermit. Or a simple KISS mode program that emulates such a TNC.

```
+---------------
| On these last 2 points, It seems strange that a BBS that is IP capable, would
| have only AX25 BBS connections, surely where people are using IP, they have
| their own freq allocation, and pure IP traffic would be preferrable to
| having ax25 and IP mixed ??
+---------------
```

"Surely" not. We run TCP/IP, NET/ROM, and straight AX.25 on the same frequencies around here. This probably had a big effect on how MSYS was written.

(P.S. Send me netmail and I'll see if I can get it to Mike.)

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From 7802676537796062617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c59af3ea4e5cc927,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c59af3ea4e5cc927,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 05:25:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!pyrltd!root44!praxis!mikec
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for DB2OS, DC4OX and NORD<>LINK
Message-ID: <MIKEC.90Nov6132505@hilbert.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 6 Nov 90 13:25:05 GMT
Sender: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Organization: PraXis Systems plc, Bath, Avon UK
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16564 rec.ham-radio.packet:3002
Posted: Tue Nov 6 14:25:05 1990
X-Mailer: GNU Emacs VM

Hello!

Does anyone have an email address for Peter DB2OS or Michael DC4OX or
other NORD<>LINK members. I'm sure I've seen them about on the net!

Schrieb mal in Deutsch!

73,

Mike
****

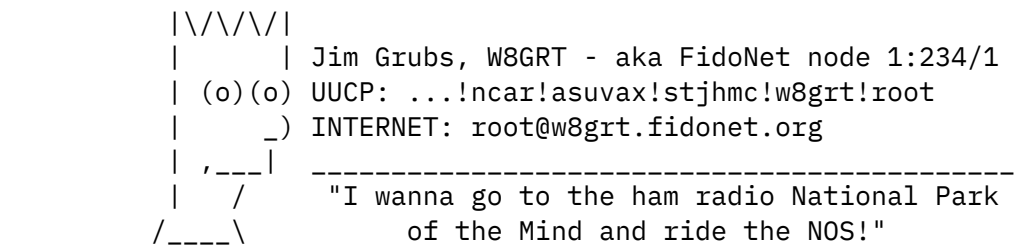
```
.....................................................................
|                                                | Michael Chace      |
| e-mail   :  mikec@praxis.co.uk                 | PraXis Systems     |
|                                                | Manvers Street     |
| AMPRNET:  g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org   [44.131.20.3] | Bath,  Avon        |
| AX.25  :  G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7SDN    | BA1 1PX          UK|
| Phone  :  (44) [0]225 444700                   |                    |
.....................................................................
```


From -5123423445834964564
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 09:07:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!
news.cs.indiana.edu!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!root
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Questions, questions, questions
Message-ID: <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 6 Nov 90 17:07:38 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3012 rec.ham-radio:16624
Posted: Tue Nov 6 18:07:38 1990

I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on this
newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?"

When I was a baby ham, almost the only documentation was the circuit diagram.
We studied that. Maybe poked around "The Handbook", and then tried it. If it
smoked, plunged the whole block into darkness, or made the cat's tail stand up
straight, we knew we were headed in the wrong direction. If some Old Fart
said, "There's a lid tuning up on the frequency", we knew it was "getting
out".

Come on, guys, take a chance. Live a little.

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
| _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From 3393726574245844924
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 14:52:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!root
From: root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Rules of the MW_RF conference
Message-ID: <316.273740FF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 6 Nov 90 22:52:41 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2641 rec.ham-radio.swap:760 rec.ham-radio.packet:3013 rec.ham-radio:16626
Posted: Tue Nov 6 23:52:41 1990

> From: kjh@aludra.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
> Date: 6 Nov 90 07:02:09 GMT
> Organization: EE-Systems, USC, Los Angeles
> Message-ID: <12981@chaph.usc.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,
> rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <299.27344C5A@w8grt.fidonet.org>
> Jim.Grubs@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >Initial guidelines for the Microwave and RF GROUP Conference.
>
> So will this be a USEnet newsgroup, or do I need to know how to get on
> the mailing list?

Glad you saw it, Ken. I had you in mind when I posted it.

First, it orginates (Sure!) originates as a groupmail conference in a fidonet technology net. Groupmail is somewhat analogous to a moderated newsgroup. I was planning on gatewaying it into a mail list until and unless there are enough takers to warrant setting up a newsgroup.

Of course, if you have a Fidonet compatible mailer (FrontDoor, Binkleyterm, SEAdog, D'Bridge, etc., and GROUP.EXE, you can pick it up directly from the moderator.

```
--
  |\/\/\/|
  |      | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!root
  |     _) INTERNET: root@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___|  ___________________________________________
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\          of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

```
From -8688216336697103691
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c9eeb81c062f4dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 15:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU!8909296%ul.ie
From: 8909296%ul.ie@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU ("The Bandit, EI7DNB")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <0ABA96F8B75FE01C5E@ccvax.ucd.ie>
Date: 6 Nov 90 23:08:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Nov  7 00:08:00 1990
```

Help!!

I was out in the CQ WW recently and we used K1EA. Because this was our first time using a computer on site, we decided to use it off-line. I must say the program is brillant, and I cant wait till the next contest when we use it on line....

But we were running it on a PC with only 640K and once we broke the 5,000 QSO mark the thing ran out of memory.

So, I got a PC with 2 Meg's of memory and went to throw the rest of the contacts in and when I loaded it up - I got a screen which looked like : -

```
  0 ALL                   0   ________
```

```
  0 ALL                   0   ________
```

When I type in a call, the line flashs up as normal once I press the
return key, and goes back to the ALL thing again.

Now, the date for sending in the log is getting closer all the time and
a few members of the group are getting nervous, so :

- Is there something wrong with my PC??
- Is there a bug in the copy of the program I have,
- or, have I done something to upset the program (I did reinstall it from
      the original disk....)

I would be most grateful if someone could help or susgest something which
I could try and any comments could be helpful.

Thanks in advance,

John, EI7DNB

I would prefer e-mail but additions to the digest is fine.....

```
From 164344184751274723
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 16:18:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!uniwa!vax7!nmurrayr
From: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <4400.2737c364@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Date: 7 Nov 90 00:18:43 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> <1990Nov6.023637.18112@NCoast.ORG>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Curtin University of Technology
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Nov  7 01:18:43 1990
```

In article <1990Nov6.023637.18112@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S.
Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> +---------------
> | - Is there any option for providing Xmodem download? Not that we will want
> | this feature after there are more than 2 of us on IP, but as a kick start
> | for people to get the code, it would be handy.
> +---------------
>
> I've been noodling this; the problem is that AX.25 TNCs can't deal with binary
> data except in KISS mode --- in which case you probably might as well be
> running NOS or MSYS anyway. And even if you did, anyone monitoring the
> frequency is going to have *weird* things happening to their display while
> you're downloading a binary file.

>

   Perhaps I have it all wrong, but it seems to me that (unless you
convert the file to ASCII, in which case it takes twice as long to send),
ANY binary file transfer (YAPP, XMODEM, TCP/IP or whatever) is bound to
put *weird* things on the screen of anybody monitoring the frequency.

If they don't like it, they have several choices:
1. Turn their computer/terminal off and go and watch TV;
2. Only monitor packet types and not the contents as well (the MYOBB
   approach);
3. Put useful things like ESC and screen-clear sequences in the MFILT
   list.

....Ron

--
 Internet: Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au | "This brain is
 ACSnet: Murray_RJ@cc.cut.oz.au | intentionally
 Bitnet: Murray_RJ%cc.curtin.edu.au@cunyvm.bitnet | left blank"
 UUCP : uunet!munnari.oz!cc.curtin.edu.au!Murray_RJ |

From 8853310212880696756
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,db61e0697b372963
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 17:33:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!timbuk!cs.umn.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NNTP use in G1EMM
Message-ID: <28388@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 7 Nov 90 01:33:05 GMT
References: <9011051333.AA07461@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: jrc%brainiac.uucp@shamash.cdc.com
Organization: Control Data Corporation, Arden Hills, MN
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Nov 7 02:33:05 1990

In article <9011051333.AA07461@ucsd.edu> SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
writes:
>Would some kind soul please explain how to use the NNTP function in
>G1EMM.
>
>I set it up using my own system as a host, as well as another's, but
>both times ,after kicking NNTP, got the msg:
>NNTP daemon entered, tagget = kc2yu
>NNTP kc2yu:nntp Connect failed: Reset/Refused
>
>What am I missing?

I would have to say that kc2yu is not running an nntp server. The

standard G1EMM (and KA9Q and PA0GRI as well) do not contain
NNTP servers, only the NNTP client. If you want to add an NNTP
server to nos, get pub/ka9q/incoming/nn901027.zip. It was
developed using KA9Q NOS, so I would be glad to hear how it 'ports'
over to G1EMM.

Jeff - NR0D

From -156711805998018147
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a67f6bf7a58fa66a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a67f6bf7a58fa66a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,a67f6bf7a58fa66a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 19:48:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!dali.cs.montana.edu!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: News From OSCAR-11 06-Nov-90
Keywords: UO-14, AO-16 PACSAT BBSs Commissioned, RS-14/RUDAK-2 Launch Soon!
Message-ID: <362@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 7 Nov 90 03:48:16 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 101
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16586 rec.ham-radio.packet:3008 sci.space:17291
Posted: Wed Nov 7 04:48:16 1990

SB NEWS @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $UOSAT.105
News From OSCAR-11 06Nov90

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

 Today's date is 6 /11 /90 (Tuesday)
 Time is 14 :18 :25 UTC
 Auto Mode is selected
 Spin Period is - 282
 Z Mag firings = 0
 + SPIN firings = 11
 - SPIN firings = 7
 SEU count   = 132
 RAM WASH pointer at 982
 WOD commenced 6 /11 /90 at 0 :0 :10
 with channels 50 ,51 ,52 ,57 ,
 Last cmnd was 109 to 0 , 0

Attitude control initiated, mode 1

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 06 November 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** AO-16 / UO-14 BBSs COMMISSIONED **

The Packet Bulletin Board software which has been running in 'beta test' versions on UoSAT-OSCAR-14 since July has now been loaded to AO-16. This follows a period of intense development by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, and Harold Price, NK6K, getting software ready for hundreds of users expected to access AO-16 and UO-14.

The programs loaded to the satellites, when combined with several groundstation client programs, implement the PACSAT communications protocols proposed by Jeff and Harold in papers presented at the recent ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference. The protocols provide a connected-mode file transfer facility called FTL0 and a standard broadcast mode for bulletins and other items of general interest.

When someone is up or downloading in connected mode you will see packets from the FTL0 server callsign: PACSAT-0 (on AO-16) or UOSAT3-12 (on UO-14). Bulletins being broadcast will have source callsigns UOSAT3-11 or PACSAT-11. These packets may contain some ASCII text, although each will begin with a short binary header.

The PACSAT protocol suite requires special groundstation software to interpret binary headers and implement protocol handshakes. Papers in the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings describe the protocols in detail. Software for groundstations with IBM-PC type computers will be made available free by UoS through dial-up bulletin boards and on-line information systems.

The release of the groundstation software, expected around 8 or 9 November, will mark the official opening of UO-14 and AO-16 for communications by any suitably-equipped, licensed radio amateur. With LO-19 following stortly and FO-20 already providing service, the Amateur Satellite Service will soon have a useful and interesting network of store-and-forward satellites.

** RS-14/RUDAK-2

Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on 145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later, after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder, PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

** AO-13

The transponder schedule is as follows:

Mode B : MA 000-095
Mode-JL: MA 095-125
Mode-LS: MA 125-130
Mode-S : MA 130-135
Mode-BS: MA 135-140
Mode-B : MA 140-256
Omnis : MA 220-040

This schedule is expected to continue through 26 Dec 90.
BLON = 180 and BLAT = 0

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.105 for PR BBS use.

/EX
--
John A. Magliacane   FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College   UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 945602452080676099
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 19:54:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!netcom!mojo
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <16359@netcom.UUCP>
Date: 7 Nov 90 03:54:49 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> <1990Nov6.023637.18112@NCoast.ORG>
<4400.2737c364@cc.curtin.edu.au>
Organization: Netcom- The Bay Area's Public Access Unix System {408 241-9760
guest}
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Nov 7 04:54:49 1990

allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR) writes:
> +---------------
> | - Is there any option for providing Xmodem download? Not that we will want
> | this feature after there are more than 2 of us on IP, but as a kick start
> | for people to get the code, it would be handy.
> +---------------

Brandon, Ed Greenberg and I swap files often by using UUENCODEd data. It's not a terribly inefficient technique if you make a ZIP of the files you want to send, then uuencode it, then just dump and capture the data stream. AX.25 is generally an adequate protocol for data protection, I wouldn't even be too concerned about verifying the data. However the ZIP file format also has check codes to insure file integrity.

73, Mojo AA4KB
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP   Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones   Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA   800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER

From 1643406823647927494
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eecc2e89bc0312ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 20:34:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!ousrvr!luru
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DSY xtals?
Message-ID: <LURU.90Nov7053449@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Date: 7 Nov 90 04:34:49 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: The Buffalo Club
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Nov 7 05:34:49 1990

I've finally ordered the DSY 56 kbit modem - now it is just to wait..
and wait.. and wait (hopefully not for long).

To save time, I'd like to order the necessary frequency determining
crystals in advance. So, please, someone with the documentation handy,
e-mail me how to determine the frequency and type of the crystals.

If you know a reasonably-prized place to purchase them, it would be
appreciated as well.

Thanks,

     Luru
--
     ///
     o-o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
      o

From 2089711048114288540
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-06 21:19:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!bu.edu!att!linac!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!linus!
philabs!ttidca!root
From: root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
Summary: yup cb is A place to find new ops!
Keywords: hams on 11 meters...big deal..cleaner than most CBers!
Message-ID: <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Date: 7 Nov 90 05:19:26 GMT
References: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
Lines: 89
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2629 rec.ham-radio.swap:751 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3004 rec.ham-radio:16573
Posted: Wed Nov 7 06:19:26 1990

In article <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@w8grt.fidonet.org
(Jim Grubs, W8GRT) writes:
+
+ > From: chuck@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (Charles Rissmeyer)
+ > Date: 4 Nov 90 03:38:14 GMT
+ > Organization: StPaul
+ > Message-ID: <691@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
+ > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
+ >
+ > If I modified my IC-745 to transmit on 11 meters (CB band) and kept
+ > the power down to 4 watts out, could I legally use it to transmit on
+ > that band?
+
+If you take it to the FCC lab and get it type accepted, yes.
+

None of the existing Amateur gear could pass..the controls allow for other than fixed-transmit frequencies. The power output is adjustable above the limits, the modulation can be run above limits, most rigs have FM - a mode that is illegal...nope, you couldn't get it type certified; it just won't qualify! The rules were designed to force the manufacturers into selling radios without those capabilities, and of such design that it is difficult to add such capabilities...like why do you think that Dynascan/Cobra keeps on making the Cobra 148GTL??? Because it's *very* easy to modify...and that's why people keep on buying them! Because of the way in which the rules were written, once a design is type certified so long as there are NO CHANGES, the company can keep producing and

selling them..if they change something it's a new set of rules! The latest set insists on making it damn near impossible to modify the rig for increased frequency coverage (the '148 can go from 26.965-27.405 to 26.815-28.045 with just 3 silly jumper wires and 3 switches added to the existing PLL!) more power (the '148 can be turned up to almost 20w PEP SSB and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the '148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)

In addition, it's pretty obvious that the manufacturers would rather sell millions of radios than thousands...hence they decided to do both by building units like the HR-2510/2600 - Ham radios...sure! A simple jumper, a cap or a new PLL chip and either of those units can operate on 26.00-30MHZ...presto! ..no type acceptance laws to worry about! It's NOT a CB! Yeah RIGHT!

The FCC hasn't got the time to bust hams for running their gear on 11 meters, and your risk-factor is small PROVIDED:

1) you DO keep it turned down to 3 or 4 watts RMS - otherwise you stick out like a sore thumb! Just like the guys that run linears only cleaner! ..if your antennas are really good on 10 & 11, crank it down more!

2) Watch your modulation % - most stock CB's have 65-70% max...a preamp mic (I use the Cobra Dynamic Plus..) turned DOWN to 2 or 3 will make you sound pretty much like a *verrrryyy clean* CB radio...most amateur mics sound pretty awful on AM..great for SSB but thin or hollow on AM, especially if the people listening to you are listening on CB receivers..which are not the greatest!

3) AVOID THOSE "funny freqs"...lot's of CBers insist on using the band between 27.405 and 28.0 You (as a HAM) should never operate there! You could lose your license in a flash! Most CBers never get caught..but I've know some Hams that have! A word to the wise...if they ask, just be cool..tell 'em you don't have "freqs"! Stick to the 40 channels...plenty of people to talk to there, besides some of the freebanders have been known to use their equipment for illegal acts - something you'd just hate yourself for if the FCC nailed you and decided that you were in on it!

4) You don't cause problems...TVI, RFI and the like, even complaints from other 11 meter users can be the catalyst for a complaint. Remember that most of the people on CB are non-technical, they tend to carry around a lot of misconceptions about the science of radio...don't abuse them for this: TEACH THEM! ONE AT A TIME! INVITE THEM OVER (if you trust them..) AND OFFER TO LET THEM BE A GUEST OPERATOR! YOU'LL BE AMAZED! Some of them will be so jazzed they'll go out and get a Novice ticket with a little encouragement from you! (I'm rather proud of the 12 people I did this with - they're good hams, they wern't bad CBers...)

5) Keep a low profile! The FCC is sooo overworked, and sooo underfunded it's unlikely that they will be doing much about 11 meters any time soon. They'd probably like to just ignore the problems there unless there is a reason to do otherwise...like those clowns that shout obscene remarks into their mics..or run a gallon of power...if you're cool about it, no

one will ever know you're running ham gear..unless you tell them! And if someone *does* ask..tell them you're running a Stock Cobra 148GTL with a power mic!...there's millions of those things out there and it won't arouse a bit of interest..

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY
Citicorp(+)TTI
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

From 540296700928891003
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ce67db63115ef48,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 06:27:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nih-csl!lhc!mimsy!haven!uflorida!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!hpdmd48!king
From: king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Steve King)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PAC-COMM NB-9600 Modem Modification
Message-ID: <540007@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Date: 7 Nov 90 14:27:13 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
Lines: 57
Posted: Wed Nov 7 15:27:13 1990

Here is the modification I made to my PAC-COMM NB-9600 modem. This mod got rid of all the garbage calls in my mheard list both when using the TNC in standard mode as well as while using net/nos software packages. This modification makes sure that the modem will send all zeros to the TNC until the modems PLL is locked on a signal. This means that the TNC will not be reading garbage comming in to the UART all the time.

I removed the socket for U11 (74HC14) and inserted the 74HC14 directly into the PC board. I then lifted all the pins of a 74HC00 except 7, 12 and 14. These lifted pins were carefully bent so they were pointing straight out. I cut back the bent pins so the 74HC00 can be piggybacked on the 74HC14. Without removing the socket on U11, I would not have ben able to slide the modem and Tiny-2 back into the box (you may not have this problem).

I cut the trace from U11 pin 12 to U20 (74HC157) pin 13. I soldered the 74HC00 on top of U11 (soldering pins 1, 12 and 14). I wired U10 pin 13 (LM339) to the 74HC00 pins 9 and 10. I wired 74HC00 pin 8 to pin 13. Pin 12 of U11 was connected to pin 12 of the 74HC00 when I piggybacked it. I connected pin 11 of the 74HC00 to pin 1 and 2 of the 74HC00. I connected pin 3 of the 74HC00 to pin 13 of U20 (74HC157). I think thats it.

Theory of operation:

The DCD signal comming from U10 (LM389) is low true so I invert it using
one of the nand gates (pins 8, 9 and 10). This is used to qualify the
RXD signal from the 74HC14 (pin 12). Pin 11 of the 74HC00 is the RXD signal
(low true) qualified by the DCD signal which is LOCK DETECT. One more
inversion of this signal (74HC00 pins 1, 2 and 3) and I have the qualified
RX DATA signal which is connected to U20 (74HC157) pin 13.

RX DATA is always zero until the PLL is locked to the data. Then RX DATA
will be the true data comming from the unscrambler or zeros if we are not
locked.

Before making this change, my mheard was always full of random garbage.
After the change, my mheard is clean and my RXErrors is not increasing
at a rate of about 200 errors per minute.
PAC-COMM said that their firmware uses DCD to determine if the channel is
clear and not to determine if the data is valid. This may not be true
for all versions of firmware available.

Anyway, there you have it. Three gates later and I am much happier.
The 9600 baud modem seems to work very well. I have not tested it under
any marginal situations. The other station (who also has the mod) is
about 4 miles away and the signal seems too strong to determine how well
the modem works under weak signals. From this distance I seldom see
a retry.

Steve King

Steve King   (KD7RO) king@hpdml57.boi.hp.com
          Hewlett Packard
          Boise, Idaho

From -4387495318247265333
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,94baef51ed38ba83,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,94baef51ed38ba83,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 08:14:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!haven!wam!kingdon
From: kingdon@wam.umd.edu (John S. Kingdon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hams using Macintoshs **READ THIS**
Message-ID: <1990Nov7.161410.12917@wam.umd.edu>
Date: 7 Nov 90 16:14:10 GMT
Sender: usenet@wam.umd.edu (USENET Posting)
Reply-To: kingdon@wam.umd.edu (John S. Kingdon)
Organization: University of Maryland at College Park
Lines: 73
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16603 rec.ham-radio.packet:3009

Posted: Wed Nov 7 17:14:10 1990

I am posting this for WD1V, the moderator of Macnet.
Please do NOT respond to this account.

Macnet is FREE and available to all. What WD1V has done is put together, via packet radio,is a list of hams throughout the world who use Macintoshs, so that they might converse about Macs and ham radio. He also maintains a Macintosh public domain software base for ham radio. Currently, the base is about 10 Megs! The following is his Invitation to Macnet as well as a list of the public domain software disk names. Send a SASE with a FORMATTED disk for the Macnet general info and the list of hams which WD1V has compiled. For each disk you want,send the disk name as well as a FORMATTED disk and SASE.

As soon as you send your stats in, you are a member of Macnet.

I would like to thank John WD1V for his efforts to bring together the Macintosh Ham community. He has done a very good job.

Please do NOT respond to this account. Contact John WD1V via packet radio at WD1V@KB4N.NH.USA.NA, or send a letter to the address below.

John Kingdon KA3VJH

INVITATION

>If you are using an Apple Macintosh with your amateur radio, join the ranks
>of Macnet -the consortium of hams with Mac's that share information, software,
>packets, and solutions! To join, simply send a disk (800K) with SASE to:
>
>   John D. Seney, WD1V
>   144 Pepperidge Drive
>   Manchester, NH 03103
>
>Include a text file and relate your full name, address, city, state,
>zip, call, home BBS, type Mac, type radios, interests, projects, comments,
>questions, software used, etc. We now have more than 180 members!
>
>I'll return your disk with our entire membership's stats, PD software, and
>articles submitted by our members covering a broad range of topics. Armed with
>all our stats, you'll be able to contact any member(s) you like via packet (or
>other modes) and have some great exchanges!
>
>If you've already joined, you may send a disk anytime for a copy of our latest
>roster and news. 73 and Happy Mac'n!
>
>John D. Seney, WD1V@KB4N.NH.USA.NA
>
>---
>   MACNET PUBLIC DOMAIN SOFTWARE DISK LIBRARY - 1990 EDITION
>

>Note: Each disk contains the BEST collections to date of PUBLIC DOMAIN and
>SHAREWARE programs donated by Macnet members.
>
>Every disk received is examined both for potential software additions to our
>library as well as potential virus content. Macnet urges all members to be on
>the lookout for viruses - they are the hidden transmitters of the 1990's!
>
>Disk List:
>Diamond5.0 Packing Utility (:)
>DX1
>DX2
>MacContest 3.2 US
>macnet ARRL
>macnet FAX/ATV
>macnet GROUP & INFO
>macnet SATELLITES
>macnet TESTS
>Packet Macs v1.64-110
>
>Send FORMATTED 800K disks and SASE disk mailers with YOUR best and favorite
>PUBLIC DOMAIN contributions to:
>WD1V - John D. Seney, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH 03103 - U.S.A.

From 1762125598984665321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 08:47:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!isi.edu!
venera.isi.edu!onder
From: onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
Message-ID: <15565@venera.isi.edu>
Date: 7 Nov 90 16:47:41 GMT
References: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org> <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Sender: news@isi.edu
Organization: USC-ISI
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2636 rec.ham-radio.swap:754 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3010 rec.ham-radio:16606
Posted: Wed Nov 7 17:47:41 1990
In-reply-to: root@ttidca.TTI.COM's message of 7 Nov 90 05:19:26 GMT

In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil)

writes:

   and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
   '148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)

This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
use FM?

Brewster

--
Bruce W. Onder   onder@isi.edu

"Sally and Sue, don't be blue/We'll just be gone for years and
years and then/We're shovin' right off for home again!" -- Conrad the Sailor

From -3957500018741403469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 18:43:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nih-csl!lhc!ncifcrf!haven!decuac!bacchus.pa.dec.com!
decabo.enet.dec.com!ace.dec.com!brewer
From: brewer@ace.dec.com (John Brewer)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
Message-ID: <126@decabo.enet.dec.com>
Date: 8 Nov 90 02:43:10 GMT
Sender: news@decabo.enet.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2642 rec.ham-radio.swap:762 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3014 rec.ham-radio:16646
Posted: Thu Nov 8 03:43:10 1990

In article <15565@venera.isi.edu>, onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes...
>In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil)
writes:
>
>   and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
>   '148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)
>
>This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to

>use FM?
>
     To demonstrate intermodulation distortion?
     73 /john wb5oau

From -1677620585028670087
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 20:38:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Summary: Well!!! Hello there.
Message-ID: <566@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 8 Nov 90 04:38:26 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> <1990Nov6.023637.18112@NCoast.ORG>
<4400.2737c364@cc.curtin.edu.au> <16359@netcom.UUCP>
Reply-To: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Nov 8 05:38:26 1990

 >
 >73, Mojo AA4KB
 >--
 >mojo@netcom.UUCP   Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
 >Morris "Mojo" Jones   Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
 >Campbell, CA   800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER

Could that be the same Mojo that once lived in Memphis? Send e-mail and bring
me up to date on whats happening. I get a chance to talk to LC W5TNT at times.

--
rick@lrark.UUCP   *   bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick   *
Ricky Mobley   *   LRTUG (501) 224-9454   *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4   *   GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK   *
Little Rock, AR 72207 *   WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org   *

From 7129584985810001263
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-07 20:38:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!
ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <1260038@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 8 Nov 90 04:38:48 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Nov 8 05:38:48 1990

In rec.ham-radio.packet, Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au writes:

...
>ANY binary file transfer (YAPP, XMODEM, TCP/IP or whatever) is bound to
>put *weird* things on the screen of anybody monitoring the frequency.

>If they don't like it, they have several choices:
>1. Turn their computer/terminal off and go and watch TV;
>2. Only monitor packet types and not the contents as well (the MYOBB
>   approach);
>3. Put useful things like ESC and screen-clear sequences in the MFILT
>   list.

My Kantronics TNC has a filter mode to delete all non-ASCII characters
when monitoring. Don't TNC-2's have the same feature?

AL N1AL

From -1128163218463851780
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b673b5b166b4365b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b673b5b166b4365b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-08 02:28:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!stl!cel!nbb
From: nbb@cel.co.uk (nick bristow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Atari Amateur Software.
Keywords: Atari ST public domain pd
Message-ID: <6961@sun103.cel.co.uk>
Date: 8 Nov 90 10:28:10 GMT
Organization: Crosfield Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, United Kingdom.
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16663 rec.ham-radio.packet:3019
Posted: Thu Nov 8 11:28:10 1990

I am setting a library of Public Domain Amateur Radio software for the Atari
ST range of computers. If you have anything relevant then please mail me. I
will supply floppies and postage costs etc for anything worthwhile. I if
receive anything from you I will try to send you something interesting in

return.

        Thanks in advance.

           Nick Bristow, (G1LYX) - Crosfield Electronics Ltd -

  Usenet: nbb@cel.co.uk   AX25: G1LYX @ GB7BEN
     Cix: nbristow @ Cix   Telex: 827530 CROSEL G
     FAX: 0442 - 232301   Voice: 0442 - 230000

The views expressed above are not those necessarily of my employer and should
be disregarded as the ramblings of a insane mind.

From 272913867077433590
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-08 08:11:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uupsi!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
Message-ID: <42093@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 8 Nov 90 16:11:25 GMT
References: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org> <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
<15565@venera.isi.edu>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2644 rec.ham-radio.swap:763 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3018 rec.ham-radio:16658
Posted: Thu Nov 8 17:11:25 1990

In article <15565@venera.isi.edu> onder@ISI.EDU (Bruce Onder) writes:
>This may be a dumb question, but is there any reason to modify a CB to
>use FM?

This might be a dumb response, too (I'm not exactly sure what you mean),
but 10 meter FM is a whole lot of fun, especially through repeaters ... it's
a whole different type of QRM and QRN that, to many people's ears, is just
as much fun but without the "SSB Headache" I get after a few hours of

over-used speech processing and tin voices.

I wonder if any of these FM radios allow you to work "splits" for repeaters.
I have heard many stories about eliminating the "skip zone" by using
repeaters - sounds like fun!

Chris/WZ2B

From -6004516092203965058
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-08 12:38:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
swbatl!synoptics!jkaidor
From: jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Questions, questions, questions
Message-ID: <22071@mvis1.com>
Date: 8 Nov 90 20:38:27 GMT
References: <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: SynOptics Communications Inc. Mountain View, Ca.
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3020 rec.ham-radio:16666
Posted: Thu Nov 8 21:38:27 1990

In article <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on this
>newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
>power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
>machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?"
>
>When I was a baby ham, almost the only documentation was the circuit diagram.
>We studied that. Maybe poked around "The Handbook", and then tried it. If it
>smoked, plunged the whole block into darkness, or made the cat's tail stand up
>straight, we knew we were headed in the wrong direction. If some Old Fart
>said, "There's a lid tuning up on the frequency", we knew it was "getting
>out".

    Me too! I also remember the "negative reinforcement" method of
radio education... Like the time I left the 600V power supply open on
the floor of my room, came back from supper (the lights were off),
and _STEPPED_ on the thing in my bare feet! OUCH!

    Then there was the time that I learned that with a full-wave
center-tapped rectifier circuit, the ENTIRE PEAK VO
LTAGE of the transformer is across each diode, every half cycle. In
this case it was a 1000V, 1/2 amp supply for my

four-sweep-tubes-in-an-arc5 linear.... One of the diode stacks shorted
out, and every light in the house blinked at a 60Hz rate. Nice
effect, until the house fuse blew....

   - Jerry Kaidor, KF6VB

From -8144202207315157288
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3dae3a11db364e99
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-08 12:55:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!comp.vuw.ac.nz!cc-server4.massey.ac.nz!G.Moretti
From: G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz (Giovanni Moretti)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Rules of the MW_RF conference
Message-ID: <1990Nov8.205510.16537@massey.ac.nz>
Date: 8 Nov 90 20:55:10 GMT
References: <316.273740FF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2646 rec.ham-radio.swap:767 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3021 rec.ham-radio:16669
Posted: Thu Nov 8 21:55:10 1990
X-Reader: NETNEWS/PC Version 2.2

>>> Re "Microwave and RF Forum as a mailing list/newsgroup

I'd really appreciate it if this were possible. I tried to send some
mail to (I think) Jim Grubbs on Fidonet but it was bounced (even using
the REPLY command from the Usenet reader :-).

From New Zealand, Fidonet access via phone (I'm guessing - we don't have
it here) would be cripplingly expensive - like a choice between reading
the group and eating :-), whereas Usenet and Internet mail are already
available.

To Summarize: One (informal) "Yes" vote for either a mailing list/newsgroup.

Cheers
Giovanni - ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ

Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

From -148743478715776104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,caa7b09a232bb19
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,cc868cf1173b9587
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-08 16:59:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mit-eddie!wuarchive!
sdd.hp.com!ucsd!chiton!rec
From: rec@chiton.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Hams,Public service/mods to radios for 11 meters
Keywords: hams on 11 meters...big deal..cleaner than most CBers!
Message-ID: <590@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Nov 90 00:59:47 GMT
References: <306.27359C32@w8grt.fidonet.org> <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Reply-To: rec@chiton (Richard Currier)
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: MPL of SIO at UCSD
Lines: 55
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2649 rec.ham-radio.swap:768 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3022 rec.ham-radio:16673
Posted: Fri Nov 9 01:59:47 1990

In article <21057@ttidca.TTI.COM> root@ttidca.TTI.COM (The Root of all Evil)
writes:
> The
>latest set insists on making it damn near impossible to modify the rig for
>increased frequency coverage (the '148 can go from 26.965-27.405 to
>26.815-28.045 with just 3 silly jumper wires and 3 switches added to the
>existing PLL!) more power (the '148 can be turned up to almost 20w PEP SSB
>and 10-12w RMS for AM use!) or additional modulation modes. (again, the
>'148 can be made to do FM by adding a little kit that costs $20!)
>
And they drive me and many other CW OP's off the air on the low end of the
ten meter band.
>
> The FCC hasn't got the time to bust hams for running their gear on 11
>meters, and your risk-factor is small PROVIDED:
>
Provided nothing. There is no way to police the 10 meter band. As long as they
sell the radios the band is lost to hams.
>

> 5) Keep a low profile! The FCC is sooo overworked, and sooo underfunded
> it's unlikely that they will be doing much about 11 meters any time soon.

They won't be doing anything soon. The solution according to a fellow New Hampshireite in the current administration is to do nothing long enough for the QRM on HF to get bad enough for the media to notice it. The congress at the urging of the administration can then step in with public support and pull the plug on all, and he says ALL HF transmission. Mr HIGH UP in the POWER STRUCTURE knows I'm a ham and he said with a shrug that there will be no way to clean all private use of HF off the bands without including hams. The plan is to ban ALL private transmission. Then they don't have to go after specific violators they can just swoop around and RDF the easiest violators..by the thousands.. if necessary and pass out big,and he said BIG fines. No jail..no room, but,and these are his words...."The fine structure will allow a self-sustaining police action to continue as long as necessary without departmental fiscal impact." When I brought up the failure of the drug war he laughed and said "drug dealers are mobile. They are like rats. They hear you coming and can hide. And they don't have a lifestyle that can be damaged by big fines. You radio types live in houses and drive cars that can be attached along with your paychecks. Your lives can be destroyed by being caught on the air by a van with a couple of guys and the 'probable cause' of RF coming out of your house." And then because we went to college together and have been friends for a long time he said,"Sorry Dickie, we need the room, we need the money and the pressure from the commercial sector is building. You hams did a great job when we were young but there is nothing you can do now that is so valuable to the public that they can save you. I'm really sorry".

Then I asked about VHF/UHF and he thought that was really funny.

Porky said it all...."That's all folks"

AA6PN

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mpl.ucsd.edu
619-534-1730

From -3237624493049693957
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-09 08:47:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!mikemr
From: mikemr@microsoft.UUCP (Michael MRAZ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Questions, questions, questions
Message-ID: <58941@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 9 Nov 90 16:47:12 GMT
References: <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org>

Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3026 rec.ham-radio:16733
Posted: Fri Nov 9 17:47:12 1990

Well, Jim, I always thought if it smoked or blacked
out the neighborhood, you were on the RIGHT track! ;->

From 7363721920843401481
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c613bd9d113901b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-09 11:35:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!cbnewsc!tedk
From: tedk@cbnewsc.att.com (ted.g.kekatos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Where is 70cm packet? Where is 2400baud packet?
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.193517.16616@cbnewsc.att.com>
Date: 9 Nov 90 19:35:17 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories - Indian Hill - Naperville, IL
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Nov 9 20:35:17 1990

Fellow packeteers,

I have been hunting for 70cm packet in the Chicago area.
I have not heard any activity.

I have also been listening for 2400 baud activity on 2m and 70cm.

Does anyone have any info.

Ted G. Kekatos   Amateur Radio N9IXE
Packet: N9IXE @ WB9MJN.IL.USA.NA
INTERNET: tedk@i88.isc.com
UUCP: ..!att!ihlpl!tedk   (708) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill, IH-6T-206
2000 North Naperville Road.
Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

From -7968015400655454675
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d0f34841a5ad3cf0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d0f34841a5ad3cf0,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-09 15:24:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard KA9WGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Packet DX
Summary: Packet DX
Keywords: Packet DX
Message-ID: <1990Nov9.232439.21818@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 Nov 90 23:24:39 GMT
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana
Lines: 44
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3023 rec.ham-radio:16699
Posted: Sat Nov 10 00:24:39 1990

((While this subject relates to packet, it is crossposted since))
((the nature of the question could impact non-packet operators.))

There are nationally and internationally recognized frequencies for DX purposes for Morse Code (CW) and voice (usually SSB) modes in the VHF and high bands. For example: 432.100, 1296.100, 2304.100 MHz

I'd like to know if there are any specially designated frequencies, or if anyone would like to have some so designated, for DX-ing on VHF and above in packet modes?

Clearly, use of the frequencies for Morse or voice DX won't go over very well as there will be lots of mutual interference, usually with the CW/SSB modes suffering. Using FM simplex calling frequencies is out. Except for some on 2 meters, there doesn't SEEM to be a national (USA) plan for packet simplex that is actually used in all areas (tell me if you know otherwise).

Should a packet DX frequency be designated from within packet subbands or from DX subbands?

Should there be different frequencies for different baud rates?
1200?
2400?
4800?
9600?
19200?
56000?
1544000?
10000000?

Should packet DX-ers coordinate on another voice frequency first as is a common practice by ATV DX-ers who use 144.340 FM to make contact before trying video? Should it be only on certain bands?

Packet DX could be a very interesting form of operating. Packet DX can make use of many of the short band opening propogation modes that usually go missed by manually operated modes such as Morse and voice.

Challenges include how much data one can pass through a band opening
before it closes again (maybe within seconds).
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 6363277119605960212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-09 17:32:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!att!linac!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!voder!pyramid!infmx!randall
From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Questions, questions, questions
Message-ID: <1990Nov10.013217.13037@informix.com>
Date: 10 Nov 90 01:32:17 GMT
References: <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> <22071@mvis1.com>
Sender: news@informix.com (Usenet News)
Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
Lines: 25
Posted: Sat Nov 10 02:32:17 1990

In article <22071@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor) writes:
>In article <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
writes:
>>I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on this
>>newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
>>power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
>>machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?

I understand that an experienced ham would get tired of simple questions.
However, those of us who are new hams ask dumb questions without knowing
that they're dumb. I hope that we don't discourage anyone from asking
questions on the net, for fear that someone will think it's "stupid."

... and I don't really buy the argument of "I learned about power supplies
when I stepped on a 600V one accidently. Ouch!" We learn a lot from the
"school of hard knocks", but frankly, I would rather someone tell me
something on the net before I get electrocuted.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea   Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS   uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

From 13011377814630030 98
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85ab6090531cd0c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85ab6090531cd0c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,85ab6090531cd0c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-09 18:41:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
think.com!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: RADIO-M1: CW-Telemetry Equations
Keywords: RS14 Satellite
Message-ID: <367@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 10 Nov 90 02:41:07 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 84
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16793 rec.ham-radio.packet:3034 sci.space:17413
Posted: Sat Nov 10 03:41:07 1990

Copied From Amateur Packet Radio:

```
 Msg# TSP  Size To     @ BBS  From    Date  Time Bid
14664 BN$  3080 ALL    AMSAT  DB2OS  901109 1252 02B018DK0MAV
Subject: RADIO-M1: CW-Telemetry Equations

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

Info from AMSAT-U:

               TELEMETRY OF "RADIO-M1"
               -----------------------

Radio-M1 transmits Morse code (CW) and digital telemetry.

CW telemetry will start as soon as the bird separates from
the launch vehicle and Radio-M1 equipment will be powered by
main satellite power system.

CW Morse-Code telemetry frame consists of the registration
call RS14 and  8 four-digit lines in the following format:

     RS14  1A 1B 1C 1D
           2A 2B 2C 2D
           3A 3B 3C 3D
           4A 4B 4C 4D
```

5A 5B 5C 5D
6A 6B 6C 6D
7A 7B 7C 7D
8A 8B 8C 8D

The 1A to 7A lines are analog telemetry data. Line 8A is calibration engineering parameter.

The first digits from 1A to 8A are system status data:
figure 6 means general operating status
figure 2 means command operating status.

The second digits from 1B to 8B (0 to 7) are numbers of line (channel).

The third and fourth digits from 1C to 8D are analog telemetry datas.

Table of meaning and decoding parameters

No of line	Parameter	Formula	Unit
0	Transponder power output	0.05N	Watt
1	Transponder PA Temperature	N	Grad. C
2	+24 V Regulated	N	Volt
3	+16 V Regulated	N	Volt
4	+9 V Regulated	N	Volt
5	+24 V Regulated	N	Volt
6	Inside Temperature	N	Grad. C
7	Service	N	*

Example:

RS14

6080	-	4 Watts	-	general
6137	-	37 Grad. C	-	general
6224	-	24 Volts	-	general
6316	-	16 Volts	-	general
6409	-	9 Volts	-	general
2524	-	24 Volts	-	command
2632	-	32 Grad. C	-	command
2700	-	0	-	command

-EOF-

--
John A. Magliacane
Electronics Technology Department
Brookdale Community College
FAX : (908) 747-7107
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 1764210455922896714
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,34108faeaed27fdd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,34108faeaed27fdd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,34108faeaed27fdd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-10 12:05:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!shelby!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 12-Nov-90 *
Keywords: Salyut-7, Pacsats, RS14, Ariane
Message-ID: <368@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 10 Nov 90 20:05:38 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 136
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16760 rec.ham-radio.packet:3031 sci.space:17397
Posted: Sat Nov 10 21:05:38 1990

SB SPACE @ ALLBBS < KD2BD $SPC1112
* SpaceNews 12-Nov-90 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC1112

SpaceNews

MONDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, United States.
It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* ARIANE LAUNCH *

An Ariane launch on 20-Nov-90 will carry two spacecraft manufactured by GE Astro Space in New Jersey. The two satellites are Satcom C1 for GE American Communications and Gstar 4 for GTE Spacenet. Final launch preparations are taking place. The launch window will extend from 6:15 to 9:30 PM EST.

* PACSATs ON-LINE *

The Packet Bulletin Board software which has been running in 'beta test' versions on UoSAT-OSCAR-14 since July has now been loaded to AO-16. This follows a period of intense development by Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, and Harold Price, NK6K, getting software ready for hundreds of users expected to access AO-16 and UO-14.

The programs loaded to the satellites, when combined with several ground station client programs, implement the PACSAT communications protocols proposed by Jeff and Harold in papers presented at the recent ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference. The protocols provide a connected-mode file transfer facility called FTL0 and a standard broadcast mode for bulletins and other items of general interest.

When someone is up or downloading in connected mode you will see packets from the FTL0 server callsign: PACSAT-0 (on AO-16) or UOSAT3-12 (on UO-14). Bulletins being broadcast will have source callsigns UOSAT3-11 or PACSAT-11. These packets may contain some ASCII text, although each will begin with a short binary header.

The PACSAT protocol suite requires special groundstation software to interpret binary headers and implement protocol handshakes. Papers in the 9th ARRL Networking Conference proceedings describe the protocols in detail. Software for ground stations with IBM-PC type computers will be made available free by UoS through dial-up bulletin boards and on-line information systems.

The release of the ground station software, expected around 8 or 9 November, will mark the official opening of UO-14 and AO-16 for communications by any suitably-equipped, licensed radio amateur. With LO-19 following shortly and FO-20 already providing service, the Amateur Satellite Service will soon have a useful and interesting network of store-and-forward satellites.

* SALYUT-7 NEWS *

The presently unused and long abandoned Soviet space station 'Salyut-7' is tumbling uncontrollably and is predicted to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere in mid-January. Attempts to boost the 60 metric ton structure to a higher orbit have failed. Salyut-7 should produce quite a spectacular light show if it re-enters the atmosphere away from sunlight.

Here is element set 630 for Salyut-7 as released by NASA on 08-Nov-90:

```
Epoch    : 90 310.56350817
Incli    : 51.5998
RAAN     : 295.9675
Eccn     : 3.895E-04
ArgPer   : 71.5486
MeanAn   : 288.6002
MeanMo   : 15.81020057
Decay    : 8.7992E-04
Orbit #  : 48723
```

* RS-14/RUDAK-2 NEWS *

Reliable sources within the Soviet Union indicate that the launch of RS-14/RUDAK-2 is now expected to happen on or about November 24, 1990. UA3CR requests the help of radio amateurs all over the world to collect telemetry and send it via packet radio or via a SSB net to him. The first day's worth of telemetry will transmitted via a CW beacon at 20 WPM on 145.822 or on 145.948 MHz SSB and will be vitally important to ground controllers. Later, after ALL systems are working properly on the RUDAK-2 transponder, PSK/BBS/MODE B operations will begin.

* TNX QSL! *

A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs, cards and letters to SpaceNews:

DJ9PE : Bernd Beckmann, Munchen, Germany
K2URZ : Dan Tannenbaum, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, U.S.A.
NM1K : Rusty Hack, Enfield, Connecticut, U.S.A.
N3IKS : John F. Gibson III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
N4SDW : Chuck Mulligan, Tequesta, Florida, U.S.A.
WB1CKI: Gordon Young, Enfield, Connecticut, U.S.A.
ZL1PK : Phil King, Hamilton, New Zealand

...and e-mail messages:

VE3EAR, KB5HPN, KB6BBZ, KB8FRW, KE8BG, WB9JEJ

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<< If you like what you see, send us your QSL card! >>

/EX

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd

Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From 1269291231442320673
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6cd28f64ea1e4a2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-11 08:55:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: Questions, questions, questions
Message-ID: <400.273D4B6D@w8grt.uucp>
Date: 11 Nov 90 16:55:53 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 38
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:3024 rec.ham-radio:16729
Posted: Sun Nov 11 17:55:53 1990

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 10 Nov 90 01:32:17 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1990Nov10.013217.13037@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> In article <22071@mvis1.com> jkaidor@synoptics.COM (Jerome Kaidor)
> writes:
> >In article <310.273701E0@w8grt.fidonet.org> root@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim
> Grubs) writes:
> >>I wish to ask a fundamental question. Why are there so many questions on
> this
> >>newsgroup (and the Fidonet HAM and PACKET echoes) on "How do I plug in the
>
> >>power cord?" or "Why isn't the documentation more specific on whether the
> >>machine screws tighten clockwise or counter clockwise?
>
> I understand that an experienced ham would get tired of simple
> questions.

That wasn't the intended thrust of my question. I intended to convey this:
"How do people get their licenses without learning enough to answer at least
some of their own questions?"

My own perception is that, for example, anyone with an Extra Class license
really ought to be able to read a circuit diagram well enough to tell which
pin goes where on a mike jack and similarly elementary questions. A Novice?
Maybe not. An Extra? Certainly!

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From 6644539618269800179
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85ab6090531cd0c1
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85ab6090531cd0c1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,85ab6090531cd0c1
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-11 13:53:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!funic!santra!hila.hut.fi!kwiik
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: RadioM1/Rudak2
Keywords: RS14 Satellite
Message-ID: <1990Nov11.215319.4242@santra.uucp>
Date: 11 Nov 90 21:53:19 GMT
References: <367@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Sender: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Reply-To: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, FINLAND
Lines: 200
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:16730 rec.ham-radio.packet:3025 sci.space:17375
Posted: Sun Nov 11 22:53:19 1990

SB AMSAT @ ALL < RK3KP $03B004RK3KP
RadioM1/Rudak2
R:901103/0935z @RK3KP [NORD><LINK MOSCOW, TheBox 1.6 OP: RA3APR]

de RK3KP @ RK3KP

RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2

The joint work of AMSAT-U and AMSAT-DL for creating the set of equipment for the satellite RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2 is completed.

The idea of the cooperation between two groops in the USSR and Germany appeared in the spring 1989. The discussion about what and how it is necessary to do lasted till the meeting of the representatives of two groops in Surrey in July 1989 when

the mutual preliminary agreement about the cooperation was signed.

The final version of the agreement about the cooperation was signed in the autumn 1989, when the work over the project was being done.
According to the mutual agreement the group ORBITA AMSAT-U develops and makes the linear transponder, command radio link, telemetry system, power supply system and decides all the questions with the official organisations about the placing of the equipment and launching.
The RUDAK group of AMSAT-DL developes and makes the digital part so called RUDAK-2. This part includes a digipeater and a mailbox (protocol AX-25).It also provides other possibilitys for the experiments on the transmitting of the information using modern digital methods. It also contains input and output RF circuits.
The complete set for ground command station is developed by Amsat-U-Orbita and Amsat-U-Sputnik groups.Rudak group brings special digital part for it.
During the launch and orbital test period ground command station will be situated in Molodechno at UC1CWA and in Moscow at RK3KP. The ground command station for Rudak-2 only will be situated near Munchen-DK1YQ and near Hannover-DB2OS.

The final agreement was signed:
from the side of AMSAT-U-ORBITA the technical director of the project "RADIO-M1" - V.Chepyzhenko - RC2CA;
from the side of AMSAT-DL - the president of it K.Meinzer - DJ4ZC.
The coordinators of the project are P.Guelzow - DB2OS and L.Labutin - UA3CR

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE RADIO-M1/RUDAK-2

Mission

Piggy-back onboard the USSR geological research satellite.

Launch and Orbit

1. Launch (scheduled)
   Time: Late of 1990, day is not fixed.

Launch site: North Cosmodrom Plesetsk

2. Orbit (planned)
   slightly elliptical polar orbit
   appogee: 1000 km
   Inclination: 83 degrees
   Period: 105 minutes

Satellite specifications

1. Dimension and shape
   Cylinder of hight about 4   meters
               diameter   1.8 meters

2. System configuration
   Professional geological research equipment, telemetry
   system, command link equipment, transponders and power
   supply, thermal control.
   Amateur linear and digital transponders, telemetry
   system, command link equipment, power supply.

3. Attitude control
   Satellite attitude will be maintained by the earth's
   gravity field by a rod 9 meters length pointing away
   from the earth.

4. Planned service life: 3 years

Radio-M1/Rudak-2 System specifications

1. System configuration
   Two sets of the equipment will be installed aboard the satellite:
   Linear transponder #1 mode B and RUDAK-2 with subsystems
   Linear transponder #2 mode B with subsystems
   The first set is concidered to be the main. The second one is
   reserve. It can be taken into operation in the case of
   failure of the first one.

2. Commands

   Equiped with real-time program command function

3. Beacons and telemetry #1 set

CW telemetry 8 channels	145.822 MHz	0.2 Watts
Digital telemetry 30 channels	145.952 MHz	0.4 Watts
	1100 bps,BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz	
Digital telemetry Rudak-2	145.983 MHz	3.0 Watts
	BPSK 1200 bps AX.25 (like FO-20)	

4. Beacons and telemetry #2 set

CW telemetry 8 channels	145.948 MHz	0.2 Watts
Digital telemetry 30 channels	145.838 MHz	0.4 Watts
	1100 bps,BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz	
Digital telemetry 30 channels	145.800 MHz	2.0 Watts
	1100 bps BPSK/FM, deviation 2kHz	

5. Transponders #1 set

(1) Linear transponder: inversely heterodined translator

Uplink passband	435.102 to 435.022 MHz
Downlink passband	145.852 to 145.932 MHz
Transmitter output max	10 Watts
Bandwith (3db)	80 kHz
Uplink EIRP required about	100 Watts

(2) Digital transponder Rudak-2: digipeater and store&forward packet communication (AX.25), telecommunications experiment with digital signal processing up to nearly 20 kHz, 1 MByte RAM disc, four separate uplink channels.

Uplink frequencies:	RX-1	435.016 MHz 1200bps,FSK,NRZIC/Biphase-M
	RX-2	435.155 MHz (AFC) 2400 bps,BPSK, Biphase-S
	RX-3a	435.193 MHz (AFC) 4800 bps,RSM
	RX-3b	435.193 MHz (AFC) 9600 bps,RSM
	RX-4	435.041 MHz (digital AFC) RX for RTX-DSP

Downlink frequency: 145.983 MHz 3 Watts

The downlink can be switched to the following operating modes:
Mode 1: 1200 bps, BPSK, NRZI,(NRZ-S) (like FO-20)
Mode 2: 400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S (Oscar-13 beacon)
Mode 3: 2400 bps, BPSK, Biphase-S
Mode 4: 4800 bps, RSM, NRZIC (Biphase-M) (like 4800 bps uplink)
Mode 5: 9600 bps, RSM, NRZI (NRZ-S) +Scrambler (like 9600 bps uplink)
Mode 6: CW keying (only for special events)
Mode 7: FSK (F1 or F2B),e.g. RTTY, SSTV, FAX, etc.(for special events)
Mode 8: FM modulated by D/A signals from DSP-RISC processor (speech)

6. Transponder #2 set

Linear transponder: inversely geterodined translator

Uplink passband	435.123 to 435.043 MHz
Downlink frequencys	145.866 to 145.946 MHz
Transmitter output max	10 Watt max.
Bandwith (3db)	80 kHz
Uplink EIRP required about	100 Watts

7. Antennas

(1) 435 MHz receiving antenna (shared by analog and digital modes):
Helix +3 db max RHCP.

(2) 145 MHz transmitting antenna:
Half wave dipol

8. Power supply

From main power supply system up to 100 Watts
Set #1 consumption 47 Watts
Set #2 consumption 40 Watts

9. Weight

Set #1 approx. 28 kg
Set #2 approx. 22 kg

10. Size: 480x400x300 mm^3 each set.

03.11.90 __ ends____ de UA3CR
/EX

From 5586686355042312034
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 07:29:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!
rochester!kodak!uupsi!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <42923@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 12 Nov 90 15:29:48 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> <1260038@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Nov 12 16:29:48 1990

In rec.ham-radio.packet, Murray_RJ@cc.curtin.edu.au writes:
>ANY binary file transfer (YAPP, XMODEM, TCP/IP or whatever) is bound to
>put *weird* things on the screen of anybody monitoring the frequency.

We encountered this here in Rochester, especially with people who
like to leave printers online monitoring 24 hrs/day. One of us
had an IP address with a 12 in it (formfeed), I guess, and the guy
lost a whole box of paper in one night.

Isn't there also MNONAX25, which doesn't pass through anything with
other than a "no layer three" PID ?

I don't have a strong enough synonym for the word "idiot" to describe the schmo's who told me to stop using tcp/ip because it screwed up their screens. Every once in a while I think that, if I were the IP coordinator, most addresses would contain formfeeds, bells, and ANSI escape sequences to make the whole screen go into flashing mode. (Not really, it's just an evil thought that's crossed my mind :-)).

Chris

P.S. We just got PSI e-mail service -- anybody who reads this message, please send a response to cep@ccird7.cci.com I really want to know from what parts of the network this address is useful.

From 6014669048624731598
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 07:30:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!ksr!tom
From: tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Date: 12 Nov 90 15:30:01 GMT
Sender: news@ksr.com
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Kendall Square Research, Waltham, MA
Lines: 36
Posted: Mon Nov 12 16:30:01 1990

Hi all,

I've recently gotten very interested in getting involved with packet. I've read the ARRL book on packet so at least I'm familiar with the terminology.

My basic question is which TNC should I consider buying? I have a macintosh SE/30 and also a Toshiba laptop and probably would like to use both of these. I also have an IC-24AT and am wondering if I might be able to use this to at least start out with.

Although it seems that 1200 baud is what is mostly available, I can't imagine such a sloooow rate and would probably go out of my mind. (I'm spoiled since I have a workstation on my dest at work :) Anyway, I don't mind starting out at 1200 baud but would like to have an easy path to 2400 and preferably 9600 baud. Is there such a beast available?

Finally, if I'm interested in TCP/IP and require KISS mode, are'nt most TNC's overkill since it seems like KISS is almost a

straight connection to the modem.

Which brings up the final question. With today's PC's getting quite powerful, it would make more sense put all 'firmware' into software on the PC and drive the modem directly. Certainly my SE/30 is fast enough to do even 9600 baud. Does this exist or am I just dreaming?

Thanks in advance,
Tom
--
= Tom Varga N2UA/1 617-895-9415 tom@ksr.com uunet!ksr!tom =
= There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over. =

From -6228876241275207654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 08:52:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp>
Date: 12 Nov 90 16:52:49 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2679 rec.ham-radio.swap:777 rec.ham-radio.packet:3030 rec.ham-radio:16758
Posted: Mon Nov 12 17:52:49 1990

Sorry to digress, but I'm looking for information for a friend who wants to get a camcorder for baby pictures. She's torn between 8 mm and VHS. Anybody know of a newsgroup or mail list where I can find out more about the pros and cons of each?

--
|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____Request rate list._____

```
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\           of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

From -6900049317184355730
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c9eeb81c062f4dc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 10:59:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!oswego!ub!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU!RVGC2
From: RVGC2@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Ken Wieringo rvgc2@vtvm1.bitnet")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9011121904.AA28893@ucsd.edu>
Date: 12 Nov 90 18:59:34 GMT
References: <CADZ01CY@GRTHEUN1>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 12 19:59:34 1990

Help msg? I don't reconigise This address.army.mil for I-packrad???? Ken

RVGC2@VTVM1.BITNET>>ALSO .CC.VT.EDU >>AND IP 128.173.4.1
PHONES COMMERCIAL AND SCATS 703-857-7584>>FAX 703-857-7371<<
SYSM AT UVA MERCURY U820 >> IBMMAIL(USVPITMA) <<
2M PACKET AX.25 N4LYO @ N4MGQ.VA.24015.USA>>ARMY MARS AAT3PK/VA TEXN<<
ROANOKE VALLEY GRADUATE CENTER
POST MAIL: 117 W. CHURCH AVE.
ROANOKE, VA. 24011-1905

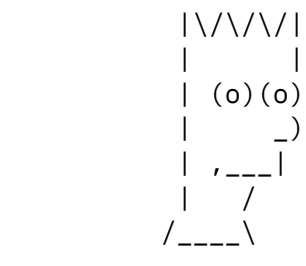
From 2958218188290882160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67f104b0b9a879ae
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,bab6645ffce651b2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,bab6645ffce651b2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bab6645ffce651b2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 15:53:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!emory!att!news.cs.indiana.edu!
news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: No code license & CW Bashing
Message-ID: <407.273EF137@w8grt.uucp>
Date: 12 Nov 90 23:53:51 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH

Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2688 rec.ham-radio.swap:779 rec.ham-radio.packet:3036 rec.ham-radio:16814
Posted: Tue Nov 13 00:53:51 1990

> From: bill@platypus.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
> Date: 12 Nov 90 14:19:56 GMT
> Organization: University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
> Message-ID: <151@platypus.uofs.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> I realize that there is no likely hood of this ever getting as far as
> the FCC for consideration, but what is wrong with a KISS license plan??
>
> Example:
>
> CLASS (Old Class)   Priveledges   Requirements
>   C   (Technician) All modes full power   No CW --
> Comprehensive
>   above 30 Mhz.   technical exam.
>
>   B   (General)   All modes - all bands   5 WPM CW --
> Comprehensive
>   Power restricted to   technical exam.
>   250 watts.
>
>   A   (Advanced)   All modes - all bands   Hold a Class B
> license
>   Full power.   for 2 years.

How comprehensive is "comprehensive"? I would hate to see Novice level entry eliminated altogether. On the surface, it looks like your plan would do just that.

Also, I would reduce maximum power to 200 watts for everyone. There's no earthly need for more than that and hasn't been since hams quit operating on 600 or 700 meters with rotary spark gap transmitters.

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _)   THIS SPACE FOR RENT
| ,___| _____________Request rate list._____________
| /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From 2296312323172189534
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 19:13:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.211328@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 13 Nov 90 03:13:28 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 40
Posted: Tue Nov 13 04:13:28 1990

In article <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>, tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga) writes:
|> Finally, if I'm interested in TCP/IP and require KISS mode,
|> are'nt most TNC's overkill since it seems like KISS is almost a
|> straight connection to the modem.

Yes, they are. At the time we began our on-the-air experiments with TCP/IP, we (K3MC, WB6RQN and I) devised the KISS TNC only because we didn't all have HDLC interfaces directly on the computers we wanted to use. Adapting existing TNCs to the job seemed like an expedient, short-term solution.

We never expected it would become a de-facto standard. (Neither did the Canadians expect in 1979 that the then-already-obsolete-and-surplus Bell 202 modems they chose as a stopgap until better modems were ready would become the standard for all of amateur packet radio...)

|> Which brings up the final question. With today's PC's getting
|> quite powerful, it would make more sense put all 'firmware' into
|> software on the PC and drive the modem directly. Certainly my SE/30
|> is fast enough to do even 9600 baud. Does this exist or am I just
|> dreaming?

It not only exists, but it is widely used. One company (DRSI) has a product line based almost entirely on HDLC adaptor boards that plug directly into PCs, making external TNCs (KISS or otherwise) unnecessary. Similar boards are also available from several other sources, including PACCOMM and HAPN. I travel with one installed in my laptop. I just plug the laptop into my Icom HT, and I'm on the air.

You're quite right. The "TNC" was an appropriate idea about 10-15 years ago, when even the most computer-oriented ham had at most a "dumb terminal", a 300 baud phone modem and perhaps a large S-100 system. Nowadays, with something like half of the ham population having more modern personal computers of some sort, the TNC concept is an anachronism that should be done away with, along with 1200 baud AFSK. But with an amateur population that still thinks of 1200 baud

packet as "fast" (perhaps it is, when compared to 60 WPM Baudot RTTY),
it's hard to make progress...

Phil

From 85316652538011920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 19:20:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!netcom!mojo
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <16705@netcom.UUCP>
Date: 13 Nov 90 03:20:16 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Netcom- The Bay Area's Public Access Unix System {408 241-9760
guest}
Lines: 99
Posted: Tue Nov 13 04:20:16 1990

tom@ksr.com writes:
>   I've recently gotten very interested in getting involved with
>packet.

Welcome!

>   My basic question is which TNC should I consider buying? I
>have a macintosh SE/30 and also a Toshiba laptop and probably would
>like to use both of these. I also have an IC-24AT and am wondering if
>I might be able to use this to at least start out with.

No problems for either. All you need is a simple terminal program.

>   Although it seems that 1200 baud is what is mostly available,
>I can't imagine such a sloooow rate and would probably go out of my
>mind. (I'm spoiled since I have a workstation on my dest at work :)
>Anyway, I don't mind starting out at 1200 baud but would like to have
>an easy path to 2400 and preferably 9600 baud. Is there such a beast
>available?

It's not so awful at 1200. I'm having a good time. If you want to ragchew,
of course it makes no difference what baud rate you're using, as long as
it's faster than your typing. :)

I have the understanding that 2400 is really a waste of time. The modems
are using the same protocols as the telephone modems, and they're optimized
for telephone connections where the frequency control is a little better.
Or so I'm told. But I don't know of much 2400 baud traffic here in San
Jose.

9600 on the other hand requires a much greater commitment and expense. The modulation technique in use currently involves frequency shifting a crystal, and you can't use it with a synthesized rig. Kantronics is selling a digital radio specifically for this use. It has two crystal channels, runs two watts, and sells for about $200. It's the DVR2-2.

Then you need a TNC that will support a 9600 baud modem, and I think that means (at the moment) the Kantronics Data Engine. They're a little pricey for me.

>   Finally, if I'm interested in TCP/IP and require KISS mode,
>are'nt most TNC's overkill since it seems like KISS is almost a
>straight connection to the modem.

Well KISS isn't exactly a direct connection to the modem. The TNC CPU is still used to frame packets, check DCD, and a two-way data buffer. The only difference is the ROM, so the hardware isn't any cheaper.

>   Which brings up the final question. With today's PC's getting
>quite powerful, it would make more sense put all 'firmware' into
>software on the PC and drive the modem directly. Certainly my SE/30
>is fast enough to do even 9600 baud. Does this exist or am I just
>dreaming?

Frankly it doesn't make sense at all.

Back in 1980, I converted my TRS-80 model 1 into a dedicated packet terminal. It drove a Western Digital SDLC packet controller chip, and I adapted software written by the Vancouver Amateur Digital Communications Group to run on the TRS-80's Z-80. This is essentially what's going on now with the TCP/IP software.

The problem is that you give up doing anything else with your computer.

Typically I use Procomm to speak to my TNC. With Procomm I can run a split screen CHAT mode, I can capture data to disk, I can read a string of bulletins then scroll back and read them at leisure. Other packet terminal programs have been written to capture different data streams or connections to different screens. When you dedicate the computer to doing packet I/O, you really give up all that flexibility.

Sure you can write those features into TCP/IP programs, but that means that everyone has to do it *your* way. Instead of picking between several varieties of terminal programs, I only have the one available, unless I want to hack on the NET code myself. I can't add a widget to my computer that does something interesting to this nice data pipe that I've attached. There's nowhere to put it.

At my station I use the AEA PK-88. In some ways I regret buying this unit, because it won't support 9600 baud. But in most ways I'm tickled pink with it. The software ROM is rock solid (a couple of known bugs are well documented by other people). It has a very good maildrop with reverse

forwarding to full-service BBSes available. And I bought one off the shelf for $120 at Quement Electronics.

And to me, best of all, I can shut off the computer, or use it to do other things, and my TNC sits quietly under the radio sending my beacon, or getting messages from friends. This is the kind of multi-processing I really appreciate.

Let us know ...

73, Mojo AA4KB

--
mojo@netcom.UUCP   Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones   Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA   800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

From -3413721889540559524
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7547ae55c75a986
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-12 19:36:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!bellcore!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MSYS and W0RLI tnx and help again !?
Message-ID: <1990Nov12.213620@envy.bellcore.com>
Date: 13 Nov 90 03:36:20 GMT
References: <15653.27358b90@levels.sait.edu.au> <1260038@hpnmdla.HP.COM> <42923@cci632.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Nov 13 04:36:20 1990

In article <42923@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
|> I don't have a strong enough synonym for the word "idiot" to describe
|> the schmo's who told me to stop using tcp/ip because it screwed up
|> their screens.

Amen!!

I once got into an on-the-air voice argument with somebody who felt that way (the immediate context was either NET/ROM headers or binary file transfers, not TCP/IP, but the idea was the same). I replied that by the very same reasoning, a neighbor with RFI in his stereo could ask him to stay off the air, even if the fault were to lie completely with the stereo.

I explained that if several signals sharing the spectrum carry
"something" that distinguishes wanted information from unwanted
information and a receiver doesn't make use of it, then you can hardly
blame the transmitters for any problems that result. It doesn't matter
whether the "something" is a different frequency allocation or a
protocol ID, you can only fix the problem at the receiver!

He got *very* upset and refused to accept the analogy, mainly because
I think he knew that it was a very good one. But I never heard any more
complaints from him.

Phil

From -4156823312611701146
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 05:38:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!samsung!
interlan.InterLan.COM!interlan.interlan.com!yetsko
From: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com (Mike Yetsko)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
Date: 13 Nov 90 13:38:28 GMT
References: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp>
Reply-To: yetsko@interlan.interlan.com
Organization: Racal InterLan, Inc., Boxborough, MA (1-800-LAN-TALK)
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2696 rec.ham-radio.swap:780 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3038 rec.ham-radio:16826
Posted: Tue Nov 13 14:38:28 1990
In-reply-to: jim.grubs@w8grt.uucp's message of 12 Nov 90 16:52:49 GMT

Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless
of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras
all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for
$30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.

You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good
a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is
not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot
more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't
want anything else.

Mike Yetsko
N1DVJ

From -2663216238985667154
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 07:48:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!trub!perley
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <13712@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 13 Nov 90 15:48:31 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Nov 13 16:48:31 1990

In article <16705@netcom.UUCP> mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones) writes:
>tom@ksr.com writes:

>> Which brings up the final question. With today's PC's getting
>>quite powerful, it would make more sense put all 'firmware' into
>>software on the PC and drive the modem directly. Certainly my SE/30
>>is fast enough to do even 9600 baud. Does this exist or am I just
>>dreaming?
>
>Frankly it doesn't make sense at all.
>
>Back in 1980, I converted my TRS-80 model 1 into a dedicated packet
>terminal. It drove a Western Digital SDLC packet controller chip, and I
>adapted software written by the Vancouver Amateur Digital Communications
>Group to run on the TRS-80's Z-80. This is essentially what's going on
>now with the TCP/IP software.
>
>The problem is that you give up doing anything else with your computer.

Why?

>Typically I use Procomm to speak to my TNC. With Procomm I can run a split
>screen CHAT mode, I can capture data to disk, I can read a string of
>bulletins then scroll back and read them at leisure. Other packet terminal
>programs have been written to capture different data streams or connections
>to different screens. When you dedicate the computer to doing packet I/O,
>you really give up all that flexibility.

But you don't have to dedicate the computer to it. Just have a process
doing what the PAD part of the TNC does. Give it a high enough priority

that it can't fall behind. You should still have the majority of CPU
time available for the terminal program, and whatever else your computer
does in its spare time.

In 1980 your TRS-80's cpu wasn't any faster than the CPU in a TNC, and
you couldn't get a multitasking OS to let you separate the packet assembly
program from the terminal program. A lot has changed in 10 years.

Having a standardized TNC does have advantages, like you never have to
worry about porting a new protocol to your platform, or losing the software
on your disk.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

From -5743195665437106624
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 09:19:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!infopiz!lupine!hansen!phil
From: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <2677@lupine.NCD.COM>
Date: 13 Nov 90 17:19:55 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>
Sender: news@NCD.COM
Reply-To: phil@hansen.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Graham)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Lines: 61
Posted: Tue Nov 13 18:19:55 1990

In article <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com>, tom@ksr.com (Tom Varga) writes:

|> My basic question is which TNC should I consider buying? I
|> have a macintosh SE/30 and also a Toshiba laptop and probably would
|> like to use both of these. I also have an IC-24AT and am wondering if
|> I might be able to use this to at least start out with.
With the hardware that you have (a computer and the IC-24AT it is no
problem to go up to 2400 baud with just simple cables, a TNC, and a
terminal emulator. If you want to get started the cheapest way purchase
a 1200 baud TNC (such as a MFJ 1270B) and plug this into one of you
computer serial ports, plug in the radio, run your software and off you go!

|>
|> Although it seems that 1200 baud is what is mostly available,
|> I can't imagine such a sloooow rate and would probably go out of my
|> mind. (I'm spoiled since I have a workstation on my dest at work :)
|> Anyway, I don't mind starting out at 1200 baud but would like to have

|> an easy path to 2400 and preferably 9600 baud. Is there such a beast
|> available?
2400 Baud modems are available from a number of vendors. The only real
problem is that they are new and most people have not purchased the
upgrade for the old modems. I will have one on Dec. 25th hee hee :-}.
A 2400 baud modem can still be plugged right into the radio with no
problems. I am sure that the computer will have no problems with this
(most computers can handle 9600 and some can handle 19200.

As for 9600 baud... Some kits are available now, but they are dedicated
units and most people who use these are using them with the satellites
(I think).

If you have big $$$ and can wait awhile longer then you can get one of
the new generation modems from AEA or LL Grace. These modems are DSP
based machines that will run all modes (including 9600 baud packet).
The cost for these is around $700!

|>
|> Finally, if I'm interested in TCP/IP and require KISS mode,
|> are'nt most TNC's overkill since it seems like KISS is almost a
|> straight connection to the modem.
As with everything nothing comes for free. The modem companies want to
sell to the largest number of people possible, so they include software
for both types!

|>
|> Which brings up the final question. With today's PC's getting
|> quite powerful, it would make more sense put all 'firmware' into
|> software on the PC and drive the modem directly. Certainly my SE/30
|> is fast enough to do even 9600 baud. Does this exist or am I just
|> dreaming?
This has been done for the IBM/PC compatible. From a company called
DRSI. The cost of these products is not cheaper however than the
external modems.

As for using your using your SE/30... Don't count on it... Most hams own
IBM clone computers since they are alot cheaper than a Mac. You can
use your SE/30, but you may find that the software is harder to find....

Good luck!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

From -8116102832218080687
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 10:54:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!dog.ee.lbl.gov!
bevb.bev.lbl.gov!biocca
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Date: 13 Nov 90 18:54:54 GMT
References: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp> <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
Sender: usenet@dog.ee.lbl.gov
Reply-To: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Organization: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2697 rec.ham-radio.swap:781 rec.ham-
radio.packet:3040 rec.ham-radio:16830
Posted: Tue Nov 13 19:54:54 1990
X-Local-Date: Tue, 13 Nov 90 10:54:54 PST

In article <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com>
yetsko@interlan.interlan.com writes:
>Just have her pick up a VHS camcorder and then an 8mm camcorder. Regardless
>of technical merit, 8mm is a big plus in weight. In addition, the 8mm cameras
>all seem to use those little tiny batteries available at Radio Shack for
>$30, not the mucho-bucks of the big camcorder batteries.

Picking a camcorder isn't as easy as choosing the lightest unit. There are
many tradeoffs and due to the significance of the investment it is worthwhile
to do some investigation. The 8mm units are small and light but overpriced
due to the manufacturer's monopoly on the format. Their tapes cannot be
played back in the home vcr. They use nicad batteries that have very limited
capacity, easily develop memory, and self-discharge rapidly (which means that
when you pick up the camera after not using it for a month the batteries are
half-dead and will expire just as junior blows out the candles). The cameras
are small and due to their design the weight must be borne completely by the
hand rather than resting on the shoulder as the larger units do. They
tend to bob around alot when handheld because of the way they are held.
The resulting movies are hard to watch. The larger VHS units are easier to
hold steady, especially for long periods. They cost much less than 8mm for
the same features. VHS Tape is much cheaper and plays directly in the
home vcr. The batteries are gelled lead-acid and don't develop memory or
self-discharge quickly. They are much cheaper (for a given capacity).
One inexpensive GE VHS camcorder I looked at recently would run for 3+ hours
on one battery. The 8mm units generally poop out in way under an hour.
The VHS batteries are generally available for around $40. The large
capacity batteries the 8mm units need to run even one hour cost closer
to $100 and stick way out the back of the camera and make it much heavier
than it was with the stock battery.

Still, the 8mm may be the best for her -- but some thorough

investigations are warranted.

>You can get super VHS, or super-Beta camcorders, but 8mm gives as good
>a picture as your likely to see with home recording, and the sound is
>not linear on the tape. I bought a cheap 8mm and they do cost a lot
>more than most VHS stuff, but just have her TRY one, and you won't
>want anything else.

If I remember correctly the original post was for info on a newsgroup that
might have more info on picking a camcorder, try rec.video.

Alan K Biocca
WB6ZQZ

From 9142464106214092554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3d9f3827b272baf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 11:35:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!netcom!mojo
From: mojo@netcom.UUCP (Morris Jones)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Which TNC?
Message-ID: <16754@netcom.UUCP>
Date: 13 Nov 90 19:35:30 GMT
References: <TOM.90Nov12103001@bigfoot.ksr.com> <16705@netcom.UUCP>
<13712@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Netcom- The Bay Area's Public Access Unix System {408 241-9760
guest}
Lines: 36
Posted: Tue Nov 13 20:35:30 1990

perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley) writes:
>[I wrote:]
>>The problem is that you give up doing anything else with your computer.
>
>Why?

When I'm running NET or NOS right now, I have _no_ features that I get with
my existing terminal emulator. I can capture, but I don't have keyboard
macros, or scroll back, or script files, or chat mode, or ....

I've seen nothing here to suggest that this is going to change anytime in
the next couple of years. NOS-in-a-box is what's being proposed, _not_
a computer-resident process running a packet controller chip. In fact,
the sentiment I've been reading on tcp-group is urging Phil to avoid
re-writing Unix and build something for realistic small hobby PC clones.

>But you don't have to dedicate the computer to it. Just have a process
>doing what the PAD part of the TNC does. [...]

Pardon me? My 286 doesn't do that. 1 Meg of memory is barely room to run NOS. I don't have $2500 to buy System V from Microport (that was the "special offer" price in a flier I just received). My 40 megs of disk are full right now with DOS tools, and I have no where to put UNIX. OS/2 isn't real on a 286, and Windows 3.0 might be a route to go, but it needs lots more memory and disk before I can do it on my 286 realistically.

Seriously, what are you suggesting is the best route for a typical small hobby computer owner? My TNC cost me $120. A computer suitable for serious multi-processing will cost me $3,000.

Mojo AA4KB
--
mojo@netcom.UUCP   Site Coordinating Instructor, San Jose South
Morris "Mojo" Jones   Skilled Motorcycling And Rider Training (S.M.A.R.T.)
Campbell, CA   800-675-5559 ... 800-CC-RIDER
AA4KB @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA / aa4kb.ampr.org / netcom!mojo@apple.com

From -7936425894154892802
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,9f7d50eea31a7753
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 12:23:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!cornell!lrj
From: lrj@ishtar.cs.cornell.edu (Lew Jansen)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: 8mm. camcorders
Message-ID: <48293@cornell.UUCP>
Date: 13 Nov 90 20:23:23 GMT
References: <405.273E8DF4@w8grt.uucp> <YETSKO.90Nov13083828@interlan.interlan.com> <8050@dog.ee.lbl.gov>
Sender: nobody@cornell.UUCP
Reply-To: lrj@cs.cornell.edu (Lew Jansen)
Followup-To: rec.video
Organization: Lab of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2711 rec.ham-radio.swap:792 rec.ham-radio.packet:3045 rec.ham-radio:16873
Posted: Tue Nov 13 21:23:23 1990

> [lots of stuff deleted...]

  What does all this have to do with rec.radio.shrotwave, rec.ham-radio.packet, rec.ham-radio, and rec.ham-radio.swap???

PEOPLE, PLEASE check the Followup-To: and Newsgroups: lines before you blindly post! Even better, email direct unless what you have to say is really of general interest!

sigh

(Yes, I know I'm guilty of adding to the noise, but wading through all this junk gets tiring!)

-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065

"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

From -1874360071447494874
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,240c11935b00ba0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-11-13 13:55:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!munnari.oz.au!comp.vuw.ac.nz!cc-server4.massey.ac.nz!G.Moretti
From: G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz (Giovanni Moretti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Can Digicom be made to run on other Commodore machines ????
Keywords: Digicom, C64, PET, 8032, 8096, Packet
Message-ID: <1990Nov13.215511.24883@massey.ac.nz>
Date: 13 Nov 90 21:55:11 GMT
Organization: Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Lines: 35
Posted: Tue Nov 13 22:55:11 1990
X-Reader: NETNEWS/PC Version 2.1

Some friends of mine have sent me the following letter but unfortunately as my hardware expertise is oriented towards 8051/6809 uP, I can't help them but you might ...

"...Digicom and its variations runs on a C64 (nearly 39k) and we would like it to run on a Commodore Business Machines 4032 (40 column, 32K), a 8032 (80 column, 32K), an 8096 (80 column, 96K) or a PET with 32K.

There are literally dozens of these machines about and they would be ideal for Packet if Digicom can be made to run on them. They all use the 6502 CPU and comparable VIAs etc and run on a similar manner.

My information reveals that the different use of the Kernal entry points is the major factor. Also the limit of 32K of memory may be a problem in the later versions of Digicom but may not be a problem in earlier versions

73s Ian ZL1BKZ"

So how about it - seems like it would be possible (from one who avoids
C64s like the plague :-)

Seems a pity to waste all that hardware ...

Any help would be much appreciated.

Thanks
Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

From -4782706074710463949
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f41ef07dbf8461e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 15:08:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET QUESTIONS BY NOVICE
Message-ID: <18330066@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 22:08:35 GMT
References: <4856@crash.cts.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Oct 8 23:08:35 1990

>How can you implement ftp or telnet over packet tcp/ip (even on
>high speed lines) if everytime it goes from one machine to another
>the person who runs that station has to inspect it for 'dirty
>words' or commercial transmissions. Telnet would run REALLY
>slow if every packet has to be intercepted by the station
>operator for a "bad word check".

This is only important if there is IP-level connectivity between an amateur
radio and non-amateur-radio station. If two amateur stations are going at it,
the sender is by definition responsible for the content of his transmissions.

The rule is that the person who first introduces the traffic onto the amateur
packet network is responsible for the content. This is the originator if it
is a direct ham station, or the operator of the gateway if the traffic is
from elsewhere.

>Is it possible to run mobile packet stations from cars or whatever
>over GRAPES/TCP/IP setup while the cars are moving. Sort of a roving
>TCP/IP network. I think it would be cool. Run those systems on

>portable pcs or regular pcs running off of power inverters.

In theory, this is quite possible. In practice, I haven't talked to anyone
who has gone mobile with the DSY modems...

Bdale

From 8388098045433943439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,917680cb2e350642
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 15:09:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Data Engine & reverse forwarding
Message-ID: <18330067@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 22:09:29 GMT
References: <9010071349.AA03000@ucsd.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Oct 8 23:09:29 1990

>Here is a tip for anyone using a Kantronics Data Engine with firmware 1.0.

If you haven't already, give a call to Kantronics and let Mike Huslig know
about this...

Bdale, N3EUA

From 712033469551798371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e2ad78a29ab4ad3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 16:32:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!uc!nachos.SSESCO.com!elmquist
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 2400 baud packet modems..?
Message-ID: <231@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 19:26:23 GMT
Sender: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Organization: none
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Oct 8 20:26:23 1990

Does anyone know what modulation scheme modems like the Kantronics
or DRSI 2400 baud packet units use? Are these v.26 modems? or
Bell 201? or anything similar? Are the DRSI and Kantronics units
compatible? Inquiring minds want to know--

From 1126571191195384791
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b81e1d51c76d5e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 05:41:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Networking Conference Proceedings
Message-ID: <341@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 9 Oct 90 12:41:13 GMT
References: <chk.654971551@earth> <18330063@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Oct 9 13:41:13 1990

In article <18330063@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> Name: ARRL
> Work Phone: 203-666-1541
> FAX Phone: 203-655-7531
                       ^
                       |
Correction: FAX   203-665-7531

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From 3611651304335750503
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,917680cb2e350642
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 15:27:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!matt.ksu.ksu.edu!steve
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Data Engine & reverse forwarding
Message-ID: <1990Oct9.035314.17626@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Date: 9 Oct 90 03:53:14 GMT
References: <9010071349.AA03000@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu (The News Guru)
Organization: Kansas State University
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Oct 9 04:53:14 1990

In rec.ham-radio.packet you write:

>Here is a tip for anyone using a Kantronics Data Engine with firmware 1.0.
>I could not get it to reverse forward to an MSYS bbs until I realized that
>the SID, [DE1.0], is not a valid SID. I changed the firmware so that it
>appears as [DE-H$]. Reverse forwarding works fine now. This data is at
>location $C2FD in the EPROM.

I have had similar problems with my KAM's rom, version 3.0   The low tech
solution to the problem was to set the PTEXT (The personalized message
on your PBBS) to [KAM-3.00-H$] which took care of the problem.

I spoke to Kantronics and they said that older versions of the MYSYS and RLI
BBS's didn't need the $, thefore the EPROM wasn't burned that way.

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
 Kansas State University ARC

From -36579917423526465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f41ef07dbf8461e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 15:36:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET QUESTIONS BY NOVICE
Message-ID: <30600066@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 Oct 90 22:36:00 GMT
References: <4856@crash.cts.com>
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:crash.cts.com:4856:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600066:000:611
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 9 17:36:00 1990
Posted: Tue Oct 9 23:36:00 1990

> >Is it possible to run mobile packet stations from cars or whatever
> >over GRAPES/TCP/IP setup while the cars are moving. Sort of a roving
> >TCP/IP network. I think it would be cool. Run those systems on
> >portable pcs or regular pcs running off of power inverters.
>
> In theory, this is quite possible. In practice, I haven't talked to anyone
> who has gone mobile with the DSY modems...

This could be particularly valuable during emergencies.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 3655050781162681094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f41ef07dbf8461e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 15:49:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!
emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET QUESTIONS BY NOVICE
Message-ID: <1397@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 9 Oct 90 22:49:38 GMT
References: <4856@crash.cts.com> <18330066@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Oct 9 23:49:38 1990

In article <18330066@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> <lost header>
>>Is it possible to run mobile packet stations from cars or whatever
>>over GRAPES/TCP/IP setup while the cars are moving. Sort of a roving
>>TCP/IP network. I think it would be cool. Run those systems on
>>portable pcs or regular pcs running off of power inverters.
>
>In theory, this is quite possible. In practice, I haven't talked to anyone
>who has gone mobile with the DSY modems...

Dale did the original experiments with the modems mobile. He sent digital
voice, not packet, from base to car in motion. It degraded very gracefully
under severe multipath. We have one user here who runs a portable mailbox
in his car all the time, but that's at 1200 baud.

Gary KE4ZV

From 1464080203295462157
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,967bd3d3f1519ca9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 16:01:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G8BPQ questions
Message-ID: <100990.070937.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 9 Oct 90 14:10:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Oct 9 15:10:13 1990

Some answers:

1. The COMBIOS interface is an extension to INT 14 for COM ports.
Jeff, WA7MBL, started it but other add-ons were done by myself. G8BPQ
supports the full range and a few others. The added functions are

things like send-break, send-block, receive-block. See the INT14.DOC
file that comes with the code.

2. G8BPQ has no external multitasking ability. It is Terminate-
and-Stay-Resident (TSR) program. You run whatever you like on top.

3. I am not sure on throughput. I advocate the use of DRSI cards
since a dropped character is caught by the CRC and KISS mode has
no such safeguard.

The AA4RE BBS program runs just fine on top of the G8BPQ switch.

Roy, AA4RE

From -4823952573425291808
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,967bd3d3f1519ca9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 16:38:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: G8BPQ questions
Message-ID: <9010091358.AA27864@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 9 Oct 90 13:58:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 47
Posted: Tue Oct 9 14:58:01 1990

>One of the local clubs asked me about the G8BPQ switch software, and I
>don't know the answers:
>
>1. What is the COMBIOS interface referred to in the documentation, and
>how is it used?

It's a TSR which replaces the INT14 comm port handler in the BIOS, and
provides various extended services. Other variations on this theme
include MBBIOS and DVIOCOM. The G8BPQ code is an enhanced COMBIOS
interface which provides TNC emulation, NET/ROM compatibility, etc.
They all grab the hardware ports, and provide services via INT14 calls.

>2. Can G8BPQ be used as a multi-tasking executive for simple programs?
>(presumably that don't do screen access - like a C program that only
>uses stdio.)

Yes and no. You can run multiple programs that use the COMBIOS interface
on top of G8BPQ, but you need DESQview or equivalent to do the actual
multitasking.

>3. What kind of throughput can you expect on various types of
>machines?

That's a toughie... I haven't seen much hard performance data, but maybe some others who are using BPQ in multiport switches will chime in. I'm running it as a BBS access system with 2 2400 bps and one 9600 bps async ports, along with NET and other stuff under DV, but that's on a 16 MHz 386 machine. My guess is that BPQ would be hard-pressed to handle the situation you describe on an XT, even without a 56 kbs port.

>In particular, the proposed configuration is to run a 10MHz XT with 4
>or 5 radio channels attached to it. Two would be 9600 bps, one 4800,
>one 1200 bps. Probably KISS TNCs will be used, but maybe DRSI PCPA
>boards. There's some real concern that the XT might not have the
>horsepower to handle three medium-speed ports and one low-speed.
>
>What if we added the fifth port with 56kb?

As I said above, this concern is well-founded. My advice would be to run NOS instead of BPQ - then the box will be a thinly-disguised IP switch :-) I'm running NOS on an 8 MHz XT with two 9600 bps async ports and one DMA'ed 56 kbs sync port, and it works fine. If more horsepower is needed, 12 MHz AT motherboards are only $100 or so these days.

>- Brian

Barry VE3JF

From -8791758758279425958
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9b3bf85e30a608f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 17:38:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!wuarchive!usc!samsung!munnari.oz.au!
sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!etrmg
From: etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Setting up a CP/M station??
Message-ID: <15504.2711ca9e@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 9 Oct 90 13:03:26 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Oct 9 14:03:26 1990

Hello all packeteers. . .

I don't have a license for radio, but have studied for one in 1988. Never did go thru with it. Now I'm here in OZ and have a few computers laying around (Kaypros) and was thinking it would be nice to piece together something like a packet station. I have the software for the old Xerox 820 type station, (W0RLI ???) and was wondering about its limitations & what it can do. I know I need a Radio & a TNC, but are there other hidden costs? How much time does it take to keep a station up? (My lifetime?)

Any repliers welcome. . .

Ronn

From 8003513314366707826
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9b3bf85e30a608f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-09 20:15:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Setting up a CP/M station??
Message-ID: <26736@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 9 Oct 90 17:22:15 GMT
References: <15504.2711ca9e@levels.sait.edu.au>
Reply-To: jrc%brainiac.uucp@shamash.cdc.com
Organization: Sewer of Source Code
Lines: 32
Posted: Tue Oct 9 18:22:15 1990

In article <15504.2711ca9e@levels.sait.edu.au> etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au writes:
>Hello all packeteers. . .
>
>something like a packet station. I have the software for the old Xerox 820
>type station, (W0RLI ???) and was wondering about its limitations & what
>it can do. I know I need a Radio & a TNC, but are there other hidden costs?

Sounds to me like you are set to go. You might want to investigate the
cost of putting up an antenna. Coax cable and the actual antenna might
cost you some money, but maybe you can find a real bargain for this
stuff. In case you didnt know, TNC's are designed to have a terminal
connected to them. If you have a term program, that is all you need
to command the tnc and chat with your freinds. Today you can even
get TNC's with mini-bbs's built into them.   If you can't get a terminal
program for your Kaypro, write one. You can command a TNC with
a very small program. I don't have any knowledge of the RLI software
you have.

Another thing is that there is alot of traffic
on the channels these days. You might want a printer to keep a record
of important messages and bulletins.

>How much time does it take to keep a station up? (My lifetime?)

If you run a TNC with a built in mailbox, you dont have to do anything.
Just fire it up and let it sit there. When you want to send a message
or read your mail, turn on your computer and see what is in the TNC with
your term program. You can then turn off your computer when it is done.

Have fun,

Jeff

From 2054534177847964253
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,917680cb2e350642
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-10 05:24:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Data Engine & reverse forwarding
Message-ID: <30600067@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 Oct 90 22:42:00 GMT
References: <9010071349.AA03000@ucsd.edu>
Lines: 18
Nf-ID: #R:<9010071349.AA03000@ucsd.edu>:-29:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600067:000:781
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 9 17:42:00 1990
Posted: Tue Oct 9 23:42:00 1990

Does anyone know yet if the Kantronics Data Engine Developers Reference is
available yet.

I know I could call them, but I don't want to do it too regularly as it is
not an 800 number (if you know one, that would be nice, too).

When I did talk to them, they did not tell me when it would be available,
nor would say they could tell me when it would be.

In fact, they suggested I order one through a dealer so it would be on back
order. No thanks, the dealers don't need a cash loan from me.

For what I want the DE for, the developers reference would be THE
documentation, and I always get the documentation for what I buy.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 2426622896313482991
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec38178bc4616601,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-10 17:22:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Announcement: The Ottawa PI Board
Message-ID: <9010101759.AA09383@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 10 Oct 90 17:59:40 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 39
Posted: Wed Oct 10 18:59:40 1990

The WA4DSY 56 kbs modem has been available for about three years, and yet only a small number of them seem to be actually in use. One thing that has held it back is that it is not a "plug 'n play" solution - you have to build it up from a kit, and also provide external up- and down-converters between 28 MHz and the band(s) you want to use. This is really not very difficult, but there is another stumbling block: there has been no suitable hardware available for interfacing the modem to a PC/XT/AT. Most DSY users have hacked up a TNC-2 and installed a special version of KISS which allows the HDLC port to talk to the modem at 56 kbs, but the best the RS-232 port can do is 19.2 kbps (and some have even found it necessary to drop down to 9600 bps), so the capabilities of the modem are wasted. The DRSI card has also been used with the modem, in which case you can actually run at the full 56 kbs, but only by disabling interrupts and using programmed I/O to handle the 56 kbs packets. This means you can't service any other ports at the same time, which is not too useful for most situations.

Now there's a better solution available. The members of the Packet Working Group of the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club have been enthusiastic proponents of the DSY modem since we first put some on the air back in 1988. In January of this year, we installed the first 56 kbs full-duplex repeater. As part of our group's ongoing commitment to promote the use of this modem in packet networking, we have developed an I/O board which overcomes the bottleneck mentioned above. Dubbed the PI board, it uses the standard ISA bus interface and DMA to provide full 56 kbs throughput, while still allowing other low- and medium-speed async ports to function without dropping characters. Used with NOS, this board has achieved FTP transfer rates of up to 5600 bytes/s over a 56 kbs half-duplex RF link. The board also includes a non-DMA low-speed port. A working prototype was demonstrated at the recent Computer Networking Conference in London.

Lest I anger the net-gods, I hasten to add that the OARC is a non-profit organization, and that any proceeds from the sale of boards will be applied to improving the Amateur packet network. Nevertheless, this is all the sales pitch I plan to do via the Internet mailing lists. If you would like further details on the PI board and how to get it, please send *mail* to me:

  barry@dgbt.doc.ca

Barry VE3JF

From -8017808502861615207
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4b6ecdc738ef888d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4b6ecdc738ef888d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-11 05:51:26 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!fuhainf!fuhainf2!meyer
From: meyer@fuhainf2.uucp (Bernd Meyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet games
Message-ID: <463@fuhainf.UUCP>
Date: 11 Oct 90 12:51:26 GMT
Sender: news@fuhainf.UUCP
Lines: 33
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15661 rec.ham-radio.packet:2908
Posted: Thu Oct 11 13:51:26 1990

hi out there,

recently someone asked for games implemented on packet radio. sri, i lost the originator's email address.
dd4os, boris, has written something for the dec rainbow as a game server a few years ago. maybe it works on ms-dos in general. i cannot really remember, what the game was like, it was something like a lunar landing simulation.
due to our links here in germany it was incredibly slow when used via digipeaters, but it worked well on point-to-point links.

if you like to contact him: boris is working at the ai-labs of the university of hamburg, frg.
his email address is pasternak@informatik.uni-hamburg.dbp.de

if you cannot get through, send mail to me, i will forward it to him.

good luck,   bernd

==
Bernd Meyer, LG Praktische Informatik IV, FernUniversitaet Hagen
             Bahnhofsstrasse 46/48
             D-5800 Hagen
             FRG

             Phone: 02331/181677

meyer@fernuni-hagen.de   (UUCP, EuNet)
meyer@dhafeu61.bitnet   (EARN, BitNet)
s=meyer; ou=vax1; ou=informatik; p=fernuni-hagen; a=dbp; c=de   (EAN, X.400)

db6ag@db0sgl   (Packet Radio)
==

From 8113251419013631686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f74e15710370b52,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-11 06:34:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!PORTCOMM.WHOI.EDU!bham

From: bham@PORTCOMM.WHOI.EDU (WHOI Port Office)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS and Conventional LandLine Link?
Message-ID: <177@portcomm.whoi.edu>
Date: 11 Oct 90 13:34:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: bham%portcomm@aqua.whoi.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Oct 11 14:34:55 1990

Greetings! I need source code to be able to use NOS on a PC and have telephone access to it using QMODEM/PROCOMM/ETC. Also I am running Ethernet to a Novell File Server as well as to Internet. I want to be WA1QWA.AMPR.ORG to my KISS link and PORTCOMM.WHOI.EDU to my ethernet. Can the mailer be set up for this? I define each hostname before attaching but I still have last defined problems.
      Tom Clark in his DV setup initializes his ethernet card inside the DV window, but I would like to already be linked my Novell File Server before starting DV. Any suggestions would be appreciated!

Barry Hamilton WA1QWA
(508)-457-2000 EXT 3332
bham%portcomm@aqua.whoi.edu
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
Woods Hole, MA 02543

From 7568941943734214056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec38178bc4616601
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-11 10:59:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!cs.athabascau.CA!tech
From: tech@cs.athabascau.CA (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Announcement: The Ottawa PI Board
Message-ID: <m0iN7C3-00028sC@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 11 Oct 90 17:59:00 GMT
References: <9010101759.AA09383@dgbt.doc.ca>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Oct 11 18:59:00 1990

I am definitely interested in your interface board.

A bunch of us have been theoretically putting up a 56K TCP/IP link here for two years but in reality not a screw has been turned and not a drop of solder has flowed.

  Richard Loken VE6BSV   : "Only lawyers support
  Athabasca University   : the Ssskatchewan Liberal
  Athabasca, Alberta Canada   : party."
  tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech :

From -7630121939131934432
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,345416a207b334be,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-11 22:41:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
SATURN.ACC.COM!jhk
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM (John H. Klingelhoeffer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: REQUEST FOR TEST EQUIPMENT TECH MANUALS
Message-ID: <9010111351.AA09121@saturn.acc.com>
Date: 11 Oct 90 13:51:21 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 45
Posted: Thu Oct 11 14:51:21 1990

Subject: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON LAB TEST EQUIPMENT

I've been given some partially working lab test equipment that I would
like to use around the bench at home, but have no manuals which would
help a great deal in repair.

If you have manuals for one or more of these pieces of equipment, I'd
be more than happy to either pay for the copying at your location or
for the shipping to get them to here for copy and back to you.

Here is the list:

O'scope, Tektronix model 564B storage scope
     with : 3A1 Dual Trace Amp Plug In
               3B3 Time Base
               3A7 Differential Comparator

O'scope, Hewlett-Packard model HP180D
     with : 1805A 100 Mhz Dual Channel Vertical Amp
               1824A Time base and Sweep Expander

EiP Autohet Counter, Model 351C
     (has panel markings to go to 18 GHz, but someone has robbed
      the first mixer and also the basic counter board, which can
      probably be rebuilt)

Universal Counter, Hewlett-Packard HP5328A with Digital Voltmeter
     and "Universal Module" (what a great name!)

Mail, email, phone or fax reply would be appreciated. I'd like to
get the stuff working again for ham radio use. Thanks.

John, WB4LNM...

+--+---------------------------------+
	The ORIGINAL ACC, from ARPANET
John H. Klingelhoeffer	days, not the imposter that
Director, Government Special Operations	makes repeater controllers
Advanced Computer Communications   +---------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+--+---------------------------------+

From -4458048359998997550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9b3bf85e30a608f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-12 07:24:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
sdd.hp.com!samsung!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!etrmg
From: etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Setting up a CP/M station??
Message-ID: <15522.2715d213@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 12 Oct 90 14:24:19 GMT
References: <15504.2711ca9e@levels.sait.edu.au> <26736@shamash.cdc.com>
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 54
Posted: Fri Oct 12 15:24:19 1990

In article <26736@shamash.cdc.com>, vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock) writes:
> In article <15504.2711ca9e@levels.sait.edu.au> etrmg@levels.sait.edu.au writes:
>>Hello all packeteers. . .
>>
>> I have the software for the old Xerox 820
>>type station, (W0RLI ???) and was wondering about its limitations & what
>>it can do. I know I need a Radio & a TNC, but are there other hidden costs?
>
> Sounds to me like you are set to go. You might want to investigate the
> cost of putting up an antenna. Coax cable and the actual antenna might
> cost you some money, but maybe you can find a real bargain for this
> stuff. In case you didnt know, TNC's are designed to have a terminal
> connected to them. If you have a term program, that is all you need
> to command the tnc and chat with your freinds. Today you can even
> get TNC's with mini-bbs's built into them.   If you can't get a terminal
> program for your Kaypro, write one. You can command a TNC with
> a very small program. I don't have any knowledge of the RLI software
> you have.
>

My only problem is getting up to speed with radio, affording a rig, and worrying about a license. What is the situation with packet licences? I heard that shortly after I left the US there had been a new class allowed for digital and computer types which didn't require Morse code. Is this correct, and how about Australia?

> Another thing is that there is alot of traffic
> on the channels these days. You might want a printer to keep a record
> of important messages and bulletins.
>
I'm not sure if the traffic density in Adelaide is anywhere near that of CAL or parts of the US. I'm sure it's a magnitude lower considering population density alone! That's why I would like to get this going. Phone costs here are phenominal to get to your favorite BBS which happens to be on the other side of the island!

>>How much time does it take to keep a station up? (My lifetime?)
>
> If you run a TNC with a built in mailbox, you dont have to do anything.
> Just fire it up and let it sit there. When you want to send a message
> or read your mail, turn on your computer and see what is in the TNC with
> your term program. You can then turn off your computer when it is done.
>
Is it possible to act as a hub for other users? Sorry if that's a dumb question. I'd like to have one of my computers doing that kind of thing while I use the others for cheap networking. I Want to get around the "public" utilities here; namely the phone company.

> Have fun,
>
> Jeff

I try, Ronn.

From 8122764011002186899
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f14934f2ae35b7eb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-12 08:07:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!
nachos.SSESCO.com!elmquist
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 2400 baud packet modems
Keywords: 2400 baud kantronics DRSI modems
Message-ID: <236@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Date: 12 Oct 90 15:07:03 GMT
Organization: none
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Oct 12 16:07:03 1990

I posted this once before but didn't get any reply...so I'll try again:

Does anyone know the modulation scheme used in the Kantronics, DRSI and
MFJ 2400 baud packet modems? Are these something like Bell 201, v.26,
or other QPSK scheme... or are they some agreed apon proprietary method.
I heard rumors of 1600 Hz carrier which would make it much different
than Bell 201 or v.26.

Any ideas?

Thanks. Chris N0JCF

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
elmquist@ssesco.com

From -4512260445113350825
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,743e7282c62369a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-12 13:28:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!rust.zso.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.esg.dec.com!
atccad.enet.dec.com!stogner
From: stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet modifications on YAESU FT-212RH
Message-ID: <3187@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 12 Oct 90 20:28:42 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Reply-To: Stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Oct 12 21:28:42 1990

I just bought a YAESU FT-212RH 2m radio and a AEA PK232 multi-mode
controller to build my
packet station around. The YAESU manual says to "open" a solder bridge
on the main circuit
board to remove the "tone burst" function. Has anyone already made this
change and been
successful with the PK232 ? Will I be missing something if I can't do
the "tone burst" ???

Thanks,

Lee Stogner

N4XBD

From 8905200591848356883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4b6ecdc738ef888d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4b6ecdc738ef888d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-13 04:49:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!srcsip!msi.umn.edu!cs.umn.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: packet games
Message-ID: <26987@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 12 Oct 90 17:00:02 GMT
References: <463@fuhainf.UUCP>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: VTC INC.
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15692 rec.ham-radio.packet:2912
Posted: Fri Oct 12 18:00:02 1990

I alway's thought that playing games real-time or else
batch style mode would be fun. Would anyone out there
be interested in playing Stellar Conquest ? I think
it would be fun, but a move might take a long time, like
maybe two weeks. How about chess, or checkers ?

Jeff

From 8254411964444123750
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3fef58193b96cf45,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-14 01:02:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!
news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f730.n209.z1.fidonet.org!SHAWN.ADAIR
From: SHAWN.ADAIR@f730.n209.z1.fidonet.org (SHAWN ADAIR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC CARDS FOR MS-DOS MACHINES
Message-ID: <245.2717F0E8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 14 Oct 90 08:02:02 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:209/730
Lines: 33
Posted: Sun Oct 14 09:02:02 1990

HI! THERE ARE A NUMBER OF TNC-ON-A-CARD PRODUCTS AVAILABLE. A COMPANY
CALLED DRSI CARRIES ONE, AS DOES HAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND PAC-COMM. HERE ARE
THE SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MANUFACTURERS... DRSI PC
PACKET ADAPTER...$140 HAL COMMS RC-2000.......$400 PAC-COM

PC-100.....$100

DIGITAL RADIO SYSTEMS, INC.
2065 RANGE ROAD
CLEARWATER, FL 34625
PHONE 1-(800)-999-0204

HAL COMMUNICATIONS
PO BOX 365; 1201 W. KENYON ROAD
URBANA, IL 61801
PHONE (217) 367-7373

PAC-COMM PACKET RADIO SYSTEMS
3652 CYPRESS STREET
TAMPA, FL 33607
PHONE (800) 223-3511

GLAD TO BE OF ASSISTANCE & "YOU'RE WELCOME" IN ADVANCE
73'S...KB7AWG...SHAWN

X

--- SLMAIL v1.36M (#0528)
 * Origin: Shortwave Scanner Infonet 702-368-0846 (1:209/730)

--
SHAWN ADAIR - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!209!730!SHAWN.ADAIR
INTERNET: SHAWN.ADAIR@f730.n209.z1.fidonet.org

From -2111715173710517906
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe7035af8827f018,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-14 01:02:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!
news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f301.n2600.z1.fidonet.org!Bob.M
From: Bob.M@f301.n2600.z1.fidonet.org (Bob M)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET TNC CARD FOR MS-DOS MACHINES
Message-ID: <246.2717F0EF@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 14 Oct 90 08:02:02 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:2600/301
Lines: 17
Posted: Sun Oct 14 09:02:02 1990

Hi Bob
A compnay known as Digital Radi systems (DRSI) makes a half length
card that comes in three types. All have various options and go
for between $90.00 to $150.00, these prices are discounted by the
various mail order houses. Where I live,in the New York Metropolitan

area, These boards are very popular with the packet cluster operators.
They are advertised in magazines like QST, 73 and CQ. Hope this
helped you. If you are on packet at all my home station is WB2IBO-4.
This is a packet BBS on Long Island New York.
Gud Lk and CUL 73 Bob McLaughlin, N2IHL.
--- TBBS v2.1/NM
 * Origin: L.I.C. [KinkNet/NCC/FidoNet] 516-481-9256 HST (2600/301)

--
Bob M - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!2600!301!Bob.M
INTERNET: Bob.M@f301.n2600.z1.fidonet.org

From -882220787232332933
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fc60d0a31f629acc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,39632d9ff83ca552,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-14 15:01:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!samsung!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: DAB taking ham freqs?
Message-ID: <262.2718BAD8@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 14 Oct 90 22:01:15 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2915 rec.ham-radio:15727
Posted: Sun Oct 14 23:01:15 1990

 > In article <9010112228.AA02460@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
 > (Robert Carpenter) writes:
 > >
 > >This brings me to the deeper question. WHY DO WE NEED ALL THAT MICROWAVE
 > >BANDWIDTH??
 > >

Part of it is historical, viz., in the early post-WW2 days precision frequency
control and stability in the microwave region were unknown. Big, big bands were
allocated in the sometimes forlorn hope that with that big a target, we'd
manage to land somewhere inside of it.

--
  |\/\/\/|
  | | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
  | _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___| ____
  | /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park

 /____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From 2188879479101556439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,743e7282c62369a0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-15 07:32:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpcc05!hpcuhb!hpindda!genem
From: genem@hpindda.cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet modifications on YAESU FT-212RH
Message-ID: <5130007@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Date: 15 Oct 90 14:32:30 GMT
References: <3187@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Organization: HP Information Networks, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Oct 15 15:32:30 1990

/ hpindda:rec.ham-radio.packet / stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com / 1:28 pm Oct 12,
1990 /

> The YAESU manual says to "open" a solder bridge on the main circuit
> board to remove the "tone burst" function.
> Will I be missing something if I can't do the "tone burst" ???

Lee, I didn't implement this mod. I just acquired a 212 for use with
packet, and since tone burst is used in Europe when bringing up repeaters,
(here we may use PL), I fingured it really didn't matter. I believe if you
read further, you'll see this only works with a specific mic, which
is not the one you have.

I forget the second mod, one removed a jumper, one installed another. But,
I figured I didn't need that either.

Everything works fine, of course, but I do have a little funny. I am interfaced
to a KAM KPC-II, and I have to toggle EQUILIZATION on and off to better
receive signals. It doesn't make sense to me. This is part of the new
3.0 firmware from AEA with the build in DCD routines. If anyone has any info
on this it would be appreciated.

73,
Gene (AA6IY @ N6LDL.CA)

From -1198666322152998183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f14934f2ae35b7eb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-15 08:01:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 2400 baud packet modems
Message-ID: <794@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 15 Oct 90 15:01:34 GMT
References: <236@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 63
Posted: Mon Oct 15 16:01:34 1990

From article <236@nachos.SSESCO.com>, by elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist):
>
> Does anyone know the modulation scheme used in the Kantronics, DRSI and
> MFJ 2400 baud packet modems? Are these something like Bell 201, v.26,
> or other QPSK scheme... or are they some agreed apon proprietary method.
> I heard rumors of 1600 Hz carrier which would make it much different
> than Bell 201 or v.26.
>

The KPC-2400 is based on V26 `B'. This is QPSK with a difference. As you may know, QPSK is a two dimensional signal. Adjacent bits are modulated (multiplied onto) sin and cos of the same phase respectively. This means that during each BAUD time (symbol time) TWO bits are encoded. You are GUARANTEED a transition happens in at least one of the I and Q channels each and every baud time. How? The symbols are encoded by means of phase transitions. If the two dits you are about to send are 00 then you make a 45 degree phase change. The entire table looks like

00	+45 deg
01	+ 135 deg
11	+225 deg
10	+315 deg

This allows for an extremely simple decoding algorithm and one that doesn't even need carrier phase to be recovered to provide nearly `optimal'.

You do a complex differential decoder at this point and recover the phase CHANGE from one baud time to the next. That is, if you consider the low pass version of the complex signal generated by the standard ` multiply the signal in quadrature by your local carrier reference and then low pass filter' then detection of the phase change can be had by multplying the signal vector NOW by the complex conjugate of the signal one baud time ago. This represents a vector giving you the phase change from one baud time to the next. You do a simple algorithm which says `which quadrant is this vector in' and use the table above to decode into bits.

V26 (a and b constellatiosns) both use 1800Hz as their carrier. So far as I am able to tell, by looking both at the KPC-2400, and the AEA PK-90 with 2400 bps addon, they all use a standard chip set and almost all use the SAME chip set. People continue to forget that radio is NOT

a telephone line. These chip sets were designed for use in a place where
they were guaranteed by CCITT Fascicle VIII.1 - Rec. V.26 bis that
the carrier would be within 5 Hz of correct. Therefore there is no NEED
for a PLL to recover phase since the algorithm I have briefly describved
is what is implemented in this chip set. This is <THE> reason that
HF experiments with the V.26, V.29, etc. chips are ALL doomed to failure.
They all do this differential detection stuff since it provides near
optimal noise performance ON A TELEPHONE LINE. Frankly, I think this
is one of the WORST things Kantronics has done and the others has blindly
followed in an effort to keep up with the Jones. I can't wait for to
see how much better V26B performs in an `amateur radio oriented' implementation.

73
Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 8138651368314742243
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5154a220a16fa15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-15 09:22:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tnc card for ms-dos machines
Message-ID: <9010151622.AA13192@ucsd.edu>
Date: 15 Oct 90 16:22:28 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Mon Oct 15 17:22:28 1990

Has anyone done a comparison of the Paccom, DRSI and HAL boards, and
would be willing to share the information or conclusions?

From -2530466810433109802
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ec4f35df07cdeaf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,ec4f35df07cdeaf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,ec4f35df07cdeaf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec4f35df07cdeaf6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-16 08:59:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Microwave - RF Conference
Message-ID: <276.271B2EDC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 16 Oct 90 15:59:56 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2462 rec.ham-radio.swap:704 rec.ham-radio.packet:2937 rec.ham-radio:15888
Posted: Tue Oct 16 16:59:56 1990

I thought it might be of general interest to many of you if I made the announcement of a new Conference - The Microwave and RF Forum. Accessable directly from RES-Q (tm) (201) 881-7421.

(Also available as Group Mail from 9:100/9 & 9:833/7 as MW_RF)

MW_RF is made available by Compact Software, Inc. soley for the purpose of furthering knowledge within the Microwave and RF community, [and my assurance

of no commercialism].

CSI designs CAD/CAE software for all phases of design and development, so there
are many engineers here who would enjoy the opportunity to participate in roundtables and such...

If you are interested in bringing a forum such as this to it's feet, ask your

local SysOp to obtain the Microwave and RF Forum.

Bill Kreps, SysOp of RES-Q (tm)

--
```
  |\/\/\/|
  |      | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
  |     _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___|  ___________________________________________
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\          of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

From -1897364578981580421
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b81e1d51c76d5e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-16 11:11:00 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Networking Conference Proceedings
Message-ID: <18330068@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Oct 90 18:11:00 GMT
References: <chk.654971551@earth>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Oct 16 19:11:00 1990

>> Name: ARRL
>> Work Phone: 203-666-1541
>> FAX Phone: 203-655-7531
>   ^
> |
>Correction: FAX   203-665-7531
>

Boy... that explains why I had such trouble sending you a FAX a while back!!!

/o\

Bdale

From 3619499293169989934
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,931267f39c6f16e6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,931267f39c6f16e6
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,931267f39c6f16e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,931267f39c6f16e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-16 19:55:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!olivea!samsung!
munnari.oz.au!comp.vuw.ac.nz!massey.ac.nz!GMoretti
From: GMoretti@massey.ac.nz (Giovanni Moretti)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Microwave and RF Forum - NEW
Message-ID: <1080@massey.ac.nz>
Date: 17 Oct 90 02:55:02 GMT
References: <264.2718CDDB@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2463 rec.ham-radio.swap:705 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2938 rec.ham-radio:15894
Posted: Wed Oct 17 03:55:02 1990
X-Reader: NETNEWS/PC Version 2.2

> Re Microwave and RF Forum

This sounds interesting but from New Zealand dialling up is a mite
expensive. Is there internet access to this forum?

Thanks
Giovanni ZL2BOI

--

Giovanni Moretti, Consultant | G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz, Pkt-ZL2BOI@ZL2BFJ
Computer Centre, Massey University| Ph 64 63 69099 x8398, FAX 64 63 505607
Palmerston North, New Zealand | QUITTERS NEVER WIN, WINNERS NEVER QUIT

From -3021533986135840984
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e7e19d042ce3c85,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e7e19d042ce3c85,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 01:59:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!midway!ellis.uchicago.edu!gary
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HELP - PK-232 "Warbling" modulation of my HF TS-440S rig
Keywords: Erratic ALC meter on AFSK tone level calibration
Message-ID: <1990Oct17.085949.3407@midway.uchicago.edu>
Date: 17 Oct 90 08:59:49 GMT
Sender: news@midway.uchicago.edu (News Administrator)
Organization: University of Chicago
Lines: 61
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15828 rec.ham-radio.packet:2926
Posted: Wed Oct 17 09:59:49 1990

Dear net people....

Hopefully, someone can come to my rescue with problem/query.

I've been on VHF packet for a while now... using a Kenwood 731A,
PK232 and a Mac. All is well.

I decided to try some HF packet, RTTY, AMTOR and the like with my
TS-440S. The kenwood 731A and the 440S have identical Mic jack
connections. So, my already constructed mic<-->PK-232 cable should
work fine - right ?

For HF the PK-232 manual says to put the HF rig in LSB/SSB mode,
apply the tones to the Mic jack (as I do in the case of VHF/Packet),

enter CALibrate mode on the pk-232 and adjust the Mic-gain on the
HF rig for an on-scale ALC reading.

Simple enough. But, something appears very wrong in that I get a
very erratic reading on the ALC meter. I would assume that a
pure tone as is being generated by the pk-232 (mark or space) would
produce a stable ALC meter reading. I did all this through a dummy
load (of course) and also see that the power out (watts) is very
erratic - following the ALC meter reading.

If I had to guess it would seem that the pk-232 is over-driving the
Mic input to the point of distortion. But, there is no adjustment of
the AFSK output level that I make that gets rid of this erratic
ALC meter reading.

Again, the VHF packet works fine. I can monitor solid tones in
CALibrate mode. No problem with the drive level on the FM rig and
I would assume that I can use the same drive level for HF as I do
for VHF/FM packet (as this adjustment is critical for FM). That is,
get the pk-232 AFSK drive level set for FM/packet then use the Mic
gain control for when I switch to HF/SSB.

Whew. How can something so simple get so complicated.

Plenty of people out there must have TS-440S rigs (successfully) hooked
up to PK-232s.

So, whats the story on these erratic "warbling" ALC meter readings when
in PK-232 CALibrate mode ??? Not normal right ?

I know I should be using the ACC 2 jack on the Kenwood rig. And, I
am having a cable made according to the specs in the pk-232 appendix
for kenwood radios (so I hope their right about the connections).

In any case, the Mic input should work. And it will be just my (bad) luck
that when using the ACC 2 jack I get the same thing.

Anyone got an insight into these erratic ALC readings I'm seeing ?

Thanks
  Gary
--
Gary Buchholz   gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago   xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing   N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill.   (312) 702-7611

From 1744640223510988575
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4882a3f9e8ee7f9a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 04:25:22 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cti1!mpledger
From: mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Phil Karn's address?
Message-ID: <299@cti1.UUCP>
Date: 17 Oct 90 11:25:22 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Comprehensive Technologies Int., Arlington VA
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Oct 17 12:25:22 1990

As the subject line says, does anyone (Phil are you there?) have Phil's
network address?

--
Sincerely,

Mark Pledger

CTI | (703) 685-5434 [voice]
2121 Crystal Drive | (703) 685-7022 [fax]
Suite 103 |
Arlington, DC 22202 | mpledger@cti.com

From 6882526666374619684
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81f5716ef34dc5f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 09:23:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!agate!
ucbvax!lv.sait.edu.au!XTASC
From: XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au ("Rob Mayfield, ASC")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mail forwarding help needed
Message-ID: <9010180153.XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au>
Date: 17 Oct 90 16:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 59
Posted: Wed Oct 17 17:23:00 1990

Hello.
My name is Rob Mayfield, VK5ZEU South Australia.

We have started up a tcpip network here, and Im after some help ....

We have an existing AX25 net, running W0RLI bbs and AAR4E? bbs in the area.

Im not that familiar with the why's and wherefore's of our existing system so if this doesn't sound right, please understand. My work includes responsibility for a sizable ip network, hence my interest in improving and streamlinig things by implementing tcpip on packet ....

Our problem is that we (all 2 of us at this stage) need to source some form of BBS capable of accepting our ip mail via smtp and re route it on the ax25 net (soon to go ROSE i believe) as well as accepting any mail and bulletins addresses to us and routing them to our machines.
Can this be done with a BBS, and can we include a domain name server ?

I have been told that W0RLI can be set up to do at least part of this but our problem is that with only 2 of us here, there isnt a large amount of 'local' expertise to tap for these sort of questions (well .... none actually :-( )

I suppose at this point, the questions are straight forward.

1. Can we do this all from one cpu.
2. If not how many.
3. In area's where ip is more established, what s/w packages are preferred to perform these functions ?
4. How many of the above functions do these packages provide?
5. Where can I get hold of these on the Internet ? (is there an up-to-date Australian ftp site for this type of software?)

Im running Netmac, and a friend NOS on an IBM clone. I believe the mac version lags the IBM significantly, so if domain name serving is a function of the IBM NOS version, we just havent got that far yet .....

Any help would be greatly appreciated. Ive only been on packet for 3 months, but it seems to me that the locals here aren't really interested in the advantages of tcpip. (are they mad, or are we ??) They also dont seem to be terribly interested in supplying more than just an ax25 feed for us.

I may be barking up the wrong tree, but surely gateways exist for these purposes ?!?!?!

I'm posting this to a number of you that I have found in documentation on ka9q code, and other area's. I am interested in hearing opinions/suggestions from all addressee's, so we can make a (hopefully) wise decision based on a good cross section.
thanks in advance ....

73's .... Rob

+-Rob Mayfield-(VK5ZEU)----------------Australian Submarine Corporation------+
! Internet1 : xtasc@lv.sait.edu.au   Internet2 : Rob.Mayfield@subs.com.au !
! Applelink : AUST0177   AMPR   : VK5ZEU @ VK5WI.#SA.AUS.OC !
! AMPR-TCPIP: 44.136.171.1   VK5 AMPRIP: Address Coordinator   !
! Priv.Mail : Post Box 46, Henley Beach, South Australia, 5022   !
! Voice (AH): +61 8 235 1377   Voice (BH): +61 8 348 7000 (ext 7713) !
! Facsimile : +61 8 348 7001   Telex   : AA186451   !
+--Views expressed in my correspondence are my own, unless otherwise stated--+

From -7064163990285073631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a7b1dc7d6a6d83e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 12:36:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!
YALEVM.BITNET!GPYHAP
From: GPYHAP@YALEVM.BITNET (Gary Perlman KA1BJX)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9010171937.AA23587@EDDIE.MIT.EDU>
Date: 17 Oct 90 19:36:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Wed Oct 17 20:36:04 1990

I would like to join the packet radio list.

From 5039278709620806642
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dcc06cada83644db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 13:12:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!know!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!hpdmd48!
king
From: king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Steve King)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High-speed KISS
Message-ID: <540006@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Date: 17 Oct 90 20:12:16 GMT
References: <1990Oct3.200154.7477@qtnet.uucp>
Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
Lines: 53
Posted: Wed Oct 17 21:12:16 1990

/ hpdmd48:rec.ham-radio.packet / nick@qtnet.uucp (Nick Lawes) / 2:01 pm Oct 3,
1990 /
> Does anyone out there know if there's a version of the KISS code code
> that will cope with 9600 baud (from a G3RUH modem). The standalone
> versions that I currently have send a lot of rubbish data to NET. The
> version built into the 1.1.7 ROM seems to function okay, but requires
> 32K RAM in the TNC.

>   Nick

I had problems with garbage being received using my 9600 baud
Pac-Comm modem (I beleive this is the G3RHU design). The RXD from
the modem is garbage until it is locked and the RXC line is also

not on frequency. This is going on when no signal is present.
My mheard was full of garbage after a little while both with
Pac-Comms PMS firmware for the tiny 2 and when using NOS (dont have
PMS revision number here at work).

The way I fixed this was to qualify the RXD from the modem with
the locked signal from the modem. There is a 74HC14 used to drive
these lines and I removed the socket for this part and loaded the
part directly into the PC board. I then piggy backed a 74HC00 on
top of the HC14. I do not have the mod here at work but I is
fairly straight forward. You want the UART to receive zeros until
locked is true. Once locked is true, you want the UART to clock
the RXD from the modem. I checked my mheard on the 9600 baud
TNC this morning and it had only one entry (the only other person
in the area using 9600 baud).   If you think this is what you are
seeing, you might want to make this change. If you would
like more detailed information, let me know and I will gather up
more information and reply to anyone who is interested.

While I am at it, I also made another modification to the modem.
I now pass the 12 volt signal to a LM317 adjusted for about 9 volts.
This 9 volt supply is used for the modem board.
If your power supply sags on transmit and you are modulating the
crystal directly, you might get some frequency shift when the transmitter
comes on. This is because the op amp which modulates the transmitter
is operating with a single supply. If the supply voltage drops,
the frequency might shift slightly and then recover after the
coupling capacitor charges. This will vary depending upon the
load that the modem is driving. Low Z loads probrably will not
see the problem as bad. I tried a smaller capacitor but the error
rate of the data was poorer. The regulator fixed the problem by
better regulation to the op-amps. The sag on my power supply was
very bad and the modem instructions did say that I should use a smaller
capacitor. I figured that regulating the +12 would be worth the
effort even though I am no longer using Radio Shack jumper clips
to connect the radio to the power supply.

Steve King   email: king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
(KD7RO)   Disk Mechanisms Division
             Boise, Idaho

From -8684373524624792391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba33907f0cb01d3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-17 15:19:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!
YALEVM.BITNET!GPYHAP
From: GPYHAP@YALEVM.BITNET (Gary Perlman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Sub
Message-ID: <9010172220.AA01017@EDDIE.MIT.EDU>

Date: 17 Oct 90 22:19:07 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Wed Oct 17 23:19:07 1990

Please subscribe me to packet-radio.

From 5259298393646212747
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9364a31c2a230b3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 07:40:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpda!hpcuhb!hpindda!
genem
From: genem@hpindda.cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help w/KPC-II EQ command
Message-ID: <5130008@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Date: 18 Oct 90 14:40:10 GMT
Organization: HP Information Networks, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 25
Posted: Thu Oct 18 15:40:10 1990

Hello all,

I was wondering if anyone had any experience with Kantronics EQ
(equalization) command on the KPC-II TNC.

I receintly changed my packet station's rig from an Alinco to a
Yeasu FT-212RH and now find that that I need to set EQ ON if I wish to
connect to local hams, while I need EQ OFF to connect to my local BBS
(on the same freq). If I don't make this change, I almost never get a
connect.

Couple of hints: The BBS is running the Data Engine (my friends KPC-IIs).
          The KPC-II I am running is using 3.0 firmware and I am
             making use of the DCD code (i.e. running squelchless)
                 I think this problem showed up as I changed rigs.
          I did not modify the FT-212 for packet, as the mod only
             disables the tone burst function of one of their mics.

Oh well, if anyone has any ideas as to what I should look for, or what
other parameters could be tweaked, I'd appreciate it.

Tnx es 73,
Gene
AA6IY @ N6LDL.CA

From 8887686511990970151

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e7e19d042ce3c85
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e7e19d042ce3c85
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 08:12:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!
emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HELP - PK-232 "Warbling" modulation of my HF TS-440S rig
Keywords: Erratic ALC meter on AFSK tone level calibration
Message-ID: <1464@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 18 Oct 90 15:12:36 GMT
References: <1990Oct17.085949.3407@midway.uchicago.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15879 rec.ham-radio.packet:2936
Posted: Thu Oct 18 16:12:36 1990

In article <1990Oct17.085949.3407@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu
(gary buchholz) writes:
>
>Simple enough. But, something appears very wrong in that I get a
>very erratic reading on the ALC meter. I would assume that a
>pure tone as is being generated by the pk-232 (mark or space) would
>produce a stable ALC meter reading. I did all this through a dummy
>load (of course) and also see that the power out (watts) is very
>erratic - following the ALC meter reading.
>
>So, whats the story on these erratic "warbling" ALC meter readings when
>in PK-232 CALibrate mode ??? Not normal right ?
>Anyone got an insight into these erratic ALC readings I'm seeing ?

This is a classic case of RF feedback. Use standard RF suppression techniques
such as RF chokes in the AF leads (toroids ok, put the suppression as close
as possible to the mic connector) and .001 caps to ground at the mic connector.
While you're at it, put suppression in the power lead to the TNC. Ground your
TNC to your station ground. Undo that fancy cable lacing and seperate your
cables.

Gary KE4ZV

From 4371035905120530393
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8e14ed0b1095cae9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e14ed0b1095cae9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 08:35:36 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: "wireless lan" for 902-928Mhz
Message-ID: <40999@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 18 Oct 90 15:35:36 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15859 rec.ham-radio.packet:2929
Posted: Thu Oct 18 16:35:36 1990

This article is partially reprinted without permission from the Sept. 24,
1990 "Electronic Engineering Times":

--
Dayton, Ohio - NCR Corp. has joined a small club of vendors seeking to
sidestep the physical media debate in local area networks by proposing
that users switch to a wireless LAN. At the recent NetWorld conference in
Dallas, NCR introducted an interface card for "WaveLAN", a spread-spectrum
RF LAN that uses an omnidirectional radio antenna in conjunction with a
standard PC add-on card, providing LAN connectivity at 2Mbits/second.

  [technical stuff deleted, incl. why infrared LAN's don't work -ed]

NCR has solved the security problem, at least in part, by offering
encryption of LAN data using the Data Encryption Standard as an
optional feature for WaveLAN. The signal, spread between frequencies
of 902 and 928 MHz, provides additional security from interception.
NCR has applied for eight patents associated with the wireless LAN
technology. The IEEE 802 group of LAN committees has established a
special working group, P802.11, to analyze wireless LAN standards,
with which NCR is involved.
--

From -8701780892476326884
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f6225f33561a619a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 16:20:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!iuvax!news!
cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio

Subject: privacy, was CBS . . .
Message-ID: <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 18 Oct 90 23:20:27 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 40
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2456 rec.ham-radio.swap:700 rec.ham-radio.packet:2932 rec.ham-radio:15872
Posted: Fri Oct 19 00:20:27 1990

> From: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)
> Date: 16 Oct 90 15:25:01 GMT
> Organization: The Internet
> Message-ID: <9010161525.AA17899@lonex4.radc.af.mil>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Anybody who would put a transmitter in their house (baby monitors),
> cordless
> phones, or use cellular, should realize that they are "transmitting".

Why? The average layman doesn't know beans about the technology of HOW those things work. The "expectation of privacy" concept of someone whose only knowlege of radio is that it's like TV only without pictures is totally different from a ham's or an engineer's. I once tried explaining to a friend that her baby monitor could be heard as much as 1/4 mile away. She refused to believe me ("because I've got the other half of the pair").

> IMHO if "their" transmissions are in "my" air then they are "mine".

Aside from the question of whether it's "your" air exclusively, there's the question of whether the information content ownership is a separate issue from the possession of the signal by which it is transmitted. So far, the courts have agreed that it is.

I think swls are going to have to get used to the idea that as radio use for such applications increases, the pressure to guarantee privacy is going to increase.

Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

--
  |\/\/\/|
  | | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
  | _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___| ____
  | /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From -7811224984419733960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,db96dcdd679c4e46
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,4ee90c55ae48b2f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ee90c55ae48b2f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4ee90c55ae48b2f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 16:20:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nih-csl!lhc!mimsy!haven!aplcen!samsung!
noose.ecn.purdue.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Re: Info-Hams Digest V90 #296
Message-ID: <289.271DA915@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 18 Oct 90 23:20:27 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2455 rec.ham-radio.swap:699 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2931 rec.ham-radio:15871
Posted: Fri Oct 19 00:20:27 1990

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> Date: 16 Oct 90 16:02:27 GMT
> Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
> Message-ID: <1990Oct16.160227.21200@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <114.271AB192@rochgte.FIDONET.ORG> David.Stark,
> .NF2G@f218.n260.z1.FIDONET.ORG (David Stark, NF2G) writes:
>
> [start of biennial flame]- MTK
>
> >   Aye, there's the rub, those last 5 words. The out-of-band
> >transmissions, no matter how well-intentioned, are still illegal.
>
> This may be true (or it may not, depending on whether you think an FCC
> regulation has the same force as a LAW passed by congress).

Considering that Congress created the FCC to act in its behalf, I'd say, YES.

--
  |\/\/\/|
  | | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
  | _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___| ____
  | /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From -4941409295368671933
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8fe9c7ec76a10335,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8fe9c7ec76a10335,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 16:20:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nih-csl!lhc!mimsy!haven!aplcen!samsung!
noose.ecn.purdue.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Laws against scanners
Message-ID: <293.271DE149@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 18 Oct 90 23:20:27 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 68
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2459 rec.ham-radio.swap:703 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2934 rec.ham-radio:15875
Posted: Fri Oct 19 00:20:27 1990

> From: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
> Date: 17 Oct 90 21:32:49 GMT
> Organization: Informix Software, Inc.
> Message-ID: <1990Oct17.213249.21203@informix.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio
>
> In article <265.27190D02@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
> (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >
> >Finally, the anthropological concepts regarding territoriality come into
> play
> >here. Listening to the police, the hams, or even the government is one
> thing,
> >but invading peoples' "personal space" by eavesdropping on their home
> >cordless telephones or their baby monitors is quite another. Their
> >"expectation of privacy" is likely to become a non-negotiable demand, and
> >since there are several hundred million more of them than there are of us,
> >guess who is going to lose - REAL QUICK!!!
>
> This is another example of how new technology forces us to re-think our
> constitutional rights. There are very good arguments on both sides. The
> last I heard, the ACLU was siding with those who want restrictions
> placed
> on scanners, a position that surprised me. The "rights" of cordless
> phone
> users are clearly at odds with the "rights" of scanner enthusiasts.
>

> My opinion is that everyone does indeed have a "personal space" which
> must be protected. HOWEVER, when you transmit a radio signal, you are
> sending that signal well beyond your "personal space." If your RF
> signal
> goes into MY "personal space", then I have the right to monitor it. To
> deny
> me that right is to invade MY privacy.

There will no doubt be a contention that transmitting certain types of radio signals (such as baby monitors and cordless telephones) ENLARGES the personal space. I grant the right to determine if an RF signal entering my space harms me in some way. I doubt that that requires that I inspect the information contents of that RF signal.

> Think about it ... If monitoring cordless phones is illegal, then what
> we
> are saying is that the cordless phone user "owns" the signal.

No, only the information.

> It should be noted that authoritarian regimes tend to place
> restrictions on radio receivers. It's pretty dangerous to have all that
> free-thought being picked up by the masses.   Laws against radio
> receivers
> are censorship, plain and simple.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people feel this way. In most other countries, including very democratic countries, the attitude is that the public only has the right to listen to radio transmissions that are the public's business. Listening to "private" radio transmissions is forbidden. ("That's rude, old boy!")

--
```
  |\/\/\/|
  |      | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
  |     _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___|  ___________________________________________
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\          of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

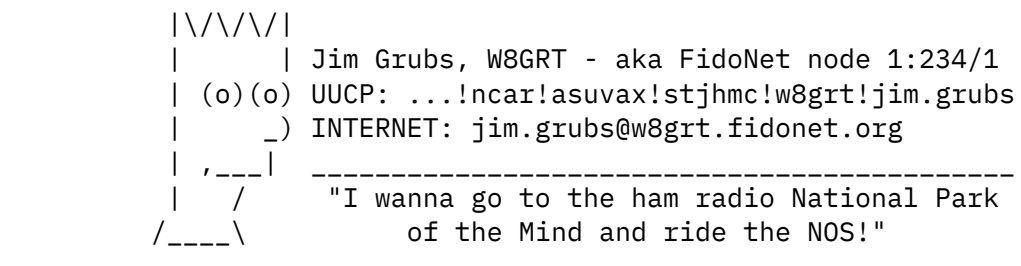
From -3577010998735263960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,997b9ff3416fdfdc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,2e0b1736e649ffac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e0b1736e649ffac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,2e0b1736e649ffac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 16:20:27 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Looking for MARS in CA
Message-ID: <292.271DE141@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 18 Oct 90 23:20:27 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 33
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2458 rec.ham-radio.swap:702 rec.ham-radio.packet:2933 rec.ham-radio:15874
Posted: Fri Oct 19 00:20:27 1990

> From: tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu (Jeff Tucker)
> Date: 17 Oct 90 19:51:08 GMT
> Organization: Georgia Institute of Technology
> Message-ID: <1275@eedsp.eedsp.gatech.edu>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> I'm looking for a MARS affiliate station in the Sacramento area. Just
> now,
> a lady in CA called the GA Tech club phone and asked about contacting
> Saudi Arabia via amateur radio. I explained to her what MARS was and
> told
> her I would try to help her locate someone.
>
> Is it possible to initiate a contact from this side? Or does it have to
> be initiated from the military station overseas? Anyway, if someone

If you are speaking of 'phone patches, yes, it must originate there. If you mean can you send a MARSgram, the answer depends on whether the APO/FPO zip is on the approved list. This is not automatic for all APO/FPO numbers everywhere. It depends on whether there is a MARS station for that immediate area.

Recreation contacts (other than overseas morale 'phone patches) are never authorized.

--

|\/\/\/|
| | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
| (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
| _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
| ,___| _____
| / "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
/____\ of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From -1805616954394060527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b409129247d07e8,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-18 23:02:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tronsbox!tron1
From: tron1@tronsbox.xei.com (HIM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Total turnip.
Message-ID: <271e6733-2rec.ham-radio.packet@tronsbox.xei.com>
Date: 19 Oct 90 06:02:35 GMT
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Oct 19 07:02:35 1990

Ok... I know there are probably those that will be upset that I am asking
for this (if this is like most other groups ;-))

Overview:

    I am under the impression that packet radio will allow the transmission
    of computer data over some distance through the "ether" without
    having a wired pathway (hence radio).

    It is also my impression that proper equiptment will allow the
    selective transmission of data between specific machines.

Let me fill in a few details and ask some questions.

I have a 80386 Box running ISC 386ix.

1) Can I use packet radio to retrieve netnews data ?

2) What equiptment would be needed to have a quality setup to start in this
   area without spending a LOT of money.

3) What are the costs (equiptment, govt. fee's etc.)

   Thankx!

========[Xanadu Enterprises Inc. Amiga & Unix Software Development]=======
=Also the mantra and spells, the obeah and the wanga; the work of the wand=
=and the work of the sword: these shall he learn and teach.   =
=   He must teach; but he may make severe the ordeals.   =
========== Ken Jamieson: uunet!tronsbox.xei.com!tron1 ==================
=   NONE of the opinions represented here are endorsed by either   =
=   Xanadu Enterpises or its clients, AT&T Bell Labs or others.   =
=== The Romantic Encounters BBS 201-759-8450(PEP) / 201-759-8568(2400) ====

From -7379974925579637486
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f6225f33561a619a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 06:37:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!rutgers!
bellcore-2!towernet!taichi!whs70
From: whs70@taichi.uucp (24460-W. H. Sohl(4279))
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: privacy, was CBS . . .
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.133722.5918@towernet.cc.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 Oct 90 13:37:22 GMT
References: <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: eric@towernet.cc.bellcore.com (Eric Wilson)
Reply-To: whs70@taichi.UUCP (24460-W. H. Sohl)
Organization: Bellcore, Livingston, NJ
Lines: 41
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2472 rec.ham-radio.swap:711 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2942 rec.ham-radio:15926
Posted: Fri Oct 19 14:37:22 1990

Jim Grub wrote:
>Aside from the question of whether it's "your" air exclusively, there's the
>question of whether the information content ownership is a separate issue
>from the possession of the signal by which it is transmitted. So far, the
>courts have agreed that it is.
>
>I think swls are going to have to get used to the idea that as radio use for
>such applications increases, the pressure to guarantee privacy is going to
>increase.

Short of banning ANY type of general coverage receiver, I can't
see what outcome any pressure would have on the radio listener,
be that an swl or simply someone that has a radio. At this point,
there must be millions of very broad coverage receivers in the
hands of the public (Both regular types and scanners). Are we
to expect confiscation? Legislation limiting future receivers/scanners
manufactured from being able to receive certain frequency ranges
(that's done now with the cellular on scanners, but it's a
simple task to modify most of those scanners after ownereship.)?

At some point, if there is a call to restrict receiveing of a
multitude of frequency ranges and specific frequencies, it becomes
(IMHO) almost impossible to design a cheap scanner/receiver.
Note also, the use of the radio spectrum is not static. What
you find in a particular frequency range today may not be the same
10 years from now.

So what's it all mean? Again, IMHO, I really doubt that much
will happen in the area of prohibiting general coverage

receivers or significantly limiting multiple ranges of
frequency coverage. Having said that, it does remain incumbent on
all of us, hams AND swlers to remain vigilant and sound the
alarm immediately at even the first sign of any such global
restrictions in equipment design being instituted.

Bill Sohl   K2UNK || email
Bellcore, Morristown, NJ || UUCP   bcr!taichi!whs70
(Bell Communications Research) || or
201-829-2879 Weekdays || Internet whs70@taichi.cc.bellcore.com
---

From 240372874219421545
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f6225f33561a619a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 09:02:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!nisca.ircc.ohio-state.edu!hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu
From: betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Andrew L. Betz III)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: privacy, was CBS . . .
Message-ID: <5895@nisca.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Date: 19 Oct 90 16:02:34 GMT
References: <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@nisca.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: The Ohio State University (IRCC)
Lines: 41
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2469 rec.ham-radio.swap:709 rec.ham-radio.packet:2940 rec.ham-radio:15910
Posted: Fri Oct 19 17:02:34 1990

In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to
>eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

This is an excellent example of how asking the question will
influence the response. The fundamental issue is NOT whether
decent people want to snoop on others. Rather, its a division
in philosophy between freedom and privacy. On the one hand,
people are generally ignorant about the technology they use.

As I recall, many congressmen were stunned to find out that
anybody with a Radio Shack scanner could listen in on the
cellular conversations. That realization (plus a little
high power bribing -- no *campaign contributions* -- from
the cellular industry) led to the ECPA. On the other hand,
this country has (at least historically) prided itself
on its emphasis on individual freedom. Virtually
unenforcable laws like the ECPA are an attempt to restrict
one's freedom, something that most Americans still
value pretty highly. I like to pick up a copy of Orwell's
_1984_ and reread it every few years. Partly to enjoy it,
but partly to remind me to keep my guard up against
our benvolent government (grin). Freedom is hard to win
and easy to lose; one minor loss leads to another, which
leads to another, and so on.

Drew

Internet   : betz-a@hpuxa.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Bitnet   : TS7080@OHSTMVSA.IRCC.OHIO-STATE.EDU
U.S. Snail : 1283 Woodbrook Lane, Columbus, Ohio 43223-3277
Ham Radio : WJ8K
Ma Bell   : (614) 272-9813
Comments   : The opinions expressed here are free of charge.
           : Of course, they do not necessarily reflect the public
           : policies of The Ohio State University, Inc. or its
           : subsidiaries. Reg. Penna. Dept. Agr.

From -3236705201358584149
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8947c93df6e66eb7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 09:08:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
wsscal.UUCP!dan
From: dan@wsscal.UUCP (Dan Keizer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 56KB 70KHz modem vs 3KHz land-line modems
Message-ID: <9010191008.AA07701@wsscal.UUCP>
Date: 19 Oct 90 16:08:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Oct 19 17:08:06 1990

I see that the 56Kbaud modem operates with 70KHz. That seems to be the
same as the 2400 baud rates at the land-line 3KHz. I also noticed that
with the land-line systems today, you can get 19.2KB over 3KHz voice-line.

Is it safe to assume that with the same type of technology applied that
you can get 440KBaud at 70KHz? I don't know that much about spectrum
and bandwidth, but the figures look correct. Anyone care to explain some of
this to me?

Dan

+---------------------------------+---+
Dan Keizer	To each his own ... thoughts included.
Western Software Solutions	
...!cpsc.ucalgary.ca!wsscal!dan	
+---------------------------------+---+

From 8843124337082965168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,962e08cd6f381
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8fe9c7ec76a10335
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,8fe9c7ec76a10335
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 12:59:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!johns
From: johns@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (John P. Shalamskas)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Re: Laws against scanners
Message-ID: <9949@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 19 Oct 90 19:59:20 GMT
References: <293.271DE149@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 4
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2581 rec.ham-radio.swap:743 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2985 rec.ham-radio:16387
Posted: Fri Oct 19 20:59:20 1990

It seems to me that if someone broadcasts their private life, either by
voice (yelling) or by electronic means (PA system, radio waves) then they
have no right to complain when others "listen in".   It's rude to expect
others to turn a deaf ear to your excessively boisterous lifestyle, eh.

From -7606100689682087105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f6225f33561a619a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 114aac,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,6c1c4d7f2d7c3184
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 13:47:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!cunixa.cc.columbia.edu!cy5
From: cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (Conway Yee)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: privacy, was CBS . . .
Message-ID: <1990Oct19.204715.8219@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Date: 19 Oct 90 20:47:15 GMT
References: <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (The Daily News)
Organization: Columbia University
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2473 rec.ham-radio.swap:712 rec.ham-radio.packet:2943 rec.ham-radio:15934
Posted: Fri Oct 19 21:47:15 1990

In article <291.271DE138@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>Moreover, there is the fundamental issue: why would any decent person WANT to
>eavesdrop on the private lives of others?

Just ask the CIA, FBI and especially the NSA.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ

yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu	(preferred)	231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu	(forwarded to above)	Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov	(rarely checked)	(215) 386-1312

From -8597842276485633010
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8fe9c7ec76a10335
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-19 17:06:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Laws against scanners
Message-ID: <30600068@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 20 Oct 90 00:06:00 GMT
References: <271@<293>
Lines: 61
Nf-ID: #R:<293:271:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600068:000:3110
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 19 19:06:00 1990
Posted: Sat Oct 20 01:06:00 1990

> There will no doubt be a contention that transmitting certain types of radio
> signals (such as baby monitors and cordless telephones) ENLARGES the personal
> space. I grant the right to determine if an RF signal entering my space harms
> me in some way. I doubt that that requires that I inspect the information
> contents of that RF signal.

Keep your personal space out of my personal space.

An enlargement of the person space would require first establishing the
concept that actual security of the radio transmission really exists.
It would be an invasion of my PHYSICAL personal space for you to determine
if I actually am listening in (and ONLY doing that). Such security does
not exist for signals transmitted in conventional emission modes and not
encrypted. Maybe we need more DES baby monitors.

> No, only the information.

Suppose you toss a sealed envelope into my front yard, which contains
pictures of you and your SO making love. Is that an enlargement of YOUR
personal space? Am *I* violating YOUR space by making an EFFORT (opening
the envelope) to get the information.

I contend that tossing the sealed envelope which has information in it is
no different that tossing out electromagnetic waves that have information
in them. If you toss them MY way, I am CAPABLE of opening either, and you
have effectively given up your right to privacy.

You COULD have setup a wire-based baby monitor. In fact the intercom
system in the house I grew up in had a way for the master unit to listen
in on anything going on near the slave unit. You don't NEED to transmit
over the radio but you simply CHOOSE to.

Also, it is nearly impossible to be able to detect the signal without also
detecting the information. Of course that is decreasing with technology.

> > It should be noted that authoritarian regimes tend to place
> > restrictions on radio receivers. It's pretty dangerous to have all that
> > free-thought being picked up by the masses.   Laws against radio
> > receivers
> > are censorship, plain and simple.
>
> Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people feel this
> way. In most other countries, including very democratic countries, the
> attitude is that the public only has the right to listen to radio
> transmissions that are the public's business. Listening to "private" radio
> transmissions is forbidden. ("That's rude, old boy!")

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where people felt this
way enough to revolt against an authoritarian regime and establish the
greatest democracy the world has ever seen.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places where we have a diverse

set of constitutional freedoms based on the concept that the government has
no more authority over people than the people themselves do.

Strange, but the U.S. is one of the very few places were have a reasonable
expectation of privacy of the things we do in our own personal space.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -1986006420072363485
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 12:54:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
rochester!cornell!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!aupair.cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <276@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 18 Sep 90 19:54:04 GMT
References: <103547@<090790> <30600058@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <157@km4ba.UUCP>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Sep 18 20:54:04 1990

alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow) writes:

>ATV is looking at 12 Mhz of occupied space, if I remember correctly.
>(correct me as neccessary, it is still *real* wide) at 25khz spacing, 240
>voice repeater channels for the 6Mhz output.

One of the US ATV manufacturers (AEA?) has announced a VSB 440 MHz
ATV transmitter that will help things out somewhat. It's going to
take a long time for the existing DSB transmitters to go away, though.

I like the idea of putting the ATV output where CATV televisions can
receive the transmissions, since it can provide an excellent PR tool.
(Imagine running weekly licensing classes over ATV on a CATV
compatible frequency. Publish the info in the local newspaper and
see what happens.)

--
    Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
        {alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

      The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

From -8645657050020362718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff

X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 14:54:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!purdue!mentor.cc.purdue.edu!
mace.cc.purdue.edu!dil
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Summary: It's been done another way, too
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <5544@mace.cc.purdue.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 21:54:57 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp>
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2155 rec.ham-radio.packet:2794
Posted: Tue Sep 18 22:54:57 1990

In article <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp>, wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>
> In article <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> you write:
> >Would the following idea be possible, sensible, legal, practical?
> >
> >A system for distributing UUCP newsgroups:
> >
> >Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast
>
> Such a thing has actually BEEN DONE!. A group of MIT students have put
> together a system that uses SCA at 4800 baud (no commercials) on a Boston

I remember hearing that someone was using the blanking bar between TV frames
to transmit data. In the OLD days, they needed 36 lines at the end of
each frame for internal synchronization, but now it only takes 12, so some
bright guy got the idea that you could send data over that time at about
1200 baud. It worked great until both the TV station and the cable company
tried to do it at the same time, and then the lawyers got rich. I
haven't heard anything since.

--
Perry G. Ramsey   Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
perryr@vm.cc.purdue.edu   Purdue University
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu   We've looked at clouds from ten sides now,
                And we REALLY don't know clouds, at all.

From 6623828961684540363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 17:42:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio
Summary: Complete citation of CACM article.
Keywords: CACM reference
Message-ID: <1990Sep19.004220.6373@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 19 Sep 90 00:42:20 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <30600062@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Sep 19 01:42:20 1990

The full citation for the CACM article I referred to in a previous posting:

  "Polychannel Systems for Mass Digital Communication"

   David K. Gifford, CACM, Vol 33, No. 2, February 1990

The system described was the "Boston Community Information System (BCIS)
run at 4800 baud on the 92KHz SCA channel on WERS-FM in Boston.
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG |"The freedom of human beings is not a condition
uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm |but a task. What an absence of shackles means
                   |is our duty to know and to establish our own
"I do NOT speak for anyone |limits. It is often more difficult to be free
but me, myself and I!" |than not to be free ...." -Bela Varga

From 3300994038170294848
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-19 03:36:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!snorkelwacker!usc!samsung!
umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Summary: It's been done already!
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 18 Sep 90 11:14:46 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 61
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2138 rec.ham-radio.packet:2786
Posted: Tue Sep 18 12:14:46 1990

In article <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> you write:
>Would the following idea be possible, sensible, legal, practical?
>
>A system for distributing UUCP newsgroups:
>
>Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast
>and distribute newsgroups late at night. Connect a modem to a master
>computer at the radio station. Drive the transmitter's modulator with
>the modem. Obviously, the modem's protocol needs to be single
>direction, it can't expect to hear any replies. People at home would
>have their PC's connected to modems which are in turn connected to
>appropriate radio receivers. The PCs would run appropriate software
>that would listen for, and store articles from user preselected
>newsgroups on hard disk. The user would use a conventional phone modem
>to call a central number to post articles, send e-mail, etc. Probably
>receive e-mail via phone, or would it make sense to deliver e-mail via
>the radio station (this assumes that the sender (and receiver) isn't
>too concerned about easedroppers. Normally, the system wouldn't let it
>be seen by others, but some hacker might defeat that). Idea being that
>most users read a lot more articles than they write, and you could
>distribute articles to a lot of users quicker than tying up phone lines
>and computers doing one-on-one one at a time.
>
>What speed should the baud rate be? 4800? 9600? And have some form of error
>correction that doesn't depend on any feedback.
>
>How to pay for it?
>Subscription fees? But some hacker will figure a way to pirate the system.
>Maybe, make it free to receivers, and insert short commercials at the end of
>every article? Like: Enjoy Coca Cola! Get your next printer from "Joe's
>Computer Shop" at 5th and Main.
>
>If this makes any sense at all, maybe it would give owners of AM stations
>without listeners something to do. Or is there an FCC rule that says that the
>broadcasts must be directly human intelligible?
>--
>"This Bud's for you!" -- Budweiser Beer (example of a short commercial)

Such a thing has actually BEEN DONE!. A group of MIT students have put
together a system that uses SCA at 4800 baud (no commercials) on a Boston
Public Radio (as in National Public Radio") station. A description of the
system and an analysis of the results appeared in CACM (Communications of
the Association for Computing Machinery for the unaware) late this past summer.
Sorry, I don't have the exact reference with me.

In their system, one-way broadcasts of data (including, for a while, USENET)
were received by a home site, decoded and passed to a program running in the
user's PC/AT (the work was sponsored, in part, by IBM). A program in the AT
would use 'filter rules' on subject and content established by the user to
only save information of interest, sending the rest to the bit bucket.

The user could query the info and, if something in the query referred to
something not on the local hard disk, an autodial telephone modem would dial
up a mainframe at MIT which would then download the requested info.
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG |"The freedom of human beings is not a condition
uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm |but a task. What an absence of shackles means
                    |is our duty to know and to establish our own
"I do NOT speak for anyone |limits. It is often more difficult to be free
but me, myself and I!" |than not to be free ...." -Bela Varga

From 7277824148280321677
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-19 15:32:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!
cornell!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!myrias!aunro!aupair.cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <286@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 19 Sep 90 22:32:44 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2165 rec.ham-radio.packet:2798
Posted: Wed Sep 19 23:32:44 1990

rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:

>Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast
>and distribute newsgroups late at night.

Actually, it's already being done via satellite by Norsat in British
Columbia. They sell a complete downlink kit for $2K (2 foot dish,
receiver, PC demodulator card, software). The link runs at 9600
baud, and carries a complete usenet feed. They also distribute PD
software between news batches.

--
    Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
        {alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

      The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

From -3306739031004835077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff

X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 04:36:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!cs.umn.edu!
kksys!edgar!bryan
From: bryan@edgar.mn.org (Bryan Halvorson)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <183@edgar.mn.org>
Date: 20 Sep 90 11:36:22 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <286@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: Electronics 101
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2196 rec.ham-radio.packet:2816
Posted: Thu Sep 20 12:36:22 1990

In article <286@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon
Nerenberg) writes:
>
>Actually, it's already being done via satellite by Norsat in British
>Columbia. They sell a complete downlink kit for $2K (2 foot dish,
>receiver, PC demodulator card, software). The link runs at 9600
>baud, and carries a complete usenet feed. They also distribute PD
>software between news batches.
>
Does anybody know what satellite and transponder this uses?
And is this a subscription service or can anybody with a dish and the
right modem receive it?

Bryan
N0BUU

From -3492065436485078005
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 13:04:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!abvax!iccgcc!gibbonsj
From: gibbonsj@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Message-ID: <1052.26f8da70@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Date: 20 Sep 90 20:04:15 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Sep 20 21:04:15 1990

In article <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>, dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU

(Tim Dayger) writes:
> OK, I hope you read the summary line above. Here goes:
>
> I've used networks, online services, and BBS's for years, but I've never
> really paid much attention to packet radio. This may change... depending
> on what kind of feedback I receive.
>
> Basically, I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to
> begin. I have a list of rudimentary questions like:
>
> 1) Just what *is* packet radio?

stuff deleted...

I would also like the above info. I do know that you will need a Ham
license, but beyond that, what can you do with it?

John Gibbons

From 4299185435152210627
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 18:20:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!dimacs.rutgers.edu!rutgers!apple!portal!
cup.portal.com!chow
From: chow@cup.portal.com (Kevin - Nomura)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted for Amiga
Message-ID: <34089@cup.portal.com>
Date: 20 Sep 90 04:36:17 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com> <18330056@col.hp.com>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 5
Posted: Thu Sep 20 05:36:17 1990

I am interested in the latest version of the ka9q package for the Amiga.
The last version I know of is the one on fish disk 225, which dates back
to 1987 and is quite buggy.

kevin nomura

From 8523087202955747308
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 18:29:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: ATV vs repeaters
Message-ID: <19259@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Sep 90 06:04:27 GMT
References: <090790> <30600060@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <158@km4ba.UUCP>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Sep 20 07:04:27 1990

In this part of the world (So Cal), there are two ATV channels on
420-450. One is around 42x somewhere, and the other is around 433.5.
(visual carrier freq; the aural carrier is 4.5 MHz higher)

The 1.2GHz band has 5 ATV repeater output channels on it, all of which have
their inputs on one or the other of the two 420-450 channels.

If it suddenly occurs to you that you can't do that because the 433.5
channel isn't in a repeater subband, you're right. However, that's the
way the frequency coordinating committee assigned the channels.

Officially, I think, the 433.5 channel is simplex and not a repeater
input. But at least one of the ATV repeaters I can receive is listening
there.

At least most of local guys I can hear/see are running with a somewhat-
-suppressed lower sideband. I'm sorta amazed but well pleased.

The 433 video components play absolute Hob with trying to receive the
Microsats at 435 and 437. They don't seem to hit the DSY modems running
56kb at 433.05 much.
     - Brian

From 3024723456300924133
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,dae2f31cc4926890,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,dae2f31cc4926890,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 19:16:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!uupsi!
oswego!news
From: dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU (Tim Dayger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Summary: WARNING: Backward child babble...
Message-ID: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>
Date: 20 Sep 90 07:32:10 GMT
Reply-To: dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU (Tim Dayger)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Instructional Computing Center, SUNY at Oswego, Oswego, NY
Lines: 42

Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:14990 rec.ham-radio.packet:2801 rec.ham-radio.swap:618
Posted: Thu Sep 20 08:32:10 1990

OK, I hope you read the summary line above. Here goes:

I've used networks, online services, and BBS's for years, but I've never
really paid much attention to packet radio. This may change... depending
on what kind of feedback I receive.

Basically, I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to
begin. I have a list of rudimentary questions like:

1) Just what *is* packet radio?
2) What kind of equipment due I need, and how do I use it with my PC?
3) How much technical (hardware) proficiency is requied to manage a
   packet radio system? (I have a general understanding of computer
   hardware, but am more comfortable programming.)
4) Just what's out there for me to access via packet radio? (This is
   VERY important. I'm not interested in this as a pure hobby, I'm more
   interested in the resource potentials.)
5) How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is
   packet radio?
6) What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I
   need a license?
etc.

Pointers to reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or
local libraries might carry would be nice.

Personal comments and insights into the world of packet radio would also be
appreciated. I've tried reading the ham-radio newsgroups, but a *lot* of it
is Greek to me.

Any packet radio operators from central New York out there??

Thanks in advance,

-Tim

==
= Tim E. Dayger | Internet: dayger@oswego.oswego.edu =
= I.C.C. Operator | Bitnet: dayger@snyoswva.bitnet   =
= SUNY College at Oswego | UUCP: sunybcs!oswego!dayger   =
= Oswego NY | DECNet: soswva::dayger   =
==

From -1683863215269693488
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-20 21:12:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!haven!ni.umd.edu!sayshell.umd.edu!louie

From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted for Amiga
Message-ID: <1990Sep20.144850.22143@ni.umd.edu>
Date: 20 Sep 90 14:48:50 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com> <18330056@col.hp.com> <34089@cup.portal.com>
Sender: usenet@ni.umd.edu (USENET News System)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Sep 20 15:48:50 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: sayshell.umd.edu

The last version of the port that I've made available can be had via anonymous
FTP from Sayshell.UMD.EDU. It's packaged in a .ZOO file, and is too large
to mail.

louie
WA3YMH

From -8420620136062193785
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8c39fb2da4889f93,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8c39fb2da4889f93,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-21 06:27:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!asylum!hamavnet!n6vbg!n6vbg
From: n6vbg@n6vbg.hamavnet.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Southern California News access
Message-ID: <53.26fa1556@n6vbg.hamavnet.com>
Date: 21 Sep 90 13:27:49 GMT
Organization: The Resource/VAX
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15065 rec.ham-radio.packet:2815
Posted: Fri Sep 21 14:27:49 1990

Hello, fellow netters,

If you're looking for a site that will alow you to read (and post) Usenet News,
and exchange Internet mail, in Southern California, look no further. I've made
my system available to the public. The phone # is 714-989-4276, up to 2400
baud, MNP5, online 24hrs a day, every day. Log in as NEW when asked for
Username:, and follow the prompts from there.

Good luck,

Javier Henderson
N6VBG

From 6655719662241682105

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-21 16:37:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!rutgers!cmcl2!garif
From: garif@cmcl2.NYU.EDU (Talking Head)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <49200@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Date: 21 Sep 90 03:21:34 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <286@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Followup-To: rec.radio.shortwave
Organization: New York University
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2180 rec.ham-radio.packet:2804
Posted: Fri Sep 21 04:21:34 1990

lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
>rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey) writes:
>>Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast
>>and distribute newsgroups late at night.
>Actually, it's already being done via satellite by Norsat in British
>Columbia. They sell a complete downlink kit for $2K (2 foot dish,
>receiver, PC demodulator card, software). The link runs at 9600
>baud, and carries a complete usenet feed. They also distribute PD
>software between news batches.

Hmmm... I'd like to pose a question: I've seen devices in the market
that allow for "wireless LAN". What if I just wanted to send IP packets
(or a TCP/IP link) across the street to a server (~600ft and some brick+
glass). Is this possible? If so, is it practical? What about the
highest transmission rates?

>--
>   Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
>   {alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

>   The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

\\Lee
garif@nyu.edu

From 673188943589113424
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eed34ad589185500,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-21 23:32:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU!pdahl

From: pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Nos-In-a-Box
Message-ID: <9009211514.AA21386@milton.u.washington.edu>
Date: 21 Sep 90 15:14:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Sep 21 16:14:41 1990

I have not heard anything about the NOS-in-a-Box project for a while.
Does anyone have any reports as to progress on it and when it may be
ready to distribute for use with the DE-56?

Peter, WA7FUS

From 5674774433590159926
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fef02c22e6fc29d1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 02:31:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!dranet.dra.com!mike
From: mike@dranet.dra.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: St. Louis information
Message-ID: <1990Sep21.111509.53@dranet.dra.com>
Date: 21 Sep 90 16:15:09 GMT
Organization: Data Research Associates, St. Louis MO
Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Sep 21 17:15:09 1990

Does anyone have information on packet activity in St. Louis? In particular,
any NET/ROM or TCP/IP nodes?

73

Mike WA0SXV

From -9167192714445951112
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 05:01:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!wa4mei!
ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Message-ID: <1345@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 21 Sep 90 13:45:22 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>

Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 104
Posted: Fri Sep 21 14:45:22 1990

In article <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU> dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU (Tim Dayger) writes:
>OK, I hope you read the summary line above. Here goes:
>
>I've used networks, online services, and BBS's for years, but I've never
>really paid much attention to packet radio. This may change... depending
>on what kind of feedback I receive.
>
>Basically, I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to
>begin. I have a list of rudimentary questions like:
>
>1) Just what *is* packet radio?

Packet radio is a method of sending computer data over radio as the name suggests. Data is combined into blocks called frames that contain an address header and a checksum. The frames are transmitted in sequence with acknowledgements being returned for each sucessful frame received by the addressee. Timeouts without acknowledgement cause retransmission of outstanding blocks. A complete link level protocol that does this plus channel control is called AX25L2V2.

>2) What kind of equipment due I need, and how do I use it with my PC?

You need a PAD (Packet Assembler Disassembler) and a radio modem and a radio and antenna. The PAD and modem are usually combined in a unit called a TNC (Terminal Node Comtroller) which connects to your PC via a serial port. Another method uses a plugin card for the PC that combines a HDLC chip with a radio modem and uses software on the PC to do the PAD function. A third method combines the radio modem with the radio in a single unit and interfaces to the PC either via a plugin card or via a PAD that connects to the PC via a serial port. Depending on the system you choose, there are various software packages you can run as an application on the PC. There is BBS software, terminal emulation software, and TCP/IP networking software available. Most of it free.

>3) How much technical (hardware) proficiency is requied to manage a
>   packet radio system? (I have a general understanding of computer
>   hardware, but am more comfortable programming.)

In general most of this stuff is plug and play depending on how deeply involved you want to get in the technical details of packet radio. If you can solder a connector on a plug, you can hookup most packet equipment.

>4) Just what's out there for me to access via packet radio? (This is
>   VERY important. I'm not interested in this as a pure hobby, I'm more
>   interested in the resource potentials.)

Potential is the key word here. Other than sending Email via the BBS

network which operates sort of like fido net, and some file transfers with neighboring operators, and some databases you can query, packet remains a technique looking for an application. The potential is great and work is being done on both the hardware and software ends of the system, but it's not the internet yet.

>5) How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is
>   packet radio?

Starting from scratch, costs range from $300 to $700 for systems ranging in capability from 1200 to 56k baud. Cost effectiveness is a harder question. It depends on how much you use the system. The up front costs are it. There is no continuing charge other than electricity to use the system.

>6) What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I
>   need a license?

Yes you need an amateur radio license to run packet. Well this is not strictly true, you could get a commercial license and establish your own point to point links, but unless you have a legitimate business need it wouldn't be cost effective. The other legal issues concern message content. Over any radio system you may not use profanity. And specifically over amateur radio you may not use the channel for commercial purposes nor may you use encryption to conceal the nature of your transmissions.

>Pointers to reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or
>local libraries might carry would be nice.

Much of the material available in book form is outdated and describes systems and operating techniques that were in vogue two years ago but do not represent the way packet is done today. The field is in it's infantcy and is changing daily. The best way to learn about packet is from people who are actively using packet. The best techincal references are the ARRL Computer Networking Conference Proceedings volumes 1 thru 8. Also consult your library for back issues of the American Radio Relay League's magazines QST and QEX and back issues of the late lamented Ham Radio Magazine.

>Personal comments and insights into the world of packet radio would also be
>appreciated. I've tried reading the ham-radio newsgroups, but a *lot* of it
>is Greek to me.

I find the technical challenge of developing reliable high speed links and networking systems form the bulk of my interest in packet radio. In many ways we are charting virgin territory and that is always exciting. Others use packet primarily for personal Email. Still others use a database and bulletin system called Packet Cluster to aid their chase for DX contacts. People active in our volunteer emergency response system ARES use a hazardous materials database to retrieve on the scene information. ARES folks also use the BBS system to handle emergency messages for local officials and the Red Cross during earthquakes, fires, and severe weather. Locally, we have an active Skywarn group that works with the National Weather Service to report severe weather. We are integrating packet into

our operation. A great number of people simply use the system for keyboard to keyboard chatting.

Gary KE4ZV

From 1684942820166654795
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 05:12:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D
Keywords: RTX-2000 DSP HELP Thanks
Message-ID: <778@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 21 Sep 90 16:29:45 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15039 rec.ham-radio.packet:2808
Posted: Fri Sep 21 17:29:45 1990

Howdy:

Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code for this engine. The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch) and on Phase III-D (the follow on to Oscar 13). AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-DL, and well all of us thank Tom for this kind loan.

Bob McGwier
<N4HY>
--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 4009317891008180286
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 10:13:52 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D
Keywords: RTX-2000 DSP HELP Thanks
Message-ID: <45030@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 21 Sep 90 20:15:58 GMT
References: <778@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15044 rec.ham-radio.packet:2809
Posted: Fri Sep 21 21:15:58 1990

In article <778@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris
>RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to
>thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite
>loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code
>for this engine.

Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
it do on the satellites?

>The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch)

This is the first time I've seen a Soviet ham satellite called
anything other than "RS" when it's in orbit. Why will this one be
called "RO"? What does that stand for? And why "RO-21" when the
current transponders are RS-10/11? (I guess RS-12/13 is still waiting
in the wings?)

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -6253818908724759301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 15:06:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters

Message-ID: <30600063@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 22 Sep 90 17:39:00 GMT
References: <103547@<090790>
Lines: 59
Nf-ID: #R:<090790:103547:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600063:000:2783
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 22 12:39:00 1990
Posted: Sat Sep 22 18:39:00 1990

> >The ARRL national bandplan has ATV in 438-444 Mhz and FM repeaters in 442-445
>   ^^^ this is the problem... ^^^
> The official band plans overlap by 2 Mhz... Why I feel 1 ATV pair in 440
> is good enough. I think there is enough room also for a simplex freq also.
>
> I have no problems with 438-442, if it is used appropriately. I still think
> split freq is better.

What is a good alternative? The "usual" bandwidth is 6 Mhz when the
suggested vestigial sideband is used. You could trim things even tighter,
but no one makes anything to do that yet, and the best you could hope for
would be about 4.8 MHz. Suggest a place to fit that in.

> AEA is one of the culprits. From what I understand, the AEA unit will
> not work on a non-interefence basis below 442. (IE, it's output will
> still be in the FM band.) This is from a discussion with several hardcore
> ATV'ers at Dayton.

No, AEA is NOT the culprit, but rather the culprit is the bandplan which
puts the carrier at 439.25 MHz and that will generate signals all the way
up to nearly 444 MHz even if the filtering is working correctly.

> I asked how I could run an ATV rptr in my area, while coexisting with 443+
> fm rptrs. They named one unit that would work. It was not AEA. They liked
> AEA package & price, but indicated it did not filter as well as it should.
> This is their viewpoint. I would be interested in knowing more, as the AEA
> will prob be the most popular.

The AEA unit may or may not be filtering well, but even with a theoretically
perfect filter, you will be affecting more than half of one side of the FM
repeater subband.

> Actually, the ATV rptr output is usually the higher freq, due to not
> having the FM rptrs key it up. The ATV rptr will be the one needing the
> extra filtering. Is this correct?

Probably.

> >If I do a repeater it would be on the higher bands. But I would be using
> >70cm for ATV DXing because that is where everyone is. Remember, "low bands
> >are for DX-ers" :-)
>
> Ok by me... ATV simplex seems like weak signal to me.. I do think we need
> to use the 420-440 area more.

Not everyone can use that. Remember that 420-430 is not available in all parts of the country. Try fitting just ONE ATV channel in 430-450 MHz that can be used for repeater operation. You do NOT want to put it on 432 MHz and you cannot put it on 435-438 MHz.

The 70cm band is currently very poorly fragmented.

This issue, while being certainly packet related since packet needs to definitely deal with coordination problems, should be moved over to the main rec.ham-radio group.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 6883213076675429197
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 15:18:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ATV vs repeaters
Message-ID: <30600064@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 22 Sep 90 18:02:00 GMT
References: <19259@ucsd.Edu>
Lines: 57
Nf-ID: #R:ucsd.Edu:19259:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600064:000:2669
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 22 13:02:00 1990
Posted: Sat Sep 22 19:02:00 1990

> In this part of the world (So Cal), there are two ATV channels on
> 420-450. One is around 42x somewhere, and the other is around 433.5.
> (visual carrier freq; the aural carrier is 4.5 MHz higher)
>
> The 1.2GHz band has 5 ATV repeater output channels on it, all of which have
> their inputs on one or the other of the two 420-450 channels.
>
> If it suddenly occurs to you that you can't do that because the 433.5
> channel isn't in a repeater subband, you're right. However, that's the
> way the frequency coordinating committee assigned the channels.

If a repeater coordinator "coordinates" for repeater use a frequency that is illegal for repeater use, that coordinator should IMMEDIATELY be put out of business. I won't be humble about that opinion.

> Officially, I think, the 433.5 channel is simplex and not a repeater
> input. But at least one of the ATV repeaters I can receive is listening
> there.

That repeater is operating ILLEGALLY....

> 97.205(b) A repeater may receive and transmit only on the 10 m
> and shorter wavelength frequency bands except the 28.0-29.5 MHz,
> 50.0-52.0 MHz, 144.0-144.5 MHz, 145.5-146.0 MHz, 220.0-220.5 MHz,
> 431.0-433.0 and 435.0-438.0 segments.

....unless he is keeping his input bandwidth between 433 and 435 MHz.

The purpose of restricting even the INPUT frequency from the segments
above is to prevent the USER of the repeater from causing intereference
on the designated segments, not just the repeater itself.

Before notifying the FCC, I would suggest contacting your section manager
and/or the official observer people regarding this. Brian, I know you know
about this; I'm just posting this for other reader's benefit.

> At least most of local guys I can hear/see are running with a somewhat-
> -suppressed lower sideband. I'm sorta amazed but well pleased.

But are the people who transmit INTO a repeater on 433.5 MHz doing this
with at least 40db at 433 MHz and at least 70db at 432 MHz? I just picked
those figures at random, but I think they would apply well to preventing
interference to 432 MHz weak signal work.

> The 433 video components play absolute Hob with trying to receive the
> Microsats at 435 and 437. They don't seem to hit the DSY modems running
> 56kb at 433.05 much.

The scrambling probably has a lot to do with that. Video tends to appear
in little spikes every 15734.265734 Hz plus or minus many Hz depending on the
frequency stability of the video source.

[15734.265734 Hz = (5 MHz) * 63 / 88 / 227.5]

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 1307894172703320849
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 15:38:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Sep22.154859.23096@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 22 Sep 90 15:48:59 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU> <1345@ke4zv.UUCP>

Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR/KT)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 99
Posted: Sat Sep 22 16:48:59 1990

As quoted from <1345@ke4zv.UUCP> by gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman):
+---------------
| In article <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU> dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU (Tim Dayger) writes:
| >4) Just what's out there for me to access via packet radio? (This is
| >   VERY important. I'm not interested in this as a pure hobby, I'm more
| >   interested in the resource potentials.)
|
| Potential is the key word here. Other than sending Email via the BBS
| network which operates sort of like fido net, and some file transfers
| with neighboring operators, and some databases you can query, packet
| remains a technique looking for an application. The potential is great
| and work is being done on both the hardware and software ends of the
| system, but it's not the internet yet.
+---------------

Much of "not on the internet yet" has to do with third-party traffic restrictions with respect to valid use in amateur radio, i.e. someone has to monitor what comes in from the Internet to make sure it doesn't contain business, profanity, or other illegal communications. The Usenet almost certainly wouldn't be safe as far as this is concerned. And would *you* want to spend all your time picking and choosing stuff that can legally be forwarded from Internet to AmPR.ORG?

The local ham club recently tried an experiment, using packet radio to link the endpoint and start of a local parade for which we were doing public-service communications. It worked well, and we're planning to expand the technique. One thing I'm planning on doing is getting a battery for my TNC and picking up a Kodak Diconix printer or other battery-operated printer; used with my HT and laptop, this would give me a complete packet system independent of mains power which could be used during an emergency.

+---------------
| >5) How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is
| >   packet radio?
|
| Starting from scratch, costs range from $300 to $700 for systems ranging
| in capability from 1200 to 56k baud. Cost effectiveness is a harder
| question. It depends on how much you use the system. The up front costs
| are it. There is no continuing charge other than electricity to use
| the system.
+---------------

A sample breakdown:

     $230.00 Kenwood TH-31BT (a discontinued model, hence cheap)
          This is a 220MHz radio, hence usable by Novice Class

licensees. Locally, we have packet on 223.70; other areas
may use 223.40 MHz. Both are within the Novice sub-band.
130.00 AEA PK-88 TNC (a good, inexpensive TNC)
30.00 Hustler 5/8-wave whip (better than the "rubber ducky" antenna
that comes with an HT)
0.00 Communications software; this can be a freeware/shareware
comm program, or anything up to NOSNET.EXE which gives you
TCP/IP. Or you can spend $50-$100 on commercial programs
which make controlling a TNC easier for a "novice".
0.00 A computer; if you already own one, you're all set. If you
get serious about packet, you may want to dedicate a computer
or run OS/2 or UNIX. I've dedicated a 386 PC to my setup;
it was sitting in a closet, unused. If you decide to buy one
specifically for packet, on the other hand, this will be the
most expensive part of the system!

$390.00 Total for my packet set-up

I will be erecting a better antenna soon; this will be relatively inexpensive, as I will be fabricating an antenna mast from either aluminum or PVC (I prefer aluminum, I can make it the antenna ground *and* the system ground by burying it deep enough) and the antenna itself will be made from an SO-239 and some brass rods. This will let me get the most from the 1 watt out of the inexpensive radio. I may also pick up a preamp/power amp combination for 220.

+---------------
| >6) What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I
| >   need a license?
|
| Yes you need an amateur radio license to run packet. Well this is not strictly
| true, you could get a commercial license and establish your own point to
| point links, but unless you have a legitimate business need it wouldn't
| be cost effective. The other legal issues concern message content. Over
+---------------

You might be able to run a low-power, limited-range packet system on Part 15 frequencies, like 49 MHz. CHECK FIRST!!! I don't know if data communications are permitted (although it would surprise me if they weren't).

I doubt that data communications are permitted in the Citizen's Band. But it might qualify as Class C (the remote control frequencies, as opposed to the voice channels). Again, check before setting up shop here.

You can (see above) run packet with a Novice Class amateur license. This is *simple* radio theory, Novice band plans (not difficult to memorize, as Novices don't get much in the way of frequencies), and the inevitable 5WPM code test. Check with local ham clubs; they'll be happy to help you.

--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery Delphi: ALLBERY

From -69218008731082761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-22 19:15:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!mcnc!decvax.dec.com!
deccrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!reid
From: reid@wrl.dec.com (Brian Reid)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Message-ID: <1990Sep23.002606.3113@wrl.dec.com>
Date: 23 Sep 90 00:26:06 GMT
References: <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp> <1384@atlas.tegra.COM>
<1990Sep18.172109.4627@pmsmam.uucp>
Sender: news@wrl.dec.com (News)
Organization: DEC Western Research
Lines: 56
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2193 rec.ham-radio.packet:2813
Posted: Sun Sep 23 01:26:06 1990

A few years ago the Stargate project set up and operated for one year a test system for the distribution of USENET in the vertical blanking interval of the cable version of WTBS Atlanta (the bits were injected into WTBS' signal in the satellite uplink, so the feed was not available if you got WTBS via normal UHF reception). There was a 16-bit field in, I think, Line 21 of the VBI, which gave a raw throughput of about 500 bits per second. 500 bits per second around the clock gives you about 5 megabytes per day of raw capacity.

Because there is no possibility of NAK/retry with a satellite link, every packet of data was sent twice. If you missed both of them, then you didn't get the data, and you just had to suffer.

There were seven subscribers. One of them was decwrl, and I was at the time decwrl's usenet administrator, so I had lots of first-hand experience with it.

The project was a failure for these reasons:

1) The downlink hardware was not reliable. It was manufactured for them by Zenith and the box was pretty shoddy. We have lots of world-class electronics and video experts in our lab, and we had a very hard time getting it working and keeping it working.

2) Because the satellite links were tariffed by the US FCC as "common carriers", they were legally permitted to carry only moderated newsgroups. There wasn't enough interesting material in moderated newsgroups back then to keep anybody's attention.

3) The satellite bandwidth was expensive. Satellites attract Big Business, and they weren't about to sell this service cheap.

We paid about $1000/year for airtime fees and such.

4) Although 500 bits per second is enough to get a lot of netnews through, it was awful with respect to latency. We got articles a fairly long time after they were posted. decwrl had a few other feeds, all by uucp/telephone, and never once during the entire year that the service was operating did we get our first copy of an article over the satellite feed. High-speed links are a lot like high-speed copiers: you want speed to have low delays rather than to have high volumes.

5) The feed was read-only. Everybody needed to have ordinary land-line access to USENET so that they could post replies to articles that they had seen. The combination of (5) and (4) was the death of the project, actually: the Telebit Trailblazer was just becoming popular at that time, and since people were forced to have an ordinary USENET feed as well as a satellite feed, so they could post, people quickly did the arithmetic and figured out that it would be cheaper, easier, and faster to take the whole feed via the TrailBlazer rather than to take part of it over the satellite link and part of it over the phone.

I have two Stargate decodeer boxes sitting in my office as museum pieces. I probably ought to mail them back to the Stargate people but I don't quite know where they vanished to.

Brian Reid

From 245170751133811322
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-23 05:40:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!randvax!vortex!lauren
From: lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Message-ID: <51.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Date: 23 Sep 90 05:29:11 GMT
References: <1990Sep23.002606.3113@wrl.dec.com>
Organization: Vortex Technology
Lines: 102
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2194 rec.ham-radio.packet:2814
Posted: Sun Sep 23 06:29:11 1990

As the originator of the Stargate Experiment, I'd like to add a bit to elaborate on what Brian said in his posting.

First, it's important to realize that the project *was* an

experiment. It was unclear going in whether the technology was really suitable for this sort of application, and we purposely limited the number of subscribers (we turned away quite a few potential subscribers). Since it was all very new technology, there was no way to determine how well things would work without actually having receive points in a variety of locations in different situations, which is what we did.

The Zenith decoding hardware had lots of problems. We unfortunately had no choice, since we had to use that hardware to make use of the WTBS vertical interval, and there were no other choices available to us at that time. We did not have any indications before the experiment that the equipment was so flakey--the information we were able to get led us to believe that they'd perform OK. Experience taught us otherwise. If we'd known in advance how bad they were we probably would not have proceeded. We never had direct control over the decoders--they were addressed and controlled from the uplink point, and we had to go through other persons to get anything enabled or addressed.

One thing we learned is that the quality of the decoder is critical given the highly variable nature of the received video signal after being passed through satellite and cable hops. The latter is particularly important, since cable systems can do awful things to a signal. Of course, over-the-air systems are vulnerable to all sorts of problems as well. All of this means that a large burden is placed on the decoding equipment, and in some situations with some signals *no* decoding equipment can be expected to work satisfactorily.

Anyway, we did the best we could with them. Sometime after the project closed, I ran into some other people who had experience with the same decoders. Their experience was identical to ours.

So, we were all generally unhappy with the hardware. That was one reason not to continue the experiment. Another reason was that the uplink carrier we were using was bought out by another entity, which caused a decision to be made to remove "outside" services such as us from their vertical interval. We, as "little guys", were in no position to fight this or wave enough dollars at it to cause a reversal. To move to another carrier, even assuming we could have found one that we could afford based on the subscriber fees at that point, would have entailed uplink relocation and a complete change of uplink and decoding hardware. As Brian mentioned, the satellite carriers are looking for people with big bucks when it comes to selling time on their satellite transponders.

All in all, it just didn't make sense to continue, since there wasn't other hardware around that seemed likely to perform any better anyway.

While the other factors definitely impacted our decision, the loss of the uplink carrier which was the immediate reason why the decision was made to terminate--there just wasn't a lot of point in continuing, and there didn't seem to be any real interest on the part

of the subscribers to go through the hassles that would be involved in new hardware, etc. in any case.

It is worth noting that nobody working on the project made a dime from the effort. All subscriber fees went to pay for direct project expenses. We ended up with a zero balance, and arranged to have the carrier pull the plug as the money ran out. All in all, not a bad way to end an experiment.

And indeed, just because an experiment ends doesn't mean it wasn't worthwhile. I would not call the experiment a failure. To learn that a particular technology is not suitable for netnews is meaningful information. While it would have been interesting if the results had been "positive", negative outcomes are useful too.

Brian's point about latency is quite significant. Given the structure of netnews flow today, it is quite possible that a "centralized" broadcast topology as represented by Stargate would not now be desirable for netnews distribution, even if a robust technology were used. Part of the problem is that netnews flow is not naturally unidirectional. The feed topologies have become increasingly bidirectional, with logical network splits (such as the "alt" distribution) further complicating the feed situation.

In the current network environment, the existence of high-speed (e.g. Trailblazer) modem links have become very important. Also of obvious importance, in my opinion, is the presence of the NNTP links which have effectively "absorbed" the backbone function of the netnews network. While the longterm stability of NNTP usage, and various issues concerning the propriety of certain classes of material flowing over certain elements of the backbone or certain local nets must be considered, the importance of the NNTP feeds in the current environment is obvious. I doubt that any centralized "broadcast" system can effectively compete (in terms of overall latency reduction) given the current structure of article flow.

Stargate was an interesting experiment. I'll never forget the fun of the initial transmission when I sent "Hello Universe" (yes, that's what I sent) over the satellite and watched it come through on my screen. Whether I should have attached any special significance to the fact that this initial transmission took place while "The Munsters" was on the main channel video is something I've never been able to fully determine.

--Lauren--

From 7521966056810901239
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-23 14:15:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!

apple!portal!cup.portal.com!chow
From: chow@cup.portal.com (Kevin - Nomura)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted for Amiga
Message-ID: <34212@cup.portal.com>
Date: 23 Sep 90 17:33:29 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com> <18330056@col.hp.com>
  <34089@cup.portal.com> <1990Sep20.144850.22143@ni.umd.edu>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 6
Posted: Sun Sep 23 18:33:29 1990

Got it, and it works great. Thanks!

By the way, LhArc compresses the files to 450K, substantially better than
ZOO's 615K.

kevin nomura, wd9dmv

From 1442537230952502995
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-23 14:28:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!haven!ni.umd.edu!sayshell.umd.edu!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted for Amiga
Message-ID: <1990Sep23.194520.16936@ni.umd.edu>
Date: 23 Sep 90 19:45:20 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com> <18330056@col.hp.com> <34089@cup.portal.com>
<1990Sep20.144850.22143@ni.umd.edu> <34212@cup.portal.com>
Sender: usenet@ni.umd.edu (USENET News System)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 11
Posted: Sun Sep 23 20:45:20 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: sayshell.umd.edu

>By the way, LhArc compresses the files to 450K, substantially better than
>ZOO's 615K.

Does anyone know of an archiver which is as portable as ZOO which has better
compression? I use ZOO on MS-DOS, on the Amiga, and a pile o' UNIX platforms
of many architectures, (none of which are 8*86 based, thank god). The source
to ZOO is freely available, and of reasonable good quality. Thats why I use
it. If there's a better alternative, I'd like to hear about it.

louie
WA3YMH

From 1025391190325386401

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba563d1490d5c334,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-24 07:16:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS PROMs for GLB PK1
Message-ID: <1990Sep23.231013.29555@swlabs.uucp>
Date: 23 Sep 90 23:10:13 GMT
Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Sep 24 00:10:13 1990

I recently acquired a TNC made by GLB Electronics in Buffalo, NY.
It is their model PK1. I purchased it thinking it was a TNC2 clone,
but I believe I was mistaken. It _does_ have a Z-80 (or equivalent).
But rather than a USART, it appears to perform this function in
software. [This is a real b*tch to accomplish, by the way, having
been down this path for a client who was more frugal than smart.]

Anyway, I assume that the TNC2 uses a real USART and what I have bears
no resemblance to a TNC2. So, has anyone done a KISS PROM for this
beast, or am I left with a dodo?

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh   (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo   (AX.25)

From 3130269346376181753
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba563d1490d5c334
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-24 15:31:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!rutgers!
ub!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS PROMs for GLB PK1
Message-ID: <1990Sep24.123529@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 24 Sep 90 16:35:29 GMT
References: <1990Sep23.231013.29555@swlabs.uucp>
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 38
Posted: Mon Sep 24 17:35:29 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: castor.cs.buffalo.edu

Originator: bowen@castor.cs.buffalo.edu

In article <1990Sep23.231013.29555@swlabs.uucp>, jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn) writes:
> I recently acquired a TNC made by GLB Electronics in Buffalo, NY.
> It is their model PK1. I purchased it thinking it was a TNC2 clone,
> but I believe I was mistaken. It _does_ have a Z-80 (or equivalent).

GLB's TNC2A is a TNC2 clone. The PK1 and PK1-L are not. In fact, the PK1 was commercially available before the TNC1 was. At least that is what they tell me (I was in high school at the time 8-).

> But rather than a USART, it appears to perform this function in
> software. [This is a real b*tch to accomplish, by the way, having
> been down this path for a client who was more frugal than smart.]

Tell me about it! You are correct. Everything in that box is done by toggling the bits by hand. It was designed back when the correct hardware would have added another $60 to the price tag.

> Anyway, I assume that the TNC2 uses a real USART and what I have bears
> no resemblance to a TNC2. So, has anyone done a KISS PROM for this
> beast, or am I left with a dodo?

I'm hacking on one now. The hardest part is coordinating the rs-232 bit streams and the modem bit streams. The start bit on the rs-232 goes right to the interrupt line. So if I'm in the middle of sending a packet and the PC sends a character, I either screw up the packet or lose the character. The way this is being fixed is by requiring the PC to use hardware flow control. That way I can tell it to stop sending and hope that it doesn't. Note that this goes against the official KISS specs but should not be a problem. The only other solution is to constantly poll all inputs multiple times per bit interval but I don't have the time (or ambition) to implement something that precise.

Anyway, the ROM should be done in 1-2 months. I'll be making the source and ROM image available via anonymous ftp then. Watch here for a release announcement.

Devon

From -7264805906137284550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,139e6aba649236b5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-24 18:19:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!cornell!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Thank you to CRRL/ARRL CNC

Message-ID: <40100@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 24 Sep 90 19:51:14 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Sep 24 20:51:14 1990

Perhaps I could take this opportunity to thank our Canadian friends for showing such tremendous hospitality for this 9th Computer Networking Conference -- for those who didn't attend, it was my first time and it was a wonderful experience that I will not soon forget. (Especially getting to watch Star Trek with Phil, Bob, and Tom :-))

Best 73's

Chris, WZ2B

From 4981158296466136574
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85adf041d89897b8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85adf041d89897b8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-24 18:40:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!
accuvax.nwu.edu!midway!ellis.uchicago.edu!gary
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help with AEA PK-232 and Ka9q package. . .
Message-ID: <1990Sep24.201030.23612@midway.uchicago.edu>
Date: 24 Sep 90 20:10:30 GMT
Sender: news@midway.uchicago.edu (News Administrator)
Organization: University of Chicago
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15100 rec.ham-radio.packet:2822
Posted: Mon Sep 24 21:10:30 1990

Was wondering if anyone in net-land could help me with this.

I have packet station consisting of a MacSE, AEA PK232 and a Kenwood 731A. I'm trying to get the ka9q TCP package to work. The software starts up fine on the Mac - no problem. But, I'm unable to make any connections. Specifically, my first attempt, as a test, was to try to get the AX.25 protocol to work to connect up to my local Net/ROM node - CAPRA (Chicago Area Packet Radio Assoc.)

The ka9q software will not key the transmitting and I'm stuck in a "connection pending" condition. I have some thoughts on this and think the problem is that I have not entered KISS mode on the PK232 with the correct parameters.

As far as "nornal" packet operation is concerned... evertthing works fine

so I know I have the connections (cables) set up properly.

I have PK232 firmware dated 19.Jul.90. The Tech manual gives a set of instructions for what paramters need to be set before going KISS. The 19.Jul.90 firmware revision says all I need to do is say "KISS ON" and warns that entering KISS mode sets certain parameters.

So, if anyone out there has any insight on this - I'd appreciate it. If anyone has a PK232 and a MacSE running ka9q ... can you verify that in fact this works... or does not work... or disclose the incantation that will make it work.

Thanks,
  Gary (New packet user)
--
Gary Buchholz   gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago   xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing   N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill.   (312) 702-7611

From 6997470220622292860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee2d751bb14dd1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 04:28:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!nachos.SSESCO.com!elmquist
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: is TNC-2(or similar) source in public domain?
Message-ID: <223@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Date: 24 Sep 90 22:02:04 GMT
Sender: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Organization: none
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Sep 24 23:02:04 1990

Is the TNC-2 source code (Z80) in the public domain?? I've got a platform that's got all the same pieces as a TNC-2 (Z80, CTC, SIO, ram, prom, etc) but all the stuff's at different addresses (it's also got a 9600 baud v.29 modem in it...) I'd like to make the TNC-2 run on this platform perhaps by just working the code over a little...

73, Chris N0JCF

From -3463504694991111079
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eed34ad589185500
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 07:20:36 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Nos-In-a-Box
Message-ID: <18330059@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Sep 90 14:20:36 GMT
References: <9009211514.AA21386@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Sep 25 15:20:36 1990

>I have not heard anything about the NOS-in-a-Box project for a while.
>Does anyone have any reports as to progress on it and when it may be
>ready to distribute for use with the DE-56?

NOSINABOX is available now as part of the PackeTen product from Grace
Communications, a 68302-based packet switch board.

I'm the one working on ports to the AEA PS-186 and Kantronics Data Engine. I
am a couple of weeks work away from having an initial cut to pass around, but
I'm not likely to spend those couple of weeks for at least a month, because
we're trying to get some new RF gear up before snow closes our site... in
4-5 weeks.

See the paper I wrote with Don Lemley and Milt Heath of Grace in the ARRL CNC
proceedings from last weekend...

BTW: Anyone sitting on a spare set of 2m cans they'd like cash for?

Bdale, N3EUA

From 2370676282254635382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e47eb6d010ad6c62,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 14:41:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!toth.UUCP!dave
From: dave@toth.UUCP (David B. Toth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: You're Welcome
Message-ID: <9009252141.AA02162@toth.UUCP>
Date: 25 Sep 90 21:41:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Sep 25 22:41:45 1990

Thanks to all who came to London to the CNC ... we enjoyed having you ...
However, I think the Dr. Death thing was a little over-sold. I don't
remember offing anyone for being a tad over-time (a few came close ;-))

And patty is correct that Phil et al would be a bad crowd to fall in with !

73, Dave VE3GYQ
ria.ccs.uwo.ca!toth!dave

From -5501277177121210456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 15:27:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!midway!ncar!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!VAX1.CC.UAKRON.EDU!mcs.kent.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D
Keywords: RTX-2000 DSP HELP Thanks
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.051439.7891@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 25 Sep 90 05:14:39 GMT
References: <778@idacrd.UUCP> <45030@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15119 rec.ham-radio.packet:2824
Posted: Tue Sep 25 06:14:39 1990
Distribution:usa

In article <45030@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>In article <778@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>>Recently I place a call for help in getting development tools for the Harris
>>RTX-2000. As I told you later, the response was great and I wish to
>>thank one in particular. Tom Sefranek, WA1RHP, has made an indefinite
>>loan of his RTXDS and development tools to AMSAT for the development of code
>>for this engine.
>
>Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
>keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
>it do on the satellites?
>
>Patty

Well Bob what ever your new widget is please pass along THANKS to Tom,
WA1RHP for getting you what ya needed. Look forward to hearing about it.
73 es GUD LUCK!!
Terry
ps. Hi Patty

--
****
Terry Bell   N8HSP@WA8BXN.OH   AMSAT-NA   N8HSP.AMPR.ORG [44.70.4.10]
UUCP: usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!tbell   Internet: ab617@cleveland.freenet.edu
****

From -3097132549985888096
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,acfed10fe473fb10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 16:08:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!INDYVAX.IUPUI.EDU!IWNQ500
From: IWNQ500@INDYVAX.IUPUI.EDU (Hey Rocky watch me pull a rabbit out of my hat!)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 to HW5400
Message-ID: <2C32E0DA1AFF010F18@INDYVAX.IUPUI.EDU>
Date: 25 Sep 90 13:59:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Sep 25 14:59:00 1990

Hello Packeteers!

I'm having trouble making a connection for my PK232 from my
HW5400. Reception is fine but for the transmitter I can key the
PTT but can't get any signal to go into the audio line.
Has anyone here had any dealings with the Heath HW5400? I have the
wires according to the book's diagrams (and hope thats the way the guy I bought
the rig from put it together :))
but still am not getting any modulation (BTW, the microphone works fine)

73, Mike
N9IIT
Indianapolis,IN

IWNQ500@INDYVAX.BITNET
IWNQ500@INDYVAX.IUPUI.EDU

From -6198586619912443932
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,139e6aba649236b5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 18:52:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!mnetor!ghp!jim
From: jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Thank you to CRRL/ARRL CNC
Message-ID: <672@ghp.UUCP>
Date: 25 Sep 90 12:26:06 GMT
References: <40100@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: jim@ghp.UUCP (Jim Stewart)
Organization: Gellman Hayward & Partners Ltd.
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Sep 25 13:26:06 1990

Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B writes:

>Perhaps I could take this opportunity to thank our Canadian friends for
>showing such tremendous hospitality for this 9th Computer Networking
>Conference

Ditto, and thanks to the presenters and all those that came from
so far away to make it such an exciting day!
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

From 2206377060453649704
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-25 20:19:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!srcsip!msi-
s0.msi.umn.edu!cs.umn.edu!uc!nachos.SSESCO.com!elmquist
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Date: 25 Sep 90 18:41:36 GMT
Sender: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Organization: none
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Sep 25 19:41:36 1990

I see that L.L. Grace (of Kansas City Tracker fame...) is now
advertising their DSP modem. Looks like a very nice box..

Anyone have any comments on this particular design as compared
to the TAPR or AEA designs (hello Bob N4HY...) ??

Chris N0JCF

From -6344232807484175165
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eed34ad589185500
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 00:15:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Nos-In-a-Box
Message-ID: <1260036@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 25 Sep 90 14:08:25 GMT

References: <9009211514.AA21386@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Sep 25 15:08:25 1990

See the 9th Computer Networking Conference proceedings for a report
by Bdale n3eua, Don Lemley n4pcr and Milt Heath.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 7785033956542534573
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7761bf76a078f2a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7761bf76a078f2a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 01:44:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!bridge2!olivea!apple!pvh
From: pvh@Apple.COM (Pete Helme)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kenwood TH-77 & Bearcat 200XLT mods
Message-ID: <45134@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 25 Sep 90 20:28:42 GMT
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15132 rec.ham-radio.packet:2829
Posted: Tue Sep 25 21:28:42 1990

Anyone know if the new dual band Kenwood, the TH-77, is available in the U.S.
or not yet. They're already importing the new smaller single band units (at
least they've been advertising them).

Also, does anyone have any mods for the Uniden Bearcat 200XLT?

Thanks.

From -7479193659180162190
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca9c76cec0ea6d4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 06:01:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!mintaka!snorkelwacker!apple!
julius.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!mephisto!udel!

princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RTX-2000, RS-14, P-III-D
Message-ID: <780@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 25 Sep 90 17:50:08 GMT
References: <45030@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 37
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15134 rec.ham-radio.packet:2830
Posted: Tue Sep 25 18:50:08 1990

From article <45030@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
>
> Uh, Bob, what's an RTX-2000? I see the phrase "DSP" in your
> keywords, so maybe it's a DSP microprocessor? If so, what will
> it do on the satellites?
>
>
>>The RTX-2000 wil fly soon on RS-14 (RO-21 after launch)
>
> called "RO"? What does that stand for? And why "RO-21" when the
>
> Patty

The Harris RTX-2000 is a RISC high speed Forth engine (no, that isn't
an oxymoron in THIS CASE ;-) which has many of the attributes of a DSP
chip. I won't go into the details here. It IS being used as both a
DSP chip and as a disk controller on the ram disk on board.

This is part of the RUDAK experiment that was built by the AMSAT-DL
RUDAK group in Munchen, Deutschland (Munich, W. Germany). This will be
RS-14. It will be called Radio Oscar 21 after launch. This will be the
first SU launched satellite done in conjunction with one of the `western'
satellite building groups (AMSAT-DL/RUDAK) and with some participation
after the fact by AMSAT-NA folks. The group in the SU, in the spirit of
cooperation, etc. etc. have chosen to have it be the first satellite to
join the OSCAR numbering scheme. Just as UOSAT-A is UO-9, RS-14 will be
RO-21. Fuji-2 was FO-20 and this will be the next in line.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -3527115744876965330
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cc0ca7ece55e3a9a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc0ca7ece55e3a9a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 06:51:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!mephisto!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: COSMAC 1802 help needed
Keywords: Oscar Cosmac 1802 satellite
Message-ID: <781@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 25 Sep 90 19:30:51 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15137 rec.ham-radio.packet:2831
Posted: Tue Sep 25 20:30:51 1990

Howdy:

I had such great luck recently with the help needed message for the RTX-2000 that I thought I would try again. I need a couple of COSMAC 1802's. I could also use whatever manuals you may have such as programmers and user reference manuals. The indigenous system I have for it is a variant of FORTH (called IPS by its designer, DJ4ZC). This chip was originally done by RCA. If you have some laying around and have development tools you aren't using, let me know. The COSMAC 1802 is in the integrated housekeeping unit (IHU or OBC = on board computer) in Oscar 10 and Oscar 13 and planned for Phase III D.

Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -4257719160482326885
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 09:08:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!bu.edu!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Intro to packet (long) Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Message-ID: <1392@necis.UUCP>
Date: 25 Sep 90 17:38:15 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 260

Posted: Tue Sep 25 18:38:15 1990

In article <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU>, dayger@penelope.Oswego.EDU (Tim Dayger) writes:
> OK, I hope you read the summary line above. Here goes:
>
> I've used networks, online services, and BBS's for years, but I've never
> really paid much attention to packet radio. This may change... depending
> on what kind of feedback I receive.
>

Tim, I will do my best to answer your questions... I am posting to the net because I have received several pieces of email asking this type of question recently, and you seem to have asked some realistic questions....

> Basically, I'm starting from scratch, and need to have some idea of where to
> begin. I have a list of rudimentary questions like:
>
> 1) Just what *is* packet radio?

  Packet Radio is (yet another) digital transmition method available for use on Amateur Radio. It provides 'error free' transmision and reception of messages (information/data/etc.) between two stations. This error free capability is a prime consideration ('error free' in this context does not mean that your 'typing or spelling' mistakes will be fixed, but that all transmitted 'data' will be received 100% intact, as sent). In fact, if the data cannot be delivered 100% intact, the sending is aborted and the user is informed that there is no longer a 'connection' between the two stations.

  The 'Packet' in 'packet radio' comes from the method of transmitting your information over the air. Your 'data' is broken up into packets (or blocks) that are transmitted. Each packet contains the sending and the receiving station callsigns and some optional 'routing' information. A packet can contain from 0 to 256 data (or information) bytes. The users normally do not need to be concerned with this 'packetizing' of their messages. Each packet is sent and then acknowledged by the receiver when received. If a packet is not received correctly, then it is automatically re-transmitted (up to a maximum number of times).

  One of the more popular protocols used for Amateur Packet Radio is known as AX.25. This is very similar to the commercial X.25 standard. There is also a growing TCP/IP user base. If you are not network oriented, then the details of these protocols are not important to you as an operator of a packet radio station.

Be aware that most packet radio operation at this time is at 1200 baud. This will seem slow when compared to what it happening on networks, and on telephone BBS's.... but what is gained is world wide access, for NO COST. Once you have your equipment, and your license, there are no fees (except for the electricty that your computer and other equipment use :-))

> 2) What kind of equipment due I need, and how do I use it with my PC?

Since you have a PC, you already own the most expensive part of an Amateur Radio Packet Radio station. The other piece of equipment that you need is the TNC (Terminal Node Controller). The TNC contains all the software and special hardware that you need. It actually contains the MODEM (to interface with your radio) and (usually) a microprocessor with the packet software contained in EPROM. You interface your PC (or even a simple dumb ASCII terminal) with the TNC via serial RS-232. Use your favorite 'terminal emulation software' on your PC (the same software that you use with your telephone modem will probably work fine).

Most 'primary' packet radio operations occur (in the USA) on the two meter band. Check out the following frequencies (they my be different in your area, check with some local hams if you don't hear anything) even the typical 'police scanner' can be used to listen to these frequencies:

145.01, 145.03, 145.05, 145.07, 145.09 MHz
also, if the above are busy, many areas also use:
144.91, 144.03, 144.95, 144.97, 144.00 MHz

Yes, this is with a 'standard' FM radio set for SIMPLEX transmiting. If there are packet radio transmitions you should hear a sound like:

BBBBbbbbbrrrrraaaaaaapppppp

> 3) How much technical (hardware) proficiency is requied to manage a
> packet radio system? (I have a general understanding of computer
> hardware, but am more comfortable programming.)

Well, if you can plug an RS-232 cable into a modem, and wire the TNC to your radio (most TNC's connect to the microphone plug of an FM rig, normally only needing Push To Talk, and Transmit Audio. Plus a connection to the speaker audio output from the FM receiver), then you have all the ability that you need. If you are not comforatable with wiring a microphone connector... I am sure that there are hams that would be glad to help you.

It really is very simple, and once it is done, there is virtually no maintenance. Just plug in your TNC in place of your microphone and external speaker jack, and you're on the air... to return to voice operation, plug in your microphone. If you like, build a simple switch box to allow easy changing between your TNC and voice operation. I don't recommend it, but some wire the TNC and Microphone in parallel, so that they don't need to change the plugs, or switch anything at all.

> 4) Just what's out there for me to access via packet radio? (This is
> VERY important. I'm not interested in this as a pure hobby, I'm more
> interested in the resource potentials.)

Here comes the interesting part.... I believe that packet radio is still in its infancy... It seems like every day a new application for packet radio is announced... some are good ideas... others not.

Here is a *simple* list that just highlights some of the available uses of Amateur Packet Radio.. I am SURE that I have forgotten something and left it off the list:

EMAIL: At this time we have 'world wide' email distribution. I personally have received email from a few continents, and from all over the USA. Of course, this is limited by the Amateur Radio rules/regs, so there can not be any commercial messages.

Local networks: Here in New England we have connectivity over most of the 6 states. I can 'connect' to other stations from the following areas consistantly: Canada (Quebec), Vermont, New Hamphire, Maine, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island. I should note that I am located about 10 miles north of the MA/NH border (in Derry, NH).

Of course, on HF there can be 'world wide' connectivity, depending on many factors.

PacketCluster-DX spotting: This is a specialized system that allows a couple hundred users to be 'connected' to the same system at one time. It is used by those Amateur operators who seek contacts with rare stations throughout the world. When any one user 'finds' a rare station on the air, he simply types the information (callsign, frequency and mode) into his terminal, and within a minute or so, everyone of the other users connected to the 'packet cluster' are informed of the rare station!!! So called "DXers" (people who love to hunt these rare stations) LOVE this system. These users can be spread over a wide area (our local packet cluster system has connectees from Maine to New York).

DOSGATE: A system that allows you to execute programs remotely. A DOSGATE system may have many programs for you to use over the air. You don't need to download the programs to use them, you are actually running programs remotely. For example, my DOSGATE system has the following programs available for use by 'remote' packet users:

AUTOEXAM: take the latest Amateur Exams from Novice to Extra, used as a study guide, or to see if you are ready for the licence exam.

SeeSats: Real time satelite tracking. Informs you of where the current OSCAR (and other) satelites are located.

AUTOCALL: Online Amateur Radio USA 'callsign' lookup database Simply enter the callsign of any amateur radio operator in the USA and it will print out the name, address, licence class and previous callsign (if any).

GAMES: Several 'adventure style' games that can be played online.

Repeater database: A database of many of the repeaters in the area.

DOSGATE allows those who don't have a computer to run programs via packet radio.

Gateways: Even though you may not own any HF or UHF equipment (many packet radio operators only use a simple 'hand-held' FM tranceiver), you can gain access to other bands and operating modes by using a gateway. A gatewary allowes connectivity between two normally un-connectable communication technologies.

Public Service: Many packet stations are used to help out with sending messages during disasters. Amateur Radio operators help out whenever they can, and many Hams have their packet stations ready for portable operation to help when needed. There are many 'training' exercises during each year to help practice and test the 'readyness' of the emergency stations.

OSCAR Satelites: OSCAR stands for Orbital Satelites Carrying Amateur Radio. We have our OWN satlites in orbit that are dedicated for Amateur Radio use. There are some satelites that are dedicated to packet radio (sometimes called "PACSATS"). Some of these are special, others are for 'store-and-forward' operations to help distribute 'packet traffic' around the world.

Station-Station: I almost forgot.. many people just like 'chatting' with their neibors.... The could be people across the street... or in the next state... or half way around the world!

I am sure that I have missed something... maybe others on the NET can fill in the gaps here. You asked about potential... as I stated at the begining, we are just getting started!!! Many people are just finding out about packet radio. I believe that the only limitation is our imagination!! We could have a world wide network (we do currently have a 'slow-speed' world wide network) in the near future... It just takes a little imagination...

> 5) How much will a packet radio set-up cost me? How COST EFFECTIVE is
> packet radio?

Well, if you own the PC already... TNC's can be purchased from about $120.00 on up. There are a few for less money, and several that provide for operating on many digital modes besided packet radio (i.e.: the Kantronix KAM will provide for: PACKET (HF:300 baud/VHF:1200baud), AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII, NAVTEX, WEFAX, CW (morse code),...).

If you already own an Amateur FM tranciever (or an HF SSB tranciever) then you have all the equipement needed. If not, a two meter FM rig can be purchased for: used: from $100-250.00, new: from $300.00 on up.

Cost effective.... Hmmm, well first be aware that Amateur Radio cannot be used for any commercial or business purposes... But where else can one get hours (years) of 'enjoyment' and service out of $450.00 ($350 for a radio and $100 for a TNC, assuming you already have the computer or terminal). Note: This stuff can be contageous.... be forwarned :-) !!

> 6) What legal issues do I need to consider regarding packet radio? Do I
> need a license?

Yes, you need a Valid Amateur Radio License. There is (in the Southern New Hamshire area) Packet radio activity on the Novice bands. But if you want access to the 'mainstream' of packet radio, you will want at least a Technician Amateur Radio License.

> etc.
>
> Pointers to reading materials such as books and magazines that my campus or
> local libraries might carry would be nice.
>
> Personal comments and insights into the world of packet radio would also be
> appreciated. I've tried reading the ham-radio newsgroups, but a *lot* of it
> is Greek to me.

There are a few books, etc... but I have found that most assume that you already know about Amateur Radio. You need to find what we call (ready for another term?) an "Elmer".... An "elmer" is a friendly, helping Amateur Radio operator who will 'take you under his/her wing' to help and guide you as much as you need. I hope that you can find someone to help you... it takes a special kind of person to be an 'elmer' (gosh I hate that term).

>
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> -Tim
>

Good luck Tim.... Too bad you are not closer... I would be glad to help

Rich

Sorry if I got a little 'windy' with the keyboard here... I am getting ready to start a Novice class, and I always get 'pumped up' just before the class starts (tonite) :-).

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

From -5152135965739243456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e890080f7c78f1ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 09:28:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!dimacs.rutgers.edu!rutgers!usc!wuarchive!
dranet.dra.com!mike
From: mike@dranet.dra.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ 1278/KISS problem
Message-ID: <1990Sep25.204719.61@dranet.dra.com>
Date: 26 Sep 90 01:47:19 GMT
Organization: Data Research Associates, St. Louis MO
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Sep 26 02:47:19 1990

I have an MFJ1278, firmware 4/3/90, which doesn't really get along with ka9q tcp/ip. In particular, the 1278 ignores the param ax0 255 command and stays in KISS mode even when the power is reset. MFJ little help so far. Anyone got suggestions. Even a description of the MFJ1278 implementation of KISS would be enough!

mike wa0sxv
mike@dranet.dra.com

From 8700330980853438334
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e890080f7c78f1ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 13:56:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!rouge!pc!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: MFJ 1278/KISS problem
Summary: Problem solved
Message-ID: <15354@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 26 Sep 90 14:46:33 GMT
References: <1990Sep25.204719.61@dranet.dra.com>
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Sep 26 15:46:33 1990
Originator: jpd@pc.usl.edu

In article <1990Sep25.204719.61@dranet.dra.com> mike@dranet.dra.com writes:
>I have an MFJ1278, firmware 4/3/90, which doesn't really get along with ka9q
>tcp/ip. In particular, the 1278 ignores the param ax0 255 command and stays in
>KISS mode even when the power is reset. MFJ little help so far. Anyone got

The quick-start book that came with mine says to issue TWO commands:
     param tnc 255
     param tnc 254

Not only is this non-standard, it's a STUPID decision (imho).

73,
--
-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From 8967889079556074093
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,baeb70c71d4e0dd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 14:07:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cti1!mpledger
From: mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Where can I get KA9Q for IBM PC Compatible ??
Message-ID: <287@cti1.UUCP>
Date: 26 Sep 90 11:08:34 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Comprehensive Technologies Int., Arlington VA
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Sep 26 12:08:34 1990

I just started subscribing to this news group and was wondering where I can
get a KA9Q software package??

--
Sincerely,

Mark Pledger

CTI | (703) 685-5434 [voice]
2121 Crystal Drive | (703) 685-7022 [fax]
Suite 103 |
Arlington, DC 22202 | mpledger@cti.com

From -3798036105807725710
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 15:18:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Intro to packet (long) Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Summary: a couple more packet uses
Message-ID: <45180@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 26 Sep 90 17:40:01 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU> <1392@necis.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 78
Posted: Wed Sep 26 18:40:01 1990

In article <1392@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

[a wonderful summary of packet radio]

Rich--

Great posting! Would you be willing to maybe edit the specific
references to Tim's posting and turn it into a general Intro to
Packet Radio article that you could post whenever someone asks?
(Or maybe even automatically once a month [if that suggestion
doesn't get me in trouble with the INFO-HAMS gang!].)

My two cents worth:

>transmitted 'data' will be received 100% intact, as sent). In fact, if
>the data cannot be delivered 100% intact, the sending is aborted and the
>user is informed that there is no longer a 'connection' between the two
>stations.

Maybe say "is eventually aborted." When I read that, it sounded as
though sending was aborted as soon as there was trouble. The next
paragraph explains about packet retries, but maybe this sentence
could be softened a bit.

> Here is a *simple* list that just highlights some of the available uses of
>Amateur Packet Radio.. I am SURE that I have forgotten something and left it
>off the list:
>
>EMAIL: At this time we have 'world wide' email distribution. I personally
>Local networks: Here in New England we have connectivity over most of the
>PacketCluster-DX spotting: This is a specialized system that allows a couple
>DOSGATE: A system that allows you to execute programs remotely. A DOSGATE
>   AUTOCALL: Online Amateur Radio USA 'callsign' lookup database
>   Repeater database: A database of many of the repeaters in the area.
>Gateways: Even though you may not own any HF or UHF equipment (many packet
>Public Service: Many packet stations are used to help out with sending messages
>OSCAR Satelites: OSCAR stands for Orbital Satelites Carrying Amateur Radio.
>Station-Station: I almost forgot.. many people just like 'chatting' with

1. Bulletin boards, which carry postings similar to the stuff on Usenet
and also often have archives of useful files (such as local ham license

testing sites). These are usually the same packet nodes that transport email.

I've found, however, that the discussions that take place on the worldwide ham PBBS (packet BBS) system closely parallel the ones on Usenet--and it's a lot faster to read Usenet! (As Rich mentioned, most packet operations are nominally at 1200 baud, but believe me, the actual throughput is a lot lower!)

The other annoying thing about AX.25 PBBSs is that once you start reading a message, you're stuck until it ends! Not like here on Usenet! (That isn't true when you're using TCP/IP to read a file, of course, since you have a separate control channel. But since most BBSs in the packet world use AX.25, it's something to keep in mind.)

2. File transfers. Better at 56 Kbaud (as some hams are doing), but feasible at 1200 baud. (Do you have to babysit AX.25 file transfers? On TCP/IP, you just start it and forget it, so you can do them overnight or at some other time when you don't care whether it takes a while.)

3. Databases. Rich alluded to this usage in connection with DOSGATE, but you don't need DOSGATE to offer this service. The two I can think of in this area are the HAZMAT (hazardous materials) and callsign databases. Both are available through regular AX.25 connections (the latter also through the TCP/IP "finger" command).

Thanks, Rich!

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -1811189625583774393
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee2d751bb14dd1b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 21:06:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: is TNC-2(or similar) source in public domain?
Message-ID: <18330060@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Sep 90 14:40:25 GMT
References: <223@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Sep 26 15:40:25 1990

>Is the TNC-2 source code (Z80) in the public domain?? I've got
>a platform that's got all the same pieces as a TNC-2 (Z80, CTC, SIO,
>ram, prom, etc) but all the stuff's at different addresses (it's
>also got a 9600 baud v.29 modem in it...) I'd like to make
>the TNC-2 run on this platform perhaps by just working the code
>over a little...

If you mean the "TAPR code", the answer is no. It's actually a bit complicated,
call the TAPR office and ask if you want to. I don't remember the details
offhand.

I don't know whether DED provides source for his TNC-2 EPROM or not, I doubt
it though.

The KISS EPROM written by K3MC has source included in the KA9Q TCP/IP
distributions. Look for the file tnc_tnc2.arc on the floppies.

The TNC-2 doesn't have a CTC...

Bdale

From -6699048250207811369
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,baeb70c71d4e0dd8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 21:43:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!srcsip!msi-
s0.msi.umn.edu!noc.MR.NET!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where can I get KA9Q for IBM PC Compatible ??
Message-ID: <26325@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 26 Sep 90 20:24:56 GMT
References: <287@cti1.UUCP>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Control Data Corporation, Arden Hills, MN
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Sep 26 21:24:56 1990

In article <287@cti1.UUCP> mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger) writes:
>I just started subscribing to this news group and was wondering where I can
>get a KA9Q software package??

Actually, it's on quite a few machines:

thumper.bellcore.com	Look in pub/ka9q
tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov	Tomcat IS running NOS
hpcsos.col.hp.com	Good archive of net and nos
ucsd.edu	I saw a 890421.1 directory there. Havent looked at what is in it though.

Good luck, and have fun,
Jeff
PS: if you don't have internet ftp access, send me email and I will
dig up info on the WB3FFV bbs for you. You can get it there via
anon uucp or download from the bbs.

From -6867014832194084843
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d7b1457911b2b0a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-26 21:49:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!
allbery
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Intro to packet (long) Re: Looking for Intro/FAQ info on packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Sep26.190535.27847@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 26 Sep 90 19:05:35 GMT
References: <1990Sep20.073210.11479@oswego.Oswego.EDU> <1392@necis.UUCP>
Reply-To: allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KB8JRR)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Sep 26 20:05:35 1990

As quoted from <1392@necis.UUCP> by rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D):
+---------------
| Yes, you need a Valid Amateur Radio License. There is (in the Southern
| New Hamshire area) Packet radio activity on the Novice bands. But if you want
| access to the 'mainstream' of packet radio, you will want at least a Technician
| Amateur Radio License.
+---------------

Not necessarily. In northeast Ohio, not only is there a major BBS on the
standard 2 meter Technician Class frequencies *and* the 220 MHz Novice Class
sub-band, but there are cross-band repeaters available as well. A Novice on
223.70 can connect to a station on 145.05 MHz by digipeating through TO505,
for example; the return path is via TO370.

++Brandon
--
Me: Brandon S. Allbery   VHF/UHF: KB8JRR on 220, 2m, 440
Internet: allbery@NCoast.ORG   Packet: KB8JRR @ WA8BXN
America OnLine: KB8JRR   AMPR: KB8JRR.AmPR.ORG [44.70.4.88]
uunet!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery   Delphi: ALLBERY

From -2013473843468671868
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,599f04518d91393a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-27 12:31:05 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help with FTP to thumper.bellcore.c
Message-ID: <30600065@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 27 Sep 90 05:23:00 GMT
References: <183@opus.NMSU.Edu>
Lines: 34
Nf-ID: #R:opus.NMSU.Edu:183:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600065:000:1476
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 27 00:23:00 1990
Posted: Thu Sep 27 06:23:00 1990

To the LOGIN: on FTP type in "anonymous". For the password type in your E-mail address.

Once in, use the "dir" or "ls" command to look at the files in the current remote directory. Use "cd" to switch directories. Use "cd .." to go to the parent directory (at least on UNIX).

See a file you like? If it is NOT a text file, or if it ends in something like .arc .tar .zip .zoo .Z then use the "binary" or "type image" command to set binary transfer mode.

If you want to leave the name unchanged, just do "get" followed by the name of the file. To change the name, add yet another name on the same line as the new name.

Type in "quit" when you are done.

If you want to get really fancy on UNIX, you can get the file and put it into a pipeline. Suppose you see a file you like for UNIX and it is a group of files inside a single file called "foobar.tar.Z". You can get this file and uncompress it and untar it all at once with no temporary files needed. This is useful if you are tight on space but just barely have enough to hold the intended files. The command to do this in BSD UNIX would be:

```
    get  foobar.tar.Z  "|zcat|exec tar xvf -"
```

It will list the names of the files being extracted. Unfortunately the UNIX versions of arc, zip, and zoo do not read from pipes due to being ported from MS-DOS.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -4056928072260772860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-27 12:44:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ncar!mephisto!mcnc!decvax.dec.com!zinn!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted for Amiga
Message-ID: <paul.4666@wa1omm.UUCP>
Date: 26 Sep 90 20:48:11 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com> <18330056@col.hp.com> <34089@cup.portal.com>
<1990Sep20.144850.22143@ni.umd.edu> <34212@cup.portal.com>
<1990Sep23.194520.16936@ni.umd.edu>
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Sep 26 21:48:11 1990

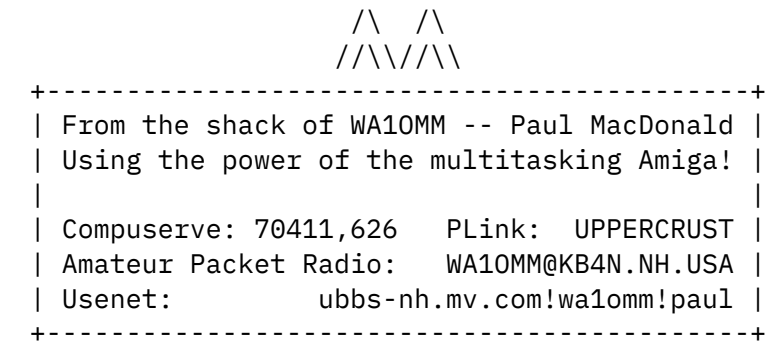
>In article <1990Sep23.194520.16936@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A.
Mamakos) writes:
>>By the way, LhArc compresses the files to 450K, substantially better than
>>ZOO's 615K.
>
>Does anyone know of an archiver which is as portable as ZOO which has better
>compression? I use ZOO on MS-DOS, on the Amiga, and a pile o' UNIX platforms
>of many architectures, (none of which are 8*86 based, thank god). The source
>to ZOO is freely available, and of reasonable good quality. Thats why I use
>it. If there's a better alternative, I'd like to hear about it.
>
>louie
>WA3YMH

Louie,

  Use LHARC. It is also available for UNIX and VMS, as well as for the
venerable PC.

Best regards,

Paul
--


From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald
Using the power of the multitasking Amiga!
Compuserve: 70411,626   PLink: UPPERCRUST
Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA
Usenet: ubbs-nh.mv.com!wa1omm!paul

From 2749423661856683346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-28 12:41:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!njin!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <785@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 28 Sep 90 17:10:12 GMT
References: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Sep 28 18:10:12 1990

From article <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>, by elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris Elmquist):
> I see that L.L. Grace (of Kansas City Tracker fame...) is now
> advertising their DSP modem. Looks like a very nice box..
>
> Anyone have any comments on this particular design as compared
> to the TAPR or AEA designs (hello Bob N4HY...) ??
>

I forgot to comment on the hardware itself. The NEC v40 was my first choice for the AEA box, they rejected it since they had many man years in the Z80 and the 64180 would require minimal movement on their part. I believe this was a short sighted mistake. The bottom line is that we do have that code running and it works quite well. Brooks has a long history in writing multitasking operating systems for communications packages. He has written a multitasking kernal for the DSP-12. You will easily be able to add your own tasks to the running code if you so desire. This is a really nice feature for the inventive but I am not sure it is what Jon Q. Ham wants. On the DSP side, I can tell you Brooks DSP-12 is quite nice. It ought to be:

The AEA DSP-2232 has AD7870 A/D's, AD767 D/A's, Maxim 261 filter chips, Intel 85C30 for protocol, Signetic 571 AGC.

Need I tell you what is in the DSP-12? . . . . .

Bob
.

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 7345422984658956095
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-29 02:07:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <784@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 28 Sep 90 17:05:45 GMT
References: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri Sep 28 18:05:45 1990

From article <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>, by elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com (Chris
Elmquist):
> I see that L.L. Grace (of Kansas City Tracker fame...) is now
> advertising their DSP modem. Looks like a very nice box..
> Anyone have any comments on this particular design as compared
> to the TAPR or AEA designs (hello Bob N4HY...) ??
>

Hi Chris:

Brooks and I designed the AEA box and he learned a lot along the way and
is now in competition. As you might surmise, I am not at all happy about
it, and our partnership has dissolved. Everytime I go into some kind of\
relationship with a friend and it back fires I say to myself never again,
and I keep doing it. One of these days I will learn.

I had a long telephone conversation with Brooks a few days ago on another
matter. He and I discussed the DSP-12 and its status. I do have an interest
after all. The modems do not exist and the box has not passed or even been
submitted for FCC testing. I believe what he is doing in the advertisements
is unethical, but that is a personal feeling and not a `legal' opinion. The
`facts' about the modems and the FCC testing are what he passed along to me
and as I took detailed notes on the conversation to make sure that I quoted
him correctly ;-).

Bob
.

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -456759081454868841
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-29 05:36:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!unmvax!ariel.unm.edu!hydra.unm.edu!ollie
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu (David Oliver Eisman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <1990Sep28.200802.2164@ariel.unm.edu>
Date: 28 Sep 90 20:08:02 GMT
References: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com> <784@idacrd.UUCP>
Sender: news@ariel.unm.edu (USENET News System)
Organization: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Sep 28 21:08:02 1990

I spoke with Mr. Brooks yesterday regarding the purchase of a DSP-12.
I was a bit surprised that it wasn't ready after seeing the ad and all
in QST. (I seem to recall the new ICOM satellite rig being in the same
boat)

Anyhow, the picture in the ad is of the prototype. He said that a
booth will be set up at the AMSAT Conf. with the DSP-12 and other
goodies. I guess I'll just wait and see, but darn I'd like one now!

Ollie
SEDS-UNM Satellite Tracking Station (SSTS)

--
Ollie Eisman (N6LTJ)   ollie@hydra.unm.edu   (505)277-4845
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87131, USA

"That makes me mad." -- Droopy

From -189267593919554189
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ba62027638492d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-30 00:57:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT
From: CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Vincenzo G. Capuano")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: kam wefax mode
Message-ID: <9009292327.AA19899@ucsd.edu>
Date: 30 Sep 90 00:17:26 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Sun Sep 30 01:17:26 1990

Hi,
I would like to write a program to display fax, and wefax on a Mac II
using a Kantronics KAM or an AEA PK-232. Where can I find the documentation
on how to understand the informations that these TNCs send to the serial port
of my Mac ? I mean: how can I detect the color of a pixel by reading the
serial port ? What signal of the rs232? Etc. Etc.......

I know there are some programs for the MS-DOS world: I have seen them
listed in wsmr-simtel20.army.mil archives: wefax.arc and autofax.arc, are
they in source form ? If so I could try to understand the protocol by reading
the source code....

Thanks in advance for any help.
Vincenzo.

=-=-=-=
Capuano
Vincenzo G. Capuano   E-mail: capuano@cnuce.cnr.it
Via Dante Alighieri, 9   capuano@icnucevm.bitnet
57036 Porto Azzurro (LI)
Italy

From -4089560544113854722
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d77a42c87009b0c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-30 01:15:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!venus!yalevm!maine!risk
From: RISK@MAINE.BITNET (Paul H. Risk)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Want Nacogdoches, TX Contact
Message-ID: <90272.164141RISK@MAINE.BITNET>
Date: 29 Sep 90 20:41:41 GMT
Organization: University of Maine System
Lines: 9
Posted: Sat Sep 29 21:41:41 1990

I'm moving to Nacogdoches to accept faculty position at Stephen F. Austin
State University, School of Forestry. I'd be interested in finding out
about packet activity there. Is there a BBS I could work thru while
I'm still here in Maine.. Also interested in general info on ham
radio in the area- repeaters, etc... CUD ragchew on HF.

Paul H. Risk N1DJD
Univ of Maine College of Forestry
Orono, Maine

From 6799010657728878138
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ba62027638492d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-30 03:31:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!umich!
umeecs!msi-s0.msi.umn.edu!noc.MR.NET!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: kam wefax mode
Message-ID: <26446@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 30 Sep 90 01:50:20 GMT
References: <9009292327.AA19899@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: jrc%brainiac.uucp@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock NR0D)
Organization: NR0D Packet Radio
Lines: 27
Posted: Sun Sep 30 02:50:20 1990

In article <9009292327.AA19899@ucsd.edu>
CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Vincenzo G. Capuano") writes:
>Hi,
>I would like to write a program to display fax, and wefax on a Mac II
>using a Kantronics KAM or an AEA PK-232. Where can I find the documentation
>on how to understand the informations that these TNCs send to the serial port
>of my Mac ? I mean: how can I detect the color of a pixel by reading the
>serial port ? What signal of the rs232? Etc. Etc.......
>

Speaking for the PK232:
The only real way to do this is in host mode. You have to get the
tech reference manual from AEA for about $20.00 .

There is one thing you should know about the 232, and I bet it is
true about the KAM also - the FAX is totally fake. The TNC returns
a 1 or 0 that depicts what the demodulator is picking up. There are
no gray scales or colors involved. So the TNC returns a byte stream
that may be interpreted as pixel on or pixel off. It looks ok, but
it leaves much to be desired for sat images on the wefax transmissions.
The tones of a fax signal vary between 1500 hz and 2300 hz. The 232
can only hear 2 of these, the 1500 and the 2300. (actually 1200 and
2200 hz).

In summary:
The returned byte indicates if the 8 pixels are on or off. EG:
FF00FF would turn the first 16 pixels on, the next 16 off, the
next 16 on.......

From -1196734127275585916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e931892d9732143a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e931892d9732143a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e931892d9732143a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-30 15:41:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!usc!randvax!vortex!lauren
From: lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Proposed 10% federal tax on "electronic equipment"
Message-ID: <52.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Date: 30 Sep 90 21:11:23 GMT
Organization: Vortex Technology
Lines: 29
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15289 rec.ham-radio.packet:2852 rec.radio.shortwave:2263
Posted: Sun Sep 30 22:11:23 1990

Greetings. On Sunday, September 30, agreement was reached by the
federal budget negotiators on a proposed new budget, including a
variety of program cuts and new/increased taxes. Ignoring the other
taxes for the moment (e.g. increases in gasoline tax, energy tax,
social security taxes, etc.) there is one brand new tax in the
agreement that might be of particular importance to readers of this
forum. This is a new "luxury" tax of 10%. Details are sketchy, but
it apparently is proposed that this tax will apply on items such as
"luxury cars", furs, jewelry, and *electronic equipment*.

As this message is written, it is unclear what that latter category
would include. Would it include telecommunications and computer
equipment, or "only" televisions, VCR's, stereos, etc. above a
certain selling price? Would it apply only to individuals, or to
business use of such equipment as well? Would this tax simply be
added on to existing state and local taxes at the consumer level?

It might be worthwhile for everyone who is involved in the purchase
of "electronic equipment" to carefully track the details of this
significant new proposed tax as they come forth, and make their
opinions known to their House/Senate members (opinions phoned in *do*
get counted by their offices). At this stage, the budget agreement
has not yet been approved by Congress, and while the leadership will
no doubt wish to have the entire package accepted in one piece, it is
not necessarily the case that changes won't be made. It is important
that our representatives be informed about the feelings of the
technical community concerning these specific proposals.

--Lauren--

From -6019427270398120293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f382ff4c1600421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-30 18:53:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!yale!venus!yalevm!maine!risk

From: RISK@MAINE.BITNET (Paul H. Risk)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Want Nacogdoches, Texas Contact
Message-ID: <90273.195051RISK@MAINE.BITNET>
Date: 30 Sep 90 23:50:51 GMT
Organization: University of Maine System
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Oct 1 00:50:51 1990
Supersedes: <90272.164141RISK@MAINE.BITNET>

I'm moving to Nacogdoches to accept faculty position at Stephen F. Austin
State University, School of Forestry. I'd be interested in finding out
about packet activity there. Is there a BBS I could work thru while
I'm still here in Maine.. Also interested in general info on ham
radio in the area- repeaters, etc... CUD ragchew on HF.

Paul H. Risk N1DJD
Univ of Maine College of Forestry
Orono, Maine

From 4031771772169036920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8a167c12deecbba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-01 04:36:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!
shelby!rutgers!bellcore-2!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: maxframe and efficiency
Message-ID: <1990Oct1.041904.14900@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Oct 90 04:19:04 GMT
References: <9009252209.AA06192@ucsd.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 41
Posted: Mon Oct 1 05:19:04 1990

In article <9009252209.AA06192@ucsd.edu> CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET writes:
>Someone recently mentioned that the MAXFRAME parameter should always be
>set to 1. What if your link is a "solid" backbone link and you want
>to send more than 256 bytes/shot (Net/ROM link)? In particular, what if
>a 1200 baud Net/ROM network is converted to 9600 baud, and the data rate
>transfer is less than 8 times as much? How do you determine how long a
>transmitter should be keyed for maximum efficiency? Use tcp/ip? :-)

The "someone" was originally me. Several years ago I published in the
proceedings of the ARRL Computer Networking Conference an analysis of
a go-back-N protocol (i.e., the LAPB sublayer of AX.25). I found that
on half duplex channels with a very wide range of channel bit error
rates it was always best to set maxframe=1 and vary the packet length

according to the quality of the channel: short frames on noisy channels,
long frames on clean channels.

While it is certainly true that you can sometimes improve performance
by increasing maxframe above one, you can always do even better by
keeping maxframe at 1 and increasing the frame size instead. This
does require you in some cases to increase your frame size beyond
256 bytes. This is common practice in the TCP/IP world, but it may not
be practical in the straight-AX.25 world since many TNCs have
hard-coded buffer sizes.

One thing you can do to substantially improve throughput even with plain
AX.25 is to stamp out the practice of triggering a packet each time a
newline is seen in the input stream, even if the packet contains only
a single character. Certain BBS packages are notorious offenders here.

>When tcp/ip (ka9q version) backs off due to channel congestion, does it
>wait longer between frames, reduce frame size, both, or what?

Both. When a TCP retransmission occurs, only the oldest unacked
segment is sent even if the flow control window had opened up. Each
successive retransmission interval is twice the proceeding one. It is
easy to see that even over infinite time such a system will consume
only finite channel time (consider Zeno's paradox). This behavior
makes the system unconditionally stable no matter how many
transmitters you have.

Phil

From -1747632833327766313
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e931892d9732143a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,e931892d9732143a
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e931892d9732143a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-01 09:17:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!hagbard!eru!bloom-beacon!mintaka!yale!cs.utexas.edu!
know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!bbn.com!chowe
From: chowe@bbn.com (Carl Howe)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: Proposed 10% federal tax on "electronic equipment"
Message-ID: <59732@bbn.BBN.COM>
Date: 1 Oct 90 16:17:35 GMT
References: <52.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Sender: news@bbn.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15354 rec.ham-radio.packet:2862 rec.radio.shortwave:2298
Posted: Mon Oct 1 17:17:35 1990

According to the Wall St. Journal, Monday, 1 Oct, p. A7, column 2:

"Another candidate for the luxury tax discussed that would have hit many Americans -- a 10% levy on electronics equipment with price tags over $100 -- was apparently dropped from the final package."

This is not to say that you shouldn't lobby your congressperson to prevent them from putting it back it. However, at the moment, it is not part of the package.

Carl
WG1V

From 108515662325549603
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,86c2af3d04b5fd99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-01 16:14:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!robin.telebit.COM!brian
From: brian@robin.telebit.COM (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 9600/1200 bps dual-speed full duplex repeater hassles
Message-ID: <9010012314.aa26802@robin.telebit.COM>
Date: 1 Oct 90 23:14:16 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Oct 2 00:14:16 1990

Sounds good Brian. I do disagree with you on the hang-time issue tho'. My repeater worked just fine with no hang time because it would go from nothing to full output in just a couple of microseconds. How? I keyed the last multiplier and left all the other stages running all the time. Since all the driver stages run class-C they are cut off without drive so no output and no noise.

The transmitter was keyed by a 2N2222 keying the emitter of the last multiplier. A TTL or RS-232 high on the base of the 2N2222 (through a current limiting resistor, of course) would pull the emitter of the last multiplier low and generate RF.

Keying transients were a problem at first. Standard CW keying shaping techniques get rid of the transient keying products. I used a small capacitor right at the base of the 2N2222. Even with that the transmitter can be made to key MUCH faster than anything else in the system. It also avoids all the problems having to do with detecting a carrier. Existing stations do not need any modifications to use the repeater.

73 de Brian, WB6RQN

From -5745714370685521090
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,86c2af3d04b5fd99
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-01 16:58:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!brian%cyberpunk
From: brian%cyberpunk@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600/1200 bps dual-speed full duplex repeater hassles
Message-ID: <9010011802.AA00678@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu>
Date: 1 Oct 90 18:02:59 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 118
Posted: Mon Oct 1 19:02:59 1990

I'm in the process of building a full-duplex digital repeater to serve
packet user in my area, and I've been experimenting with some stuff I
thought might be of interest to others.

Initially, I hacked up a TNC-2 to act as the repeater's FSK regenerator.
That's an easy job: for regular vanilla AFSK 1200 bps you just:

- add a diode and capacitor to the gate circuit of the VN10KM PTT switch
to give it a delayed drop out time of about 10 to 12 seconds - you want
it long enough that the repeater stays keyed up between retries.

- add in two diodes so that the FSK chip unsquelches and the PTT is keyed
whenever either the SIO chip asserts RTS (i.e., the TNC firmware wants
to say something packetish) or when the XR2211 detects carrier (someone
blew a packet at the box).

- add a data selector (I use a 7400) so that the FSK modulator is driven
from the FSK demodulator unless the SIO chip asserts RTS. That repeats
data but lets the firmware override for IDs and such. (Since the TNC
is NOT in full-duplex mode, it will hold off whilst repeating a signal
since it thinks the channel is busy.)

This trick works fine with regular TNC firmware, Net/Rum, or KISS mode
stuff.

However, I'm trying to add a K9NG modem to make it ALSO do 9600 bps,
and WB6HHV and I found out a few things whilst experimenting this
weekend:

2-meter Motorola MICORs don't like to do FSK. I suspect I'm going to
have to swap out the standard transmitter channel element with one of
the ones intended for 450 MHz use and modulate the thing through the
AFC circuit in order to get direct FM.

2-meter Motorola MAXARs do really nice FM. It appears the modulator is

linear to well beyond +/-8kHz dev, and to well above 10kHz audio if you go into the PL input.

Both MICORs and MAXARs seem to have a receiver modulation acceptance of around +/- 7kHz before a 1 kHz sine wave distorts measureably, and the K9NG stuff set to 3kHz seems to be received just fine.

By cutting the trace on the K9NG's FET analog switch that normally drives the FSK output with 1/2 clock during receive, and routing the output of the receive data slicer there, you make the K9NG act as an FSK regenerator when it's in receive mode, and act normally in transmit mode. That causes it to act just as the 1200 bps stuff described above acts.

The K9NG modem data slicer seems to be able to separate out 1200 bps AFSK - with the FSK regen modification described above, it seems to repeat 1200 bps packet just fine. I suspect it isn't as good as the 1200 bps AFSK regen described above, since it will not regenerate the tones themselves, but it is good enough that 1200 bps gets through the repeater without hassle. But then, it's not hard to arrange an audio switch to mute the K9NG modem's output when the 1200 bps DCD sees a real carrier - the 1200 bps modem (XR2211 with TAPR DCD mod) does NOT see 9600 as 1200 bps carrier.

I suspect that ANY FSK or FM-AFSK signal would go through this, which really makes the repeater pretty useful. Since the primary usage of the repeater is supposed to be 9600 bps with 1200 bps as a secondary accomodation, maybe that's the right answer. And it keeps the old farts from trying to talk on it.

So, what's the problem?

The K9NG modem has a truely dreadful carrier detect circuit. It works as follows: there is a bit in the standard TAPR state machine digital PLL prom that isn't used in calculating the next state; it's D7 (pin 19) on the prom. It's normally high whenever the PLL is locked, but pulses low whenever there is an error term in the PLL. Thus it will sit high on good carrier, and sputter low on random noise. By using it to dump the charge on a capacitor, and inverting that, you can get an output that will go low when the PLL error bit stays high, as it will when good data carrier is being received. However, it will also give you no error (and therefore, asserts carrier detect) when there is dead silence on the channel - like during the repeater's hang time. That means that the repeater has to generate white noise during the entire delayed drop-out time, or else EVERYONE has to modify their K9NG modem to ignore dead carriers - a non-trivial task. (You can do that by adding circuitry to look for the data slicer toggling, which it won't do on a dead carrier, and ANDing that with the state machine output.)

Well, if we want people to be able to use 9600 bps, we have to either have no hang time or blow white noise during the hang time. But if we do the latter, the typical 1200 bps user's TNC will see the white noise as data carrier (since most of them are really energy-detect circuits,

not data carrier detectors), and they'll hold off. It's essentially the same as blowing the squelch on the user's receiver.

Having no hang time at all is a bad idea - the transmitter can't get on the air fast enough to allow the really short TXD times that you can use if the carrier is already up, so that will degrade performance for all users. (We've successfully run with TXD set to 2 [20ms], which is 1/10th the delay used on simplex around here.)

I don't mind degrading performance for 1200 bps users a little bit if I have to, so I've considered blowing white noise for like two seconds after any input signal goes away - the K9NG modems would see that as an available time slot, so a 9600 bps user would be able to transmit immediately. People with good DCD 1200 bps systems would also be able to transmit immediately, but people with typical cruddy 1200 bps DCD circuits would have to wait for the blowing to stop. Perhaps the two second delay isn't that bad. Maybe even pulsing the white noise on and off at a two second rate during the 10 second hang time is the right approach.

Suggestions? Comments?

A note: it's been suggested that having the repeater just toggle between 1200 and 9600 bps modes based on which it heard last. That has some merit, but if the TNC at the site is to be able to link the repeater to other facilities, since it can't know which speed to transmit at when the packet arrives from off-system. We're going to leave the TNC and networking stuff running at 9600; the 1200 bps people only get a repeater. Perhaps that will be incentive to up their speed.
     - Brian

From 135783528645002237
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,95d4e0f367ac24f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-02 01:49:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!applelink.apple.COM!D1749
From: D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNCs and DataRadio
Message-ID: <4283749@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Date: 2 Oct 90 08:49:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Oct 2 09:49:00 1990

hello, pac-radio enthusiasts!

i am thinking of joining your ranks, but am in need of advice as to what to buy. Recently I have been talking to the local reps of DataRadio (HQ in Quebec,

Canada), who carry a complete TNC-VHF radio combo that is quite pricey. I am in need of a data link over radio waves that works at a range of about 50 miles, and has decent error-correcting capabilities <especially during thunderstorms>. I would think that a regular TNC and VHF radio would suffice, but I am told that regular radios will probably only work at 1200-2400 baud? Supposedly regular radios have high attack times and turnaround times (approx 300 ms) as opposed to dataRadio's (2-4 ms), and are suspect to frequency-drift, which cause reception problems?

any info you guys can give is appreciated, especially e-mail addresses of other TNC/pac-radio manufacturers.

thanks,
joel disini
manila, philippines

ps
pls cc: all responses to me, as i'm not on this list!

From 8941958544039165496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,dc5c6b8b9f40dc11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc5c6b8b9f40dc11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,dc5c6b8b9f40dc11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-02 08:21:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: News From OSCAR-11 30Sep90
Keywords: MIR, BADR-1, UO-11, FO-20, AO-10, AO-13
Message-ID: <350@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 2 Oct 90 15:21:10 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD - OCEAN NJ
Lines: 118
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15345 rec.ham-radio.packet:2861 sci.space:16463
Posted: Tue Oct 2 16:21:10 1990

* UOSAT-2 OBC STATUS INFORMATION *

DIARY OPERATING SYSTEM V3.1 SMH MLJM MSH

 Today's date is 2 /10 /90 (Tuesday)
 Time is 13 :48 :48 UTC

Auto Mode is selected
Spin Period is - 269
Z Mag firings = 0
+ SPIN firings = 33
- SPIN firings = 20
SEU count   = 23953
RAM WASH pointer at A057
WOD commenced 2 /10 /94 at 0:0 :9
with channels 53 ,
Last cmnd was 109 to 0 , 0
Attitude control initiated, mode 1
Data collection in progress

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN 30 September 1990 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UO-11

Suggestions on the most useful operating schedule for UoSAT-2 should be sent to UoSAT as soon as possible so that they can be taken into account during an operations review due to take place later this month.

** FO-20

FO-20 is continuing to experience high temperature problems (due to the spacecraft experiencing no eclipse periods during which it can cool down) which is forcing a drastic reduction of operations. As of the weekend of 29 Sept 90, the battery temperature had risen to near 45 degrees C. Extended exposure to high battery temperature will decrease the useful life of the battery.

From		To		Mode
011090	0900	021090	0910	PSK Telemetry acquisition
041090	0955	041090	2330	JA
081090	0920	081090	1110	JA and JD
111090	0825	121090	0850	JD

The above dates and time are in UTC and the schedule may change without notice. The FO-20 Command Team will be monitoring satellite performance and operations during these times and may turn off the transponder if they determine that the satellite is in danger.

** MIR

A new and exciting amateur radio project is being planned for the Mir space station known as the "Amateur Radio Experiment on Mir" or AREM. This project

is the result of a collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Austrian Amateur Radio Society (OeVSV). It is designed to provide equipment for both 2M packet data and voice transmissions from Mir. The voice messages will be spoken in German, Russian, and English and will alternate with packet transmissions. The first AREM operations are expected to begin around January 1991 when an Austrian cosmonaut will install the station after he joins the crew of the Mir. To obtain further information about AREM, please write to:

Wolf Hoeller (OE7FTJ)
Amraserstrasse 19
A-6020 Innsbruck
Austria

** AO-13

The present transponder schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

```
Mode-B          : MA 003 to MA 165
Mode-JL         : MA 165 to MA 195
Mode-B          : MA 195 to MA 240
Off             : MA 240 to MA 003  (Mode B Beacon On)
Omni Antennas   : MA 240 to MA 060
```

The September 10 attitude estimate is:

BLON = 205 and BLAT = -7

** AO-10

Until further notice please DO NOT use AO-10's transponder.

** BADR-1

Would any stations receiving signals from the BADR-1 spacecraft on 145.825 MHz and 144.010 MHz please send brief details to UoSAT - thank you.

Thanks to AMSAT-NA ANS and its contributors for much of the above information, there is generally insufficient 'room' in the UO-11 Bulletin to give regular acknowledgements.

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.930 for PR BBS use.

--
John A. Magliacane
Electronics Technology Department
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UUCP : ..!uunet!masscomp!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd

Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA   VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

From -4892270841849565980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f76384c80d78c21,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-02 08:24:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!sics.se!sics.se!klemets
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: LZW compression implementation available
Message-ID: <1990Oct2.152436.5960@sics.se>
Date: 2 Oct 90 15:24:36 GMT
Sender: news@sics.se
Distribution: rec
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 107
Posted: Tue Oct 2 16:24:36 1990

This message is to announce the availability of version 3 of my LZW compression protocol. The current implementation is for the KA9Q Internet Package (NOS) where it can operate on TCP, NET/ROM and AX.25 connections. But it should be possible to port this implementation to other software, such as dedicated BBS'es.

The compression algorithm works similar to the way GIF files are compressed. The major difference between straight LZW and GIF is that GIF uses a variable size for the codewords. My implementation also uses variable size codewords.

The compression routine looks at data as 8 bit words and begins coding input strings as 9 bit codewords. As the codewords get used up, it increases the size to 10 bits, and so on. When the maximum codeword has been reached, it clears the code table and restarts with 9 bit long codewords.

It is possible for an application in NOS to specify the maximum number of bits to use for codewords, and hence, what the maximum codeword will be. The valid range is 9 to 16 bits. At 16 bits, there can be 65535 different codewords. That might not seem like very much at a first glance, but at that point NOS will use 192 kbytes to keep the code table, which should make things pretty tight.

I have tried to optimize my implementation in a memory efficient way, that will however make the compression somewhat slow. But since it is intended for 1200 Baud AX.25 links or SLIP links, I guess it will not matter all that much. For those who are concerned about processing speed, it is possible to specify an alternate code table algorithm. It computes faster, but needs more memory. A code table using the "compact" algorithm may grow to about (2^bits * 3) bytes, where 'bits' is the maximum number of bits a codeword may use. The "fast" algorithm may have to use up to (2^bits * 5) bytes.

Which algorithm to use, and how to set the 'bits' limit, is a policy decision. A larger 'bits' value increases the efficiency of the compression algorithm, but it uses more memory and takes longer to compute. The "fast" coding algorithm reduces the computing time, but needs even more memory.

LZW processes groups of characters when encoding. This is no problem when compressing files, but on a network connection there are times when this approach is not practical. For instance, when you press the return key, you probably want what you have typed to be sent immediately. But LZW wants to hold on to the data because it needs to know what you intend to type after you have pressed the return key, so that it can compress what you typed more efficiently.
I have solved this by interrupting coding whenever the output buffer is flushed (by pressing the return key for instance) and signaling this with a special flush codeword.

LZW is somewhat inefficient on interactive terminal traffic, since there is lots of pressing of the return key. It works better for batch traffic, such as mail forwarding, where packets are longer than 80 characters.
It is especially inefficient when one operates in remote echo mode ("full duplex") because then every coded character has to be followed by the flush codeword. This is particular mode of operation makes my LZW two or three times less efficient than without "compression."

There is also a special codeword ZCC which will cause an immediate clearing of the recievers code table and setting of the current bit size to 9 bits. This could be used to preempt low priority transfers when NOS needs more memory for other tasks.

The LZW implementation sits in the socket library, and works on top of any stream based socket, such as TCP, AX.25 or NETROM.
All the application needs to do is to make the following call:

```
lzwinit(s,bits,mode);
```

where 's' is the socket descriptor. 'bits' is an integer between 9 and 16 specifying the maximum number of bits to use for each codeword. The compression code table will always use this or a lower size, but 'bits' should only be regarded as a recommendation with respect to the decompression code table. 'mode' specifies the compression algorithm and should be either LZWCOMPACT or LZWFAST. Data should be sent and recevied with usprintf(), usputc(), recvchar(), recvline(), etc. Calls to send(), send_mbuf(), recv() or recv_mbuf() will bypass the coding, which obviously will cause strange effects.

One of the better uses for the LZW compression is to transfer mail. It should be noted that a connection for transfering mail might be left connected even while there is no mail to transfer, to save the code table. It would be very inefficient to transfer only one single piece of mail for each connection, since the LZW code table has to be

rebuilt each time.

In the case of transfering mail with SMTP, I see two different approaches. One is to have a special ZSMTP server that runs on a different TCP port. The other is to have the client connect without using compression, and then issue a special command, such as "XLZW." If it is accepted, transfering of compressed mail can begin. However, some SMTP server implementations panic when they get an unknown command and close the connection, instead of sending a "500 command unrecognized" response.

The source for the LZW implementation is available with ftp from sics.se. The filename is archive/packet/ka9q/nos/lzw.arc. The files in this archive are supposed to be merged with a recent version of the NOS source code which is available from thumper.bellcore.com. The archive contains no applications using LZW however, modifying Telnet or SMTP to use the compression is left as an exercise for the reader.

Anders, SM0RGV
klemets@sics.se

From 1000921365489226037
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6b54fa2f47368c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-02 13:51:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DSY Modem Notes
Message-ID: <9010022051.AA02495@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 2 Oct 90 20:51:48 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 48
Posted: Tue Oct 2 21:51:48 1990

I encountered, and fixed, a problem with my DSY modem quite some time I ago that I didn't bother mentioning to anyone, assuming that it was just an isolated quirk. Recently however, the same problem was discovered in VE3MDL's modem, so it may be more widespread than I thought. Time to tell the world!

The symptom of the problem is excessive DCD falsing. If you find that you really have to crank up the threshold control to stop the falsing, or if your DCD lights up more or less steadily when you remove the input to the receive side of the modem, then you've probably got it. The basic cause is that the MC3359 FM demod chip doesn't have enough gain ahead of its limiter, and under no-signal conditions the noise level isn't high enough to cause full limiting, so the noise is relatively low (i.e., lower than the eye pattern amplitude when a signal is present). Since the modem DCD circuit thinks a

lack of noise equals signal, it declares carrier detect.

In poking around the 3359, I discovered there was a low frequency oscillation present on some of the pins. I don't remember exactly, but I think it was in the 100 kHz region, and several volts in amplitude. The oscillation seemed to be related to a problem with power supply decoupling in the 3359 or the preceding IF amplifier stage. The cure was to add a bypass capacitor of at least 0.15 uF on top of the board, from the lead of the fixed inductor L4 at the end nearest the 3359, to ground. This also improved the gain ahead of the limiter and greatly improved the DCD falsing problem. I've heard a number of complaints about the DSY DCD circuit - I wonder if this problem could be part of the reason?

While I'm on the subject... If you run the DSY modem in a full-duplex link, or if you keep the tx side of the modem running continuously for any reason (like minimizing the keyup time, as I've often advocated), be aware of a potential problem. The DSY encoder board contains a 3.579 MHz oscillator which is keyed by the RTS line, and its 3rd harmonic at 10.739 MHz falls smack into the receiver first IF (thanx to VE3MDL for first pointing this out). If enough of it gets into the modem receiver, it will cause both desensing (higher BER on weak signals) AND DCD falsing. To see it's a problem in your modem, put a scope on the eye pattern (TP1 of the decoder board) and key the tx side. Under no-signal conditions, you should see plenty of noise, with peak-to-peak amplitude a bit more than the eye pattern of a valid signal. If leakage from the encoder oscillator is present, the noise will be lower in amplitude and "scrunched up" around one level (offset from zero, since the birdie is not centered in the IF). In my case, with the modem boards spread out in the same horizontal plane in an aluminum chassis, the leakage is quite severe with the cover off, but barely noticeable if it is tightly fitted over the encoder board, and hopefully completely gone with the cover fully on (refrigerator light bulb syndrome :-). Your mileage undoubtedly will vary, especially if you stack the boards, so check it out.

Barry VE3JF

From 5393444328670886078
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8b603bc27fae34df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,8b603bc27fae34df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b603bc27fae34df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-02 23:46:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!randvax!vortex!lauren
From: lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: 10% Electronics Tax apparently "cancelled" -- for now
Message-ID: <54.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Date: 2 Oct 90 19:39:07 GMT
Organization: Vortex Technology

Lines: 51
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:15322 rec.ham-radio.packet:2856 rec.radio.shortwave:2286
Posted: Tue Oct 2 20:39:07 1990

Greetings. Good news. It took a bunch of phone calls to pin this down, but it *appears* (for the moment) that the proposed 10% electronics tax did not make it into the final draft of the budget agreement that is currently under consideration. As late as Monday afternoon, personnel at our U.S. Senator's office believed the tax *was* in there, and that it *would* affect computer and telecommunications equipment, as well as consumer electronics. Other sources gave the price level at which the electronics tax would kick in as either $100 or $1000, depending on who you talked to. Meanwhile, on Monday morning, the Wall Street Journal published an article saying the electronics component of the tax was *not* in the final agreement. So there was considerable conflicting information.

Much of the confusion apparently revolves around the many drafts of the agreement and the incredible flurry of activity involving consideration of the budget.

In any case, according to a phone conversation I just had (Tuesday, around noon, PDT) with a Wall Street Journal writer who was by far the best versed on this topic of anyone I had reached anywhere, the 10% tax on electronics equipment is indeed *not* in the present agreement. According to current info, the 10% tax *would* apply to:

    Furs over $5K (except leather and artificial fur)
    Jewelry (including watches) over $5K
    Private boats and yachts over $100K
    Autos over $30K

This is all to take effect this coming Jan 1 if the budget agreement passes.

The electronics tax was indeed in the agreement originally, but was dropped from the final draft, apparently.

It is important to note, however, that this is all subject to sudden change. The electronic equipment tax could reappear at any time in the negotiations, either now or later. So it would be a very good idea to keep as close a track of the developments as possible, because if changes occur we probably will have VERY little time to react and let our opinions be known. And of course, there are many other aspects of the budget agreement, in terms of other taxes, fees, program cutbacks, etc., that are also very important, and about which our representatives would appreciate our input, I'm sure. Apparently they haven't been getting very many calls about the budget, and they really are interested in hearing voters' opinions when you call.

Given how difficult it is to obtain basic information about something as important as the budget, the more people in the technical community keeping abreast of what's going on, from different angles, the better!

--Lauren--

From -8083755952288786922
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,349a7a5596090ab7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-03 03:42:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk!ZZATSJH
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help - Routing Problem
Message-ID: <9010031232.AA11305@ucsd.edu>
Date: 3 Oct 90 10:42:42 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: J.Heaton@manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Oct 3 11:42:42 1990

Greetings,

Last night I went to a committee meeting of the North-West Packet User Group (NWPUG) and it came apparent that we are having routing problems in the UK in that Packet mail is not always reaching its destination outside the UK.

We are trying to track down the problem, and were wondering if all the people on these two lists were to send one short message to me on packet plus a copy to me here at work (so that we know how many messages to expect), it would help us to plan the forwarding a bit better.

John

         John Heaton   NRS Central Administrator
- -
        JANET : J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC   MCC Network Unit (G45)
 DARPA/BITNET : J.Heaton@MCC.ac.uk   The University
         UUCP : J.Heaton%umist@UUCP.ukc   Oxford Road
                                             Manchester,   M13 9PL
  AMPR : [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org   Tel : 061 275-6011
 AX.25 : G1YYH @ GB7NWP (QTHR)   Fax : 061 275-6040

From -2137815207879363522
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8a167c12deecbba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-03 08:36:55 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!.UUCP!dlf
From: dlf@.UUCP (Dave Fritsche)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: maxframe and efficiency
Message-ID: <13727@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 3 Oct 90 15:36:55 GMT
References: <9009252209.AA06192@ucsd.edu>
<1990Oct1.041904.14900@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@.UUCP (Dave Fritsche)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 35
Posted: Wed Oct 3 16:36:55 1990

In article <1990Oct1.041904.14900@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <9009252209.AA06192@ucsd.edu> CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET writes:
>>Someone recently mentioned that the MAXFRAME parameter should always be
>>set to 1. What if your link is a "solid" backbone link and you want
>
>The "someone" was originally me. Several years ago I published in the
>proceedings of the ARRL Computer Networking Conference an analysis of
>a go-back-N protocol (i.e., the LAPB sublayer of AX.25). I found that
>on half duplex channels with a very wide range of channel bit error
>rates it was always best to set maxframe=1 and vary the packet length
>according to the quality of the channel: short frames on noisy channels,
>long frames on clean channels.

==========
Forwarded from packet for Gary, WS5N by Dave, wb8zxu (dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com)
==========

From ws5n@ws5n Wed Oct 03 00:12:33 1990
Date: Wed, 03 Oct 90 00:36:19 MDT
To: wb8zxu%wb8zxu@kf7tp, kf7tp@kf7tp, Art@w2rry.ampr,
     w5tyf%w5tyf@w2rry.ampr
Subject: Re: Maxframe == 1 (ka9q)

Tks for passing that along Dave.
There is another reason (or maybe it helped cause the conclusion that PhilK
reached). AX.25 cannot request a "fill." All packets after a damaged packet
must be retransmitted. That makes the "average size" of a retry to be some
multiple of a packet > 1. For example, Max 3 retries average about 2 packets
per retry ... plus the greater retry size has more errors, etc ....
When maxframe is ONE, the average size of a retry is also ONE (plus the error
rate.)

Both NetRom and TCP/IP can request fills for missing data. N/r by packet
number and TCP by byte number. Both buffer what was received after the bad
spot so the ACK point can advance as soon as the fill is recvd.

From 2428093605471680764

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b81e1d51c76d5e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-03 09:32:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!geac!alias!earth!chk
From: chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu (C. Harald Koch)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Networking Conference Proceedings
Message-ID: <chk.654971551@earth>
Date: 3 Oct 90 16:32:31 GMT
Sender: chk@alias.UUCP (C. Harald Koch)
Reply-To: chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu (C. Harald Koch)
Organization: Alias Research, Inc. Toronto ON Canada
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Oct 3 17:32:31 1990

Is it possible to purchase the conference proceedings from the various
Amateur Radio Networking Conferences? If so, who do I contact?

     Thanks!

--
C. Harald Koch VE3TLA   Alias Research, Inc., Toronto ON Canada
chk%alias@csri.utoronto.ca   chk@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu   chk@chk.mef.org
"Open the Zamboni! We're coming out!" - Kathrin Garland and Anson James, 2299

From 765182337600106782
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32f8cf81839e71dd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-03 13:46:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SoCal 2m packet channels
Message-ID: <20034@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 3 Oct 90 17:41:26 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 207
Posted: Wed Oct 3 18:41:26 1990

The following is primarily of interest to Southern California stations,
but just to give the rest of you an idea of packet usage here on the
left coast....

SCDCC and TASMA are the So Cal Digital Communications Council and Two
meter Area Spectrum Management Association, respectively. Somewhere
along the line they seem to have arrogated coordination of packet nodes
and simplex frequencies to themselves, and a large number of hams tend
to go along with them. (This may be beneficial, but I can't help but
feel uneasy about it...)

Anyway, the latest bumf on frequencies and usage:
- Brian

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TWO-METER PACKET BAND USAGE PLAN

28 JULY 1990

The following Band Usage Plan for Amateur Packet operations in Southern California was adopted by the Southern California Digital Communications Council (SCDCC) Board of Directors on 28 July 1990. The purposes of this plan are:

1. To provide the Southern California Two-Meter Area Spectrum Management Association (TASMA) with a Plan for the utilization of the additional 200 KHz of spectrum earmarked for future allocation to digital modes. This additional spectrum was added to the Two-Meter Band Plan by vote of the TASMA General Membership at their Annual Meeting held in June. A provision of the action taken at that time was that the SCDCC was to provide the TASMA Technical Committee with a Usage Plan for the new frequencies in order that TASMA would be aware of the general plan concepts.

2. To establish a baseline Plan which can be used by the SCDCC Board of Directors in performing their tasks of "coordinating .... the activities of the many specialized interest groups and individuals using Packet Radio, ... and developing recommended standards regarding .... elements of network design and implementation" as defined in their Bylaws.

The plan is based upon the following understandings and principles:

A. The Two-Meter Band is currently, and will continue for some time to be, the primary set of frequencies used for User level access to the resources and facilities available in the service.

B. The Frequency of 145.01 MHz is designated at the National level as being for inter-LAN use and is generally accepted as the "packet calling frequency." This is being interpreted in Southern California to mean that this frequency should provide a maximum of network access opportunity for the general user but should not be directly inhabited by high intensity services like BBS's, Public MailBoxes, File Servers or Gateways. Low-level cellular Nodes accessing the Network via secondary frequencies are preferred.

C. A network architecture combining the concepts of a hierarchal frequency structure and cellular area design will provide the most effective system for Southern California and will offer the greatest opportunity for maximum individual and group involvement in the development and use of Packet Radio. NET/ROM and NET/ROM compatible networking software/firmware is the current standard for the region.

D. Establishment of a Band Usage Plan as compatible as practical with adjacent areas is in the best interest of all concerned. Specifically, frequency use assignments recognizing prior designations made by the Northern California Packet Association (NCPA) have been considered.

E. Occupancy of the new packet frequencies between 144.9 thru 145.0 and 145.6 thru 145.7 will not occur until the frequencies have been released by TASMA. At that time, stations will be expected to adjust their operations to conform with this plan. It is suggested that stations providing Network services forward information regarding their intentions to use any of the new frequencies (or move their operations on existing frequencies) to the SCDCC in order that possible conflicts can be identified as early as possible.

F. Hopefully all aspects of Packet Radio operation have been considered in the development of this plan. Certainly, those interested in providing an input to it have had that opportunity. The broad representation provided by the structure of the SCDCC Board of Directors has helped to insure that this is the case.

G. Even though the DX Spotting Packet Network (DX Clusters) have chosen not to participate in the SCDCC, their needs have been included in the plan and DXSPN participants will be expected to adjust their operations accordingly.

PACKET FREQUENCY USAGE DESIGNATIONS

DX SPOTTING - DXSPN User access channel. 1200/2400 BAUD. No Inter-node linking. (See Notes on specific frequencies.)

EXPERIMENTAL - The frequency is set aside for narrow-band experimental activities. Initially included are operations at data rates of greater than 2400 BAUD although additional channels will be converted to higher speeds as the need arises. IF YOUR OPERATION IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH OTHERS ON THE SAME FREQUENCY, YOU BELONG HERE.

KEYBOARD - The frequency is intended for use by operators who wish to make keyboard to keyboard contact. NET/ROM and Gateway stations are permitted as long as they do not interconnect with non-keyboard frequencies. Private MailBoxes are allowed as long as they don't try to serve multiple individuals or perform automatic forwarding. Conference Bridges may be acceptable if operating hours are restricted.

LAN - The frequency is intended to serve as a Local Area Network channel in conformance with the cellular area of service concept. LAN's may or may not be serviced by NET/ROM Nodes providing off frequency connection to the Metropolitan and Wide Area Networks. BBS service at the LAN level is encouraged. Inter-LAN forwarding on the two-meter frequency

is to be avoided. Typical service areas are expected to be defined by natural geographic boundaries. Power levels and antenna heights should be adjusted to provide for maximum frequency re-use.

TCP/IP - The frequency is intended for use by operators and services utilizing the TCP/IP Protocol. Maximum use should be made of Area Routers and IP Gateway stations. NET/ROM Nodes on these frequencies may interconnect with off frequency Metropolitan and Wide Area Networks but should minimize the number of Nodes added to the Network by supporting designated Gateway stations.

PACKET FREQUENCY USAGE ASSIGNMENTS

144.91 MHz. KEYBOARD Channel. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California. Expect some 145.09 NET/ROM Nodes to move here for linking purposes. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. ADJACENT FREQUENCIES IN USE.

144.93 MHz. TCP/IP Channel. Corresponds with limited allocation in Northern California. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. ADJACENT FREQUENCIES IN USE BY COORDINATED REPEATERS.

144.95 MHz. DX SPOTTING. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California. Requires cooperation with infrequent SPACE operations. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. ADJACENT FREQUENCIES IN USE BY COORDINATED REPEATERS.

144.97 MHz. LAN Channel. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. IN USE BY COORDINATED REPEATER.

144.99 MHz. EXPERIMENTAL. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. ADJACENT FREQUENCY IN USE BY COORDINATED REPEATER.

145.01 MHz. INTER-LAN Channel. No high intensity services. See Notes above. Available. Most existing high-level Nodes should be converted to a MAN or WAN frequency.

145.03 MHz. KEYBOARD Channel. Available. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California. Expect development in compliance with cellular concept. Existing non-complying services will be asked to move when frequencies become available.

145.05 MHz. LAN Channel. Available. Existing users should convert to comply with cellular concept as soon as practical.

145.07 MHz. LAN Channel. Available. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California. Existing users should convert to comply with cellular concept as soon as practical.

145.09 MHz. EXISTING: KEYBOARD Channel. Will remain as KEYBOARD Channel

until 30 days after 144.91 MHz. becomes available.
FUTURE: LAN Channel. Corresponds with allocation in Northern California.

145.61 MHz. LAN Channel. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. COORDINATED SIMPLEX AUTOPATCHES BEING RELOCATED.

145.63 MHz. LAN Channel. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. COORDINATED SIMPLEX OPERATIONS BEING RELOCATED.

145.65 MHz. LAN channel. FREQUENCY NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. COORDINATED SIMPLEX OPERATIONS BEING RELOCATED.

145.67 MHz. DX SPOTTING. Available. Existing DXSPN stations on 145.68 MHz. may move to this frequency as appropriate (see discussion below).

145.69 MHz. DX SPOTTING/LAN. Available for DXSPN stations prepared to comply with cellular concept installation. Application should be made to the SCDCC. Frequency will be used for both DX SPOTTING and LAN environments in compatible adjacent areas.

NOTE: TRANSITION OF DXSPN STATIONS - Existing DXSPN stations have the following choices. The 145.67 MHz frequency is currently available for occupancy and does not require conversion to a low level cellular site. Some stations on 145.68 will probably want to make such a move in the near time frame. The alternative to making such a move at this time is to wait until 144.95 is available where again compliance with the low-level requirement will not be initially applied. When 145.69 is made available, it will be open to low-level cellular compliant stations. It is expected that DXSPN members will coordinate amongst themselves to ensure a smooth transition to the new frequencies and that application for use of 145.69 will be made as described above.

James T. Fortney, K6IYK
Administrative Director,
So. Calif. Digital Comm. Council
K6IYK@K6IYK

From -9210766567008751693
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dcc06cada83644db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-03 22:15:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!qtnet!nick
From: nick@qtnet.uucp (Nick Lawes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: High-speed KISS
Message-ID: <1990Oct3.200154.7477@qtnet.uucp>
Date: 3 Oct 90 20:01:54 GMT
Organization: Quotron Information Business Limited

Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Oct 3 21:01:54 1990

Does anyone out there know if there's a version of the KISS code code
that will cope with 9600 baud (from a G3RUH modem). The standalone
versions that I currently have send a lot of rubbish data to NET. The
version built into the 1.1.7 ROM seems to function okay, but requires
32K RAM in the TNC.

Source would be nice if there's any available, but binary or intel hex
files are fine...

Unfortunately I have no FTP facilities, so pointers to such sites are
of little use... uucp, e-mail, info-servers etc are all fine...

Thanks in advance,

     Nick
--
[Nick Lawes, Systems Development | voice: +44 71 353 6723   ]
[Quotron Information Business Limited. | email: ..!ukc!slxsys!qtnet!nick]
[12 Norwich Street, London. EC4a 1BP | ham :   G8ZHR @ GB3XP   ]

From 5377588080471136168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a3716cbbb786a27d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-04 03:01:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
nosc!crash!jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: I need Amiga version of NOS
Keywords: help amiga nos
Message-ID: <4810@crash.cts.com>
Date: 4 Oct 90 10:01:40 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Oct 4 11:01:40 1990

Could someone please help me? I would dearly like to get a hold
of the amiga version of NOS. I found it on WB3FFV, but WB3FFV isnt
pc pursuitable and I didnt want to spend 40 minutes worth of SPRINT
time to download the 600k+ archive. My network site obviously has
uucp but its internet connection is rarely used. I checked on
thumper.bellcore.com but was unable to make heads or tails of any
of the files there. If someone knows what machine on internet
its on and what directory and file name I would be more than happy
to ask my sysop to fire up his telebit and SLIP it on down the line.
He says the FTP costs are minimal.

Thanks in Advance,

Jim Burnes

From -8770147511765771485
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ba62027638492d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-04 10:04:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!samsung!xylogics!bu.edu!
mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: kam wefax mode
Message-ID: <1397@necis.UUCP>
Date: 4 Oct 90 17:04:15 GMT
References: <9009292327.AA19899@ucsd.edu>
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 59
Posted: Thu Oct 4 18:04:15 1990

In article <9009292327.AA19899@ucsd.edu>,
CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Vincenzo G. Capuano") writes:
> Hi,
> I would like to write a program to display fax, and wefax on a Mac II
> using a Kantronics KAM or an AEA PK-232. Where can I find the documentation
> on how to understand the informations that these TNCs send to the serial port
> of my Mac ? I mean: how can I detect the color of a pixel by reading the
> serial port ? What signal of the rs232? Etc. Etc.......
>
> I know there are some programs for the MS-DOS world: I have seen them
> listed in wsmr-simtel20.army.mil archives: wefax.arc and autofax.arc, are
> they in source form ? If so I could try to understand the protocol by reading
> the source code....
>

The following is in reference to the KAM (actually all Kantronix TNC's, even
the KPC-2 has this ability):

  Well, they give all the information that you nead right in the owner's manual.
When I received the version that had the FAX capability I immeadiatly wrote a
program to make use of the information... It is fairly straight forward.

  Once you place the TNC in 'WEFAX' mode, the modem simply samples the
incoming fax signal and then outputs a series of bytes. Be aware that these
are DIGITAL modems... that means no grey scale (or color) information is
presented at all. The fax signal could vary from black through grey to white.
The TNC's modem will 'see' all shades from about the mid-grey shade to black
as black.. and anything above this shade as white. This is not too bad as a
lot of the weather maps are sent as 'line drawings'... But don't expect good
results with images such as cloud cover or news pictures.

The data stream from the TNC is a series of bytes. For example if the following stream of bytes was output (shown here in hex):

0xff 0xff 0xff 0xff 0x55 0x55 0x55 0x55 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

You would consider each bit of each byte a pixel, if the bit is a '1', then turn that pixel, on... it the bit is '0' then turn that pixel off. So the data example would be 32 pixels on, followed by the next 32 pixels where every other pixel was off, followed by 32 pixels that are turned off. You just grab the bytes, place them into your video memory (in the proper manner to turn the pixels on/off), and about 10 minutes later, you see the wefax image.

The 'AUTOFAX' program on SIMTEL20 is my program that does just what I describe... it is really simple and dumb... Sorry, the source it not included. This was a quick hack that I did to see what wefax was all about... I found that it was kind of fun, but I got bored with it rather quickly (I couldn't stand to wait the minutes that it took for the pictures to appear). I didn't develop the program any further because Kantronix and other manufacturers finaly released their programs to do the same.

Hope this helps,

Rich (NM1D)

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

From -1017858508463729728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-04 11:07:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!attcan!lsuc!atha!aupair.cs.athabascau.ca!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Message-ID: <328@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 3 Oct 90 19:21:27 GMT
References: <1990Sep23.002606.3113@wrl.dec.com> <51.UUL1.3#1@vortex.COM>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2305 rec.ham-radio.packet:2865
Posted: Wed Oct 3 20:21:27 1990

lauren@vortex.COM (Lauren Weinstein) writes:

>And indeed, just because an experiment ends doesn't mean it wasn't

>worthwhile. I would not call the experiment a failure. To learn
>that a particular technology is not suitable for netnews is
>meaningful information. While it would have been interesting if the
>results had been "positive", negative outcomes are useful too.

I agree. Conducting this experiment (no doubt) generated a lot of useful
data and experience. What bothers me is that nothing appears to have ever
been published about the experiment and its outcome. Surely this information
should be shared with a wide audience.

If there have been paper published about this, I would appreciate any and
all references. Thanks.

--
    Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
        {alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca

      The only thing open about OSF is their mouth. --Chuck Musciano

From -2987010922653057635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-04 11:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!attcan!lsuc!atha!aupair.cs.athabascau.ca!rwa
From: rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (Ross Alexander)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <330@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 3 Oct 90 20:00:39 GMT
References: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com> <784@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Oct 3 21:00:39 1990

mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>after all. The modems do not exist and the box has not passed or even been
>submitted for FCC testing. I believe what he is doing in the advertisements

I just spoke with him (Brooks Vantel, KB2CST, (301) 266 2966) and he
confirmed that the DSP-12 hadn't made it through FCC type approval
yet. And yes, he was taking orders and had a waiting list going.
Hmmm. The thing that worried me was that the programmer's guide was
the *last* thing on his to-do list - I won't make a buy descision
until I've seen that. He did say, though, that the firmware sources
would be available through a non-disclosure agreement.

Disclaimer: your mileage may vary, & c. & c. I suggest you phone
KB2CST if you want "horse's mouth".

BTW, anyone have a number for the *other* Grace Communications? I am
trying to get a line on the PackeTen 68302-based board (and truth be

told, I'd a lot rather hack a 68xxx machine than an 80x86-flavoured
one, any day. The learning curve will be a lot less steep for me.)

--
--
Ross Alexander   rwa@cs.athabascau.ca   (403) 675 6311   ve6pdq

From -3287500473658485014
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a3716cbbb786a27d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-04 23:17:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!bionet!ames!uhccux!
uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!querubin
From: querubin@uhunix1.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Mr. Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: I need Amiga version of NOS
Keywords: help amiga nos
Message-ID: <9684@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 4 Oct 90 21:11:46 GMT
References: <4810@crash.cts.com>
Sender: news@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu Oct 4 22:11:46 1990

You can FTP it from sayshell.umd.edu.

From -5954102227036411908
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b81e1d51c76d5e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-05 06:10:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Networking Conference Proceedings
Message-ID: <331@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 5 Oct 90 13:10:28 GMT
References: <chk.654971551@earth>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Oct 5 14:10:28 1990

In article <chk.654971551@earth>, chk%alias@csri.toronto.edu (C. Harald Koch)
writes:
> Is it possible to purchase the conference proceedings from the various
> Amateur Radio Networking Conferences? If so, who do I contact?
>
>   Thanks!

Yes, ARRL has all 9 of them available. The first four are in a single
volume; the remaining five are in individual volumes. Contact ARRL HQ
for details (203-666-1541).

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From -7109220894444262884
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,525a261322ded306,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-05 14:24:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!SATURN.ACC.COM!jhk
From: jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM (John H. Klingelhoeffer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS ROMs for ASHBY TNC
Message-ID: <9010051342.AA09857@saturn.acc.com>
Date: 5 Oct 90 13:42:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Oct 5 14:42:43 1990

Subject: KISS ROM set for Ashby TNC

Several years ago I purchased and used an Ashby TNC when packet
radio was just starting up. In the environmental spirit of things,
I'd like to recycle the unit and continue to use it with a more
modern networking system (e.g., the KA9Q NOS package).

In one of the earlier versions of the KA9Q documentation, there
was a reference to using (and I'm loosely quoting here) "... the
HAPN/Ashby board..." which I presume both used the Intel 8273
for HDLC framing.

Does anyone have information on whether there was ever a KISS ROM
set for the Ashby board, and if so, is there anywhere that I can
get a clone of it, or the hex listing to blow into a PROM ?

I'd appreciate any info on the subject matter someone might know.
Responses can be either to the mailing list or to:

     jhk@saturn.acc.com

Thanks very much.

John...   WB4LNM

+--+--------------------------------+
	"Sex on TV is fine.....
John H. Klingelhoeffer	as long as you don't fall off"
Director, Government Special Operations	
Advanced Computer Communications   +--------------------------------+
Systems Division	Voice: 301-290-8100
10220 Old Columbia Road	Fax: 301-290-8106
Columbia, Maryland USA 21046-1725	Radio: 224.56/147.135 WB4LNM
	Internet: jhk@saturn.acc.com
+--+--------------------------------+

From 2937169114485857399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7751fc3150ab8dce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-05 14:24:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!applelink.apple.COM!D1749
From: D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: pac-radio magazines
Message-ID: <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Date: 5 Oct 90 06:37:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Fri Oct 5 07:37:00 1990

can anyone suggest a good magazine for packet-radio?
thanks,
joel disini

From -4853213307610834775
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7751fc3150ab8dce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-05 18:11:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pac-radio magazines
Message-ID: <26668@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 5 Oct 90 16:53:18 GMT
References: <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Reply-To: jrc%brainiac.uucp@shamash.cdc.com
Organization: Electronics 2001
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Oct 5 17:53:18 1990

In article <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM> D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW,
Emmanuel Disini,PRT") writes:

>can anyone suggest a good magazine for packet-radio?
>thanks,
>joel disini
>

I'm afraid this is as good as it gets [rec.ham-radio.packet] :-) . If
you are interested in TCP/IP, maybe you should subscribe to the
tcp-group mailing list. I think that a months worth of messages from
it could be considered 'kind of like a small magazine.'

Jeff
NR0D

From -5385205031592660805
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,349a7a5596090ab7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-06 03:40:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!pilchuck!
ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help - Routing Problem
Summary: address for G1YYH
Message-ID: <326@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 5 Oct 90 18:57:39 GMT
References: <9010031232.AA11305@ucsd.edu>
Organization: very little
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri Oct 5 19:57:39 1990

In article <9010031232.AA11305@ucsd.edu>, ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-
centre.ac.uk writes:
>
> We are trying to track down the problem, and were wondering if all the people
> on these two lists were to send one short message to me on packet plus a copy
> to me here at work (so that we know how many messages to expect), it would
> help us to plan the forwarding a bit better.
>   John Heaton   NRS Central Administrator
> DARPA/BITNET : J.Heaton@MCC.ac.uk   The University
>   UUCP : J.Heaton%umist@UUCP.ukc   Oxford Road
> AX.25 : G1YYH @ GB7NWP (QTHR)   Fax : 061 275-6040
>

For those who want to send him a test message, his complete packet
address is G1YYH @ GB7NWP.GBR.EU

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA

Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

From 8104346308685910976
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7751fc3150ab8dce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-06 11:06:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!mirror!ssi3b1!shyoon!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pac-radio magazines
Message-ID: <1550@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 5 Oct 90 21:52:26 GMT
References: <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM> <26668@shamash.cdc.com>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri Oct 5 22:52:26 1990
In-reply-to: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com's message of 5 Oct 90 16:53:18 GMT

In article <26668@shamash.cdc.com> vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock) writes:
   In article <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM> D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT") writes:

   >can anyone suggest a good magazine for packet-radio?

   I'm afraid this is as good as it gets [rec.ham-radio.packet] :-) . If
   you are interested in TCP/IP, maybe you should subscribe to the
   tcp-group mailing list. I think that a months worth of messages from
   it could be considered 'kind of like a small magazine.'

Here is a small plug for the New England TCPer. This is a newsletter for our group here. Articles are user contributed and vary from issue to issue. Subscription is cheap:

It comes out every other month and Rates are:

1 Year for $12, 2 for $22, 3 for $32.

The address is   The NE TCPer
         252 Stow Rd
         Harvard MA
         01451

I could try sending a complimentary issue to anyone who asks. The compressed Postscript file is 128K. I have had problems sending things that big but could try again.

73s, jv

```
char*p="char*p=%c%s%c;main(){printf(p,34,p,34);}";main(){printf(p,34,p,34);}
```


```
 _____
|     | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 -----  jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!n1dxg
```


From -5531576624813282762
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5676ef0f287a9f1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-06 20:40:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
TAMSIGMA.BITNET!CJB8753
From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: atn: Paul Risk N1DJD
Message-ID: <9010070330.AA06697@ucsd.edu>
Date: 7 Oct 90 03:26:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Sun Oct 7 04:26:00 1990

Paul, I keep getting "user unknown" from your mailing address. How about
a good ol' amateur packet address, hi? I can help you w/Nacogdoches.

73, Charles AA5AV @ W5AC.TX.USA.NA

From -597183292657328054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f41ef07dbf8461e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-07 02:01:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!nosc!crash!
jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACKET QUESTIONS BY NOVICE
Message-ID: <4856@crash.cts.com>
Date: 7 Oct 90 07:49:20 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 24
Posted: Sun Oct 7 08:49:20 1990

Anyone:

I have a question about using TCP/IP on packet radio.

How can you implement ftp or telnet over packet tcp/ip (even on high speed lines) if everytime it goes from one machine to another the person who runs that station has to inspect it for 'dirty words' or commercial transmissions. Telnet would run REALLY slow if every packet has to be intercepted by the station operator for a "bad word check".

Ooppss..cheated...i have one more question...

Is it possible to run mobile packet stations from cars or whatever over GRAPES/TCP/IP setup while the cars are moving. Sort of a roving TCP/IP network. I think it would be cool. Run those systems on portable pcs or regular pcs running off of power inverters.

Pardon me if these are ignorant questions...I'm new to ham and packet.

Regards,

Jim Burnes

From -4219333840121123661
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,917680cb2e350642,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-07 07:00:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TAMSIGMA.BITNET!CJB8753
From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Data Engine & reverse forwarding
Message-ID: <9010071349.AA03000@ucsd.edu>
Date: 7 Oct 90 08:35:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Sun Oct 7 09:35:00 1990

Here is a tip for anyone using a Kantronics Data Engine with firmware 1.0. I could not get it to reverse forward to an MSYS bbs until I realized that the SID, [DE1.0], is not a valid SID. I changed the firmware so that it appears as [DE-H$]. Reverse forwarding works fine now. This data is at location $C2FD in the EPROM.

73, Charles AA5AV @ W5AC.TX.USA.NA

From -5206495289124237717
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3897e4cabb11e254,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-07 14:04:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!applelink.apple.COM!
D1749
From: D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: world-wide map of PBBSes
Message-ID: <8688925@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Date: 7 Oct 90 18:07:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Sun Oct 7 19:07:00 1990

is there a map somewhere of all PBBSes worlwide? I'd like to know how it is
that packet radio messages get forwarded say, from Texas to Manila, or from
Australia to Poland, and how many "hops" it takes to go from point A to point B
<and what the links are between both points - VHF, HF, microwave?>.

joel disini

From -6653123058836415737
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,931267f39c6f16e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,931267f39c6f16e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,931267f39c6f16e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,931267f39c6f16e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 05:05:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!samsung!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!
f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org!Bill.Kreps
From: Bill.Kreps@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org (Bill Kreps)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Microwave and RF Forum - NEW
Message-ID: <264.2718CDDB@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 8 Oct 90 12:05:00 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 9:833/7
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2422 rec.ham-radio.swap:686 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2916 rec.ham-radio:15737
Posted: Mon Oct 8 13:05:00 1990

I thought it might be of general interest to many of you if I made the
announcement of a new Conference - The Microwave and RF Forum. Accessable
directly from RES-Q (tm) (201) 881-7421.

(Also available as Group Mail from 9:100/9 & 9:833/7 as MW_RF)

MW_RF is made available by Compact Software, Inc. soley for the purpose of furthering knowledge within the Microwave and RF community, [and my assurance of no commercialism].

CSI designs CAD/CAE software for all phases of design and development, so there are many engineers here who would enjoy the opportunity to participate in roundtables and such...

If you are interested in bringing a forum such as this to it's feet, ask your local SysOp to obtain the Microwave and RF Forum.

Bill Kreps, SysOp of RES-Q (tm)
--- GroupMail 2.17
 * Origin: RES-Q (9:833/7@PhnxNet) -- Home of the Microwave and RF Forum

--
Bill Kreps - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!9!833!7!Bill.Kreps
INTERNET: Bill.Kreps@f7.n833.z9.fidonet.org

From 8822910568678876218
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35ef39ebabd2cd50,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 06:49:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS PROMS for Ashby TNC
Message-ID: <339@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 8 Oct 90 13:49:30 GMT
References: <9010051252.AA09225@saturn.acc.com>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Oct 8 14:49:30 1990

In article <9010051252.AA09225@saturn.acc.com>, jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM (John H. Klingelhoeffer) writes:
> Does anyone have information on whether there was ever a KISS ROM
> set for the Ashby board, and if so, is there anywhere that I can
> get a clone of it, or the hex listing to blow into a PROM ?

Actually, the Ashby board is a clone of the Vancouver board but using some programmable logic to simplify things. The KISS firmware for the Vancouver board should run on the Ashby board as well. It's probably available on thumper.bellcore.com or col.hp.com via FTP.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League

Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From -4811703932875209287
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7751fc3150ab8dce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 11:05:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!apple!k3mc
From: k3mc@Apple.COM (Mike Chepponis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pac-radio magazines
Message-ID: <45454@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 8 Oct 90 18:05:08 GMT
References: <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM> <26668@shamash.cdc.com>
<1550@atlas.tegra.COM>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Oct 8 19:05:08 1990

Perhaps the best packet newsletter in the world right now is the NCPA Downlink.
It is published quarterly by the Northern California Packet Association. Most
of the authors are from Northern California, but the subject content is about
all kinds of packet, and most is not Northern California specific. Membership
runs on a calendar year basis from April 1st through March 31st. If you join
now, you will receive the Spring, Summer, and Fall issues immediately, and the
Winter issue when it comes out.

Send $10 to:

     NCPA
     6680B Alhambra Ave. Suite 111
     Martinez, CA 94553

From 3870403306126293961
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,967bd3d3f1519ca9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 11:40:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!brian%cyberpunk
From: brian%cyberpunk@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G8BPQ questions
Message-ID: <9010081840.AA02738@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Oct 90 18:40:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon Oct 8 19:40:39 1990

One of the local clubs asked me about the G8BPQ switch software, and I

don't know the answers:

1. What is the COMBIOS interface referred to in the documentation, and how is it used?

2. Can G8BPQ be used as a multi-tasking executive for simple programs? (presumably that don't do screen access - like a C program that only uses stdio.)

3. What kind of throughput can you expect on various types of machines?

In particular, the proposed configuration is to run a 10MHz XT with 4 or 5 radio channels attached to it. Two would be 9600 bps, one 4800, one 1200 bps. Probably KISS TNCs will be used, but maybe DRSI PCPA boards. There's some real concern that the XT might not have the horsepower to handle three medium-speed ports and one low-speed.

What if we added the fifth port with 56kb?

(This will be a standalone packet switch - no BBS on the system. It seems to me that if you wanted to have the thing do both switch and BBS you'd be better off running something like MSYS.)

Any comments?
- Brian

From -7486082263786350802
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,525a261322ded306
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 11:46:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS ROMs for ASHBY TNC
Message-ID: <1990Oct7.202444.19076@swlabs.uucp>
Date: 7 Oct 90 20:24:44 GMT
References: <9010051342.AA09857@saturn.acc.com>
Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Oct 7 21:24:44 1990

In article <9010051342.AA09857@saturn.acc.com> jhk@SATURN.ACC.COM (John H. Klingelhoeffer) writes:
>
>Does anyone have information on whether there was ever a KISS ROM
>set for the Ashby board, and if so, is there anywhere that I can
>get a clone of it, or the hex listing to blow into a PROM ?

The documentation for the KISS proms indicates that Mike Bruski,

AJ9X is associated with a dedicated PROM for this. I would check
the callbook for his snail-mail address.

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)
jack@kc1uh   (TCP/IP)
kc1uh@wb1cqo   (AX.25)

From -7569723758049687323
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f41ef07dbf8461e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 12:44:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!
winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patricia Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET QUESTIONS BY NOVICE
Message-ID: <45458@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 8 Oct 90 19:44:55 GMT
References: <4856@crash.cts.com>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc., Cupertino, CA
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Oct 8 20:44:55 1990

In article <4856@crash.cts.com> jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes) writes:
>
>Is it possible to run mobile packet stations from cars or whatever
>over GRAPES/TCP/IP setup while the cars are moving. Sort of a roving
>TCP/IP network. I think it would be cool. Run those systems on
>portable pcs or regular pcs running off of power inverters.

If you're asking particularly about 56K operations, I haven't tried
that. But I did some mobile TCP/IP (and AX.25) once while Phil and I
were driving around the San Francisco Bay Area. While he drove, I
played with a portable packet system we'd put together. It consisted of
his laptop computer (running off its own batteries), a handheld radio
(ditto), and I think my TNC-2 running off the car. The antenna was a
5/8-wave mag-mount on the roof.

I pinged a few TCP/IP base stations while we wandered around. I didn't
bother trying an SMTP or telnet, but there's no reason it shouldn't
have worked. I just didn't have any need to try it.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter

****

From -5916620936404227222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4dab80a6ffcbef3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:11:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!umigw!
rsmas!eakin
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet freqs in DC/nearby VA?
Message-ID: <9968.271042ec@rsmas.miami.edu>
Date: 8 Oct 90 13:12:11 GMT
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Oct 8 14:12:11 1990

I may be relocating to the DC area & am using a crystal rig for packet. What
frequencies are used for packet in the DC-nearby VA area?

73 de Mark

--
C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK   Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

From -8185743856202058363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,967bd3d3f1519ca9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:20:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!ucbvax!COL.HP.COM!bdale
From: bdale@COL.HP.COM (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: G8BPQ questions
Message-ID: <9010082120.AA21493@hpcsbg.col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 21:20:10 GMT
References: <9010081840.AA02738@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Oct 8 22:20:10 1990

> One of the local clubs asked me about the G8BPQ switch software, and I
> don't know the answers:

Nor do I...

> In particular, the proposed configuration is to run a 10MHz XT with 4

> or 5 radio channels attached to it. Two would be 9600 bps, one 4800,
> one 1200 bps. Probably KISS TNCs will be used, but maybe DRSI PCPA
> boards. There's some real concern that the XT might not have the
> horsepower to handle three medium-speed ports and one low-speed.

> What if we added the fifth port with 56kb?

If you put a 56kb modem on a DRSI PCPA card, any time you are transmitting or receiving a frame, the machine is flat-lined. All interrupts turned off. Even with 16550's on the asynch ports, my 10Mhz V20 clone at home loses characters on the two 1200-baud serial ports whenever a packet is sent or received. This is not a very acceptable situation.

If you use something like the Grace PackeTen card to provide the radio interfaces, all of the problems go away. If you use one of their standalone cards, you're even better off for a site... you'll get all the NET/Wrong compatibility anyone could possibly want... but nothing is free.

Bdale

From 960346918448683024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7f8fce0e46500ea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:25:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!wuarchive!udel!mvac23!thomas
From: thomas@mvac23.UUCP (Thomas Lapp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for packet sites running TCP/IP (KA9Q)
Message-ID: <368.UUL1.3#5131@mvac23.UUCP>
Date: 8 Oct 90 15:31:42 GMT
Sender: usenet@ee.udel.edu
Reply-To: thomas%mvac23@udel.edu
Organization: MultiVac23, Newark, DE, U.S.A.
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Oct 8 16:31:42 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: louie.udel.edu

A friend of mine is looking for a site to communicate with. He just got the KA9Q software to run TCP/IP on his TNC and is looking for someone else he can hit in order to test with.

He is located in this area, and would be able to hit someone in the Philadelphia, PA, Baltimore, MD eastern MD and lower New Jersey area. Apparently (I'm not versed very well on this stuff -- forgive me) they run on 2 meters on 146.65 Meg.

Any contacts would be appreciated.
                        - tom

--
internet   : mvac23!thomas@udel.edu or thomas%mvac23@udel.edu (home)

```
             : 4398613@mcimail.com (work)
uucp         : {ucbvax,mcvax,psuvax1,uunet}!udel!mvac23!thomas
Location     : Newark, DE, USA
Quote        : I know how to spell banana, I just don't know when to stop

--
The UUCP Mailer


From 9171707542610775823
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,666f0a190742e972
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:41:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on L.L. Grace DSP-12?
Message-ID: <18330062@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 21:41:42 GMT
References: <224@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Oct  8 22:41:42 1990

>BTW, anyone have a number for the *other* Grace Communications?  I am
>trying to get a line on the PackeTen 68302-based board (and truth be
>told, I'd a lot rather hack a 68xxx machine than an 80x86-flavoured
>one, any day.  The learning curve will be a lot less steep for me.)

Here's what I have handy at work, that is publicly printable.

Name:           Grace Communications
Work Address:   Grace Communications
          623 Palace Street
          Aurora, IL  60506
Phone:          708-897-9346
Remarks:        Don Lemley is contact

Name:           Don Lemley N4PCR
Email:          donl@ldhmi.uucp
CIS:            73230,310

I know that ldhmi is reachable via uunet, and via hp-col.  For email, if
nothing else works, try donl%ldhmi.uucp@hp-col.col.hp.com

Bdale


From -5724257492903906282
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b81e1d51c76d5e2
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:44:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!world!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Networking Conference Proceedings
Message-ID: <18330063@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 21:44:18 GMT
References: <chk.654971551@earth>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Oct 8 22:44:18 1990

>Is it possible to purchase the conference proceedings from the various
>Amateur Radio Networking Conferences? If so, who do I contact?

For the ARRL conference, contacting the ARRL directly is known to work:

Name: ARRL
Work Phone: 203-666-1541
FAX Phone: 203-655-7531

Bdale

From -6028195586299624065
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7751fc3150ab8dce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:45:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pac-radio magazines
Message-ID: <18330064@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 21:45:37 GMT
References: <0644349@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Oct 8 22:45:37 1990

>can anyone suggest a good magazine for packet-radio?

The best general source of packet radio info today, in my less-than-humble
opinion, is the TAPR newsletter PSR. Join TAPR and you'll get it, quarterly.
The membership fee was $15 the last time I asked.

Name: TAPR
Work Address: TAPR
                PO Box 12925
                Tucson, AZ 85732
Work Phone: (602) 749-9479

Bdale

From -5501111636509213639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,525a261322ded306
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-10-08 14:47:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS ROMs for ASHBY TNC
Message-ID: <18330065@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 Oct 90 21:47:51 GMT
References: <9010051342.AA09857@saturn.acc.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Oct 8 22:47:51 1990

>*Several* years ago I purchased and used an Ashby TNC when packet
>radio was just starting up. In the environmental spirit of things,
>I'd like to recycle the unit and continue to use it with a more
>modern networking system (e.g., the KA9Q NOS package).

Look for tnc_ash.arc as part of the 890421.1 distribution of the KA9Q code.
All that you're looking for is there, with sources. If you can't find it
anywhere else, try col.hp.com, as ~ftp/ka9q/890421.1/tnc_ash.arc.

You're welcome!

This is *not* the same thing as the HAPN board, which is supported by an
internal driver in NET/NOS.

Bdale

From -6307345742269542683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4cd939d0817cae2e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 13:04:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!funic!santra!hila.hut.fi!kwiik
From: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Phase IIID report
Message-ID: <1990Sep10.200425.7888@santra.uucp>
Date: 10 Sep 90 20:04:25 GMT
Sender: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Reply-To: kwiik@hila.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, FINLAND
Lines: 44
Posted: Mon Sep 10 21:04:25 1990

SB AMSAT @ EU < DJ0HC $318006DB0AAA
N4HY:Phase III D report

de DJ0HC @ DB0AAA

[aus HamNet bei CompuServe, DJ0HC]

#: 25939 S5/Amateur Satellites
    30-Aug-90 22:11:08
Sb: Phase III D reportin DL
Fm: Bob McGwier N4HY 74615,1366
To: ALL

HI! I am very happy to see Peter's note translated by Don Moe. I have had a storm of letters, notes, etc. requesting further information, wondering why we decided to do this and that, etc. He brought out many details that I had forgotten about, I am extremely grateful he did this. It is perhaps not completely clear from Peter's extremely detailed report that ALL THE ITEMS HE METIONED ARE STUDY ITEMS. They are on the `action item list' for the experimenters and in each case it is said `study' or `investigate'. I take as an example:
N4HY wants to INVESTIGATE the possibility of P-III-D carrying a high speed hard limiting digitaltransponder with L band up and S band down. The highest possible speed above 64 Kbps and up to 1.55 Mbps should be considered.
This I have done or am doing. I am proud to say I have achieved getting the aid of some very good microwave nuts and I hope son to enlist other aid in getting digital types and microwave types to work with us on a DESIGN experiment.
In no case has AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-DL, or AMSAT-SA or anyone else cast ANYTHING into concrete except that we have an action item list of things to study and that we will meet again next spring or early summer at a place yet to be determined. You have plenty of time to comment, put your own thoughts into the process, contribte to the study items, etc. At this fall's AMSAT-NA annual meeting, the newly constituted board of directors will take up III-D as a future project and vote at that time whether or not to commit to it.
I suggest if you like what is implied in Peter's extemely nice report, you write to your directors and show your support. If you are opposed then of course do the same. We are your elected representatives and we want a new project to lead AMSAT into the future. I believe this is the one we should do butI do believe we need to hear from you.   73, Bob

/EX

From 1547992209034157728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 15:10:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!

sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <18330055@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 Sep 90 22:10:42 GMT
References: <090790.103547.enge@ibm.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 31
Posted: Mon Sep 10 23:10:42 1990

>1) Digis are also much simpler to build and operate than full-duplex
>radio repeaters, since you don't have to keep the transmitter out of the
>receiver.

It's interesting, though, that when you get interested in using a repeater instead of a digipeater, it's a lot easier to enlist help from an existing repeater organization, often accompanied by bits and pieces of hardware becoming available that you couldn't find otherwise... and if you can convince a repeater club that a digital repeater is a neat way to one-up the other club in town... :-) We may actually have a digital repeater in the Springs soon as a result of this approach...

>2) FLAME ON:
>"Nobody has the balls" to start repeater wars, huh? Damned right! We've
>outgrown that stage. Plopping a radio on an occupied frequency is simply
>bad practice.

Don't disagree with you at all. But, I'd like to add my voice to those of the others who have spoken on this subject, including Phil and Brian, to complain about the attitude I personally have run into that digital devices "don't belong on repeater frequencies", and that "all the frequencies are in use so don't bother asking". It *is* tiresome continually dealing with a class of individual that believes the only useful amateur mode is FM voice.

Fortunately, I've found some locals in a position to help who are tolerant of "the cause". But, it's taken me 4 years of almost constant effort...

This is preaching to the converted, I realize. If nothing else, know that it *is* possible to make things happen if you try hard enough!

Bdale

From -214060329448622002
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7a8375d05edac65c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 18:18:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!dimacs.rutgers.edu!bcm!rice!cs.utexas.edu!
asuvax!mcdphx!phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: SSIDs and NETROM IDs
Message-ID: <13589@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 11 Sep 90 01:18:46 GMT
References: <9009101453.AA04941@ucsd.edu>
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 32
Posted: Tue Sep 11 02:18:46 1990

In article <9009101453.AA04941@ucsd.edu> Jay Maynard writes:
>We have no standard for NETROM IDs yet, but I've
>proposed one which may gain some acceptance:
>Take the low order 24 bits of the IP address. Use the top 4 bits to form one
>hex digit, and then take the remaining 20 bits in groups of 5 to make 4
>base-32 digits in the range 0-9a-v. Put a leading # to make the name private.
>Example: My IP address is 44.76.0.92. This makes:
>   44   76   0   92
>0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0|0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0|0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0|0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
>(ignore this) | 4 | O | 0 | 2 | S
>
>This is guaranteed to be unique for all AMPRNET hosts. The bit-twiddling
>can be done by a simple C routine, and might even be built into the netrom
>commands in NOS. I know there's been a similar scheme mentioned on
>Compu$erve, but that one (using the hex representation of the low 16 bits)
>would break down at the edges of the assignment areas.

What we are all using here in Arizona and New Mexico, is something that
sounds similar to the Compuserve method. Instead of just the lower
16 bits though, we convert the lower 24 bits to hex and just use that
as the NETROM node ID. I don't see any good reason to include the "#"
in the node ID. In fact, with some versions of "The Net", IDs that
begin with a "#", don't get rebroadcast. Some people here were using
IDs with the "#" and couldn't figure out why they had such a high
quality at a node, but weren't being passed on to the next one. Once
they simply dropped the "#", everything worked as expected.

The string of HEX digits as an ID is certainly unique. You can then
"pick out" the TCP/IP nodes at a glance, instead of having to search
for "IP" or "TCP" burried in the sea of alphabet soup. It also allows
someone else that has spotted your ID on the air, to go ahead and add
the IP address to their "domain" table, or hosts.net file.

From 8553917790846034736
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 22:07:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!emory!kd4nc!dug
From: dug@kd4nc.UUCP (Doug Drye KD4NC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters

Message-ID: <5465@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 11 Sep 90 05:07:18 GMT
References: <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com> <S7R.&_&@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: KD4NC HAM Packet Radio Gateway
Lines: 69
Posted: Tue Sep 11 06:07:18 1990

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>2) FLAME ON:
>"Nobody has the balls" to start repeater wars, huh? Damned right! We've
>outgrown that stage. Plopping a radio on an occupied frequency is simply
>bad practice. You may hate repeater coordination - and from your
>repeated unreasoning ranting about the subject, I suspect you hold a
>personal grudge against your local coordinator - but, DAMMIT!!, it's the
>way things get done in ham radio. You'd best put up with it, for YOU
>will get the pink slip if your uncoordinated repeater interferes with
>someone's repeater who has jumped through the few hoops required.

>Have you ever even submitted an application for coordination? I doubt
>it. You hold too many preconceived notions on the subject that just
>plain don't match the facts.

>>But we've argued that out previously.

>Then why the hell don't you let it drop? Your anti-coordinator flamage
>is as tiresome and offensive as Phil Karn's unreasoning anti-OSI
>flamage. We've heard it all before, and we're tired of it. Give it a
>rest.

>--
>Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

Jay,

 I have been the victim of flagrant prejudiced against packet
radio use of FM channels.. I have a valid coordination of a
repeater pair in two meters.. it had been on the air as a packet repeater
for a year.. I didn't disclose
the operating mode to the coordinator (none of his business, actually
as long as I operate it as a repeater and USE both frequencies)..
To him RTTY was OK
but packet wasn't.. He (incidentally to our packet use of the pair)
drew up a 20 kHz plan for the
146 mHz sub-band and wrote our club repeater out of
existance saying, quote:

"Oh, 146.73?.. you guys are packet and belong in the the 145.0X band anyway..
You'll have to move!!!"

Lucky for our packet club, he was ousted and a new organization was installed
(for various reasons).. which ended the problem..

I agree one should work within the system, but I and others had to do quite a

bit of "missionary work" with our repeater council to get a favorable
climate for packet repeater operators to compete for spectrum on a
fair and equitable basis with voice (and even RTTY) users...

I agree with what the overall idea of your message.. Fair Coordination
is the only way to fly.. But I have suffered under two coordinators who
were predujiced against packet and tried to do something about it
so unfortunately the PEOPLE in a number of locations are a problem..
not necessarily the system of coordination.. I believe that is what
Fred was referring to.... I for one am NOT "tired" of discussing
problems that we face as packet repeated trustees...

I don't think your threat about a pink ticket was unnecessary, Jay..
I've heard that before from a coordinator.

I doubt that many people
in this day and age disagree with a Fair Coordination system..
I just wish that we didn't have "voice" repeater coordinators that are
prejudiced against packet and other "non-voice modes" of communications..

Doug, KD4NC
--
Doug Drye KD4NC

From -8916519798376928447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 22:30:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucsd!nosc!crash!jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q Wanted
Message-ID: <4349@crash.cts.com>
Date: 11 Sep 90 05:30:56 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Sep 11 06:30:56 1990

Hi All:

I need two things:

A machine that contains executables for ka9q for Xenix386/Amiga/PC
and that is pc pursuitable. I may be able to have it ftp'ed to
my account here at pnet01 if I can figure out how to ftp etc.

Also ...are the sources available for it on these machines?

Also ...is the TCP/IP code that it uses usable in any tcp/ip
situation or only for packet radio?

Respectfully,
Jim Burnes

From 8813486337189448057
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61014464e57a16fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 06:25:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
VAX2.CONCORDIA.CA!DWALKER
From: DWALKER@VAX2.CONCORDIA.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <372F854057BF006AC5@Vax2.Concordia.CA>
Date: 11 Sep 90 13:25:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Tue Sep 11 14:25:00 1990

SET PACKRAD NOACK
REVIEW

From -912584450684631486
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd28721e69b53c5a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 08:42:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: multispeed fdx packet repeater
Message-ID: <18709@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 11 Sep 90 15:42:58 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue Sep 11 16:42:58 1990

I've put together a full-duplex two meter packet repeater that
regenerates the FSK tones by the simple expedient of hooking a TNC's
demodulator to its modulator. That works really well for 1200 bps
but for all practical purposes, is limited to that speed.

I'd like to encourage the growth of other speeds, primarily 9600 bps,
and I think having the repeater capable of that speed would be a boost.
I don't want to put up a repeater that is 9600 bps only, because it
would receive little use and simplex 1200 bps would probably continue to
occupy its input and outputs.

I've come up with two schemes for multi-speeding the repeater:

1) have another modulator/demodulator hooked in, such as a hacked K9NG
or G3RUH modem, and OR the 1200 and 9600 bps DCDs into PTT, and use each
one to gate the audio from the respective modulator into the transmitter.

2) simply make the audio passband between receiver and transmitter flat
and linear over 30Hz to 15kHz or thereabouts, so that it would be
able to repeat either the AFSK 1200 bps stuff OR the direct-FSK output
from the K9NG modems. I'm not sure what I'd do to key the transmitter
- a simple noise squelch is out because I don't want people talking
through the thing.

I can do either, I think. The receiver is that wide, and the
transmitter is a direct-FM widget, so it ought to be possible to do #2,
which I'm leaning towards because it's cheaper.

Suggestions? Anyone tried anything like this?
     - Brian

From -4778760454091437100
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd28721e69b53c5a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 09:15:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!helios!billg
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: multispeed fdx packet repeater
Message-ID: <8149@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 11 Sep 90 16:15:52 GMT
References: <18709@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Sep 11 17:15:52 1990

With all this searching for a full duplex packet repeater, why hasn't
anyone tried running a linear translator yet?? You know, like the
headend on a broadband LAN (any Localnet 20 people out there?)
I would think that with all the experimenting done by AMSAT, we
should be able to put together something reasonable.

Any comments??

bill KB3YV
bill@platypus.uofs.edu

From -6325309163220055420
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 10:21:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!mips!
wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <2940@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 11 Sep 90 17:21:35 GMT
References: <090790.103547.enge@ibm.com> <18330055@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com
Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Organization: Wyse Technology
Lines: 36
Posted: Tue Sep 11 18:21:35 1990

In article <18330055@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> stuff deleted for brevity...
>Don't disagree with you at all. But, I'd like to add my voice to those of the
>others who have spoken on this subject, including Phil and Brian, to complain
>about the attitude I personally have run into that digital devices "don't
>belong on repeater frequencies", and that "all the frequencies are in use so
>don't bother asking". It *is* tiresome continually dealing with a class of
>individual that believes the only useful amateur mode is FM voice.

Case history - A certain station trying to connect to the local
DX cluster shows up on a repeater input in Monterey. The guys
in Monterey can't hear him on the input but the repeater sure can.
(The offending station was 50 miles north-east in San Jose....)
Finally one enterprising individual manages to hear the offender
(changes the call on his packet station...humphhh... we won't
talk about that part of it ;-) and allows the offending station
to connect to him. Thats it...problem solved. Note that about
a week latter the same station started showing up on the input
to our main emergency repeater several days in a row. This guy
seemed to make a habit of screwing up. I'm pretty sure he
wasn't doing it to cause grief, he just made an operating error
that caused problems(several times). This is just one of the
stories that repeater trustees will tell you that cause them
to "cop an attitude."

This just goes to prove that there are ALWAYS two sides to a
story. The repeater operators get PO'ed at packet stations showing up
on their repeater inputs. Now this usually happens as an accident but
chances are pretty good that the trustee doesn't have a means to figure
out who the offender is, and thus there is no way for the trustee to
contact the offender and ask him to move. After all the packeteer
is operating blind...probably wondering why nobody is connecting
to him while he forgot to switch the rig to simplex. End result is
an "attitude" on the part of the repeater owners/trustees.

73's de Steve KA6S

From 4623169855104117958
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cad4afafe6123683,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 14:12:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!mountn.dec.com!atccad.enet.dec.com!
stogner
From: stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Muti-Level Gray on PK232
Keywords: PK232
Message-ID: <1907@mountn.dec.com>
Date: 11 Sep 90 21:12:13 GMT
Sender: news@mountn.dec.com
Reply-To: Stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Sep 11 22:12:13 1990

The major difference that I see between the new MFJ Multi-Com Multimode
controller and the
AEA PK232 is MFJ's ability to receive/transmit pictures with mult-levels
of gray.   Is there a way
of making the PK232 support these improved images ? I asked a rep at
AEA and they said that it
was a shortcoming of their modem. If it's the modem, could you use
MFJ's new modem with an
existing PK232 ?

Thanks,

Lee Stogner, N4XBD

From -9103372790922872010
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 14:20:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <30600057@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 11 Sep 90 21:20:00 GMT
References: <103547@<090790>
Lines: 25
Nf-ID: #R:<090790:103547:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600057:000:1343

Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 11 16:20:00 1990
Posted: Tue Sep 11 22:20:00 1990

> Don't disagree with you at all. But, I'd like to add my voice to those of th
> others who have spoken on this subject, including Phil and Brian, to complain
> about the attitude I personally have run into that digital devices "don't
> belong on repeater frequencies", and that "all the frequencies are in use so
> don't bother asking". It *is* tiresome continually dealing with a class of
> individual that believes the only useful amateur mode is FM voice.

Or worse, that the only useful repeaters are the ones that have always been
there, or that unused machines have priority over new ones that would get
used just because the unused one got its coordination first.

> This is preaching to the converted, I realize. If nothing else, know that it
> *is* possible to make things happen if you try hard enough!

One must of course try. And in my case, not all the possibilities have been
exhausted yet, so I will continue to try (and my cause is not for digital
repeaters.... yet).

All modes and kinds of operation on the ham bands deserve equal and fair
access to the spectrum. Seniority of an operation mode has some place, but
not to the excess that certain people might want.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -8893903496851297014
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 14:38:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <30600058@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 11 Sep 90 21:38:00 GMT
References: <103547@<090790>
Lines: 77
Nf-ID: #R:<090790:103547:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600058:000:4014
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 11 16:38:00 1990
Posted: Tue Sep 11 22:38:00 1990

> To him RTTY was OK
> but packet wasn't.. He (incidentally to our packet use of the pair)
> drew up a 20 kHz plan for the
> 146 mHz sub-band and wrote our club repeater out of

> existance saying, quote:
>
> "Oh, 146.73?.. you guys are packet and belong in the the 145.0X band anyway..
> You'll have to move!!!"

This is one of the reasons that FM coordinators should be out of the spectrum planning business.

It would not be wrong for ONE organization to fill both roles, but the input to at least the spectrum planning role must be equal and open to all. This means voting membership cannot be limited to any certain subgroup on any basis (except maybe hams who never use the radio spectrum).

> Lucky for our packet club, he was ousted and a new organization was installed
> (for various reasons).. which ended the problem..

Was that statewide?

> I agree one should work within the system, but I and others had to do quite a
> bit of "missionary work" with our repeater council to get a favorable
> climate for packet repeater operators to compete for spectrum on a
> fair and equitable basis with voice (and even RTTY) users...

ATV'ers are also subject to similar abuses. ATV is certainly a difficult situation. The problem involves both the spectrum planning aspect (where FM repeater owners are trying to force all ATV use to 23cm and up) to actual repeater coordination problems (there already is an ATV repeater within 200 miles of you, so you cannot have one [ATV'ers are good at sharing spectrum and ATV usage patterns allow it much more than FM]).

> I agree with what the overall idea of your message.. Fair Coordination
> is the only way to fly.. But I have suffered under two coordinators who
> were predujiced against packet and tried to do something about it
> so unfortunately the PEOPLE in a number of locations are a problem..
> not necessarily the system of coordination.. I believe that is what
> Fred was referring to.... I for one am NOT "tired" of discussing
> problems that we face as packet repeated trustees...

It is good that we try to get the problems solved this way. But there are some people in the FM repeater circles that ar just trying to force people into doing things like creating a "packet repeater coordination group" that coordinates packet repeaters and refuses to coordinate FM voice ones.

Hey, we COULD copy their nasty attitude problems back at them, but alas we are more civilized and will seek solutions instead.

> I don't think your threat about a pink ticket was unnecessary, Jay..
> I've heard that before from a coordinator.

The pink tickets also don't come as often as people might like to think. I don't know yet if this is good or bad, but it waters down the threats (which is a bad aspect of pink tickets).

> I doubt that many people
> in this day and age disagree with a Fair Coordination system..
> I just wish that we didn't have "voice" repeater coordinators that are
> prejudiced against packet and other "non-voice modes" of communications..

Perhaps we need to do some spectrum planning for digital repeaters? Maybe. It is perfectly possible for a digital repeater to be geographically separate from a voice repeater on the same frequency, and everything work (until maybe the band opens) fine. It would not be necessary for one bunch of repeater pairs to be assigned to packet repeaters and anther to voice repeaters any more than is done now with RTTY. In fact we have one repeater here in town that is used for all three modes. But what this requires is that those who do the coordination to do things in a fair and equitable manner. Unfortunately it is a big vague as to what "fair" really is, so the repeater coordination group that oversees such things should have equal and fair representation of all groups that it needs to serve (or just all hams would be simpler).

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From -4244366272494676776
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 14:38:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!voder!pyramid!prls!mips!cs.uoregon.edu!milton!ogicse!
uwm.edu!ux1.cso.eiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
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From 3412307251383285317
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd28721e69b53c5a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-11 14:52:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: multispeed fdx packet repeater
Message-ID: <30600059@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 11 Sep 90 21:52:00 GMT
References: <18709@ucsd.Edu>
Lines: 16
Nf-ID: #R:ucsd.Edu:18709:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600059:000:793
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 11 16:52:00 1990
Posted: Tue Sep 11 22:52:00 1990

> With all this searching for a full duplex packet repeater, why hasn't
> anyone tried running a linear translator yet?? You know, like the
> headend on a broadband LAN (any Localnet 20 people out there?)
> I would think that with all the experimenting done by AMSAT, we
> should be able to put together something reasonable.
>
> Any comments??

If the incoming signal is just barely copyable, the linear translator will not be making any improvements. An FM audio repeater would do some. Ideally, a repeater should do bit-by-bit demodulation and remodulation so that if the edges are marginal coming in, they are good again going out.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -6467520009768729838
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee885c0b2e1a3c38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-12 06:53:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!dgc.ceo.dg.com!Kurt_Freiberger
From: Kurt_Freiberger@dgc.ceo.dg.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: THENET 1.50
Message-ID: <9009121453.AD00046@rtp40.dg.com>
Date: 12 Sep 90 13:53:54 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Sep 12 14:53:54 1990

CEO summary:
I just picked up what purports to be THENET 1.50 from WA5RDH's BBS.
Does anybody have any info as to what it does/does not/fixes/breaks?
Last I heard, 1.01 was the latest and it was supposedly broke.

Kurt Freiberger, WB5BBW / voice 713.877.8222 / FAX 713.622.3649
amprnet 44.76.0.1 / PBBS: WB5BBW @ WB5BBW.#HOU.TX.USA.NA
Data General Corp. Houston, TX / "Anyone for Iraq of Lamb"??
Get someone else's opinion. I'm keeping mine.

From -6497157990022924124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a8b9ad805c42de3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-12 13:53:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
TAMSIGMA.BITNET!CJB8753
From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MAXFRAME, PACLEN parms
Message-ID: <9009122039.AA22952@ucsd.edu>
Date: 12 Sep 90 20:53:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Wed Sep 12 21:53:00 1990

Someone recently mentioned that the MAXFRAME parameter should always be
set to 1. Why? On user links and backbone links? What if your link
is a backbone link ("solid") and you want to send more than 256 bytes/shot?
It's still not a good idea since you will still have some collisions?

When tcp/ip (ka9q package) backs off due to channel congestion, does it
wait longer between frames, reduce frame size, both, or what?

(First paragraph refers to Net/ROM links.)

73, Charles AA5AV @ W5AC.TX.USA.NA

From -5743569135994246850
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7428032935bde75
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-12 16:14:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q Wanted
Message-ID: <18330056@col.hp.com>
Date: 12 Sep 90 23:14:24 GMT
References: <4349@crash.cts.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 35
Posted: Thu Sep 13 00:14:24 1990

>A machine that contains executables for ka9q for Xenix386/Amiga/PC
>and that is pc pursuitable. I may be able to have it ftp'ed to
>my account here at pnet01 if I can figure out how to ftp etc.

I don't have any idea if they are PC Pursuit'able, but there are two systems
I know about you can check. N8EMR and WB3FFV both have BBS systems.

>Also ...are the sources available for it on these machines?

Yes.

>Also ...is the TCP/IP code that it uses usable in any tcp/ip
>situation or only for packet radio?

It's a full implementation of the protocols, with support for a variety of
interfaces including ethernet, and so forth. Not sure how much works on
Xenix, but know the PC and Amiga versions are flexible.

I have the WB3FFV info handy...

Bdale

- - - - -

Name: Howard Leadmon WB3FFV
Email: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Work Address: Advanced Business Solutions
                210 E. Lombard St - Suite 410
                Baltimore, MD 21202
Work Phone: 301 335 2206
BBS Phone: 301-625-0817 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
                301-625-9482 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
                301-625-9663 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
TELEX: 152252474
Remarks: Runs a major ham-related telephone BBS system.

From -6506065800470884996
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98b2b3a5d1be8c4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-12 21:41:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Broadcast Protocol
Message-ID: <237@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 13 Sep 90 04:41:12 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood California U.S.A.
Lines: 36
Posted: Thu Sep 13 05:41:12 1990

The latest Doc from Jeff Ward and Harold Price on the Packet Broadcast Protocol is available on the WB6YMH BBS.

The phone number is: (213) 451-2503

The file is called: PACDOC.ARC
The file is on the A0 drive

I believe this package is also on COMPUSCURVY.

This stuff which will be published in the next issue of the "ARRL Computer Networking Conference" proceedings.

If none of the above meets your needs you can get it via the USMAIL.LAN. Just do the following:

Self Addressed Stamped Disc Mailer
360K 5 1/4 MS-DOS Formatted disc
A note saying what you want

I will then mail you a copy of the above.

Send the mailer to:

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 1709895474967983269
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd28721e69b53c5a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 05:52:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: multispeed fdx packet repeater
Message-ID: <1312@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 13 Sep 90 12:52:32 GMT
References: <18709@ucsd.Edu> <30600059@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 45
Posted: Thu Sep 13 13:52:32 1990

In article <30600059@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> With all this searching for a full duplex packet repeater, why hasn't
>> anyone tried running a linear translator yet?? You know, like the
>> headend on a broadband LAN (any Localnet 20 people out there?)
>> I would think that with all the experimenting done by AMSAT, we
>> should be able to put together something reasonable.
>>
>> Any comments??
>
>If the incoming signal is just barely copyable, the linear translator will
>not be making any improvements. An FM audio repeater would do some.
>Ideally, a repeater should do bit-by-bit demodulation and remodulation so
>that if the edges are marginal coming in, they are good again going out.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

Well there are tradeoffs involved. With the terrain we have around here,
most signals to the repeater sites are solid full quieting. The reason
we need repeaters at all is that many stations have very limited simplex
range due to the rolling terrain. In this case a translator is a win
as a simple coverage extender with nice strong signals that don't need
regeneration. Doing regeneration makes sense with weak signals as you
point out, but you then have to solve the problem of multiple modulation
systems. If you wish to support mixed speeds, and finanical and spectrum
considerations make this a must in our area, you must have multiple
decoders and encoders and solve the collision problem. Each modulation
scheme responds to different detection methods. A 1200 baud modem will
not recognize a 9600 baud modem and so on. This is a killer in any
mixed system, but with the translator the problem is not at the
repeater site. Only the users need worry about it. With a regenerating
repeater, both the repeater and the users have to worry about collisions.

Remember that a user monitoring the repeater output will transmit unless he detects a valid data carrier of his modulation type on the output. One viable way to solve this is to have the repeater send a CTSS type tone (busy tone) at all times that it is receiving a valid packet. The user can then use a tone decoder to drive his external DCD. This scheme holds off users of different modulation methods from clobbering each other. This scheme works with the translator too if each user transmits the CTSS tone. This is a very good idea for a multispeed repeater as well since it makes PTT easy. The major drawback of this method is that most commercial CTSS decoders are slow.

Gary KE4ZV

From 5495074595963420098
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc676b3ed530aa12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 08:00:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!eric
From: eric@locus.com (Eric Peterson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP for Macintosh
Keywords: tcp/ip,ka9q,mac
Message-ID: <17267@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 13 Sep 90 15:00:16 GMT
Organization: Locus Computing Corp, Los Angeles
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Sep 13 16:00:16 1990

> I've heard there's a version of ka9q tcp/ip for the Macintosh; if you know of a source for it, I'd appreciate hearing about it. I'd prefer a list-server site, since I don't have internet access for anonymous ftp.

Thanks in advance,
Eric

Eric Peterson WB6PYK
Locus Computing Corporation (213) 337-5153
eric@locus.com {randvax,ucbvax}!ucla-se!lcc!eric
{oblio,gryphon,turnkey,attunix}!lcc!eric
--
Eric Peterson WB6PYK
Locus Computing Corporation (213) 337-5153
eric@locus.com {randvax,ucbvax}!ucla-se!lcc!eric
{oblio,gryphon,turnkey,attunix}!lcc!eric

From 3467828171850044665

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,234b7a634ae7bb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 08:29:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UNSUSCRIBE!
Message-ID: <18872@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 13 Sep 90 15:29:42 GMT
References: <885*schjetne@sintef.no>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Sep 13 16:29:42 1990

You're NOT ON THE MAILING LIST at its origin, ucsd.edu. If you're
getting mail, someone is redistributing it. Take a copy of this
message, complete with all the headers, to the manager of your system
and ask him to help you decode the headers so you can tell just where
it is that your mail is really coming from, then ask THEM to unsubscribe
you.

By the way, I note a 'per.froysa' subscribed from your domain. Perhaps
that is relevant?

    - Brian
    keeper of the mailing lists

From -7920126647151728544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd28721e69b53c5a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 10:07:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ciss!lawday!jra
From: jra@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: multispeed fdx packet repeater
Message-ID: <479@lawday.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Date: 13 Sep 90 17:07:50 GMT
References: <18709@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: jra@lawday.UUCP (John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM)
Organization: NCR Corporation, Dayton, Ohio
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu Sep 13 18:07:50 1990

In article <18709@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>[text deleted]
>
>2) simply make the audio passband between receiver and transmitter flat
>and linear over 30Hz to 15kHz or thereabouts, so that it would be
>able to repeat either the AFSK 1200 bps stuff OR the direct-FSK output

>from the K9NG modems. I'm not sure what I'd do to key the transmitter
>- a simple noise squelch is out because I don't want people talking
>through the thing.
>

I'm very interested to see the followup to this, Brian. We're thinking of doing the same thing ourselves, for a high-speed UHF link. There, the idea was simply to keep the cost down, not to provide multi-speed pass through. As cheap as 1200 baud modems are, you could probably put one in line and use only the dcd from it to key the transmitter. I don't know if it would be possible to kludge a simple dcd that would respond to the 9600 baud signal. If you find out that it is, please let me know!!!
--
John R. Ackermann, Jr. (513) 445-2966
Law Department, NCR Corporation VoicePlus 622-2966
Dayton, Ohio John.Ackermann@Dayton.NCR.COM
***** Amateur Radio: ag9v@n8acv or ag9v@ag9v.AMPR.ORG *****

From -1706528227692286185
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8979f5d530acc71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 10:45:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ANDY.BGSU.EDU!graue
From: graue@ANDY.BGSU.EDU (Louis Graue)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UNSUBSCRIBE
Message-ID: <9009131745.AA06741@andy.bgsu.edu>
Date: 13 Sep 90 17:45:24 GMT
Sender: sklower@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu Sep 13 18:45:24 1990

Please unsubscribe me.

From -2648375912888453974
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,234b7a634ae7bb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 15:49:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!sintef.no!schjetne
From: schjetne@sintef.no (Karl Georg Schjetne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UNSUSCRIBE!
Message-ID: <885*schjetne@sintef.no>
Date: 13 Sep 90 06:26:52 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9

Posted: Thu Sep 13 07:26:52 1990

I have several times tried to get out of this list, but in vain so far. May be I am known to the system under some strange address? My original address was <schjetne@vax.runit.unit.uninett>, and my present one <schjetne@sintef.no>.

PLEASE HELP ME TO GET OUT!

PS! I have tried the <listserv@UCSD.edu> without any luck!

LA8GE, Karl Georg Schjetne.

From 4478561782878464284
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc676b3ed530aa12
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-13 16:48:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!rice!cs.utexas.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpda!hpcupt1!rterry
From: rterry@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Ray Terry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP for Macintosh
Message-ID: <7400021@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Date: 13 Sep 90 23:48:13 GMT
References: <17267@oolong.la.locus.com>
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Sep 14 00:48:13 1990

>I've heard there's a version of ka9q tcp/ip for the Macintosh; if
>you know of a source for it, I'd appreciate hearing about it. I'd
>prefer a list-server site, since I don't have internet access for
>anonymous ftp.

Try MacScience BBS on 408-866-4933. The latest version of ka9q for the Mac (sources, too) is available there.

Ray

=-=
Ray Terry   GEnie = R.Terry   CIS = 71150,735   HPDesk = /HP4700
Domain = rterry@hpda.cup.hp.com   SysOp = MacScience BBS 408-866-4933
Packet = N6PHJ @ N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA UUCP = ...!sun!hpda!hpcupt1!rterry
UFGate = ...!apple!camphq!36!ray.terry
=-=

From -6995562421779815382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c2b511638430f5fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 07:07:28 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!tuegate.tue.nl!rc6.urc.tue.nl!rw7.urc.tue.nl!rcbaab
From: rcbaab@rw7.urc.tue.nl (Annard "Icon" Brouwer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: routing on higher speeds
Keywords: NetRom, TCP/IP routing, 56kbaud and up
Message-ID: <43@rc6.urc.tue.nl>
Date: 14 Sep 90 14:07:28 GMT
Sender: News Administration <news@urc.tue.nl>
Reply-To: rcbaab@urc.tue.nl
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Sep 14 15:07:28 1990

I was wondering what happens when packet becomes common running 56kbaud with
routing. Isn't it possible to use routing programs available for Internet at
that time (i.e. dynamic routing)? Shouldn't we use AX25 as a transport layer
to the nearest possible access-point for a backbone?
The reason why I'm wondering is that at the moment the NETROM configuration
doesn't work in Europe (to be more specific: in Holland & Belgium) because
of bad cooperation. For instance a lot of people over here use #TCPIP as
their netrom routing "nick" but in Belgium they use other names. If
routing takes place at the TCP/IP level we won't have any troubles with this
anymore...
What do you think? (Dynamical routing especially on such a scale as used
in amateur radio where links drop out from time to time might be a very
interesting subject for experiments!)
Please let me know...

73, Annard pe1koo
--
| Annard Brouwer | Bitnet | : rcgbbaab@heitue51
| Dreef 74 | UUCP | : rcbaab@eutrc3.urc.tue.nl
| NL-5504 LD Veldhoven | packet-radio | : pe1koo@pi8mid
| The Netherlands | | [44.137.28.6]

From 2952092991790521546
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f5fcb4ec503fdc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 07:10:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpl-opus!hpccc!hpcc01!hpdmd48!king
From: king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Steve King)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Pac-Comm 9600 Problems
Message-ID: <540005@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Date: 14 Sep 90 14:10:54 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard - Boise, ID
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Sep 14 15:10:54 1990

I made an observation with my Pac-Comm 9600 baud modem which has left me a little bothered. It may also be the cause of some strange problems which I have seen.

Using the modem as a standard TNC and turning MONITOR ON and PASSALL ON, the terminal starts printing out random data. I figured that the SIO chip would not receive data unless the DCD line was asserted. Pac Comm says that the DCD line is used to determine when to send a packet and not used to determine when the serial data is valid.

On the Pac-Comm modem, the RX Data line and RX Clock line are always sending signals to the TNC, even when the PLL is not locked. This seems to be the reason for the TNC to be seeing data even when the PLL is not locked.

This design bothers me. I have noticed garbage calls showing up in my MHEARD and I have also noticed times when I have problems communicating with the other 9600 baud station (it is set up the same way).

What I want to do is qualify the RX Data line with DCD or Lock Detect (same signal). This way, I will be sending all zeros until the PLL is locked. It bothers me that I would need to do this and thought I'd ask around before getting too carried away.

Is this the same observation that others have made? There is a status word in the Pac-Com TNC program which counts the number of bad frames the TNC has received (don't remember the name here at work). I looked at this number and it was about 30000. I looked again about one minute later and it was about 200 higher. The firmware I am running in the TNC is TINY-2 PMS 2.3. We would like set this equipment up as a digipeater between Pendelton OR. and here in Boise ID. But I want it working a little better than this (maybe TheNet and/or NetRom firmware will not have this problem).

I would welcome suggestions as to how to address this problem. Winter is comming and I always seem to put my mountain top projects off until October for some reason.

Thanks, Steve King KD7RO
king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com

From 2463130691921176191
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fad0cadb80dac4b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 08:18:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!ccs.carleton.ca!dyuill
From: dyuill@ccs.carleton.ca (Doug Yuill)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Telnet Flow Control in MacNet

Message-ID: <9009141518.AA26531@alfred.ccs.carleton.ca>
Date: 14 Sep 90 15:18:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Sep 14 16:18:04 1990

I'm having a problem halting a scroll during a telnet session on the Mac using NET.
More correctly, I'm unable to RESTORE a scrolling display after halting it with a cntr-S. Normally I assume that cntr-Q would resume the scroll after I've had a chance
to catch up. The problem on the Mac is, cntr-Q causes the program to QUIT!
Is there any way to disable this? Can I issue a command to the Unix machine I'm telneted into that will remap cntr-Q to another set of key?
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF.on.can.na or dyuill@ccs.carleton.ca

From -6447199758901898289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f8094a85c3a7b2d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 11:12:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Choosing an SSID
Message-ID: <1990Sep14.181231.9998@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 14 Sep 90 18:12:31 GMT
References: <9009100331.AA00575@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Organization: North Coast Public Access *NIX, Cleveland, OH
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Sep 14 19:12:31 1990
Distribution:usa

TCP/IP NETROM ID's in North East Ohio come in two flavors

1) XXXIP
2) The HEX abbreviation

-SSID's for TCP/IP are generally -4.

--
****
Terry Bell   N8HSP@WA8BXN.OH   AMSAT-NA   N8HSP.AMPR.ORG [44.70.4.10]
UUCP: usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!tbell   Internet: ab617@cleveland.freenet.edu
****

From 4220773213644382605

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c33a1b642055b618,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 11:28:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
GTE.COM!pascoe%edcd.dnet
From: pascoe%edcd.dnet@GTE.COM (Dave Pascoe)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR synthetic squelch
Message-ID: <9009141828.AA12237@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 14 Sep 90 18:28:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Sep 14 19:28:50 1990

Can someone send me an address for TAPR and the price for their synthetic
squelch kit? A friend wants to get one of these and asked me to help him out.

Thanks -Dave KM3T
pascoe@edcd.gte.com

From 1817796050554821927
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 19:00:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!dali.cs.montana.edu!milton!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!
news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!attcan!lsuc!becker!bdb
From: bdb@becker.UUCP (Bruce D. Becker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <37632@becker.UUCP>
Date: 15 Sep 90 02:00:24 GMT
References: <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com> <S7R.&_&@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: G. T. S., Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat Sep 15 03:00:24 1990

In article <S7R.&_&@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
|[...]
|Then why the hell don't you let it drop? Your anti-coordinator flamage
|is as tiresome and offensive as Phil Karn's unreasoning anti-OSI
|flamage. We've heard it all before, and we're tired of it. Give it a
|rest.

     If Phil ever decides to stop, I for one (among others)
     would be more than willing to pick up where he left off.
     OSI is an even worse set of architectural mistakes than
     Intel CPU's.

BTW, for a great rant on this subject, read "The Elements
of Networking Style", by M. A. Padlipsky, Pretice-Hall 1985...

--
  ,u,   Bruce Becker Toronto, Ontario
a /i/   Internet: bdb@becker.UUCP, bruce@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu
 `\o\-e   UUCP: ...!uunet!mnetor!becker!bdb
 _< /_   "I still have my phil-os-o-phy" - Meredith Monk

From 5288939840208206557
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-14 23:06:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!samsung!emory!
kd4nc!km4ba!alan
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <157@km4ba.UUCP>
Date: 15 Sep 90 06:06:52 GMT
References: <103547@<090790> <30600058@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: km4ba's packet radio gateway, Atlanta GA.
Lines: 57
Posted: Sat Sep 15 07:06:52 1990

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
stuff deleted....

>ATV'ers are also subject to similar abuses. ATV is certainly a difficult
>situation. The problem involves both the spectrum planning aspect (where
>FM repeater owners are trying to force all ATV use to 23cm and up) to actual
>repeater coordination problems (there already is an ATV repeater within 200
>miles of you, so you cannot have one [ATV'ers are good at sharing spectrum
>and ATV usage patterns allow it much more than FM]).

While I am not an ATV hater, I do not feel that ATV is quite the same.
FDX packet would be the same bandwidth as the voice channels. (kd4nc's
situation.)

ATV is looking at 12 Mhz of occupied space, if I remember correctly.
(correct me as neccessary, it is still *real* wide) at 25khz spacing, 240
voice repeater channels for the 6Mhz output.

I feel ATV has a place, and I don't mind sharing 440 with ATV. I *do*
feel strongly that a 440/900 or 440/12xx plan would make alot of sense.
It also makes things technically much easier. (Think about a duplexer)
One reason that you hear 56k packet types discussing split band repeaters.

Otherwise, the 2 available ATV 440 pairs use an inordinate percentage of
the spectrum. (dozens of 56k packet channels :->)

BTW, the same coord that gave kd4nc such a problem did not coordinate
FM rptrs below 444.00 because the local ATV rptr monger ran non standard
pairs, so you could use a CATV ready TV to receive it. He would bring it
up every six months or so, to retain his freq. This ham had multiple offers to
put the ATV rptr on a much higher site, if he would move to a bandplan
pair. He refused. He now grumbles about the voice rptrs in 443.0+ and
talks about lack of interest in ATV.

There is also the problem of poor ATV RF design. Proper filtering of
both TX & RX will allow coexistence with FM rptr 440Mhx and up.
(for one pair, I believe) However, only one of the manufacturers
of ATV gear at Dayton build them that way. They are not the
cheapest, nor the "big name". Users of the cheaper stuff walk into
a built in problem when they buy it, and 440 is in use in their area.

I think ATV could be really neat, but if I ever put one up, it will
be higher than 440!

73,

Alan Barrow km4ba
..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan
jab@hpuerca.hp.com

stuff deleted...

>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -1100521876865858799
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-16 21:12:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!
julius.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <30600060@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 17 Sep 90 04:12:00 GMT
References: <103547@<090790>
Lines: 63
Nf-ID: #R:<090790:103547:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600060:000:3025
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 16 23:12:00 1990
Posted: Mon Sep 17 05:12:00 1990

> ATV is looking at 12 Mhz of occupied space, if I remember correctly.
> (correct me as neccessary, it is still *real* wide) at 25khz spacing, 240
> voice repeater channels for the 6Mhz output.

There are a lot of ATV'ers still operating that way. Many are narrowing
down their spectrum. The ARRL national bandplan uses 6 Mhz wide channels.

> I feel ATV has a place, and I don't mind sharing 440 with ATV. I *do*
> feel strongly that a 440/900 or 440/12xx plan would make alot of sense.
> It also makes things technically much easier. (Think about a duplexer)
> One reason that you hear 56k packet types discussing split band repeaters.

It does make sense and these things are being considered.

> Otherwise, the 2 available ATV 440 pairs use an inordinate percentage of
> the spectrum. (dozens of 56k packet channels :->)

There are 3, but even *I* think 3 is too many for ATV on 70cm. I base my
statement on the national ARRL bandplan.

> BTW, the same coord that gave kd4nc such a problem did not coordinate
> FM rptrs below 444.00 because the local ATV rptr monger ran non standard
> pairs, so you could use a CATV ready TV to receive it. He would bring it
> up every six months or so, to retain his freq. This ham had multiple offers to
> put the ATV rptr on a much higher site, if he would move to a bandplan
> pair. He refused. He now grumbles about the voice rptrs in 443.0+ and
> talks about lack of interest in ATV.

The ARRL national bandplan has ATV in 438-444 Mhz and FM repeaters in 442-445
Mhz. All the ARRL TV channels already match up with cable ready tuners. He
could choose to use one of the other 70cm channels and still be aligned with
cable ready tuners.

> There is also the problem of poor ATV RF design. Proper filtering of
> both TX & RX will allow coexistence with FM rptr 440Mhx and up.
> (for one pair, I believe) However, only one of the manufacturers
> of ATV gear at Dayton build them that way. They are not the
> cheapest, nor the "big name". Users of the cheaper stuff walk into
> a built in problem when they buy it, and 440 is in use in their area.

I'd call AEA a "big name".

The problem is tricky. It requires very linear circuitry to maintain the
vestigial sideband, or a good filter after the final amplifier, or both.
It does cost money, but it is money you need to spend.

As to the guy operating the ATV repeater up to 444. His carrier is probably
on 439.25 Mhz. Check to see if his signal covers the 435-438 Mhz satellite
band where the FCC rules PROHIBIT REPEATER OPERATION. Now you have something
in your arsenal?

> I think ATV could be really neat, but if I ever put one up, it will
> be higher than 440!

If I do a repeater it would be on the higher bands. But I would be using 70cm for ATV DXing because that is where everyone is. Remember, "low bands are for DX-ers" :-)

Now back to packet.....

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 5155086028502127586
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7a1b9bb354b70b4b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 01:12:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Telnet Flow Control in MacNET
Message-ID: <9009170812.AA00377@tnoal1.>
Date: 17 Sep 90 08:12:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Mon Sep 17 09:12:55 1990

Hello Doug Yuill,

Which version of MacNET (or NET/Mac) do you use? Are you running NET on a 512K or a Plus?

Usually Command-Q (not control-Q) is QUIT, but I think on a 512K or Plus the Command-key is interpreted as the control-key, am I right?

Maybe not the Command-key, but the Option-key should be the control-key just to avoid these situations.

Meanwhile the latest version of NET/Mac is version 2.0, released some time in april 1990. It can be downloaded from Apple.com and MacScience BBS.

I have made a number of fixes to NET/Mac. These fixes will probably be included in the next release. Telnet is one of the things I have just started looking at, so maybe I can try to solve your problem right away. Please give me as many details as possible.

By the way, if you want my latest version, please let me know and I'll e-mail it to you.

73 de

```
 /-/ __/ __/ ____
/ / (_/ (_/ / / /


+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Please send your reply to:                  | Where  | Mac  | Software  |
|---------------------------------------------+--------+------+-----------|
| TNO ZP-LAN:   adam@tnoal1  (134.221.128.128)| office | SE   | NCSATelnet|
|   internet:   adam@tnoal1.tno.nl            |  same  | same |   same    |
|         or: pa2aga@tnoal1.tno.nl            |  same  | same |   same    |
|     bitnet: gaalen@hdetno51.bitnet          |  same  | same | DynaComm  |
|  Ham-radio: pa2aga@pa2aga   (44.137.32.9)   | at home| Plus | NET/Mac   |
|         or: pa2aga@pa2aga-2 (44.137.32.19)  | at home| 512Ke| NET/Mac   |
|         or: pa2aga@pi8mac   (44.137.32.22)  | at home| SE/30| NET/Mac   |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+


From 3297518776344180983
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,166ab2a9bc821063,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 04:23:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cti1!mpledger
From: mpledger@cti1.UUCP (Mark Pledger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: radio-packet protocols
Message-ID: <283@cti1.UUCP>
Date: 17 Sep 90 11:23:00 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Comprehensive Technologies Int., Arlington VA
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Sep 17 12:23:00 1990

I'm am interested in doing some research on currently available radio
modem protocols.  What I'd like is information on what protocols have
been developed, and a detailed explaination of their capabilities.

Any references would also be helpful.

Thanks in advance.




--
Sincerely,


Mark Pledger

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
CTI                              |              (703) 685-5434 [voice]
2121 Crystal Drive               |              (703) 685-7022 [fax]
```

Suite 103 |
Arlington, DC 22202 | mpledger@cti.com

From 2507688239474819015
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 08:18:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!agate!linus!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Keywords: strange idea
Message-ID: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 17 Sep 90 15:18:13 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 36
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2134 rec.ham-radio.packet:2782
Posted: Mon Sep 17 16:18:13 1990

Would the following idea be possible, sensible, legal, practical?

A system for distributing UUCP newsgroups:

Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast and distribute newsgroups late at night. Connect a modem to a master computer at the radio station. Drive the transmitter's modulator with the modem. Obviously, the modem's protocol needs to be single direction, it can't expect to hear any replies. People at home would have their PC's connected to modems which are in turn connected to appropriate radio receivers. The PCs would run appropriate software that would listen for, and store articles from user preselected newsgroups on hard disk. The user would use a conventional phone modem to call a central number to post articles, send e-mail, etc. Probably receive e-mail via phone, or would it make sense to deliver e-mail via the radio station (this assumes that the sender (and receiver) isn't too concerned about easedroppers. Normally, the system wouldn't let it be seen by others, but some hacker might defeat that). Idea being that most users read a lot more articles than they write, and you could distribute articles to a lot of users quicker than tying up phone lines and computers doing one-on-one one at a time.

What speed should the baud rate be? 4800? 9600? And have some form of error correction that doesn't depend on any feedback.

How to pay for it?
Subscription fees? But some hacker will figure a way to pirate the system. Maybe, make it free to receivers, and insert short commercials at the end of every article? Like: Enjoy Coca Cola! Get your next printer from "Joe's

Computer Shop" at 5th and Main.

If this makes any sense at all, maybe it would give owners of AM stations without listeners something to do. Or is there an FCC rule that says that the broadcasts must be directly human intelligible?

"This Bud's for you!" -- Budweiser Beer (example of a short commercial)

From -3930102543483184787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f5fcb4ec503fdc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 08:21:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!rouge!pc!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Pac-Comm 9600 Problems
Message-ID: <14785@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 17 Sep 90 15:21:30 GMT
References: <540005@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Sep 17 16:21:30 1990
Originator: jpd@pc.usl.edu

In article <540005@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com> king@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (Steve King) writes:
>I made an observation with my Pac-Comm 9600 baud modem which has left me a
>little bothered. It may also be the cause of some strange problems which
>I have seen.
>
>Using the modem as a standard TNC and turning MONITOR ON and PASSALL ON,
>the terminal starts printing out random data. I figured that the SIO
>chip would not receive data unless the DCD line was asserted. Pac Comm
>says that the DCD line is used to determine when to send a packet and
>not used to determine when the serial data is valid.
>
>On the Pac-Comm modem, the RX Data line and RX Clock line are always
>sending signals to the TNC, even when the PLL is not locked. This seems
>to be the reason for the TNC to be seeing data even when the PLL is not
>locked.

I have some experience with tnc-2's. I often find the PLL feeds random garbage into the SIO chip, particularly those designs that use an MF10 filter. But the chip should ignore random input, until it receives a SYN char (or several?) So I don't think this behaviour is in itself the problem.

I hope soon to install several 9600 baud modems (g3ruh design, from PacComm) and I'll see if I can duplicate the problem.

73

--
-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@k5arh
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From -6790688917497434949
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32f8939f2dd575c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 10:59:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!clarkson!
clutx.clarkson.edu!torbortc
From: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu (Tadd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: N.E.D.A. Board Meeting Announcement
Message-ID: <1990Sep17.175950.12093@news.clarkson.edu>
Date: 17 Sep 90 17:59:50 GMT
Sender: news@news.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu (Tadd)
Organization: Clarkson University
Lines: 36
Posted: Mon Sep 17 18:59:50 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: clutx.clarkson.edu

The North East Digital Association will have it's 4th board of directors
meeting on Sunday Sept 30 1990 in Albany NY.

This meeting is held quarterly in rotating cities throughout the area
of coverage of the club managed network. The previous meetings were
in Albany NY, Concord NH and Rochester NY.

This meeting is to be held at the Tom Sawyer Motor Lodge on Rt 20 in
Albany. This meeting is in place of one that was originally scheduled for
Sept 23rd in Poughkeepsie. The Sept 23rd meeting was canceled as the
host (N2CJ) was hospitalized due to a health problem.

If you are planning in going to this meeting you must RSVP to WA2WNI @ WA2WNI
or phone WA2WNI, Dana, at 518-784-5482.
The meeting is open to Voting members of NEDA.   Membership may be applied for
or renewed at this meeting as well.

The North East Digital Association was formed in fall of 1989 to maintain and
document a TheNET & NET/ROM based packet network. The network currently has
36 sites and spans Buffalo NY to the New Hampshire seacoast. All of the
network sites are privately or club (other than NEDA) owned and maintained.
All network sites support multiple radios/ports and are linked using
dedicated HTS free circuits, all inter-site linking being on 440/220/1200 or

50mhz.

Membership is $15 for support and $25 for voting membership
(Voting membership is invited to board meetings)
The 6 board members are elected at the fall general meeting which is
open to all. Board members are nominated from all voting members
who have attended 2 of the 4 preceding board meetings.
Minutes of each board meeting are published in the following NEDA Quarterly.

For more information on the club you may email me at torbortc@clutx.clarkson.edu
or USmail to NEDA Box 563 Manchester NH 03105
The packet mail address for the club is NEDA @ W1NY.

From 7540887264608872711
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c2b511638430f5fb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 17:03:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!
synoptics!unix!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpccc!hpcc01!hpcc05!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: routing on higher speeds
Message-ID: <18330057@col.hp.com>
Date: 18 Sep 90 00:03:29 GMT
References: <43@rc6.urc.tue.nl>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Sep 18 01:03:29 1990

>What do you think? (Dynamical routing especially on such a scale as used
>in amateur radio where links drop out from time to time might be a very
>interesting subject for experiments!)
>Please let me know...

Yes. Folks have played around with using RIP as a routing protocol for TCP/IP
on packet, and it works just as well/badly over the air as it does elsewhere.
Anders Klemets has writting an initial implementation of Fred Goldstein's
RSPF routing algorithm, and the G1EMM version of NOS includes this. There are
still some problems, probably both with the protocol and the implementation,
but it's the right direction, I believe.

Bdale, N3EUA

From -984992686842375882
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c33a1b642055b618
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 17:04:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!synoptics!unix!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpccc!hpcc01!
hpcc05!col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR synthetic squelch
Message-ID: <18330058@col.hp.com>
Date: 18 Sep 90 00:04:39 GMT
References: <9009141828.AA12237@bunny.gte.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Sep 18 01:04:39 1990

>Can someone send me an address for TAPR and the price for their synthetic
>squelch kit? A friend wants to get one of these and asked me to help him out.

I assume you mean the DCD mods. The prices are all in the $11-$20 range,
there are different models for different modems/TNC's.

Call TAPR for more details.

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 749-9479

Bdale, N3EUA

From 8124677088946928869
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b155482c39c7df1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 18:06:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!cs.pitt.edu!km
From: km@cs.pitt.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 220 MHz transverters
Message-ID: <8635@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 18 Sep 90 01:06:27 GMT
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: km@cs.pitt.edu ()
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Sep 18 02:06:27 1990

For those of you who have been looking for 220 MHz transverters to use
with the WA4DSY modem, Sinclair Radio Labs (Sinclabs) has begun production
of both 144 MHz and 220 MHz models (but not 432 MHz) with 28 MHz IF.
I recently purchased one through East Coast Amateur Radio, but they
may be available elsewhere.

Relevant addresses:

  Sinclabs, Inc.

Specialty Products Division
85 Mary Street
Aurora, Ontario
L4G 3G9

East Coast Amateur Radio, Inc.
496 McConkey Drive
Tonawanda, NY 14150
(716) 835-8530 (after 1PM EDT)

I have not used the transverter with the DSY modem yet, so have no information on how well it works as compared with Microwave Modules or other units.

Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

From -7599399003167814824
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b327acc7d7a511dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b327acc7d7a511dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b327acc7d7a511dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 20:46:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucselx!news
From: s-zeerox@steer.calstate.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: looking for lost Ham Radio magazine article...
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.034610.1515@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 03:46:10 GMT
Sender: news@ucselx.sdsu.edu (News Admin)
Organization: Humboldt State University, Arcata, Calif. USA
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:14924 rec.ham-radio.packet:2783 rec.ham-radio.swap:612
Posted: Tue Sep 18 04:46:10 1990

Awhile ago I was in a radio store and I was reading through a magazine. I came accross a neat article, but I ended up not buying the magazine and then forgetting about the article. Now I find that this article might be very useful to me. Murphy's law... Anyways if you recognize the article that I am about to describe then please E-mail me. I would like to know the name of the magazine and the issue date. I would also be willing to pay for you to send a photo-copy to me.

The article described how to build a cheap video frame grabber for the Commodore 64 computer. The author was using the video digitizer as a sort of cheap slow scan TV system by transmitting the bit map via packet radio. I thought that the quality was rather poor, but the entire circuit was very simple and inexpensive. The article included a grainy picture of the author

in his ham shack. I think info was included for ordering kits and PC boards. The surprising thing was that I have seen audio digitizers that looked more complicated than this video digitzer.

I am pretty sure that the magazine was Ham Radio, but I can't be certain. The issue date was late 1988 or early 1989. The local library does not have this magazine (or any other radio magazines).

If you can help, Thanks.

Noah Spurrier

E-mail me at "s-zeerox@steer.CalState.EDU". Please stick my name "4noah" in the subject field; two people are sharing this account...

From 5861981502854543334
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff60164129fae72b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 20:54:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!brian
From: brian@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: K9NG modem bandwidth and spectrum?
Message-ID: <9009180354.AA03521@ucsd.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 03:54:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Sep 18 04:54:32 1990

Assuming a typical K9NG modem running at 9600 bps and set to +/- 3 KHz deviation, what sort of channel bandwidth is it going to occupy? I've heard figures ranging from 16 to 20 KHz at the -60db points. Any solid numbers from actual measurements?

Also, what is LOWEST frequency to be expected? Since there is a 17-bit "scrambler" (pseudo-randomizer) in the modem, and there are limits to the bit patterns that can occur in valid HDLC AX.25 frames, I would guess that there is a calculable lowest modulation frequency that would represent the coincidence of the worst-case transmitted bit pattern with the scrambler pattern. I've not seen any published info on that.

(Yes, it could be zero, if the bit pattern and scrambler pattern matched exactly. However, I believe the scrambler polynomial was chosen to avoid that occurance. Unfortunately, the info I have here isn't specific enough to answer that question.)

Comments?
- Brian

From 2504372180520364674
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6c7056b47b4b807,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6c7056b47b4b807,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c6c7056b47b4b807,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 20:54:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucselx!news
From: s-zeerox@steer.calstate.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: looking for lost Ham Radio magazine article.
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.035434.2653@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 03:54:34 GMT
Sender: news@ucselx.sdsu.edu (News Admin)
Organization: Humboldt State University, Arcata, Calif. USA
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:14926 rec.ham-radio.packet:2785 rec.ham-radio.swap:613
Posted: Tue Sep 18 04:54:34 1990

Awhile ago I was in a radio store and I was reading through a magazine. I came accross a neat article, but I ended up not buying the magazine and then forgetting about the article. Now I find that this article might be very useful to me. Murphy's law... Anyways if you recognize the article that I am about to describe then please E-mail me. I would like to know the name of the magazine and the issue date. I would also be willing to pay for you to send a photo-copy to me.

The article described how to build a cheap video frame grabber for the Commodore 64 computer. The author was using the video digitizer as a sort of cheap slow scan TV system by transmitting the bit map via packet radio. I thought that the quality was rather poor, but the entire circuit was very simple and inexpensive. The article included a grainy picture of the author in his ham shack. I think info was included for ordering kits and PC boards. The surprising thing was that I have seen audio digitizers that looked more complicated than this video digitzer.

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If you can help, Thanks.

Noah Spurrier

E-mail me at "s-zeerox@steer.CalState.EDU". Please stick my name "4noah" in the subject field; two people are sharing this account...

From 7133895420523356520

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d5cb12c0c5a3702a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-17 23:45:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ucselx!crash!jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Phil Karn help ME
Message-ID: <4478@crash.cts.com>
Date: 18 Sep 90 06:45:01 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 58
Posted: Tue Sep 18 07:45:01 1990

Phil:

I'm trying to make heads or tails of the directories/files on
your public ka9q files. Would you do me a big favor and annotate
this stuff in some way. I don't know what to FTP.

Thanks in Advance,

Jim Burnes

```
pub/ka9q:
total 7
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul  9 19:39 bm
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul 19 20:55 g1emm
drwxrwxrwx  2 karn          512 Jul 23 17:39 incoming
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul 19 20:46 msys
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul  5 20:17 nansi
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul 19 20:54 nos
drwxr-xr-x  2 karn          512 Jul 23 17:39 pa0gri

pub/ka9q/bm:
total 78
-rw-r--r--  1 karn        38547 Jul  8 10:24 bmexe.arc
-rw-r--r--  1 karn        40121 Jul  8 10:20 bmsrc.arc

pub/ka9q/g1emm:
total 928
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       315912 Jul 19 20:43 emm71410.exe
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       146203 Jul 19 20:43 emm71410.lze
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       454816 Jul 19 20:43 emm71410.zip

pub/ka9q/incoming:
total 0

pub/ka9q/msys:
total 352
```

```
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       344561 Jul 19 20:46 msys108.exe

pub/ka9q/nansi:
total 52
-rw-r--r--  1 karn        52479 Jul  5 20:17 crh_n.arc

pub/ka9q/nos:
total 1458
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       270768 Jul 19 20:48 net.exe
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       126621 Jul 19 20:54 net.lze
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       477763 Jul 19 20:48 src.tar.Z
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       427398 Jul 19 20:48 src.zip
-rw-r--r--  1 karn        91173 Jul 19 20:48 userref.nr
-rw-r--r--  1 karn        40033 Jul 19 20:52 userref.nr.Z

pub/ka9q/pa0gri:
total 664
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       180552 Jul 23 07:57 nose0716.zip
-rw-r--r--  1 karn       469506 Jul 23 07:56 noss0716.zip
```

From 3708011267760273689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e1170713bbe2ff65,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 06:11:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Bells in NOS
Message-ID: <39986@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 18 Sep 90 13:11:51 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Sep 18 14:11:51 1990

Hi.

    When I use the local mini-convers node, (net/rom connected through
a neighbor node with NOS), some ass always insists on sending me 100 BELLs
in a row the instant I walk out of the room. Each bell seems to be around
500ms, but they are NOT interrupt driven bells, and so a string of 120 bells
would TOTALLY IMMOBILIZE my computer for 60 seconds, etc.

    Anybody got a quick fix for this (other than shooting these idiots) ?

                                Chris/WZ2B

From 6323494901384483608

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 07:08:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!wang!
tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Message-ID: <1384@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 18 Sep 90 14:08:31 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2143 rec.ham-radio.packet:2789
Posted: Tue Sep 18 15:08:31 1990
In-reply-to: wwm@pmsmam.uucp's message of 18 Sep 90 11:14:46 GMT

In article <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:

   In article <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> you write:
   >Would the following idea be possible, sensible, legal, practical?
   >
   >A system for distributing UUCP newsgroups:
   >
   >Use an AM radio station (or an FM SCA or TV SAP channel) to broadcast
   >and distribute newsgroups late at night. Connect a modem to a master

   Such a thing has actually BEEN DONE!. A group of MIT students have put
   together a system that uses SCA at 4800 baud (no commercials) on a Boston
   Public Radio (as in National Public Radio") station. A description of the

Isn't this a part of the Stargate project? As I understand it
Stargate was designed to use a satellite to distribute news to local
radio stations, one in each area, which would redistribute it to end
users in a manner similar to the above. Posting news would be done to
regional uplink sites. Any info on what happened to this project?

"Everything that gives us pleasure gives us pain to measure it by."
    -- The Residents, GOD IN THREE PERSONS

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From 2007227258677211417
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,3736f18d07f388ff

X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 10:21:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio?
Message-ID: <1990Sep18.172109.4627@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 18 Sep 90 17:21:09 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com> <1990Sep18.111446.3253@pmsmam.uucp>
<1384@atlas.tegra.COM>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:2144 rec.ham-radio.packet:2790
Posted: Tue Sep 18 18:21:09 1990

In article <1384@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>Isn't this a part of the Stargate project? As I understand it
>Stargate was designed to use a satellite to distribute news to local
>radio stations, one in each area, which would redistribute it to end
>users in a manner similar to the above. Posting news would be done to
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>
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>"Everything that gives us pleasure gives us pain to measure it by."
>   -- The Residents, GOD IN THREE PERSONS
> _____
>| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
>|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
> ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

Nope. I have no idea what Stargate is about, but the CACM article indicates
that the objective was the development of a "community" resource system.
USENET distribution was only a small part of the project. Other items,
e.g. financial tickers, etc., were used more than USENET was. Kind of
an "over the air Prodigy" project.
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG |"The freedom of human beings is not a condition
uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm |but a task. What an absence of shackles means
                  |is our duty to know and to establish our own
"I do NOT speak for anyone |limits. It is often more difficult to be free
but me, myself and I!" |than not to be free ...." -Bela Varga

From -522875398701611157
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b155482c39c7df1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 11:22:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil

From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 220 MHz transverters
Message-ID: <30600061@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 18:22:00 GMT
References: <8635@pitt.UUCP>
Lines: 19
Nf-ID: #R:pitt.UUCP:8635:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600061:000:1094
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 18 13:22:00 1990
Posted: Tue Sep 18 19:22:00 1990

Could someone who is knowledgeable about such things do a comparative review of transverters in the context of being used for packet radio. I would not need to see an "experiences" review, but one of "specs analysis" by someone who knows the stuff better than I, would be useful.

I am also interested in the suitability of combining transverters to get up on the higher UHF and SHF bands from the 28 Mhz IF of the WA4DSY/Grapes modems. For instance a lot of these transverters will have IF at 144 or 432, so it would be necessary to combine a couple of them in these cases. Those that work direct from 28 Mhz should be pointed out, though.

I am concerned about things like front-end overload from in band and out of band signals, and just how narrow the IF strip is or should be, or if that really matters much. Potentially I might be putting, say, a system like this up on a tower with a UHF voice FM repeater just a couple MHz away.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -16107452624811975
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3736f18d07f388ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-18 11:30:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Distributing newsgroups on AM radio
Message-ID: <30600062@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 18 Sep 90 18:30:00 GMT
References: <108351@philabs.Philips.Com>
Lines: 26
Nf-ID: #R:philabs.Philips.Com:108351:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600062:000:1082
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 18 13:30:00 1990
Posted: Tue Sep 18 19:30:00 1990

> What speed should the baud rate be? 4800? 9600? And have some form of error
> correction that doesn't depend on any feedback.

56K baud or higher, if you can get the bandwidth.

Definitely forward error correction methods are a must.

> How to pay for it?

Make it FREE! Then you don't have to hire accountantss and so many lawyers.

> If this makes any sense at all, maybe it would give owners of AM stations
> without listeners something to do. Or is there an FCC rule that says that th
> broadcasts must be directly human intelligible?

Alternatively, make it a satellite based service. One satellite transponder
should handle the load easily. Then it can be picked up all over the country
for local redistribution and reduce some network traffic. And the local AM
and FM+SCA stations that carry it can get it that way as well.

Maybe we need to petition the FCC to create a service called "Digital
Broadcasting".

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -7939771091583408707
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e04db0c0a105f21
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 05:31:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help: TCP info
Message-ID: <30600054@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 17 Aug 90 03:16:00 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP>
Lines: 33
Nf-ID: #R:cci632.UUCP:39249:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600054:000:1727
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Aug 16 22:16:00 1990
Posted: Fri Aug 17 04:16:00 1990

> If I understand this correctly a ISDN 'B' connection
> can handle 1 9600 digital port and (as in at the same time) 2
> voice grade lines. It would seem to me that a full duplex
> (split channel) connection should not be too difficult to put together.
> We could then by using this scheme,
> interface and interconnect our voice repeaters as well as send mail
> traffic (ftp etc) between our major cities (or hill tops).

How about letting the full bandwith of the connection be used by TCP/IP

and run the voice grade as an application over that?

> I know I'm probably just dreaming, but I'm wondering why there's been
> no discussion about this approach coupled with the basic networking
> schemes to get from the backbone to my house?

Probably because everyone else has been afraid of being called a dreamer :-)

> Also has anyone tried a direct digital to radio interface (without
> modem)? By using a carrier(rf) detect circuit to qualify the data
> on the reciever and then send a preamble (like in a floppy system
> format or rs232 asynch) so that the decodeing system can qualify the
> data, shouldn't it be possible to achieve fairly decent throughput?
> By changing the deviation swing for higher bandwidth, might it
> be acceptable, and then connect this to the aforementioned system?

I can't quite follow what you are talking about, but I think you will
run into some technical problems, and once you solve them you will have
re-invented the modem. A "modem" is a (MO)dulator-(DEM)odulator. You
do have to "modulate" even if it is simple ON-OFF digital.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -5530573897766772968
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd8a741409e938d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 09:40:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TNO.NL!GAALEN
From: GAALEN@TNO.NL ("Adam van Gaalen DGV-TNO 15697283", PA2AGA/PI8MAC, 31)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: GRAPES modem and Macintosh
Message-ID: <9008171251.AA26042@ucsd.edu>
Date: 17 Aug 90 13:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Aug 17 14:09:00 1990

Hello all

Does anybody have any experience on GRAPES modems connected to a Mac?

If so:

1) Can we connect this moden to one of the serialports or
2) Do we need extra hardware (software)

Any reply will be appreciated.

73 de Adam van Gaalen.

Please send your reply to:	Where	Mac	Software
Internet: adam@dgv.tno.nl	office	SE	NCSATelnet
or: gaalen@tno.nl	same	same	DynaComm
Packet-radio: pa2aga@pa2aga (44.137.32.9)	at home	Plus	NET/Mac
or: pa2aga@pa2aga-2(44.137.32.19)	at home	512Ke	NET/Mac
or: pa2aga@pi8mac (44.137.32.22)	at home	SE/30	NET/Mac

From 6590173365900704610
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 15:15:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!bellcore!cellar!
martin
From: martin@cellar.uucp (Martin Harriss (ACP))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <26119@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 17 Aug 90 14:54:59 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu> <108@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: martin@cellar.UUCP (Martin Harriss (ACP))
Organization: Bellcore
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Aug 17 15:54:59 1990

In article <108@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM> montague@StPaul.NCR.COM (John Montague)
writes:

[stuff deleted]

> There are many others; I refer you to the Cambridge
>Ring, and Token Bus (ANSI/IEEE 802.4) for other examples.
>
>John Montague   montague@StPaul.NCR.COM   W0RUE@WB0GDB

Last I knew, the Cambridge Ring used a central control station to
regenerate the token if it got lost. Is there now a new version which
does not require this? if so, can someone point me to a reference?

Martin Harriss kb2jyz
martin@cellar.bae.bellcore.com

From -2527192620008374684
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 15:21:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <17510@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 17 Aug 90 16:01:43 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <13340001@hppad.HP.COM>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri Aug 17 17:01:43 1990

On most of the PC/XT/AT and clones, the parallel printer port data lines
are driven by a tri-state latch or driver that has its output enable
nailed on. There is also an input port attached to these lines to
enable the self-test to read back the data when doing a looparound test.

If you drive the pins hard enough, you'll overcome the output drive of
the latch in the adaptor board, and you'll be able to read the data
you've shoved into the adapator. This is a bad idea, since it will
definitely shorten the life of both the adaptor's output latch and
whatever it is you're attaching's output latch.

A simple way to make the port bidirectional is to cut the trace going to
the output latch's output enable, and run it out to one of the
otherwise-unused pins on the blue-ribbon connector. If you do it
through an unused inverter and add a pullup resistor, it will default to
the normal mode, and you need only pull the line down when you want the
PC to be able to read from the port.

Some Taiwan-Tailgate parallel adaptor boards have a jumper to do just
that, or may already be wired that way.

The commercial i/o-on-the-parallel-port widgets I've seen DO use just
the handshaking and status lines, since you can't depend on the
bidirectional capability of the data lines being present.
     - Brian

From -1281659475525262174
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aba2b0b2d9892858,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 16:42:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
epsx25.SINet.SLB.COM!hutin
From: hutin@epsx25.SINet.SLB.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: French packet manufacturer
Message-ID: <9008171842.AA28587.hutin@epsx25.SINet.SLB.COM@SLCS.SLB.COM>
Date: 17 Aug 90 18:42:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Aug 17 19:42:22 1990

From: HUTIN@PSI%EPSX25@MRGATE@PRSRTR
To: "packet-Radio@ucsd.edu"@M_INTERNET@MRGATE@PRSRTR

As far as i know , there is no french packet equipment manufacturer.
The main dealer for US equipments is:
GES
172 rue de charenton
75012 PARIS
FRANCE
Phone: 33 1 43432525
above is FAX number
Phone: 33 1 43452592

73s from Paris
FE6CNB Remi

From 2588796457157824539
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 16:57:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <1990Aug17.172939.4176@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 17 Aug 90 17:29:39 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu> <108@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Aug 17 18:29:39 1990

In article <108@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM> montague@StPaul.NCR.COM (John Montague)
writes:
>>Unless you do have a central site, to which the token must always be
>>returned after one transmission (so that it can be recovered quickly
>>if lost, by a timeout at that central site), lost tokens make hash of
>>the "guaranteed" response time of token-based schemes.
>
>While it is true that a token passing scheme must accomodate the recovery of a
>lost token condition, there is no requirement for a "central site" to monitor
>or parcel out the token...

Please read what I wrote. The question is not whether you need a central
site -- of course you don't -- but whether you can meet *guaranteed response

times* with a decentralized recovery algorithm. Real-time ones, I mean.
Last I heard, the worst-case delay in an 802.5 system was a fair fraction
of a second in certain cases of token loss.
--
It is not possible to both understand | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
and appreciate Intel CPUs. -D.Wolfskill| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From -2009904464886682175
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4a9e6ab50a4572ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 23:43:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Noise performance of modems
Message-ID: <15658@.la.locus.com>
Date: 17 Aug 90 19:16:30 GMT
References: <9008151900.AA13942@dgbt.doc.ca>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 54
Posted: Fri Aug 17 20:16:30 1990

In article <9008151900.AA13942@dgbt.doc.ca> barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon
DGBT/DIP) writes:
>Dana Meyers writes:
      ^^^^^^ heh-heh. I spell it Myers; look in my signature below :-)
>>I've heard people complain (myself included) that the Carrier
>>Detect mechanism on the Am7910 is poor, while the XR-2211 is quite a bit
>>better. Of course, using a DPLL/State Machine for coherent data carrier
>>detect is by far the best approach, so it really doesn't matter how poor
>>the carrier detect provided by the demodulator is. What is important,
>>however, is good data recovery in the modem.
>>
>>What is ironic, is how poor the XR-2211 fares in terms of noise performance.
>>Page 110 of the 6th Computer Network Conference contains LU4DXT's paper
>>on measuring the noise performance of several popular modems. In order to
>>achieve a Bit Error Rate of less than 1e-04, the 2211 requires a S/N of
>>24.2 dB, while the 7910 requires only 12.3 dB S/N.
>
>This is a bit late, but I haven't noticed any replies to this posting.
>I was surprised when those results came out, and shortly after they were
>published, I had an opportunity to ask Lyle Johnson of TAPR about them.
>He said that the author had not used the proper component values in his
>XR-2211 test circuit. Instead of duplicating the 2211 modem from the
>TNC-2, he had used a circuit from an Exar application note, one which
>apparently contained several errors. Lyle was confident that the 2211
>modem performance was *not* worse than the 7910 and other single-chip
>modems. Subsequent comparative tests by N7CL have borne out this

>conclusion.

    I should point out that I was surprised also. I suspect the
presence of the 'equalizer' filter in the TNC-2 probably does a lot
to help. On the other hand, the researcher probably picked up the
XR-2211 data sheet and used the manufacturer's recommended circuit,
and picked up the Am7910 data sheet and used the manufacturer's
recommended circuit. This, from a research point of view, is valid,
though not terribly useful in the packet context where most folks
are using the TNC-2 circuit. What would have been most useful in
the original paper by LU4DXT would have been to include the
specific circuit he used in his tests; I recall noting the
absence.

   I'd be interested in the results of comparing the TNC-2 demodulator
with a 'standard' XR-2211 demodulator. Furthermore, I'd be interested
in comparing an Am7910 with and without the internal equalizer filter
enabled.

  Of course, as soon as DSP based modems become cost competitive in
packet radio, this is all moot... 1/2 :-), since I think the DSP
concept is excellent but the cost is a prohibitive factor... Maybe
what we really need is a $75-$125 do-it-all modem based on a DSP.. :-)

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -6193577947433086843
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-18 01:46:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!rice!rice!dboyes
From: dboyes@rice.edu (David Boyes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <10362@brazos.Rice.edu>
Date: 18 Aug 90 03:43:42 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <13340001@hppad.HP.COM>
Reply-To: dboyes@brazos.rice.edu (David Boyes)
Organization: Rice University, Houston, Texas
Lines: 35
Posted: Sat Aug 18 04:43:42 1990

In article <13340001@hppad.HP.COM> lapp@hppad.HP.COM (David Lapp) writes:
>Re. 'bidirectional' printer ports on IBM's
>This suggestion has come up before on this group.
>Has anyone (who reads this group of course :-) got any experince

>writing software to use an IBM printer port bidirectionally?

Far, far too much. The only case where I was able to dependably
make reading from the parallel adapter work was on a PS/2. The
original monochrome display/printer adapter would work 50-60% of
the time -- it depended on the card -- and most of the clones
I had access to (no-name Asian make) didn't bother worrying about
what would happen if someone tried to input from the parallel
printer port -- they designed it to published IBM spec, which
only does output.

(if anyone cares, the project was to monitor some 1-bit sensors
surgically embedded in a bunch of sea anemones to see how muscle
contractions work in invertebrates. It was kind of a silly study,
but it had some cool gadgetry involved...)

>Do printer ports on other machines work bidirectionally?

Many machines have bidirectional parallel ports -- warm fuzzies
to you guys at HP for putting one on darn near everything you
make -- but not all "printer" ports are bidirectional. Like
everything else, it's a question of design. Well-designed I/O
ports work both ways, and the others .... 8-(.

>Dave Lapp
>lapp@hppad.waterloo.hp.com
--
David Boyes | "Where's the ka-boom? There's supposed to be an
dboyes@rice.edu | Earth-shattering ka-boom!...Heavens! Someone has
| stolen the Illudium Q-38 Explosive Space Modulator!
"Delays, delays!" | The Earth creature has *stolen* the Space Modulator!"

From 575935484530578442
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-18 20:30:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!soleil!
mlb.semi.harris.com!jujeh.mlb.semi.harris.com!krl
From: krl@jujeh.mlb.semi.harris.com (Ken Lyons)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PC Printer Port as a general purpose I/O
Summary: It's possible
Message-ID: <1990Aug19.033057.5735@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Date: 19 Aug 90 03:30:57 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <13340001@hppad.HP.COM>
<10362@brazos.Rice.edu>
Sender: Ken Lyons
Organization: Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne FL
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun Aug 19 04:30:57 1990

I have seen several postings about using the printer port for general purpose I/O, or more likely for directly driving an RF modem (Which I, too, am considering as a way to make a cheap packet setup for the PC similar to the Digi-com for the Comodore), but since I have not read them all, this may have been covered already. Indeed, I hoped it would be covered, which is why I did not take the time to read all the postings. Nonetheless, after seeing the subject reappear every time I scanned the newsgroup for weeks, I decided to read the postings to make sure my computer was not broken :-). At any rate I apologize for the wanton use of bandwidth if this has already been covered.

Anyway the gist of what I am driving at is this: You can use the parallel port for anything if you forget about the grouping of signals as they are used by a printer and just think about them as a collection of inputs and outputs. More specifically, 12 outputs and 5 inputs. This is done commercially by software such as Laplink and Fastwire, and I have used it to provide a high speed communications link between a PC and a single board computer. Also, Latice Semiconductor uses this technique for programming their line of In Circuit Programmable (ISP) GALs.

At this point I assume that you all have enough information about the parallel port that you can figure it out yourselves. If this is not the case, I will be glad to pull the stuff out of my files and type it in so I can E-Mail it to any interested.

73s
Ken Lyons KC4QEN

From 5458360347194776648
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,25acd403bde80a07,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-18 21:36:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
mips!prls!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 mod to reduce op-amp noise
Keywords: mods
Message-ID: <106383@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 19 Aug 90 04:36:58 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 42
Posted: Sun Aug 19 05:36:58 1990

copied from packet:
 Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From   MsgID   To
32511 BF   2032   3 16-Aug 1124 KE2QT 43070_WB2COY ALL@ALLBBS ()

Sb: PK-232 MOD; HEARS BETTER

FOLLOWING INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM WOLF ZS6KE:
CONCERNING A MOD TO ELIMINATE NOISE FROM THE OP-AMPS.

ON RECOMMENDATION OF OM PIET, ZS6AQC I CHECKED THE NOISE ON THE
POWER BUS TO THE MC34074P OP-AMPS AND FOUND (JUST LIKE HE SAID) THAT
THERE IS A LOT OF RUBBISH BETWEEN THE PINS 4 AND 11 OF U23, 26, 28,
30, 32 AND 34. SO I PLACED SOME 1UF CAP'S ACROSS THEM AND MY
RECEIVE NOISE (MEASURED ON A MARK-SPACE SCOPE CROSS-DISPLAY) IS MUCH
MUCH LESS. IN FACT, I CAN NOW EVEN COPY SOME STEADY SIGNALS THAT
DON'T EVEN RAISE THE S-METER NEEDLE. HOPE YOU CAN IMPROVE YOURS
ALSO?

THIS WAS RECEIVED FROM OD5NG: HE MADE THIS MOD AND RESULTS WERE
OUTSTANDING.

THEN CLARK, W9CD MADE THE MODIFICATION AND WAS PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS.

CONSEQUENTLY I BOUGHT FROM RADIO SHACK 6 EACH 1 MF TANTALIUM CAPACITORS
AND MOUNTED THEM ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOARD, WITH THE SHORTEST POSIBLE
LEADS IN THE POSITIONS DESCRIBED ABOVE. THE RESULTS ARE OUTSTANDING.
RTTY SIGNALS I COULD NOT COPY BEFORE NOW COPY PERFECT, EVEN WHEN YOU
CAN BARELY SEE THE TRACES ON THE SCOPE. ARQ LINKS WHICH COULD NOT BE
MADE BEFORE NOW FLOW SMOOTH.

THE POSTIVE SIDE OF THE TANTALIUM CAP GOES TO PIN 4 OF THE SIX MC34074P
ICS AND THE NEGATIVE SIDE TO PIN 11.

GIVE IT A TRY AND YOU WILL BE PLEASANTLY SURPRISED.
73 AND GL DE JOHN, TG9VT

KE2QT: The above file was copied from the TG9VT APLINK BBS by me, on
Aug. 16, 1990 on 14076 Khz. This file is is for your information. I
have not tried the modifications. Good luck, and if you are
sucessful, please drop me a line: KE2QT @ WB2COY. 73 Bob.

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

From -4378809371344515342
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd8a741409e938d3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-18 22:51:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ccs.carleton.ca!dyuill
From: dyuill@ccs.carleton.ca (Doug Yuill)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: GRAPES modem and Macintosh
Message-ID: <9008190239.AA07273@alfred.ccs.carleton.ca>
Date: 19 Aug 90 02:39:24 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 53
Posted: Sun Aug 19 03:39:24 1990

Adam van Gaalen asks:
"Does anybody have any experience on GRAPES modems connected to a Mac?"

I have been using a Grapes modem with my Mac for about a year now and happy to report VERY good results!
On the software side I am running KA9Q's NET for the Mac which supports separate windows for all your sessions, very nice when you want to run with trace on. I use a 10 meter long cable to connect to a Pac-Comm tiny-2 TNC running KISS-56. I use the modem port at a data rate of 57.6k baud.
I had to REALLY soup-up the tnc to get this data rate. The maximum rate supported by the tnc on the terminal port was 19.2k baud, I surmised that by tripling the master clock, I could achieve the desired 57.6k baud. This worked ok. I did however have to jumper the tnc for 1/2 speed operation of the Z-80 cpu, aprox. 7.5Mhz. I believe that Pac-Comm no longer provides a half speed jumper in which case you would require a flip-flop to divide the clock down. It was also necessary to replace the SIO with a 6Mhz part.
I razored the traces used for the ttl level terminal port connector on the tnc and used that connector for interfacing the WA4DSY modem.
Right now I'm using a Hamtronics 28Mhz>220Mhz 1 watt xmit converter with a 1/2 wave ant. to access the input of our cross band repeater. On the receive side I'm using a Microwave modules 70cm> 28Mhz converter. The DSY modem seems to false a lot, ie: the carrier detect is always coming on in the presence of intermod. I installed a bandpass cavity filter on the input of the receive converter to cure that problem.
Performance wise I'm getting about 2k bytes/sec during ftp's. This figure would be higher except the tnc runs in stop and wait mode, ie: it can not be sending a frame to the Mac at the same time as it is receiving a new frame from the modem.
I am able to run any number of applications under Multi-Finder with NET always running in the background. I almost never have a crash and I run my machine 24 hours a day (Mac+ with 68030 &4meg's RAM).
Bdale has previously noted that the high data rates used by the DSY modem can "flat-line" your machine while it's busy servicing all that I/O. I *never* had that problem on the Mac (even before the 68030). However, now that some of the users on our 56k LAN are experimenting with DMA drivers and running "full bore" I do occasionally suffer from my machine "flat-lining". This only happens when two stations are ftping and using most of the available bandwidth.
As has been said before: The Grapes WA4DSY modem provides a MUCH higher cost/performance ratio, ie: you get a bigger bang for your buck.
I have not documented my modifications to the Pac-Comm tiny-2 tnc.
The procedure should not be too difficult for an advanced experimenter to figure out from reading the DSY documentation and from looking at the tnc's schematic. Alternately if your already have a tnc-2 clone you can follow the procedure described in the Grapes doc's and use your tnc as a host interface at 19.2k baud. (This works pretty well to start..)
Phil Karn has suggested that it should be possible to run HDLC straight out the serial port of the Mac. In practice this is not possible due to the absence of separate rx & tx clock signals.

I plan to have my station at the London Ontario Computer Networking Conference
for anyone interested in seeing it in action.
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF.on.can.na or dyuill@ccs.carleton.ca

From 4352289342298968702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-19 15:53:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!
eniac.seas.upenn.edu!depolo
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <28627@netnews.upenn.edu>
Date: 19 Aug 90 22:02:26 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <13340001@hppad.HP.COM>
Sender: news@netnews.upenn.edu
Reply-To: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)
Organization: University of Pennsylvania
Lines: 66
Posted: Sun Aug 19 23:02:26 1990

In article <13340001@hppad.HP.COM> lapp@hppad.HP.COM (David Lapp) writes:
>Re. 'bidirectional' printer ports on IBM's
>
>The 'standard' IBM printer adapter does support reading of the
>data pins on the printer port but the IBM documentation also
>warns against an external device driving them. On the other
>hand many people seem to use the printer port for input and
>get away with it. I'm fairly sure that they aren't all using
>the control lines to pass data!

>Has anyone (who reads this group of course :-) got any experince
>writing software to use an IBM printer port bidirectionally?
>Do printer ports on other machines work bidirectionally?
>
>Dave Lapp
>lapp@hppad.waterloo.hp.com

I don't know about other machines, but many of the current file transfer
programs (Lap-Link and the hopefully-soon-to-be-release Duette 3.0) that
run on IBM PC-compatable machines do. The parallel port is (for
lack of a better description or term) pseudo-latched in both directions.
When sending data, you load the latch and then pulse the strobe line,
which effectively tells the device on the other end to read the
port. The data stays in the latch after the strobe - it isn't cleared.
The device on the other end has a high enough Z so that the values
don't get distrubed. This assumes a read-only device, such as a
printer, is on the other end.

To read data the other way, you have the the machine on the other end
load it's latch and pulse its strobe. The receiving computer should
have cleared its latch prior to the sending computer loading its latch.
When the receiving computer sees the strobe, it reads the current contents
of its port, which should contain whatever the sending computer put there.

Obviously this whole scheme requires some deviation from the normal
handshaking line scheme in order for each computer to be able to use
its strobe line.

The IBM documention is probably a bit overprotective. As long as the
voltages on the pins don't exceed specs, there should be no problem.
The IBM technical manual also warns against transfer speeds above
9,600 baud on the serial port, which is a crock, so you can't believe
everything you read.

I haven't spent that much time on parallel port transfer routines. I
started on the project in writing Duette (formerly Lap-Link prior to
a trademark dispute, but that's another story), but turned it over to
a different programmer when I went away to college. Apparently, from
the reviews I've seen, the parallel port transfers work somewhat
faster than the 115,200 baud serial transfers. I'd estimate you would
get a throughput approaching the equivilent of 200,000 baud on a
well-designed parallel port routine, but for ease of development,
115,200 on the serial port isn't too bad either. The only problem
in an application like a token-ring network is allowing more than two
machines to communicate, as RS-232 is inherently designed for only 2
devices. But then again, so is Centronics parallel, so who's to say
what can and can't be done.

Anyone had any more experience on this? I'm by no means an expert.

--- Jeff

--
-=-
Jeff DePolo N3HBZ   Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu   RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania   Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

From 1955040622033307074
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3748e9538816bad0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-19 16:16:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!APPLE.COM!k3mc
From: k3mc@APPLE.COM (Mike Chepponis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mac and DSY modems
Message-ID: <9008192240.AA00147@apple.com>
Date: 19 Aug 90 22:40:16 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 15
Posted: Sun Aug 19 23:40:16 1990

Doug gave a great overview how he did it.

I just want to mention that somebody mentioned to me that if you run your DSY modem half duplex, then you can easily hook it up to the Mac. You get a 2 to 1 multiplexer (which can be easily wired up from a 74HC00 quad CMOS NAND gate chip, costs 10 cents) and hook DSY TXclock onto one input, RXclock onto the other, and the select pin would go to DSY RTS. The output of the mux goes to the clock input of the Mac.

This allows you to eliminate the TNC.

All you have to do is write the code on the Mac to use this h/w arrangement. (It's only software!)

Best -Mike

From -250705603113479066
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,747913e668eefeab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-19 23:45:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!decwrl!
ucbvax!POPSRV.MAIL.CORNELL.EDU!caleb
From: caleb@POPSRV.MAIL.CORNELL.EDU (Caleb Strockbine)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Can you guys help a beginner?
Message-ID: <9008200447.AA02082@popsrv.mail.cornell.edu>
Date: 20 Aug 90 04:47:38 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 44
Posted: Mon Aug 20 05:47:38 1990

Hello...

I've been reading the Packet Radio digest for some time now, and I'm really interested in what I've read. I am, however, just a beginner (not even, really) and _very_ new to the idea of packet radio. I've picked up a few ham magazines like CQ, and they help a little, but not a lot. With this in mind, I'd be delighted if one of you would help me with some basic questions:

What sort of license do I need to get started in packet radio? What's the best way to go about getting such a license? I've seen some ads for correspondance courses. Are these a good idea? What will it cost me, in both time and money?

What sort of equipment will I need? Intuition tells me I'll need some sort of radio setup, which I guess must include some sort of transciever and an

antenna. I would also guess I'd need some sort of modem, plus specialized software. I've already got a Macintosh SE. Is that any use at all? All the ads I've seen mention _only_ PCs... I haven't seen anything about the Mac thus far. If there are people using Macs with packet radio, where can I find them? Also, what will all this equipment cost me? I'm a student, so the cheaper the better.

If I _do_ get into packet radio, what will I be able to access? I like the idea of having a SLIP connection via airwaves, but that's a while off. Are there a great many packet BBS's out there? And how many people actually use packet radio?

I realize that this is all pretty basic stuff, and most of you probably don't want to spend your time telling everyone else what they already know. If there's some good way to find all this out... a few files FTPable from somewhere, a good book or two on the subject, a magazine article that I'll be able to find in a reasonable public library, whatever... I'd be grateful for the pointer.

Thanks very much.

Caleb Strockbine
caleb@popsrv.mail.cornell.edu

Caleb Strockbine

qop@cornella.cit.cornell.edu 190 Caldwell Hall 607-255-5997 (work)
caleb@popsrv.mail.cornell.edu Cornell University 607-272-4410 (home)

From -944508003376997373
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-21 14:55:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!inria!laas!ralph
From: ralph@laas.fr (Ralph P. Sobek)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <RALPH.90Aug21182531@orion.laas.fr>
Date: 21 Aug 90 16:25:31 GMT
References: <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>
Sender: news@laas.laas.fr
Reply-To: ralph@laas.fr
Organization: LAAS-CNRS France
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.atari.st:26346 rec.ham-radio.packet:2701
Posted: Tue Aug 21 17:25:31 1990
In-reply-to: henderson@hamavnet.com's message of 2 Jul 90 23:41:19 GMT

Hi folks!

In article <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com> henderson@hamavnet.com writes:

| I managed to get a hold of the KA9Q package for the Atari ST. It took quite a
| bit of looking and asking, until a kind sould in Europe uucp'd me the files.
|
| If someone would like a copy of the files, I'd be happy to uucp them to you.

I tried replying but if anyone (especially in Europe) has the ka9q
source for the Atari ST, I *sure* am interested. I had a copy on a
Sun cassette and accidently destroyed it with everything else ;-(

--
Ralph P. Sobek   Disclaimer: The above ruminations are my own.
ralph@laas.fr   Addresses are ordered by importance.
ralph@laas.uucp, or ...!uunet!laas!ralph
If all else fails, try: sobek@eclair.Berkeley.EDU
==
Reliable software should kill people reliably! -Andy Mickel, Pascal News #13,78

From 8664740356638227793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5470de39ce735552,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-27 02:21:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!isgate!hafro!heimir
From: heimir@hafro.is (Heimir Sverrisson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet software for 386/Unix?
Keywords: Unix Packet
Message-ID: <184@hafro.is>
Date: 27 Aug 90 00:56:59 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Marine Research Institute, Reykjavik
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Aug 27 01:56:59 1990

Is there any packet radio software available for Sys-V Unix?

--

Heimir Thor Sverrisson   Uucp: uunet!mcsun!sunic!isgate!hafro!heimir
                  Internet: heimir@hafro.is

From 3214852103879164917
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62f9e0191dbc58dd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-27 15:15:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!cunews!bnrgate!bcarh342!mleech

From: mleech@bcarh342.bnr.ca (Marcus Leech)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBERSAT images
Keywords: AMSAT WEBERSAT imaging FTP
Message-ID: <1990Aug27.193509.22209@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Date: 27 Aug 90 19:35:09 GMT
Sender: news@bnrgate.bnr.ca (USENET News System)
Organization: Bell-Northern Research, Ltd. Ottawa Ontario CANADA
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Aug 27 20:35:09 1990

Anyone know if any of the WEBERSAT images are available in
  any of the popular formats for anonymous FTP?
  GIF, Sun-raster, TIFF, XBM, XWD are all acceptable formats
  for me.

Marcus Leech, 4Y11   Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca   P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA   Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

From -2750112037386622082
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c771d21d0ff629d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-27 23:49:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!cmcl2!rutgers!orstcs!
mist.CS.ORST.EDU!batesm
From: batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu (Mike Bates)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using MFJ for Node
Message-ID: <20026@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Date: 28 Aug 90 02:15:45 GMT
Sender: usenet@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Oregon State Univ.
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Aug 28 03:15:45 1990
Originator: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU

   I am trying use MFJ 1270B for TheNet Node's. One is a backbone
   port and the other is for lan port. I am having problems getting
   the two to communicate togeather. I heard that in the TheNet
   documentation it describes hardware mods for the TAPR TNC-2, the
   MFJ-1270B is a clone of this. What mods do I need to make to get
   the two to communicate??

   Thanks in advance

   Mike Bates, KF7DQ
   Linn-Benton Community College
   Albany, Or

batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu
KF7DQ@WA7SHP

From -2019327358220466298
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41dbe3f536e2ebb3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-28 04:14:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The Amateur Radio BBS...
Keywords: ham amateur bbs nos tcp/ip
Message-ID: <3701@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 27 Aug 90 21:56:40 GMT
Organization: Advanced Business Solutions - Baltimore , MD
Lines: 69
Posted: Mon Aug 27 22:56:40 1990

Here is my perodic posting of the information on accessing the Amateur Radio BBS. I constantly see requests for software like NET and NOS, so here is where you can get the latest stuff!

+--+

HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700 Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release) [UNIX, MS/DOS, Amiga]
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.1[2,3,4])
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.08)
AA4RE BBS for the PC (Version 2.10)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

From 6514041567952466732
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f00958ad9143f216,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-28 12:28:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!GW.VGCSOFT.IT!capuano
From: capuano@GW.VGCSOFT.IT (Vincenzo G. Capuano)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: drsi pc*pa board
Message-ID: <53@gw.vgcsoft.it>
Date: 28 Aug 90 14:00:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Aug 28 15:00:20 1990

Hi,
I would like to know the address of DRSI to buy a pc*pa board
and the price of the board?

Thanks,
Vincenzo.

Vincenzo G. Capuano
capuano@sun.cnuce.cnr.it
capuano@gw.vgcsoft.it

From 9071696378647479090
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bead4d82504379a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-28 15:17:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!LANL.GOV!djw%beta
From: djw%beta@LANL.GOV (Dave Wade)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The Fool on the Hill
Message-ID: <9008281957.AA22210@beta.lanl.gov>
Date: 28 Aug 90 19:57:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 88
Posted: Tue Aug 28 20:57:55 1990

I've been reading the Packet Radio mailing list for several years now, but
I've not gotten excited about "Packet" until fairly recently. Specifically,
Last week I ran out of gas up by "The Valle Grande" and while I was waiting
for the gasoline to be brought up to me, (Two-meters has its uses...) I got
to talking with some old friends.

Seems that Scott was donating a packet repeater to be put up above Jemez
Springs, to give a ham down there a way out of his valley. We got to
talking and I offerred that I had a better site, and much better coverage
if we could get permission, etc, etc...

I got the permission, and now I've got some questions about my next steps.

I live in the high mountains of New Mexico, and this repeater will be able to
talk to Southern Colorado, Mount Taylor (over by Grants/Gallup), and
Capitan (down by Roswell), and West Texas. So it seems appropriate to
do a little extra.

Also, I have a 16 mHz AT-clone to spare, though at heart I am an Apple
person. So I want a solution which will work on both types of hardware.

I'd like to know whether I can run Phil Karn's TCP/IP stuff on my PC&Mac, (We call it a MikeIntosh, because it is a 128K Mac board stuffed up to be a 512E and inside an IBM-PC Clone case with an IBM monitor... Gets some stares from those who should know better...).

I have an early version of Phil's Mac program and I've FTP'd over the latest IBM version of something-or-other,

But, I'm not too sure about what to connect to where. I understand that a TNC is basically a Color-Computer with a special output port, and what I want to know is, What Radio-Frequency modem can plug into my serial port, (either the Mac or the AT-Clone) and, running TCP/IP sit off in my house and provide a 56KBaud Node? I think I don't need a TNC if I have a smart enough computer, is that true?

I expect to put SCO XENIX on the AT, just because of DOS. But the 386's I've tried to put Xenix on haven't worked, I've got to hope that a 286 version will work better... And with the software running TCP/IP itself, I shouldn't need too much hardware, should I? I suspect that there's nothing running out here but a bunch of generic 1200 Baud TNC packet BBS's. I have the opportunity here to set up a fast link if I understood what I am getting into. Although I may not be capable of building a "very high speed" modem, I have friends who could, so the availability of equipment is more a function of cost than skill required.

Can we run this thing (assuming 56KBaud and TCP/IP is considered "different" by the "true believers" of 1200Baud Packet) on the same frequency as the regular packet links? (i.e. will this just be another node, and the hardware oblivious to the RFModem tone's differences?) Will I require Two modems? I suspect that I want to be a "node", not just a digipeater; or do I?

1) IBM-AT-CLONE or Macintosh operation...
2) TCP/IP operation
3) Unix is better than DOS, The Mac doesn't do enough windows, but it does 'one window' really well.
4) I live above 8000 feet, I've had snow for 9-months straight several years...
5) Icom-22s for the radio, probably.
6) Node, or leaf? BBS with mail, etc. Store & forward etc...
7) High speed connectivity.
8) I "Hate" watching a slow typist backspace to correct a typing error. So good connectivity is important, I can read faster than 1200Baud, and I won't watch someone type...

I am talking of two separate machines. The digipeater up on the side of the hill will have some hardware digipeating connections so it will just retransmit whatever hits it, (although there is some discussion about putting it close to my kitchen so the computer could become more intimately connected if required by something or other that I don't understand yet.)

The second machine is down in my kitchen, an Icom 22s connected to an AT-Clone

or Mikeintosh and some type of RFModem which pushes the 22S's Transmit
button while screeching down the "Mike" line at 56K using TCP/IP.

Have I got it right?

     Dave, WB5PFS

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

I promised myself (when I turned 21,) that I wouldn't ever again do
anything just once. I think that solves a lot of problems;
no high speed crashes into bridge abutments, no one-night stands, etc.
&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

From 7040939728801061662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,417c1f8791366745,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-28 18:04:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: e-mail gateway
Message-ID: <9135@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 29 Aug 90 01:04:43 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Aug 29 02:04:43 1990

I recall seing some mention of a gateway for sending e-mail from Internet to a
Packet BBS a few weeks ago. If anyone still has that info on-line , could you
send it to me please?

73's
ah6bW

From 2568354428463274203
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bead4d82504379a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-28 18:20:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: The Fool on the Hill
Summary: Where to get Mac KA9Q software
Message-ID: <44353@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 28 Aug 90 21:54:54 GMT
References: <9008281957.AA22210@beta.lanl.gov>

Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Aug 28 22:54:54 1990

In article <9008281957.AA22210@beta.lanl.gov> djw%beta@LANL.GOV (Dave Wade) writes:
>
>I'd like to know whether I can run Phil Karn's TCP/IP stuff on my PC&Mac,
>(We call it a MikeIntosh, because it is a 128K Mac board stuffed up to
>be a 512E and inside an IBM-PC Clone case with an IBM monitor... Gets
>some stares from those who should know better...).

Dave--

I'm not sure I understand all of your questions, but I'll try answering the ones I think I understand. :-)

>I have an early version of Phil's Mac program and I've FTP'd over the
>latest IBM version of something-or-other,

You can get the latest Mac version via anonymous FTP from apple.com.

>   1) IBM-AT-CLONE or Macintosh operation...
>   2) TCP/IP operation
>   3) Unix is better than DOS, The Mac doesn't do enough windows,
>   but it does 'one window' really well.

Are these statements of fact or a wish list? In any event, the Mac version of Phil's software has had multiple windows for quite a while now; you probably have a fairly old version.

It also runs great under MultiFinder, in case you want to run BM and a text editor simultaneously. (I'm using 1 Meg for that; you might not be able to do it with 512K.)

Hope this helps.

73,
Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -2555850732070431212

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5470de39ce735552
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-29 03:57:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.PGH.PA.US (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet software for 386/Unix?
Keywords: Unix Packet
Message-ID: <130@w2xo.PGH.PA.US>
Date: 29 Aug 90 04:24:13 GMT
References: <184@hafro.is>
Reply-To: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Jim's Basement , Gibsonia, PA.
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Aug 29 05:24:13 1990

In article <184@hafro.is> heimir@hafro.is (Heimir Sverrisson) writes:
>Is there any packet radio software available for Sys-V Unix?
>
Yes.. There is a version of KA9Q's 'net' program for Sys-V and
I have written a PBBS for use with Phil's program. Both
are available on vax.cs.pitt.edu.

-Jim

--
Jim Durham
internet: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us   ham packet radio:
        jcd@cs.pitt.edu   w2xo@w2xo.#wpa.pa.usa.na

From 8898139684128649847
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ba33def140ec334,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-29 09:47:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9008291511.AA12380@tnoal1.>
Date: 29 Aug 90 15:11:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Aug 29 16:11:02 1990

Subject: Re: The Fool on the Hill

Hello Jim and Patty,

Someone once donated me a PC clone...
I removed everything out of the case, and installed a 512Ke Mac motherboard...
Connected a powersupply and a floppydrive and started up NET/Mac...

It has been running perfectly well until I had to shut it down, because I
managed to get hold of a 20 MB harddisk...

Then I started it up again, and NET/Mac has been running in it ever since...

I cannot run it under MultiFinder, so Finder is the one you'll need, together
with SYSTEM 4.1.

73 de

```
   __
  / /   /
 /-/ __/ __/ ____
/ / (_/ (_/ / / /
```


Please send your reply to:	Where	Mac	Software
TNO ZP-LAN: adam@tnoal1 (134.221.128.128)	office	SE	NCSATelnet
Internet: adam@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
or: pa2aga@tnoal1.tno.nl	same	same	same
Packet-radio: pa2aga@pa2aga (44.137.32.9)	at home	Plus	NET/Mac
or: pa2aga@pa2aga-2 (44.137.32.19)	at home	512Ke	NET/Mac
or: pa2aga@pi8mac (44.137.32.22)	at home	SE/30	NET/Mac

From 7116387635686872872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bead4d82504379a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-29 22:41:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: The Fool on the Hill
Message-ID: <1277@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 29 Aug 90 19:35:43 GMT
References: <9008281957.AA22210@beta.lanl.gov>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 131
Posted: Wed Aug 29 20:35:43 1990

In article <9008281957.AA22210@beta.lanl.gov> djw%beta@LANL.GOV (Dave Wade)

writes:
>
>I've been reading the Packet Radio mailing list for several years now, but
>I've not gotten excited about "Packet" until fairly recently. Specifically,
>Last week I ran out of gas up by "The Valle Grande" and while I was waiting
>for the gasoline to be brought up to me, (Two-meters has its uses...) I got
>to talking with some old friends.
>
>Seems that Scott was donating a packet repeater to be put up above Jemez
>Springs, to give a ham down there a way out of his valley. We got to
>talking and I offerred that I had a better site, and much better coverage
>if we could get permission, etc, etc...
>
>I got the permission, and now I've got some questions about my next steps.
>
>I live in the high mountains of New Mexico, and this repeater will be able to
>talk to Southern Colorado, Mount Taylor (over by Grants/Gallup), and
>Capitan (down by Roswell), and West Texas. So it seems appropriate to
>do a little extra.
>
>Also, I have a 16 mHz AT-clone to spare, though at heart I am an Apple
>person. So I want a solution which will work on both types of hardware.
>
>I'd like to know whether I can run Phil Karn's TCP/IP stuff on my PC&Mac,
>(We call it a MikeIntosh, because it is a 128K Mac board stuffed up to
>be a 512E and inside an IBM-PC Clone case with an IBM monitor... Gets
>some stares from those who should know better...).
>
>I have an early version of Phil's Mac program and I've FTP'd over the
>latest IBM version of something-or-other,
>
>But, I'm not too sure about what to connect to where. I understand that
>a TNC is basically a Color-Computer with a special output port, and what I
>want to know is, What Radio-Frequency modem can plug into my serial port,
>(either the Mac or the AT-Clone) and, running TCP/IP sit off in my house
>and provide a 56KBaud Node? I think I don't need a TNC if I have a
>smart enough computer, is that true?

The TNC1 could have been considered similar to the CoCo in that it used
the 6809 processor. The current TNC2 evolved out of the Xerox 820 and
uses a Z80. The TNC1 is no longer made and the TNC2 is much lower cost.
When used with Phil's code, the TNC runs in a special mode called KISS.
It does channel contention management, HDLC stuffing and unstuffing,
and acts as a smart buffer between the Async port to your computer
and the radio via it's internal 1200 baud modem. The TNC2 has a standard
disconnect header that allows other, faster, modems to be attached.
Currently available modems are 2400 baud, 9600 baud, and the Grapes
56 kbaud modems. The internal 1200 baud modem, the external 2400 baud
modem, and the external 9600 baud modem require external radios. The
56 kbaud modem is a radio and outputs on 29 Mhz. It requires a transverter
to boost it to the VHF/UHF band of choice. If you have a 8530 in the
computer, you can eliminate the TNC under certain special conditions.
For the PC you can use a card called the DRSI to replace the TNC,

the DRSI has a 8530 and an internal bypassable 1200 baud modem. There are
software drivers for this card in Phil's PC code for low speed work and
there is a driver for the 56 kbaud modem for the DRSI in Phil's code.
For the Mac, there is already an internal 8530, but both external
clock lines are not brought out. There was a tricky way to use it
half duplex posted here recently. You would need to do your own
high speed software driver unless someone has written one that
I am not aware of.
>
>I expect to put SCO XENIX on the AT, just because of DOS. But the 386's
>I've tried to put Xenix on haven't worked, I've got to hope that a
>286 version will work better... And with the software running TCP/IP
>itself, I shouldn't need too much hardware, should I? I suspect

I use Sys V on a 386 with Phil's code. The standard TCP/IP for Unix
boxes doesn't understand AX25 link level nor are there drivers for
internal 8530 cards. I am using Phil's Net code version 890421
compiled for Sys V. It talks to a KISS TNC out a standard Async
port. This works well up to at least 19.2 Kb, this is the speed
I use to talk to the TNC. The TNC can talk to the world at 56 kb
thru a Grapes modem. There has been some recent work on an AX25
streams driver and a later version of Phil's code for Unix, but I
haven't kept up on this.

>that there's nothing running out here but a bunch of generic 1200 Baud
>TNC packet BBS's. I have the opportunity here to set up a fast link
>if I understood what I am getting into. Although I may not be capable
>of building a "very high speed" modem, I have friends who could, so
>the availability of equipment is more a function of cost than skill
>required.
>
>Can we run this thing (assuming 56KBaud and TCP/IP is considered "different"
>by the "true believers" of 1200Baud Packet) on the same frequency as the
>regular packet links? (i.e. will this just be another node, and the
>hardware oblivious to the RFModem tone's differences?) Will I require
>Two modems? I suspect that I want to be a "node", not just a digipeater;
>or do I?

56 kb occupies 70 khz and is not permitted below 220 Mhz by the rules.
In general, it is not a good idea to run different speeds on the same
channel. The modems will not detect different speed activity since they
use different modulation methods and there will be many collisions.

>I am talking of two separate machines. The digipeater up on the side of
>the hill will have some hardware digipeating connections so it will just
>retransmit whatever hits it, (although there is some discussion about
>putting it close to my kitchen so the computer could become more intimately
>connected if required by something or other that I don't understand yet.)
>
>The second machine is down in my kitchen, an Icom 22s connected to an AT-Clone
>or Mikeintosh and some type of RFModem which pushes the 22S's Transmit
>button while screeching down the "Mike" line at 56K using TCP/IP.
>

>Have I got it right?

To my knowledge there is only one 56 kb "digipeater" operating in the world. It is a full duplex machine using two 56 kb modems on two different bands with a bit regenerator in between. All the other 56 kb modems are attached to computers either thru a 8530 interface or one of our special soupped up TNC2s. They act as true packet switches using Phil's TCP/IP code. With current versions of Phil's code, you have the ability to simulate a Netrom node, do full TCP/IP packet switching and routing, and with my Mulport code you can do multiport digipeating for the plain AX25 users who can't or won't use the Netrom routing. In Atlanta we have switches handling up to four low speed channels and one high speed channel operating. They form the backbone of our Lan system in North Georgia with the 56 kb trunks carrying mixed traffic of Netrom, digipeated AX25, and TCP/IP between the Lans. Our users are unaware of how their traffic moves, to them it seems as if everyone is on the same frequency using the same speed and mode they are using, but without all the contention and collisions that would normally kill the system.

Setting up a switched network like this is not "plug and play". It takes a lot of hard work to coordinate the links and a little hardware and software hacking to make it fly.

Gary KE4ZV

From 5961007426110338291
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80be569f89f2f5f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-29 23:00:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!DUCVAX.AUBURN.EDU!NFPKP
From: NFPKP@DUCVAX.AUBURN.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet radio subscription
Message-ID: <9008300011.AA26259@ucsd.edu>
Date: 30 Aug 90 00:17:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Aug 30 01:17:00 1990

Dear sender:
I received some packet radio news via bitnet at Auburn University. I have
been trying to figure out how to subscribe to this service. Can you
tell me how I do that?

Thanks,

Stephen W. white

NFPKP@auducvax

From 3247239069457178417
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ba33def140ec334
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-30 14:43:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
TNOAL1.TNO.NL!adam
From: adam@TNOAL1.TNO.NL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9008300806.AA08639@tnoal1.>
Date: 30 Aug 90 08:06:34 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Aug 30 09:06:34 1990

Subject: Re: Fool on the hill (2)

Hello Patty and Dave,

Why system 4.1? Because I think the docs that come with NET/Mac tell you
to do so when running on a 512K Mac, and because I just happend to have
that lying around. I guess it might as well be 4.2 or 4.3 as well!

The version of NET/Mac I'm running is 2.0 (as in Apple.com) with some
extra mods to get rid of the most serious bugs. The released version may
crash every now and then (not really often), but the one I've generated
didn't crash so far (it's been running for about 3 months now).

Regards,

```
   __
  / /   /
 /-/ __/ __/ ____
/ / (_/ (_/ / / /
```

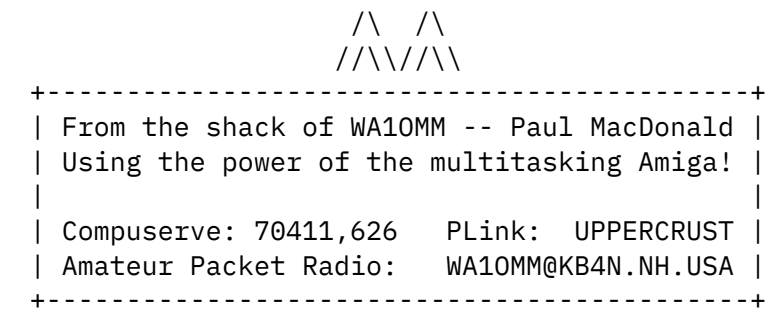
```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Please send your reply to:                  | Where  | Mac  | Software  |
|---------------------------------------------+--------+------+-----------|
|   TNO ZP-LAN: adam@tnoal1  (134.221.128.128)| office | SE   | NCSATelnet|
|     Internet: adam@tnoal1.tno.nl            |  same  | same |   same    |
|           or: pa2aga@tnoal1.tno.nl          |  same  | same |   same    |
| Packet-radio: pa2aga@pa2aga   (44.137.32.9) | at home| Plus | NET/Mac   |
|           or: pa2aga@pa2aga-2 (44.137.32.19)| at home| 512Ke| NET/Mac   |
|           or: pa2aga@pi8mac   (44.137.32.22)| at home| SE/30| NET/Mac   |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

From 1156385788648531487

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c1e884fe90d8e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-31 11:52:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!deccrl!decvax.dec.com!zinn!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AmigaNOS
Message-ID: <paul.4490@wa1omm.UUCP>
Date: 31 Aug 90 18:52:20 GMT
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Aug 31 19:52:20 1990

Anyone out there with the latest AmigaNOS. Mine is version 900214.
Thanks and 73!

Paul
--


From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald
Using the power of the multitasking Amiga!
Compuserve: 70411,626 PLink: UPPERCRUST
Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA

From -7659350437273166747
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32061e8a72c14c59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-03 03:17:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
capuano%gw.VGCSOFT.IT
From: capuano%gw.VGCSOFT.IT@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q
Message-ID: <178@gw.vgcsoft.it>
Date: 3 Sep 90 10:17:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Sep 3 11:17:02 1990

How about adding the possibility to define a directory in the command
line to specify where to put the tmp files?
I don't like to see the "tmpXX.$$$" every time a make a "dir" command
with net.exe and with incoming smtp sessions etc....

73
Vincenzo

capuano@vgcsoft.it

From 3998215369633287330
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c47731f036732a1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-04 10:50:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!news.funet.fi!ousrvr!news
From: luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PC LAN card and FSK receiver chip needed
Message-ID: <LURU.90Sep4205412@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 4 Sep 90 17:50:11 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: Johnny Walker Appreciation Society
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Sep 4 18:50:11 1990

Ok, now.. I am getting desperate.

Does ANYONE know ANY pointers as to where to get the Sytek 6120 (IBM PC Lan Adapter) cards - for free or for money? I would need half a dozen, but even one would help.

Give a name of the company that has used (or still uses) them, give me a dealer who has carried (or still carries) them.. anything.

Another missing part is an FSK receiver chip MC13055. The local import company didn't have them. Hate to call the factory and order 3000 pieces...

Please, help me to find these gadgets! And please, do realize that I REALLY don't care if I have to call overseas to U. S., to some exotic ever-never-land.. or whatever. In fact I don't care AT ALL where they might be found - as long as I can find them.

Thank you for your time,

     Luru

From 3640946719986291764
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,617a688ae62fb39e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-04 13:16:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!altos!altos86!jerry
From: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX.25 State Tables
Message-ID: <3907@altos86.Altos.COM>
Date: 4 Sep 90 20:16:44 GMT
Reply-To: jerry@altos86.Altos.COM (Jerry Gardner)
Organization: Altos Computer Systems, San Jose, CA.
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Sep 4 21:16:44 1990

I've heard that the state tables (Appendix D) in the AX.25 Version 2.0 spec
published by the ARRL have errors. Is this true? If so, where are the errors
and what are the corrections?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A   Altos Computer Systems
UUCP: {sun|pyramid|sco|amdahl|uunet}!altos!jerry   2641 Orchard Parkway
Internet: jerry@altos.com   San Jose, CA 95134
Guns don't kill people, bullets do.   (408) 432-6200

From -721306961403486728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb531a05fe645af3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-04 23:02:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!
sun-barr!newstop!texsun!sunbird.central.sun.com!mwester
From: mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ?: 19200 Baud for TNC-2
Message-ID: <603@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Date: 4 Sep 90 21:05:11 GMT
Sender: news@texsun.Central.Sun.COM
Reply-To: mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com ()
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Inc. Mt. View, Ca.
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Sep 4 22:05:11 1990

How do I modify a TNC-2 to run 19200 baud to my PC? Is it as simple as
doubling the clock rate for the host port, or do I need to change out the
KISS rom to keep up with the data?

thanks,
  Mike Westerhof
  Mike.Westerhof@Central.Sun.COM   #include <standard.disclaimer>

From -430638968744149094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6b8537babd2562a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6b8537babd2562a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-05 02:58:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!
midway!ellis.uchicago.edu!gary
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Questions on setting up PK-232MBX, Kenwood 731A and Mac SE
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.010545.17940@midway.uchicago.edu>
Date: 5 Sep 90 01:05:45 GMT
Sender: news@midway.uchicago.edu (News Administrator)
Organization: University of Chicago
Lines: 47
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2727 rec.ham-radio:14569
Posted: Wed Sep 5 02:05:45 1990

I just got an AEA PK-232MBX Multi-Mode Data Controller and my intention is
to use this with a Kenwood TM-731A (2m/440) and a Mac.

I though I'd be on the safe side and solicit the net ham-radio/community
regarding this setup and any potential problems.

The AEA does not have specific instructions for the Kenwood TM-731A but the
Mic wiring *seems* clear. But, on some KW models the recommendation is to add
a 0.1 mf cap in series with the mic audio in. No reason is stated and my
specific model is not addressed. Do I need this and what's it for ?

Also, the pins on my KW are as follows: 1-Mic audio; 2-PPT(STBY); 3-Down;
4-UP; 5-8v/Max 50ma; 6-RX Audio output; 7-GND(Mic); 8-GND(PPT)

The AEA wiring diagram/cable wants a "brown" connected to the "common" PPT
and Mic ground. But, these are 2 separate pins on my mic connector. I
took a VOM and found that pin 7 (GND-Mic) and pin 8 (GND-PPT) seems to be
tied together internally. Further, the AEA guide recommends connecting
the cable shield to pin 7. This leads me to believe that "brown" and shield
should all be tied together to pins 7 and 8.

If someone could help me out with this - I'd appreciate it.
     => Do I need any 0.1 mf cap in the circuit ?
     => Are pins 7 and 8 wired together in the Kenwood ? My VOM seems to
        think so, although these are separate pins with separate designated
        functions as diagramed in the KW manual.
     => On the Mac serial interface. Do I need all the pins connected
        (1,2,3,7,8,20) or can I get away with just 2,3 &7 (transmit,
        receive, ground)?
     => Will I have a problem with "switching" times on the Kenwood?
     => What can I "blow up" if I hook this up incorrectly?
     => Any problems I should look forward to using the PK-232 ?

One other minor question, the Mic input impedance for the KW is 500-600
ohms. Nothing is said on the AEA specs about audio input levels or
impedance matching for their AFSK output from the PK-232 into the

transceiver. Isn't this important ? I would think so, the wrong impedance
or "overdriving" the mic input, I would think, has the potential to doing
some damage to the transceiver audio pre-amp/front-end... Right ?

Thanks,
--
Gary Buchholz   gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago   xasgary@uchimvs1 [BITNET]
Academic and Public Computing   N9KAW [real aether-net]
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill.   (312) 702-7611

From -7958234828875906192
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb531a05fe645af3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-05 07:14:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bu.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ?: 19200 Baud for TNC-2
Message-ID: <1304@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 5 Sep 90 14:14:05 GMT
References: <603@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Sep 5 15:14:05 1990

In article <603@texsun.Central.Sun.COM> mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com () writes:
>How do I modify a TNC-2 to run 19200 baud to my PC? Is it as simple as
>doubling the clock rate for the host port, or do I need to change out the
>KISS rom to keep up with the data?
>
>thanks,
> Mike Westerhof
> Mike.Westerhof@Central.Sun.COM   #include <standard.disclaimer>

It depends on the brand of TNC2 you have, the Paccomm already has a dip
switch for 19.2kb. The Original TAPR and MFJs need a simple wiring change,
run a wire from U1 pin 10 to the baudrate switch pin 1. Cut the existing
trace to SW pin 1. Now the 300 baud switch is a 19.2kb switch. Unless you
do the other modifications to speed up the TNC, you may drop characters. The
other mod is more extensive, but basically doubles the CPU clock and
replaces the CPU, SIO, RAM, and ROM with 6 Mhz parts. If you are using
a high speed modem, you will also need a modified KISS ROM that is
optimized to handle high speeds.

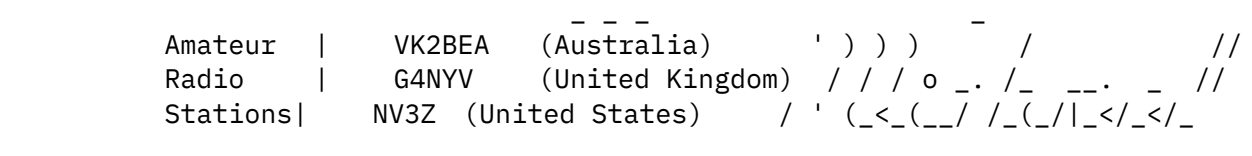
Gary KE4ZV

From 2554002900797732901

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5a2cfa196790de29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a2cfa196790de29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-05 11:03:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ark1!
oasys!mimsy!fe2o3!michael
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 host mode comands
Message-ID: <383@fe2o3.UUCP>
Date: 5 Sep 90 18:03:29 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: Rusty's BSD machine at home
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:14620 rec.ham-radio.packet:2732
Posted: Wed Sep 5 19:03:29 1990

Does anyone have the format of the AEA pk232 commands that can be
exchanged in "host mode". It apparantly is in the technical manual
but alas I dont have it.
I would like my computer to talk to the pk232 at a lower level than
the normal method. I would also like to identify the source of the
stuff that comes back for the unit.
I would think the commands stay the same but are preficed with some
header.
                        Thanks,

----
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe2o3}!vk2bea!michael



Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

From 660680722857997662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dac2fddb8daeb953,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-06 02:57:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!deccrl!halbert
From: halbert@crl.dec.com (Dan Halbert)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: dsp-group mailing list defunct?
Message-ID: <1990Sep5.170052.3267@crl.dec.com>
Date: 5 Sep 90 17:00:52 GMT
Sender: news@crl.dec.com (USENET News System)
Reply-To: halbert@crl.dec.com
Organization: DEC Cambridge Research Lab
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Sep 5 18:00:52 1990

More than a year ago I heard about a mailing list called "dsp-group"
through rec.ham-radio.packet. I got myself added to it, as a local
redistributor.

There was essentially no traffic on the list. The list maintainer was
ka7axd@wv.tek.com. I sent mail to him recently, and it was returned as
"User unknown". Is the list defunct? Has it perhaps been replaced in
spirit by comp.dsp?

--Dan Halbert, KB1RT

From -3439113552512034971
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-06 07:31:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!agate!linus!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <107752@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 6 Sep 90 14:31:18 GMT
References: <18470@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Sep 6 15:31:18 1990

In article <18470@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>It seems that one of the local hams, Robb, KJ6YT, was wondering whether
>or not digipeaters, net/rom nodes, and the like count as repeaters or
>not, and whether they therefore have to be confined to the repeater
>subbands.
>
> he has written the Chief of
>the FCC Private Radio Bureau asking about this
>
>   "It is always easier to obtain forgiveness than permission."

The sort of repeater the FCC knows about receives & transmits at the same
time. The digipeaters, nodes, etc, receive and transmit at different times.
And only ties up one freq, and stay quiet unless someone specifically

addresses them. The funny cookie corp probably never gave any thought about digipeaters, nodes, etc before, and hopefully this guy's question wont make 'em think much about it, and leave things be.

If there's no rule forbidding something, than you can do it.

73 de WA2ISE

From -4176618360928763028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-06 12:29:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <18470@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 6 Sep 90 03:28:10 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Sep 6 04:28:10 1990
Snide-Comment: another one for you jailhouse lawyers

It seems that one of the local hams, Robb, KJ6YT, was wondering whether or not digipeaters, net/rom nodes, and the like count as repeaters or not, and whether they therefore have to be confined to the repeater subbands.

Since none of the local Part-97-in-hand types could answer the question, Robb dutifully called the local FCC office and asked them. Not getting a satisfactory answer there, he has written the Chief of the FCC Private Radio Bureau asking for clarification.

So if all of a sudden those of you who have been operating your nodes, digipeaters, and suchlike on non-repeater frequencies find yourself in violation of the rules, you will have hereby been warned.

Note: arguing about it HERE is profitless. It's what the FCC thinks that matters. Perhaps it will wind up becoming the NEXT rulemaking petition. Sigh.

     - Brian
     "It is always easier to obtain forgiveness than permission."

From -8353570357107288481
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55615647994db250,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-06 13:26:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!SC.INTEL.COM!RHAREL%FAB8

From: RHAREL%FAB8@SC.INTEL.COM ("RICHARD HAREL ")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MBL 5.14 Documentation Needed
Message-ID: <9009061320.AA02653@ucsd.edu>
Date: 6 Sep 90 13:19:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Thu Sep 6 14:19:00 1990

If someone can please forward any new documentation on MBL 5.14 sortware,
I would appreciate it.
Thanks es 73,
rich Harel

From -3445352174130917075
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dac2fddb8daeb953
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-06 20:33:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: dsp-group mailing list defunct?
Message-ID: <772@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 6 Sep 90 14:31:39 GMT
References: <1990Sep5.170052.3267@crl.dec.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Sep 6 15:31:39 1990

From article <1990Sep5.170052.3267@crl.dec.com>, by halbert@crl.dec.com (Dan
Halbert):
> More than a year ago I heard about a mailing list called "dsp-group"
> through rec.ham-radio.packet. I got myself added to it, as a local
> redistributor.
>

Dan:

To the best of my knowledge, all the folks really interested in it at the
time were all busy off doing Microsat, etc. TAPR and AMSAT are only
NOW finishing their plug in board to give to the ALPHA testers and code
writers. AEA will be releasing their proprietary hardware this fall
so DSP has not gone away, it just got put into the background by more
pressing demands. DSP will be on an amateur satellite soon. RS-14,
which will be the 21-st OSCAR (RO-21 upon launch), will carry a Harris
RTX-2000 and it performs a DSP function as modem demod-remod or repeater
or whatever. Should be interesting to say the least.

DSP has not gone away, it is truly about to (FINALLY) explode on the
amateur seen in a big way, it is just that Mike Horn's list was started
at the wrong time and never gained enough momentum to be useful.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 9116478223918061878
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de69f5abde98bf4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-07 18:06:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!umich!
sharkey!wyn386!wybbs!n8ilf
From: n8ilf@wybbs.mi.org (Richard Pestrue)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DigiCom/sp -> IBM
Keywords: packet => IBM
Message-ID: <445@wybbs.mi.org>
Date: 7 Sep 90 07:59:54 GMT
Organization: Consultants Connection, Jenison MI
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Sep 7 08:59:54 1990

Does anyone know were I can get (or ftp) a version of digicom
or sp for the ibm? I already have digicom for the C-64 if anyone needs it :)

  73 all... n8ilf

From -5974641239654832204
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-07 21:07:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <090790.103547.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 7 Sep 90 17:37:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Sep 7 18:37:50 1990

This is a good reason NEVER to ask the FCC about anything. Otherwise they
may give an answer we don't want. Digipeaters have been outside the repeater
subbands for years and no one has ever been cited. Let sleeping dogs lie.

Roy, AA4RE

From 7202852287985711078
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-07 21:19:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
aplcen!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 7 Sep 90 16:22:19 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 42
Posted: Fri Sep 7 17:22:19 1990

In article <18470@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes...
>It seems that one of the local hams, Robb, KJ6YT, was wondering whether
>or not digipeaters, net/rom nodes, and the like count as repeaters or
>not, and whether they therefore have to be confined to the repeater
>subbands.
>Since none of the local Part-97-in-hand types could answer the
>question, Robb dutifully called the local FCC office and asked them.
>Not getting a satisfactory answer there, he has written the Chief of
>the FCC Private Radio Bureau asking for clarification.

>   - Brian
>   "It is always easier to obtain forgiveness than permission."

Obviously, Robb doesn't believe in following Grace Hopper's advice,
quoted in Brian's signature.

This type of looking-for-trouble will be the death of ham radio.
Everytime somebody decides that maybe, something he's doing is
wrong, so let's make sure we're punished, we get punished.

I personally don't think a digipeater is a repeater. A repeater
operates in real time; digipeaters are a special case of third-party
traffic. (In America, of course. In other countries, ham-originated
messages aren't viewed as third party, which is often not allowed.)

But asking the FCC in writing? INSANE! It's called "asking for
trouble."

BTW, a full-duplex repeater can get about FOUR TIMES the data throughtput
as a digipeater, using only twice the frequencies, so it's FAR more
efficient. Digis are a dumb idea. They largely exist because nobody
has the balls to put a packet repeater on the air where the FM boys
have "claimed" all available pairs and the "coordinator" has an eternal
waiting list.

But we've argued that out previously.

Fred R. Goldstein   goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
k1io   or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
                    voice: +1 508 486 7388
opinions are mine alone; sharing requires permission

From 2656338474446555639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc3cd1802219ffd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-07 22:47:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!julius.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <30600056@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 7 Sep 90 19:13:00 GMT
References: <103547@<090790>
Lines: 55
Nf-ID: #R:<090790:103547:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600056:000:2960
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Sep 7 14:13:00 1990
Posted: Fri Sep 7 20:13:00 1990

If you ask the FCC if you are allowed to do XYZ, what will the underpaid and
understaffed FCC people do with your request? They won't do much with it.
If you are lucky they will trash it. Eventually they will get around to
answering it.

If XYZ is blatantly and obviously legal, they will tell you so. You will be
making their job at least a bit more humorous in this case. The kind of
questions that fall in this category are also eligible for being on the
written exam anyway. You are supposed to know better.

If there is any doubt whatsoever that XYZ is legal; if there is any chance
at all the XYZ might not be legal, they will NOT tell you that it is legal.
No government agency will ever do this for anything, EVER! Who would?
Your lawyer and the courts. That's their function.

The FCC staff lawyers do not have the authority to interpret FOR YOU what
the meaning of the rules is. They never will. They are not "yes men"
either.

The FCC enforcement people are not out to get you. If you want to do XYZ
and are not sure if it is legal or not, you can find out by just doing XYZ.
If in the eyes of the FCC it is illegal, they will tell you so. More often
than not, if there is a doubt, they won't bother; they have other things
to do. You can go on happily doing XYZ.

Before you do XYZ, apply a simple sanity check to it. Will doing XYZ cause
interference to any other communication, amateur or otherwise? If so, then
you should not do XYZ. Will it get complaints from OTHER THAN the "armchair
lawyer" types? If so, reconsider doing XYZ, or try XZY instead.

Also, examine XYZ closely with respect to the national, regional, and/or
local band plans, as appropriate. Make sure that you are conforming to
the bandplan if there is any use of the band in your area.

But what if the "armchair lawyer" type complains to the FCC? Let him.
The FCC will ask you what you are doing. They don't take people's word
for it, they investigate. Tell them exactly what you are doing. If they
believe it is illegal, they will tell you and you can stop.

What if someone starts jamming you while doing XYZ? Treat it as jamming
in any other case. Ask them to stop, quoting chapter and verse. If they
don't, file an interference complain through the appropriate steps. It would
probably help greatly to start with local official observers first since the
FCC really doesn't want to hear about it if there is a chance it can be
resolved by hams themselves.

Talk to other hams about XYZ. You almost certainly will get some negative
responses. Listen to those responses and see how logically they are derived
from the actual rules. And by all means read the rules IN THEIR ENTIRETY.
Then make your own decisions about doing XYZ. If you still aren't sure,
then consult a lawyer (a real one).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 6008586331036977096
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-08 01:53:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
julius.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!vsi1!wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <2901@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 7 Sep 90 23:21:41 GMT
References: <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com
Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Organization: Wyse Technology

Lines: 9
Posted: Sat Sep 8 00:21:41 1990

In article <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R.
Goldstein) writes:
> stuff deleted...
>(In America, of course. In other countries, ham-originated
>messages aren't viewed as third party, which is often not allowed.)

I do believe that the latest rewrite of Part 97 has changed the
definition of 3rd party to accomidate this point.

73's de Steve KA6S

From 2481516648277834276
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce2f3c226f766374,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-08 20:42:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU!jmaynard
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V90 #137
Message-ID: <9009081659.AA06419@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Sep 90 16:59:43 GMT
References: <9009081130.AB27845@ucsd.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Sat Sep 8 17:59:43 1990

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a   +--------------------------------------
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

From 2034079131052953522
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,50506faf7b87c531
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-09 13:36:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!
uhnix1!lobster!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digipeaters vs repeaters
Message-ID: <S7R.&_&@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 9 Sep 90 20:36:34 GMT

References: <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 38
Posted: Sun Sep 9 21:36:34 1990

In article <15215@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) rants once again about how bad frequency coordination is:
>BTW, a full-duplex repeater can get about FOUR TIMES the data throughtput
>as a digipeater, using only twice the frequencies, so it's FAR more
>efficient. Digis are a dumb idea. They largely exist because nobody
>has the balls to put a packet repeater on the air where the FM boys
>have "claimed" all available pairs and the "coordinator" has an eternal
>waiting list.

1) Digis are also much simpler to build and operate than full-duplex radio repeaters, since you don't have to keep the transmitter out of the receiver.
2) FLAME ON:
"Nobody has the balls" to start repeater wars, huh? Damned right! We've outgrown that stage. Plopping a radio on an occupied frequency is simply bad practice. You may hate repeater coordination - and from your repeated unreasoning ranting about the subject, I suspect you hold a personal grudge against your local coordinator - but, DAMMIT!!, it's the way things get done in ham radio. You'd best put up with it, for YOU will get the pink slip if your uncoordinated repeater interferes with someone's repeater who has jumped through the few hoops required.

Have you ever even submitted an application for coordination? I doubt it. You hold too many preconceived notions on the subject that just plain don't match the facts.

>But we've argued that out previously.

Then why the hell don't you let it drop? Your anti-coordinator flamage is as tiresome and offensive as Phil Karn's unreasoning anti-OSI flamage. We've heard it all before, and we're tired of it. Give it a rest.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I can't believe I really wrote   +---------------------------------------
this." - Henry Spencer, about awf, his nroff -ms subset written in awk

From 2709444512427241083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f8094a85c3a7b2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-09 20:31:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL!crompton
From: crompton@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL (D. Crompton)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Choosing an SSID
Message-ID: <9009100331.AA00575@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Date: 10 Sep 90 03:31:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Sep 10 04:31:43 1990

For whatever reason we in the Mid Atlantic area are (generally) using
-8 as TCP/IP SSID with IPxxx as netrom ID - I.E. wa3dsp - IPDSP

Doug

From 6603759237069113159
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7a8375d05edac65c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-09-10 07:53:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU!jmaynard
From: jmaynard@THESIS1.HSCH.UTEXAS.EDU (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SSIDs and NETROM IDs
Message-ID: <9009101453.AA04941@ucsd.edu>
Date: 10 Sep 90 14:53:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Sep 10 15:53:02 1990

There's not much standard around here, except for TCP/IP users using -8 (and
up for multiple stations). We have no standard for NETROM IDs yet, but I've
proposed one which may gain some acceptance:
Take the low order 24 bits of the IP address. Use the top 4 bits to form one
hex digit, and then take the remaining 20 bits in groups of 5 to make 4
base-32 digits in the range 0-9a-v. Put a leading # to make the name private.
Example: My IP address is 44.76.0.92. This makes:
        44   76   0   92
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0|0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0|0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0|0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
(ignore this) | 4 | O | 0 | 2 | S

This is guaranteed to be unique for all AMPRNET hosts. The bit-twiddling
can be done by a simple C routine, and might even be built into the netrom
commands in NOS. I know there's been a similar scheme mentioned on
Compu$erve, but that one (using the hex representation of the low 16 bits)
would break down at the edges of the assignment areas.

Comments, anyone?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@thesis1.hsch.utexas.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.

"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

+--

From -6378459997711407232
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b9e6d29ae8c250db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-06 18:48:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!nosc!crash!scotto
From: scotto@crash.cts.com (Scott O'Connell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Software for Apple //e
Message-ID: <3844@crash.cts.com>
Date: 6 Aug 90 20:34:31 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Aug 6 21:34:31 1990

I have an old 2m HT and an Apple //e. I want to get into packet and know I need a TNC and software. My questions is: Can I use a plain old terminal program on the Apple or must it be TNC specific?

What are your reccomendations?

Please e-mail and I will post a summary on request.

Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

--

Scott O'Connell - N6ZEK UUCP: {nosc, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

From -6288870800728085587
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,25ef1b3063dc05e7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,25ef1b3063dc05e7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c349,25ef1b3063dc05e7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c349,public
X-Google-Thread: 1165a8,25ef1b3063dc05e7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1165a8,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-07 13:14:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!njin!munnari.oz.au!sirius.ucs.adelaide.edu.au!levels!xtasc
From: xtasc@levels.sait.edu.au
Newsgroups: aus.radio,aus.radio.amsat,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Advice on TNC's, TCP/IP etc wanted ...

Message-ID: <15235.26bea565@levels.sait.edu.au>
Date: 7 Aug 90 11:26:29 GMT
Organization: Sth Australian Inst of Technology
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13677 rec.ham-radio.packet:2632
Posted: Tue Aug 7 12:26:29 1990

I am interested in getting hold of a tnc and was wondering what the benefits or otherwise were of buying one that was packet only, or going for a multi-mode unit with rtty,morse,fax etc. Is it better to have all the modes you may want tied up in one box, or have seperate boxes. How much use do you really get from some of these other modes after you've looked at several weather pictures from mongolia etc ... Packet is what I want now, but do these multi-mode units give upgrade options for external modems etc ? Would anyone even like to go so far as to suggest advantages and disadvantages of the major brands ?? (Ive been looking at the MFJ)
Also - is there any software available for the macintosh to run tcp/ip over packet. Is is public domain, FTP'able? or where can you buy it etc ...

Any help would be appreciated, mailed rather than posted please.

+---+
| Rob Mayfield   (VK5ZEU, Technical Support/Analyst) |
| AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE CORPORATION Rob.Mayfield@subs.com.au,   AUST0177 |
| or XTASC@lv.sait.edu.au, |
| Voice +61 8 348 7000, Fax +61 8 348 7001 |
| We demand that there be rigidly defined areas of doubt and uncertainty ! |
+---+

From -4947274921191281296
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 10:14:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!
ryn.esg.dec.com!ultnix!taber
From: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick Taber)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <2464@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 8 Aug 90 17:14:16 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Reply-To: taber@ultnix.enet.dec.com (Patrick Taber)
Organization: Murder Inc.
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Aug 8 18:14:16 1990

In article <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>,
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon") writes:
|> Why stick with Ethernet for linking TNC's. CSMA/CD and TCP/IP are from a

|> protocol point of view, at best both kludges. Some of us (who use IBM kit
|> exclusively) would like a Token-ring version.

No offense, but prejudice aside, how robust do you think token is going to be in a radio environment? My guess is that in any interesting radio net you'd spend more than half the bandwidth would be wasted recovering from lost tokens. CSMA/CD is much less flawed once you consider token loss.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

My employer doesn't care what I think. I, in turn, don't care what you think. You probably don't care what my empolyer thinks. Thus is life a circle.

From -7536503045907486344
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b7f2a5b02335921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 10:20:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNCs?
Message-ID: <1990Aug7.193023.11228@tandem.com>
Date: 7 Aug 90 19:30:23 GMT
References: <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com> <18330050@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Aug 7 20:30:23 1990

In article <18330050@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
|> I and my friends have done working designs using the National chipset. If
|> pressed, I could probably scrape up a schematic fragment. It's not many
|> chips.

For that matter, National publishes a complete Ethernet PC adapter card in their App notes.

N6RCE

From 5245410948872733840
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f385f4adf233c76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 11:10:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!

decwrl!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!letni!merch!cpe!techsup!kenb
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: pk232 bitinv?
Message-ID: <138700003@techsup>
Date: 8 Aug 90 18:10:00 GMT
Lines: 12
Nf-ID: #N:techsup:138700003:000:312
Nf-From: techsup.UUCP!kenb   Aug 8 13:10:00 1990
Posted: Wed Aug 8 19:10:00 1990

has anyone experimented using the pk232's bitinv command to
decode encrypted rtty? how about a program to make this a little
easier? anyone heard/know of one?

any info will be appeciated. thanks!

ken brookner, n5lpi

     kenb@techsup.lonestr.org   [this path may be broken now]
     trsvax!techsup!kenb

From -8857755480447651246
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b9e6d29ae8c250db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 11:14:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!rsiatl!nanovx!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Software for Apple //e
Message-ID: <1129@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 8 Aug 90 18:14:12 GMT
References: <3844@crash.cts.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Aug 8 19:14:12 1990

In article <3844@crash.cts.com> scotto@crash.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
>
>I have an old 2m HT and an Apple //e. I want to get into packet and
>know I need a TNC and software. My questions is: Can I use a plain
>old terminal program on the Apple or must it be TNC specific?

Use a plain old terminal program. TNC=Terminal Node Controller.

Gary

From -7381282689340875171
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 13:48:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.204815.26972@tandem.com>
Date: 8 Aug 90 20:48:15 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Aug 8 21:48:15 1990

In article <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>,
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon") writes:
|> Why stick with Ethernet for linking TNC's. CSMA/CD and TCP/IP are from a
|> protocol point of view, at best both kludges. Some of us (who use IBM kit

I think the notion was what medium to link the NNC to the host computer.
The smae medium or protocol doesn't have to be used on the air.

|> exclusively) would like a Token-ring version. Bear in mind that the current

At present, I believe ethernet cards are much cheaper than token-ring
cards. Since it's only the *transport* medium to the NNC, then how it
gets done should be as cost effective as possible.

Also, from a cards builders perspective, I'd tackle a ethernet design
before a TR design. Six vendors sell ethernet chipsets, one or two
sell TR chip sets (well, three, but they won't sell to me).

PCB Real Estate and chip costs quickly become factors.

|> Ethernet, particularly for intensive real-time applications, is seriously

In general, that hard to argue with. However, if we could come up with some
serious ideas about what RT applications should be implemented, we can
then decide how to adapt what we have.

|> flawed (well, CSMA/CD is flawed full stop!) maybe someone should implement a
|> token-based amateur packet protocol?

Token-based protoocols start to make sense when you consider the use of
point to point RF. One could build an amateur radio network that is

much like a token-ring, but I think that might require more cooperation among ourselves than we're presently willing to do.

N6RCE

From 4815185296205697886
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 14:22:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <14903@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 8 Aug 90 21:22:18 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 52
Posted: Wed Aug 8 22:22:18 1990

In article <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Ethernet, particularly for intensive real-time applications, is seriously
>flawed (well, CSMA/CD is flawed full stop!) maybe someone should implement a
>token-based amateur packet protocol?
>Would possibly get round the current scenario where everybody collides so
>nobody gets through.

    Well, the good old argument, token passing vs. csma/cd. How do you implement a practical token passing network over a relatively unreliable link?

    It isn't too hard at first to envision a topolgy which isn't outright functionless. A mountain top digipeater would act as the 'active monitor' and somehow build a list of nodes, passing the token to each one in turn. (This ends up a token bus, not a ring). When a node wishes to leave the net, it would wait for the token to come around and then transmit a message removing itself from the topology. What about a node wishing to join the topology? Oops, now we've got a CSMA scenario again.... since the node wishing to join the topology will never be passed the token, any transmission from him is in danger of colliding with some other node. What about nodes which can't see the mountain top but can see another node who is in the topology... what kind of protocol can be developed to allow the hidden nodes to join the topology?

    CSMA does indeed have some problems, compounded by the fact that Collision Detection is impractical in the scenario. A node using a duplex repeater could possibly be able to listen to output of the repeater

and detect a collision, but a simplex station can not do this (if you don't believe me, send me a note and I'll explain why even a diverse node - where the transmitter is some distance from the receiver - would not be practical). It seems most packeteers insist on running with a persistance of 1 (that is a P of 255) which rapidly clogs a channel beyond usefulness as loading increases. So, we encourage collisions and have no way of providing a rapid recovery. Yuck.

  But, what else can we do? We don't have any 'packet network czars', so every station is free to run whatever parameters they wish. Furthermore, the performance from each node is essentially dependent on what every OTHER node is doing; try being the nice guy running p=.1 on a normal channel (where everyone else is running p=1)....

  As for interfacing to a TNC over a network, it really makes no difference which kind of network is in use if the loading is light and topology is small. Furthermore, the cheapest token ring interface I've seen is still a lot more money than the cheapest ethernet interface. Token-Ring (802.5) is a MUCH more complicated network than Ethernet.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
    *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -2937302182193953381
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 21:59:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 8 Aug 90 13:12:36 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Aug 8 14:12:36 1990

Why stick with Ethernet for linking TNC's. CSMA/CD and TCP/IP are from a protocol point of view, at best both kludges. Some of us (who use IBM kit exclusively) would like a Token-ring version. Bear in mind that the current unit sales of ethernet & token-ring are approximately equal in the commercial world. Equally, I would *LOVE* a MCA-bus version of the DRSI card (or equivalent) to appear. AT-buses and 8088's just dont thrill me anymore. Ethernet, particularly for intensive real-time applications, is seriously

flawed (well, CSMA/CD is flawed full stop!) maybe someone should implement a token-based amateur packet protocol?
Would possibly get round the current scenario where everybody collides so nobody gets through.

73's de Pete G6WBJ@GB7SDN

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793 411613
L_PL@UK.AC.NKW.VA
KERMIT@UK.AC.NBI.IA

From 4128970778137205167
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17965bee65c0657b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-08 22:34:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UNB.CA!LANG
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New DOVE Telemetry Equations?
Message-ID: <ID7379.D900808.T104218.LANG@UNB.CA>
Date: 8 Aug 90 13:42:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Aug 8 14:42:17 1990

DOVE, the Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder microsat seems to be steadfastly back on 2m now. But the telemetry packets have two fewer channels than before. Does this mean that the whole set of telemetry channels has been changed or reorganized or that just the last two (related to the S-band xmtr) have been dropped? Also, is there a new set of telemetry equations to go along with the new format? There appear to be more non-zero values in the status bits now too. Is there an up-to-date description of what they all mean? Many thanks in advance for any help anyone can offer.

Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3

From -2239066307078250934
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-09 13:56:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <1990Aug8.215010.10856@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 8 Aug 90 21:50:10 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 58
Posted: Wed Aug 8 22:50:10 1990

In article <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>,
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon") writes:

> Why stick with Ethernet for linking TNC's. CSMA/CD and TCP/IP are from a
> protocol point of view, at best both kludges.

Oh boy, here we go again with the token-ring vs bus wars. I hope
you're being facetious, but just in case... What's so "kludgey" about
Ethernet and TCP/IP, and more importantly, what do you have to offer
that's truly better?

> Ethernet, particularly for intensive real-time applications, is seriously
> flawed (well, CSMA/CD is flawed full stop!)

This is a bit of particularly egregious misinformation kept alive by
the token ring salesmen. See the excellent paper by Boggs, Mogul and
Kent in the 1988 SIGCOMM procedings ("Measured Capacity of an
Ethernet: Myths and Reality"). Basically, Ethernet continues to
operate at nearly its full capacity of 10 Mb/s even when the offered
load is far greater. Obviously not everyone gets their traffic through
under such conditions, but neither will a token ring!

Another point made in the paper is that even under heavy overload,
each Ethernet station gets a roughly equal share of the bandwidth when
averaged over several packets. Since fairness under overload is usually
touted as the big advantage of a token ring, this is a most interesting
result.

In other words, a properly built Ethernet and a properly built token
ring will both work just fine as long as the aggregate traffic is less
than the data rate of the medium, and neither Ethernet nor token ring
will satisfy their users when the aggregate demand exceeds the
capacity of the media. And given that most hams probably won't
overload their shack Ethernets very often, the issue is moot anyway.

So a decision between them should be made on the basis of other
factors such as the cost, quality, availability and vendor support of

each type of interface. And on this basis Ethernet wins hands down.
Ethernet is much more widely supported than token ring by every vendor
except IBM, and the Ethernet market is much more competitive. If you
want a multi-vendor LAN, you don't have much choice.

> maybe someone should implement a
> token-based amateur packet protocol?
> Would possibly get round the current scenario where everybody collides so
> nobody gets through.

This is an entirely different issue, and you may well have a point.
Every channel access algorithm has a regime in which it works well.
Just because CSMA/CD works fine at 10 Mb/s on coax cables up to 1500m
doesn't mean it will work well on packet radio where the conditions
are quite different. Our experiences bear this out. Token passing is
definitely one of the schemes that should be tried, although it too
has many practical problems that need to be dealt with.

Phil

From -7112859049734898787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d662,ef3cfce95e4eda12
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d662,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-09 14:30:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!umich!vela!bbesler
From: bbesler@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Brent Besler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc
Subject: Re: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <2439@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Date: 8 Aug 90 22:13:05 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
<EMV.90Aug1115326@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu> <2345@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
<1990Aug2.165824.23644@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Reply-To: bbesler@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Brent Besler)
Organization: Oakland University, Rochester MI
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2640
Posted: Wed Aug 8 23:13:05 1990

The regional MERIT network has direct connection into the Internet. There are
local dialups at 1200/2400 baud all over Michigan. There are V.32 9600 and
19200 baud modem dialups in Ann Arbor also.

From 8440781425173172975
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-09 18:09:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 9 Aug 90 14:11:16 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Aug 9 15:11:16 1990

OK so Token-ring is more expensive; at the moment.......

 In the meantime, has anybody thought of using the parallel printer
port? Bi-directional (if you have kosher hardware), essentially TTL
levels (so should be dead easy to hook straight into the TNC),
factory-fitted on most industry-standard computers, and oodles faster than
poor slow serial RS232!
This port is wasted on most dot-matrix printers; stick your printer on
the RS232 and use that parallel-port for something exciting.

   73's de Pete G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

   Pete Lucas   PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA   0793411613

From -8688345788305241531
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-09 20:59:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <1132@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 9 Aug 90 09:59:23 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 43
Posted: Thu Aug 9 10:59:23 1990

In article <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-
wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>Ethernet, particularly for intensive real-time applications, is seriously
>flawed (well, CSMA/CD is flawed full stop!) maybe someone should implement a
>token-based amateur packet protocol?
>Would possibly get round the current scenario where everybody collides so

>nobody gets through.

Current amateur packet operation does not fit well with the CSMA/CD model due to the infamous hidden terminal problem. This is a level 1 issue of course and could, in principle, be solved by going to full duplex operation or by using some form of microwave point to point links. Neither solution is universally available. On HF, a full duplex channel is impossible due to propagation. On VHF/UHF/SHF, point to point is impossible for some of our users since they can hear no one else directly and must use the high site digi to operate at all. At least with p-persistence and exponential backoff, Phil's TCP/IP code allows some thruput while preventing congestive collapse.

Current amateur packet channels are very lossey with many packets never reaching their destinations, not because of collisions, but because the radio channel is not 100% reliable. This is not likely to change. This gives backoff algorithms fits and makes a backoff cap mandatory.

Further, amateur operation is by nature chaotic. Stations join or leave the channel at random times. User expectations of packet capability vary wildly. And the technical sophistication of user equipment covers a wide spectrum.

Thus, while the current CSMA scheme has serious warts, implementing a token ring amateur packet protocol appears nearly hopeless. Token ring demands much better radio paths than we are likely to get. Token ring requires a known, well understood, network topology that does not change minute by minute. And given the relatively long key up delays of current packet equipment, much channel capacity is going to be wasted simply passing the token by stations that currently have no traffic for the net. The problem of regenerating lost tokens is severe as is the problem of users dropping in and out at random.

Taking the realities of packet operation into account, does anyone have suggestions for realistic protocol improvements?

Gary KE4ZV

From -1740245635042374253
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-10 07:14:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!hayes.fai.alaska.edu!acad3.fai.alaska.edu!
ftpam1
From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Date: 9 Aug 90 22:51:55 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>

Sender: usenet@hayes.fai.alaska.edu (J Random USENET)
Reply-To: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Organization: University of Alaska Fairbanks
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Aug 9 23:51:55 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

In article <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes...
> In the meantime, has anybody thought of using the parallel printer
> port? Bi-directional (if you have kosher hardware), essentially TTL

I have investigated this recently for another application. My T1000 laptop (4.77 MHz 80C88) is only good for about 10-20 Kbytes/sec, with hand-optimized assembly language. I am normally an Intel fan but I/O on 80x86 machines is a horrible pain. (Load DX with one port address, input to AL, move it somewhere, load DX with a different port address...Argh) My 286 desktop doesn't have a bidirectional printer port (monographics/printer card with one ASIC) and no visible provisions for making it so. Everything has to be done serially thru the handshake lines...

Now 10-20 Kbytes/sec is nothing to sneeze at compared to RS232 but it is nothing at all compared to some sort of a DMA channel like a LAN or SCSI.

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From 8998149563991170683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-10 15:39:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!k3mc
From: k3mc@Apple.COM (Mike Chepponis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <43835@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 10 Aug 90 15:59:48 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <1132@ke4zv.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Aug 10 16:59:48 1990

Gary, reconsider a token-passing scheme using pairs of microwave dishes at every QTH. Or one central site with one dish per user, and one dish per user (star configuration, actually, and rather like the Hubmaster concept discussed by N6GN, N6RCE and N6PLO in the upcoming CNC).

Token-passing looks pretty good in those situations, I think.

Best -Mike k3mc

From 6692740778978664346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aedd77f8248c64f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-10 16:19:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!acorn!agodwin
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DCD mods
Message-ID: <2679@acorn.co.uk>
Date: 10 Aug 90 13:15:59 GMT
Sender: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Organization: Acorn Computers Ltd, Cambridge, UK
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Aug 10 14:15:59 1990

I've seen a number of references to a 'DCD mod' to be applied to
TNCs in order to provide enhanced carrier-detect performance when
the radio is used unsquelched. However, I can't find any
documentation on this mod.

Does it look for valid data (less than 5 1's, or a flag), or RX
clock in fixed phase-relationship to TX clock, or data transitions
at no faster rate than recovered RX clock, or what ?

Do they perform any function that can't be performed in software
using the HDLC controller's flag and abort detect hardware ?

-adrian

From 3273531145882923736
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-10 17:32:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!moe!
kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <1990Aug10.210200.1765@tandem.com>
Date: 10 Aug 90 21:02:00 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<14903@oolong.la.locus.com>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 20

Posted: Fri Aug 10 22:02:00 1990

In article <14903@oolong.la.locus.com>, dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|>   Well, the good old argument, token passing vs. csma/cd. How do you
|> implement a practical token passing network over a relatively unreliable
|> link?

Why attempt it? Let's fix the link problems. Packet isn't weak signal work, and we're not trying to get WA BBasses.

Lets approach the packet networking problem *assuming*:

1) C/N ratios such that we get BER in the range of 10**8
2) NO hidden transmitters on the links.

Well, at least most of the time, 'cept for the occasional tropo duct, in which case I'm off the air for packet anyway, working someone S9 in LA on 100mW.

N6RCE

From 6604008609628500194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-10 23:14:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!mejac!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <15088@.la.locus.com>
Date: 10 Aug 90 20:48:38 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 40
Posted: Fri Aug 10 21:48:38 1990

In article <1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu writes:
>In article <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes...
>> In the meantime, has anybody thought of using the parallel printer
>> port? Bi-directional (if you have kosher hardware), essentially TTL
>
> I have investigated this recently for another application. My T1000 laptop
>(4.77 MHz 80C88) is only good for about 10-20 Kbytes/sec, with hand-optimized
>assembly language. I am normally an Intel fan but I/O on 80x86 machines is a

>horrible pain. (Load DX with one port address, input to AL, move it somewhere,
>load DX with a different port address...Argh) My 286 desktop doesn't have
>a bidirectional printer port (monographics/printer card with one ASIC) and no
>visible provisions for making it so. Everything has to be done serially thru
>the handshake lines...

   Now, wait a minute.... you could cheat. The 'standard' IBM printer port
has the ability to read back the data on the output pins. If you write
0xFF to the output port, then have an external device pull-down the pins
he wants to be 0s, you'd read back the correct data.

  This is quite nasty, though. I've been hesitant to post it. The worst
case is that all 8 bits are pulled low... this results in something like
250 mA of current flowing through the 74LS374 latch. If you keep the duty
cycle low you'd probably be just fine. So, you could run bi-dir at a
much higher rate (over 100 Kbytes/sec) if you wish...

>
>   Now 10-20 Kbytes/sec is nothing to sneeze at compared to RS232 but it is
>nothing at all compared to some sort of a DMA channel like a LAN or SCSI.
>
>Philip Munts N7AHL
>NRA Extremist, etc.
>University of Alaska, Fairbanks

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 3948728904812605564
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b27a1eb481ad072
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-11 12:10:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNC's? No thanks!
Message-ID: <1257@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 11 Aug 90 12:31:31 GMT
References: <08.Aug.90.14:16:50.BST.#0708@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <1132@ke4zv.UUCP>
<43835@apple.Apple.COM>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 32
Posted: Sat Aug 11 13:31:31 1990

In article <43835@apple.Apple.COM> k3mc@Apple.COM (Mike Chepponis) writes:
>
>Gary, reconsider a token-passing scheme using pairs of microwave dishes at
>every QTH. Or one central site with one dish per user, and one dish per
>user (star configuration, actually, and rather like the Hubmaster concept
>discussed by N6GN, N6RCE and N6PLO in the upcoming CNC).
>
>Token-passing looks pretty good in those situations, I think.
>
>Best -Mike k3mc

This looks very good Mike for those who can arrange line-of-sight
access for permanant links. It leaves out the portable and possibly
mobile users completely. It would work on many backbone links and
in some special cases for general users. I see no problem with
this for special cases and see no compelling reason why everyone
must use the same link level protocol. However, I fear that with
the limited resources most of our groups have, we would slight
one or the other group of users by dividing our ranks. As you
know, we aggressively support 56kb here, but we are still allowing
users direct access to the 56kb backbone trunk switches because
we haven't mustered the people resources to put up a dedicated
56kb lan switch. In fact we are spending a lot of our limited time
trying to keep existing 1200 baud links running for our users who
haven't yet taken the 56kb plunge. Our user base breaks down to
about 600 active 1200 baud users, 200 2400 baud users, 12 56 kilobaud
users, and one lonely 9600 baud user (me). These are spread over
5 56kb trunk switches and 10,000 sq miles of hilly terrain. I
love this fast high tech stuff, but I can't hit a 56kb switch
from my location.

Gary KE4ZV

From -8813394705245432989
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 109f45,fdccea044766cd0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109f45,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fdccea044766cd0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fdccea044766cd0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-11 15:43:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!dcl-cs!gdt!ccsis
From: ccsis@gdt.bath.ac.uk (Icarus Sparry)
Newsgroups: talk.politics.mideast,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Any Kuwait support groups?
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.173930.2324@gdt.bath.ac.uk>
Date: 11 Aug 90 17:39:30 GMT
Followup-To: talk.politics.mideast
Organization: University of Bath, England
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi talk.politics.mideast:1424 rec.ham-radio:13861 rec.ham-

radio.packet:2653
Posted: Sat Aug 11 18:39:30 1990

Are there any support groups for the families of people who have been
trapped in the conflict in Kuwait? In particular are there any sources
of hard information on what is happening to the people who have been
moved out of Kuwait into Iraq?

Is Kuwait still active on Amateur Radio, or have all the stations been
closed? Is anything coming out of Iraq?

Please send mail, and I will summarize.

From 3651338505435951265
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-11 22:25:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
utgpu!utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 11 Aug 90 23:51:14 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> <15088@.la.locus.com>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 19
Posted: Sun Aug 12 00:51:14 1990

In article <15088@.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>   Now, wait a minute.... you could cheat. The 'standard' IBM printer port
>has the ability to read back the data on the output pins. If you write
>0xFF to the output port, then have an external device pull-down the pins
>he wants to be 0s, you'd read back the correct data.

The words "standard" and "IBM" do not belong in the same phrase. :-) Most
microcomputer manufacturers are more interested in minimizing cost and chip
count than in adhering to standards. (Case in point: I'm not sure there
is *any* PC which really adheres strictly to RS232. If your serial port
advertises reliable functioning faster than about 19.2k, for example, it
is ignoring the RS232 slew-rate limits.) It's not at all unlikely that
some manufacturers, particularly the AT-on-3-chips types or the battery-
portable manufacturers, are reading back the register rather than the
pins, or implementing the port in CMOS that will fry if you make a habit
of out-muscling its output transistors.
--
It is not possible to both understand | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
and appreciate Intel CPUs. -D.Wolfskill| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From -6400657466299651384
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-11 23:31:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!ssw
From: ssw@cica.cica.indiana.edu (Steve Wallace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <ssw.650434552@cica>
Date: 12 Aug 90 04:15:52 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> <1990Aug1.200324.11667@pmsmam.uucp>
<1110@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Aug2.185149.6816@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Organization: Center for Innov. Comp. Appl., Bloomington, IN
Lines: 1
Posted: Sun Aug 12 05:15:52 1990

Televideo Made at least one IBM compatible with out a fan.

From -5408419565598387121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-12 14:04:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!kth.se!perand
From: perand@admin.kth.se (Per Andersson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? - no - Henry Spencer
Message-ID: <1990Aug12.204905.6963@kth.se>
Date: 12 Aug 90 20:49:05 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> <15088@.la.locus.com>
<1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu>
Reply-To: perand@admin.kth.se (Per Andersson)
Organization: Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Lines: 15
Posted: Sun Aug 12 21:49:05 1990

In article <1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry
Spencer) writes:
>--
>It is not possible to both understand | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
>and appreciate Intel CPUs. -D.Wolfskill| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

I'll have to applaud your .signatures. They are always funny, and often too
true. Keep it up !

Per
--

Per Andersson

Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
perand@admin.kth.se, @nada.kth.se

From -7352828237956565693
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,752898b3e30747c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-12 22:34:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!haven!decuac!mountn.dec.com!
atccad.enet.dec.com!stogner
From: stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC Software for the IBM PC
Message-ID: <1832@mountn.dec.com>
Date: 12 Aug 90 21:59:13 GMT
Sender: news@mountn.dec.com
Reply-To: Stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Aug 12 22:59:13 1990

Several months ago there was a posting about a program for the IBM PC
that would emulate all of
the functions of a TNC. This software was to come from the same German
Ham group that wrote
a TNC emulator for the Commodore 64. Has anyone seen this program ?
The promise was that
with this program all you needed was a radio, the program, and a simple
modem to connect into
the world of Packet Radio.

Thanks,

Lee Stogner,   N4XBD

From -8617945168035102O4
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a854795693d2bb21,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-13 09:24:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!
thumper.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Possible alternative to CSMA
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.065705.5079@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 13 Aug 90 06:57:05 GMT
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)

Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 395
Posted: Mon Aug 13 07:57:05 1990

Since the topic of channel access algorithms has come up, I
thought I might post the paper I just submitted to the ARRL
Computer Networking Conference. Comments are solicited.

To print this paper, run it through [tn]roff -ms. --Phil

```
.TL
MACA\** - A New Channel Access Method for Packet Radio
.AU
Phil Karn, KA9Q
.AB
The existing Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) method widely used
in amateur packet radio on shared simplex packet radio channels
frequently suffers from the well-known "hidden terminal problem" and
the less well known but related problem of the "exposed terminal."
This paper proposes a new scheme, Multiple Access with Collision
Avoidance (MACA), that could greatly relieve these problems.  MACA can
also be easily extended to provide automatic transmitter
power control. This could increase the carrying capacity of a channel
substantially.
.AE
.2C
.PP
.FS
MACA is an acronym, not a Spanish word.
.FE
.NH 1
Introduction
.PP
In the classic hidden terminal situation, station Y can hear both
stations X and Z, but X and Z cannot hear each other.
X and Z are therefore unable to avoid colliding with each
other at Y. (See figure 1.)
.PP
In the exposed terminal case (figure 2), a well-sited station X can hear
far away station Y. Even though X is too far from Y to interfere with
its traffic to other nearby stations, X will defer to it unnecessarily, thus
wasting an opportunity to reuse the channel locally. Sometimes there
can be so much traffic in the remote area that the well-sited station
seldom transmits. This is a common problem with hilltop digipeaters.
.PP
This paper suggests a new channel access algorithm for amateur packet
radio use that can minimize both problems. This method, Multiple Access
with Collision Avoidance (MACA), was inspired by the CSMA/CA method
(used by the Apple Localtalk network for somewhat different reasons) and by
the "prioritized ACK" scheme suggested by Eric Gustafson, N7CL, for
AX.25. It is not
only an elegant solution to the hidden and exposed terminal problems,
```

but with the necessary hardware support it can be extended
to do automatic per-packet transmitter power control. This
could substantially increase the "carrying capacity" of a simplex
packet radio channel used for local communications in a densely
populated area, thus satisfying both the FCC mandate to use "the
minimum power necessary to carry out the desired communications" (Part
97.313) and to "contribute to the advancement of the radio art" (Part
97.1 (b)).
.NH 1
How CSMA/CA Works
.PP
CSMA/CA as used by Localtalk works as follows. When a station wants to
send data to another, it first sends a short Request To Send (RTS)
packet to the destination. The receiver responds with a Clear to Send
(CTS) packet. On receipt of the CTS, the sender sends its queued data
packet(s). If the sender does not receive a CTS after a timeout, it
resends its RTS and waits a little longer for a reply. This three-step
process (not counting retransmissions) is called a \fIdialogue\fP. Since
a dialogue involves transmissions by both stations, I will avoid
confusion by referring to the station that sends the RTS and data
packets as the \fIinitiator\fP, and the station that sends the CTS as
the \fIresponder\fP.
.PP
The RTS packet tells a responder that data follows. This gives the
responder a chance to prepare, e.g., by allocating buffer space or by
entering a "spin loop" on a programmed-I/O interface. This is the
main reason Localtalk uses the CSMA/CA dialogue. The Zilog 8530 HDLC
chip used in the Apple Macintosh can buffer the 3-byte Localtalk RTS
packet in its FIFO, but without a DMA path to memory it needs the CPU
to transfer data to memory as it arrives. The CPU responds to the
arrival of an RTS packet by returning a CTS and entering a tight read
loop, waiting for the data to arrive. ** (A timeout prevents a system
lockup if the data never arrives.)
.FS
It would be nice if we could use this feature on packet radio with our
programmed-I/O HDLC interfaces (e.g., DRSI PCPA, Paccomm PC-100).
Unfortunately, if our RTS/CTS packets carry full source and
destination call signs, they would not fit into the 3-byte 8530 FIFOs.
So high speed operation will still require either DMA or a dedicated
I/O processor.
.FE
.PP
As is standard for CSMA schemes, CSMA/CA requires stations to stay off
the channel when another transmission is already in progress.
CSMA/CA also requires any station that overhears an RTS or
CTS packet directed elsewhere to inhibit its transmitter for a
specified time. This helps reduce the probability of a collision with
a subsequent CTS or data packet. This is the CA or \fICollision
Avoidance\fP part of CSMA/CA. However, collisions are not a major
problem on Localtalk; the network is physically small, carrier sensing
is fairly rapid, the data rate is relatively low, and (if the network
is properly built) there are no hidden terminals. Plain CSMA would
work well, but there was little extra cost to the CA feature (given

that the RTS/CTS dialogue was already needed for other reasons) so it
was included.
.NH 1
Turning CSMA/CA into MACA
.PP
Hidden and exposed terminals abound on simplex packet radio channels,
and this makes them very different from Localtalk and most other types
of local area networks. When hidden terminals exist, lack of carrier
doesn't always mean it's OK to transmit. Conversely, when exposed
terminals exist, presence of carrier doesn't always mean that it's bad
to transmit. In other words, the data carrier detect line from your
modem is often useless. So I'll make a radical proposal: let's ignore
DCD! In other words, let's get rid of the CS in CSMA/CA. (It's too hard
to build good DCD circuits anyway...)
.PP
Instead we'll extend the CA part of what we'll call MA/CA (or just
plain MACA). The key to collision avoidance is the effect that RTS
and CTS packets have on the other stations on the channel. When a
station overhears an RTS addressed to another station, it inhibits its
own transmitter long enough for the addressed station to respond with
a CTS. When a station overhears a CTS addressed to another station, it
inhibits its own transmitter long enough for the other station to send
its data. The transmitter is inhibited for the proper time even if
nothing is heard in response to an RTS or CTS packet.
.PP
Figure 3
shows an example. Station Z cannot hear X's transmissions to Y, but it
\fIcan\fP hear Y's CTS packets to X. If Z overhears a CTS packet from Y
to X, it will know not to transmit until after Y has received its data from X.
.PP
But how does Z know how long to wait after overhearing Y's CTS?
That's easy.
We have X, the initiator of the dialogue, include in its RTS packet the amount
of data it plans to send, and we have Y, the responder, echo that
information in its CTS packet. Now everyone overhearing Y's CTS knows just
how long to wait to avoid clobbering a data packet that it might not
even hear.
.PP
As long as the link between each pair of stations in the network is
reciprocal (i.e., all the stations have comparable transmitter powers
and receiver noise levels), the receipt of a CTS packet by a station
not party to a dialogue tells it that if it were to transmit, it would
probably interfere with the reception of data by the responder (the
sender of the CTS). MACA thus inhibits transmission when ordinary CSMA
would permit it (and allow a collision), thus relieving the hidden
terminal problem. (Collisions are not \fItotally\fP avoided; more on this
point later.)
.PP
Conversely, if a station hears no response to an overheard RTS,
then it may assume that the intended recipient of the RTS is either down or
out of range. An example is shown in figure 4.
Station X is within range of Y, but not
Z. When Y sends traffic to Z, X will hear Y's RTS packets but not Z's

CTS responses. X may therefore transmit on the channel without fear
of interfering with Y's data transmissions to Z even though it can hear
them. In this case, MACA allows a transmission to proceed when
ordinary CSMA would prevent it unnecessarily, thus relieving the
exposed terminal problem. (Because modems have a capture effect,
hearing a CTS doesn't \fIalways\fP mean that you'd cause a collision
if you transmit, so the problem isn't yet completely solved. More on
this point later.)
.NH 1
Metaphors for MACA
.PP
MACA is not really a novel idea; it merely formalizes a procedure many
people (not just radio amateurs) instinctively use in personal
conversation. A typical cocktail party has many simultaneous
conversations. The average guest seldom waits for total silence in the
room before he speaks, but if someone asks him to pause because he is
trying to hear someone else, he will usually do so. The MACA RTS
packet is analogous to Bob saying "Hey, Tom!" and CTS packet is
analogous to Tom responding with "Yeah, Bob?". This causes most people to stop
talking if they are close to Tom (except, of course, for Bob). The same
thing (should) happen in manual amateur radio operation whenever a
station finishes a transmission with "go only" (or "KN" on CW or RTTY).
.PP
The Prioritized ACK scheme also involves overheard packets that
inhibit other stations for specified periods of time. In this case,
the inhibiting packet is a data packet and the protected station is
sending an acknowledgement that may not be audible at the inhibited
stations. Full protection against collisions is not provided (data
packets can still collide) but the performance improvement due to the
lower ACK loss rate is reported to be substantial.
.PP
More formally, MACA can also be seen as a single-channel,
time-multiplexed form of Busy Tone Multiple Access (BTMA). In BTMA,
receivers transmit "busy tones" on secondary channels whenever their
receivers are active. This warns the other stations in range that they
should not transmit even if they hear nothing on the data channel. On
the other hand, stations not hearing busy tones are free to transmit
even if there is already a signal on the data channel. Indeed,
stations need not pay any attention at all to the data
channel when deciding to transmit; only the busy channel matters. As
long as the propagation characteristics are identical between the main
and secondary (busy tone) channels, BTMA is effective. Unfortunately,
the need to use widely separated frequencies to avoid
self-interference tends to make the link characteristics less
symmetrical. BTMA also obviously increases the hardware complexity and
spectrum requirements of each user station. On the other hand, because
MACA uses the same channel for the "busy tone" and data, paths
between pairs of stations are much more likely to be symmetrical.
.NH 1
Collisions in MACA
.PP
Unlike BTMA, however, collisions between RTS packets can still occur
in MACA. These are minimized with a randomized exponential back-off

strategy similar to that used in regular CSMA. Since there is no carrier sensing in MACA, each station simply adds a random amount to the minimum interval each station is required to wait after overhearing an RTS or CTS packet. As in regular CSMA, this strategy minimizes the chance that several stations will all jump on the channel at the instant it becomes free. The extra random interval would be an integral multiple of the "slot time", and in MACA the slot time is the duration of an RTS packet. If two RTS packets collide nonetheless, each station waits a randomly chosen interval and tries again, doubling the average interval on each successive attempt. Eventually one of them will "win" (i.e., transmit first) and the CTS from its responder will inhibit the "losing" station until the winning station can complete its dialogue.
.PP
Even though collisions can occur between RTS packets, MACA still has the advantage over CSMA as long as the RTS packets are significantly smaller than the data packets. As long as this is true, collisions between RTS packets are much less "costly" than the collisions that would otherwise occur between data packets. The savings in collision time also pays for the overhead of the RTS and CTS packets.
.PP
As mentioned earlier, the basic MACA protocol only reduces the chances of collisions involving data packets; it does not guarantee that they will never occur. This is because a CTS packet requires a certain minimum signal-to-noise ratio at a station for it to be understood and obeyed. Even if the station powers are well matched, a pair of stations might have just enough of a path between them to allow them to interfere with each other's reception of weak signals, but not enough of a path to allow them to hear each other's CTS packets. Although the seriousness of this problem is unknown, it does appear that the power-controlled version of MACA discussed later would greatly reduce it.
.NH 1
Bypassing the MACA Dialogue
.PP
If the data packets are of comparable size to the RTS packets, the overhead of the RTS/CTS dialogue may be excessive. In this case, a station may choose to bypass the normal dialogue by simply sending its data without the dialogue. It must, of course, still defer to any RTS or CTS packets it may overhear.
.PP
Of course, the bypass mechanism carries with it the risk of a collision. However, for some types of data packets this may be an acceptable tradeoff. An example might be the acknowledgements in a sliding-window TCP transfer.** TCP ACKs are cumulative, so the loss of a single ACK causes no harm as long as another one gets through before the sending TCP fills its window.
.FS
The use of sliding windows in TCP might seem to contradict the advice I gave several years ago to always operate in stop-and-wait mode (\fBMAXFRAME\fP 1) on half duplex channels. However, that conclusion applied only to link level protocols; TCP is an end-to-end transport protocol. Sliding windows are usually appropriate in a transport protocol even when the

individual hops in the network path are half duplex.
.FE
.NH 1
Automatic Power Control
.PP
MACA lends itself well to automatic transmitter power control. To
support this we need some extra hardware: a D/A
converter that controls transmitter power level, and an A/D converter
that gives received signal strengths. By including calibrated
"S-meter" readings** in CTS packets, responders could help initiators to
adjust their power levels accordingly.
.FS
Only one point in the S-meter scale really needs to be calibrated.
This is the signal level just high enough to achieve an
acceptable bit error rate. A more completely calibrated scale
makes it easier for the transmitter to zero in on the correct power setting,
but even a simple "too strong/too weak/OK" indication is enough
for a transmitter to determine the correct power level by Newtonian
iteration.
.FE
.PP
Each RTS/CTS exchange updates the initiator's estimate of the power
needed to reach a particular responder so that future packets
(including the data packet in the current dialogue) can be sent with only
the necessary power. Even RTS packets could be sent at reduced power,
since their main purpose is to elicit a CTS from the responder. This
reduces the probability of collision between RTS packets.
.PP
By changing the MACA rule to "inhibit a transmitter when a CTS
packet is overheard" to "temporarily limit power output when a CTS
packet is overheard,"
geographic reuse of the channel can be significantly improved.
For example, if
station X has recently sent traffic to station Y, it knows how much
power is required to reach Y. If X overhears station Y responding with a
CTS to a third station Z, then X need not remain completely silent for the
required interval; it need only limit its transmitter power to, say, 20
dB ** below the level needed to reach Y. During this time it would be free
.FS
This figure depends on the capture ratio of the modems in use.
.FE
to transmit to any station that it could reach with that reduced power
level, because its signal at Y would be overridden by Z's
signal. (This is analogous to the people at the cocktail party
continuing their conversations in whispers instead of stopping
completely when Tom tells Bob to go ahead.)
.PP
The CTS packets, however, pose a problem. In addition to telling the
initiator to send its data, the CTS must inhibit all potential
interferers from transmitting. It may therefore need more power than
that needed just to reach the initiator to ensure that everyone "gets
the message." (A CTS packet might therefore be more like Tom shouting
"Hey, everyone, shut up! I'm trying to hear Bob speak!" at the cocktail

party mentioned earlier.)
.PP
All this shouting potentially limits the geographic channel reuse ability we've worked so hard to get. But all is not lost. A station responding to an RTS with a CTS can always expect data to follow. If it doesn't arrive within a reasonable period, or if a retransmitted RTS arrives instead, then either the CTS was stepped on, or the CTS wasn't heard widely enough to prevent the data transmission that follows from being stepped on. It should then respond to the next RTS from the same station (which will likely be a repeated attempt to send the same data) with a CTS at higher power. On the other hand, if a responder has had good luck in getting data in response to its CTS packets, it might try lowering the power it uses to transmit them in order to help limit channel loading. Of course, it would never lower its CTS power below the level it knows is necessary to reach the initiator.
.PP
In sum, MACA with power control automatically determines the exact amount of power required for each RTS and data transmission, and learns by experience (i.e., trial and error) the power required for CTS transmissions. It also appears to avoid the runaway power escalation that can occur when power control is done on a conventional CSMA channel when stations naively "turn up the wick" each time they fail to get through. About the only time power escalation seems possible in MACA is when an initiator's receiver fails so it is not able to hear CTS responses to its RTS packets no matter how much power the responder uses. This possibility should be handled by back-offs and/or retry limits in the dialogue code.
.NH 1
Applications for MACA
.PP
If MACA proves effective, it may \fIfinally\fP make single-frequency amateur packet radio networks practical. Although it would still be preferable for fixed backbones to use separate, dedicated channels or point-to-point links whenever possible, the ability to create usable, ad-hoc, single frequency networks could be very useful in certain situations. These include user access channels (such as 145.01 MHz in many areas) and in temporary portable and mobile operations where it is often infeasible to coordinate a multi-frequency network in advance. This would be especially useful for emergency situations in remote areas without dedicated packet facilities.
.PP
An ideal emergency packet radio network would consist of identical stations operating on a common frequency (to maximize interchangeability) placed in arbitrary locations. These stations would automatically discover their neighbors and build routing and power control tables that maximize the total amount of traffic that can be carried in the coverage area. To do this, routing algorithms would use a different metric than usual. Instead of simply minimizing the number of hops needed to reach a given destination, the routing algorithm would instead minimize the \fItotal transmitter energy\fP required by all the stations along a path to the destination. Because of the laws of RF propagation (doubling the range of a signal in free

space requires four times as much transmitter power, and on the ground
it may take much more), this approach would often \fIincrease\fP
the number of hops required to reach a given destination. However,
overall network throughput would increase because the lower
transmitter power levels would permit more simultaneous transmissions
to occur in different parts of the network without interference. This
would also minimize the power consumed at the stations, and this could
be important when operating from batteries. The direct,
minimum-hop path could
still be provided as an option for special applications requiring
minimum delay.
.NH 1
Conclusion and Open Questions
.PP
At the moment, MACA is just an idea. Much simulation and experimental
work needs to be done to answer many questions about how well it will
really work. Here are just some of the questions that can be asked.
How much of the savings from avoided collisions in MACA is spent on
RTS/CTS overhead given typical modem turnaround times and data packet
sizes? How much better does power-controlled MACA perform than the
basic MACA scheme? How about a partial implementation of power
control, e.g., one that relies on trial-and-error instead of explicit
S-meter feedback? How do the various forms of MACA behave as modem
capture ratios change? How serious is the problem of interference from
stations just below threshold?
And how does MACA compare in overall spectral
efficiency with other improved multiple access methods, such as
conventional CSMA or CSMA/CD operation through full duplex repeaters? I
invite anyone interested in pursuing these topics to contact me.

From 5989440883677767760
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,752898b3e30747c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-13 15:55:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!boulder!pikes!
mercury.cair.du.edu!isis!scicom!zebra!vern
From: vern@zebra.UUCP (Vernon C. Hoxie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC Software for the IBM PC
Message-ID: <223@zebra.UUCP>
Date: 13 Aug 90 22:55:28 GMT
References: <1832@mountn.dec.com>
Reply-To: vern@zebra.UUCP (Vernon C. Hoxie)
Organization: Alpha Science Computer Networks, Denver, Colo.
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Aug 13 23:55:28 1990

In article <1832@mountn.dec.com> Stogner@atccad.enet.dec.com writes:
> Several months ago there was a posting about a program for the IBM PC
> that would emulate all of the functions of a TNC. This software was
> to come from the same German Ham group that wrote a TNC emulator for

> the Commodore 64. Has anyone seen this program ?

     If any such program is available in source format, I would like
to get a copy to compile on a Unix-PC.

vern
--
Vernon C. Hoxie   {ncar,nbires,boulder,isis}!scicom!zebra!vern
3975 W. 29th Ave.   voice: 303-477-1780
Denver, Colo., 80212   TB+   uucp: 303-455-2670

From 1764853141408396273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-13 22:26:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!
ucbvax!ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk!PJML
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House,
Swindon")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Date: 13 Aug 90 16:29:09 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Aug 13 17:29:09 1990

I notice that the moment I mention 'token based' systems, everyone
assumes I meant 'Token-ring'. You can have token-based systems based
on any topology (not necessarily a ring - there are token-buses too!)
Also, someone raised the point of 'how would an unconnected station join in?'.
Well, precisely! Thats half the point. There are many scenarios where
you do not *want* another station to join in! (forwarding or a congested channel
for example; that person joining may collapse the WHOLE system for everyone else
so maybe they should be made to wait till someone drops out and an 'invitation
to join' frame can be sent from the master station?)
The big advantage with a token-based system is that it can be controlled;
nobody speaks until spoken to, so you can limit numbers of connects.
Remember we have in most cases a half-duplex system; a centrally
controlled 'polled' system (think of it as being like a multidrop halfduplex
SDLC circuit) can make some attempt at guaranteeing response times by
using a deterministic algorithm; the current CSMA/CD system cannot
make any such guarantee; particularly at times of high congestion
(like when there are 30 or 40 stations all doing mailbox access on one
1200-baud channel) the CSMA/CD system collapses because everyone shouts
at once and so nobody is heard. Allocation by decibel-count is crude; we can do
better!
Question: Is it better to guarantee a service level to an existing group
by temporarily denying others access, or should anyone be allowed in
irrespective of current loading, even if they crash the system for the

rest of the users?
And has anyone actually analysed working strategies? (for example, I tend to compile mail messages offline, then connect to the mailbox and do an ASCII file send, then disconnect again, so keeping my connect times short and allowing others to use the slot; is this better than connecting and typing the message a line at a time? When I want net bandwidth I want lots of it for maybe 5 minutes, as opposed to little of it for, maybe, the hour it took to compose the messages. Which is best? I guess it might depend on the loading at the time (which varies..!)).

Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA 0793-411613

From 969151773714714746
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-13 23:53:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <1990Aug13.191001.3205@tandem.com>
Date: 13 Aug 90 19:10:01 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon Aug 13 20:10:01 1990

In article <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>,
PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:

|> And has anyone actually analysed working strategies?

See the (up coming) 9th CNC proceedings. Two papers were submitted which indirectly deal with some of these issues, along with proposed solutions.

In the analysis done on *one* polling scheme, we learned that overall throughput does go up, but individual latency degrades *very* quickly and very badly.

However, I must point out that our goal wasn't to implement a polling scheme. We ended up with polling because we wanted to implemement point to point RF. Point to Point RF is a little hard to organize and get going initially, so we settled on a the NBFM rpt model on a *small* scale. Our thoughts are along the lines of a hubmaster with an omni antenna, and cluster members using YAGI

or some other style directional antenna pointing at the hubmaster.

Since secondaries can't hear each other, and the master is HD, we
ended up using polling.

N6RCE

From 7328756406365167053
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 05:20:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!mejac!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <15234@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 13 Aug 90 19:41:29 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> <15088@.la.locus.com>
<1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 37
Posted: Mon Aug 13 20:41:29 1990

In article <1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry
Spencer) writes:
>In article <15088@.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>>   Now, wait a minute.... you could cheat. The 'standard' IBM printer port
>
>The words "standard" and "IBM" do not belong in the same phrase. :-) Most
>microcomputer manufacturers are more interested in minimizing cost and chip
>count than in adhering to standards.

   Wellll, you'll notice that I enclosed the word standard in quotes...

> It's not at all unlikely that
>some manufacturers, particularly the AT-on-3-chips types or the battery-
>portable manufacturers, are reading back the register rather than the
>pins, or implementing the port in CMOS that will fry if you make a habit
>of out-muscling its output transistors.

   The intent of providing the ability to read back the pins is for
self-test; I get the impression this includes testing the attached cable
and printer for shorts. It would be inappropriate and incompatible with the
IBM 'standard' not to implement the port this way.

  As for high integrated PCs, I'm a little concerned about the implementation
of the port, also (I was hesitant to post this in the first place). I would
suggest anybody considering method investigate the port; and consider an

alternative -- lifting the /OE pin of the 'LS374 and attaching it to an
I/O port pin somewhere else (I haven't researched this) to allow disabling
the output drivers. This doesn't help you if the 'LS374 has been sucked into
an ASIC :-)

[BTW - Henry, is there a newsgroup you DON'T read? Do you hire people to
  screen stuff for you? Are you actually a committee of people? :-)]

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -5501609234146396635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b37d491a82ea9fcb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 06:03:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Backbone connections?
Message-ID: <1260@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 14 Aug 90 13:03:38 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP> <39251@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 59
Posted: Tue Aug 14 14:03:38 1990

In article <39251@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
writes:
>That brings ne to wondering what it would take to interface a
>xtal two-way radio to the t1 parts (directly) and make it work.
>I know that it's used to microwave, but why can't it be used on
>a commercial 440 rig that's modified similiar to the Texas
>backbone at 56kb?

If you direct FSK the radio, it will need a flat phase bandpass out to
about 6Mhz (just approx, somebody else can do the math:-)) on
transmit and receive. This probably isn't hard for transmit, but
receive would be tough with conventional radios. You really need
a purpose built radio to do this right. Signal to noise ratio degrades
rapidly with increasing bandwidth so high power and short range
compared to FM voice would be the order of the day. Finding 12 Mhz for a
duplex channel on 440 would require drastically rewriting the bandplan.

>Why not do what ISDN is doing and split up the t1 microwave 24
>channel between major cities to small 2or 4 channel or even

>single channel feeds on standard commercial UHF radios?
>If I understand this correctly a ISDN 'B' connection
>can handle 1 9600 digital port and (as in at the same time) 2
>voice grade lines. It would seem to me that a full duplex
>(split channel) connection should not be too difficult to put together.
>We could then by using this scheme,
>interface and interconnect our voice repeaters as well as send mail
>traffic (ftp etc) between our major cities (or hill tops).

Great idea!

>I know I'm probably just dreaming, but I'm wondering why there's been
>no discussion about this approach coupled with the basic networking
>schemes to get from the backbone to my house?

Work is being done on T1 rates over microwave links. Bdale has mentioned
this before and even showed some hardware at Dayton.

>Also has anyone tried a direct digital to radio interface (without
>modem)? By using a carrier(rf) detect circuit to qualify the data
>on the reciever and then send a preamble (like in a floppy system
>format or rs232 asynch) so that the decodeing system can qualify the
>data, shouldn't it be possible to achieve fairly decent throughput?
>By changing the deviation swing for higher bandwidth, might it
>be acceptable, and then connect this to the aforementioned system?

GLB tried this with their 19.2kb digital radios. There are severe
problems with this approach. Some of the problems are; excessive
bandwidth per baud, the signal has a major dc component making AFC
difficult, temperature drift without workable AFC becomes a serious
problem, poor signal to noise ratio due to excessive bandwidth and
poor frequency control. The Grapes 56kb modem uses QPSK for 4 bits
per hertz and minimum shift keying to hold down bandwidth. With a
data randomizer, there is no dc component and the tracking data
detector can handle up to 20khz drift. This modem is basically
a purpose built radio for data, it's input and output are at 29Mhz
allowing a transverter to place it on any VHF/UHF band. The design
is scalable to higher baudrates with faster A/D converters and
waveform lookup ROMS.

Gary KE4ZV

From -1073274367943971154
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e04db0c0a105f21,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 10:04:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!
uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help: TCP info

Message-ID: <39249@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 13 Aug 90 17:27:20 GMT
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Aug 13 18:27:20 1990

Hi,
I read some where that there was a TCP newsletter available, but have not
been able to find a pointer in the right direction to order it.
If anyone would be so kind to let me know what would be available...
Also is there a TCP mailing list on Usenet?
Thanks
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -6608285301291504865
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e04db0c0a105f21
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 10:06:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ub!
uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Backbone connections?
Message-ID: <39251@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 13 Aug 90 17:59:53 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 48
Posted: Mon Aug 13 18:59:53 1990

I was thinking about the NEDA backbone network the other day. Then
I also recalled about the other networks (some were discussed at Dayton).
I guess there's lots I don't understand yet. In all the discussions
here , I don't seem to recall any discussions about T1 carrier, etc.
As far As I can tell the Backbone networks are pretty well single
point interconnects using 9600 (1200-56kb)baud on 220 or 440 and the like.
Having heard that ISDN is nearing it's implementation stage (at least
around here), and knowing that T1 is used to tie ethernet networks
together between buildings across town, I have to start asking myself
about the feasiblity of use. From What I recall a T1 interface is pretty
easy to build and I don't remember it being that expensive, actually
I thought the parts were reasonable in price.
That brings ne to wondering what it would take to interface a
xtal two-way radio to the t1 parts (directly) and make it work.

I know that it's used to microwave, but why can't it be used on
a commercial 440 rig that's modified similiar to the Texas
backbone at 56kb?
Why not do what ISDN is doing and split up the t1 microwave 24
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I know I'm probably just dreaming, but I'm wondering why there's been
no discussion about this approach coupled with the basic networking
schemes to get from the backbone to my house?

Also has anyone tried a direct digital to radio interface (without
modem)? By using a carrier(rf) detect circuit to qualify the data
on the reciever and then send a preamble (like in a floppy system
format or rs232 asynch) so that the decodeing system can qualify the
data, shouldn't it be possible to achieve fairly decent throughput?
By changing the deviation swing for higher bandwidth, might it
be acceptable, and then connect this to the aforementioned system?

Good God, maybe I should have stayed on vacation a little longer,
I may still not be back to normal....

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 3208395830380264671
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e04db0c0a105f21
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 14:47:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Backbone connections?
Message-ID: <18330052@col.hp.com>
Date: 14 Aug 90 21:47:31 GMT
References: <39251@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Aug 14 22:47:31 1990

>I know that it's used to microwave, but why can't it be used on

>a commercial 440 rig that's modified similiar to the Texas
>backbone at 56kb?

Actually, the TexNet backbone is 9600 baud links on modified commercial UHF radios using FSK modulation. The 56kb modems you hear about are a custom RF modem design by WA4DSY, that uses linear transverter elements to get to/from the 70cm or whatever bands... it is *not* compatible with existing radios.

>I know I'm probably just dreaming, but I'm wondering why there's been
>no discussion about this approach coupled with the basic networking
>schemes to get from the backbone to my house?

There has been considerable discussion about running megabit datarates on amateur radio links. Look at the 12/89 (I think) issue of Ham Radio for the article by N6GN and N6RCE, the 10/89 issue of 73 for an article by N3EUA, at the most recent and upcoming ARRL conference proceedings, and at my columns in the last handful of TAPR Packet Status Registers...

The info is there. People are working on faster links. Very little is on the air right now

Bdale

From 8178901333312719589
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-14 18:59:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.182747.24700@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 14 Aug 90 18:27:47 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA> <1990Aug9.225155.19732@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> <15088@.la.locus.com> <1990Aug11.235114.3539@zoo.toronto.edu> <15234@oolong.la.locus.com>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Aug 14 19:27:47 1990

In article <15234@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>   The intent of providing the ability to read back the pins is for
>self-test; I get the impression this includes testing the attached cable
>and printer for shorts. It would be inappropriate and incompatible with the
>IBM 'standard' not to implement the port this way.

Unfortunately, unless there is software that actually uses that self-test capability and will notice if it goes away -- possible, but it's not something most people run often -- then if it ends up saving five cents

under some set of assumptions, somebody will have done it.

>[BTW - Henry, is there a newsgroup you DON'T read? Do you hire people to
> screen stuff for you? Are you actually a committee of people? :-)]

Lots of newsgroups I don't read, alas. :-) Thee was a time when I read
everything, but that was long ago. I wish I *could* hire people to screen
it for me...! Rumors that I am an AI project are totally unfoundedddd#@$@
<panic ka6=34234 segmentation violation in followup subsystem, rebooting...
current posting truncated...>
--
It is not possible to both understand | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
and appreciate Intel CPUs. -D.Wolfskill| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From 4414936640317568161
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 01:09:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!rutgers!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!henry
From: henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu>
Date: 14 Aug 90 18:24:43 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Aug 14 19:24:43 1990

In article <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@ibma.nerc-
wallingford.ac.uk ("Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Holbrook House, Swindon") writes:
>... a centrally
>controlled 'polled' system (think of it as being like a multidrop halfduplex
>SDLC circuit) can make some attempt at guaranteeing response times by
>using a deterministic algorithm; the current CSMA/CD system cannot
>make any such guarantee...

Unless you do have a central site, to which the token must always be
returned after one transmission (so that it can be recovered quickly
if lost, by a timeout at that central site), lost tokens make hash of
the "guaranteed" response time of token-based schemes.
--
It is not possible to both understand | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
and appreciate Intel CPUs. -D.Wolfskill| henry@zoo.toronto.edu   utzoo!henry

From 8383062362350244641
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 07:43:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpfcso!hppad!lapp
From: lapp@hppad.HP.COM (David Lapp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Message-ID: <13340001@hppad.HP.COM>
Date: 15 Aug 90 14:43:04 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
Organization: HP Panacom Automation Div Waterloo, Ont.
Lines: 27
Posted: Wed Aug 15 15:43:04 1990

Re. 'bidirectional' printer ports on IBM's

The 'standard' IBM printer adapter does support reading of the
data pins on the printer port but the IBM documentation also
warns against an external device driving them. On the other
hand many people seem to use the printer port for input and
get away with it. I'm fairly sure that they aren't all using
the control lines to pass data!

Some of the 'integrated' chips used for the parallel (and serial
and ...) port in newer clones provide a pin that controls the 'direction'
of the printer port. The IBM PS2 adapter defines a bit in the control
register to do this. But all this is hardly universal. If the resulting
box is IBM specific then why not design it as an expansion card?
(OK that leaves out MCA (ie. PS2) but surely ISA based clones are going
to be more common for sometime to come?)

This suggestion has come up before on this group.
Has anyone (who reads this group of course :-) got any experince
writing software to use an IBM printer port bidirectionally?
Do printer ports on other machines work bidirectionally?

Dave Lapp
lapp@hppad.waterloo.hp.com

The above thoughts all came out of my head through my fingers -
they are all mine - of course i'm giving of them freely...

From 5221506682814648453
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,51e7346ac82a7a84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 08:18:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!news!
cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!f216.n120.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f216.n120.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 BPS FAX modem on packet
Message-ID: <59.26C97C2D@w8grt.fidonet.org>

Date: 15 Aug 90 15:18:29 GMT
Sender: ufgate@w8grt.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:120/216 - Air Studio BB, Royal Oak MI
Lines: 154
Posted: Wed Aug 15 16:18:29 1990

* Forwarded from "PACKET - 13"
* Originally from Jeff King
* Originally dated 08-12-90 22:25

@MSGID: 1:120/216 150cb329

9600 BAUD (BPS) FAX TEST RESULTS

Conducted between WB8WKA (NOS TCP/IP) and WA8OOH (MSYS v1.08)

(Please reference my earlier posting "9600 baud FAX MODEM" for a more detailed description of the circuit.)

Between 7/25/90 and 8/6/90, the amateur radio stations of WB8WKA and WA8OOH tested a "V.29 FAX modem" chip, the YAMAHA 7109, between there respective packet radio stations. Distances involved where about 7-8 miles over urban terrain. Results where quite positive with respect to the performance of the radio link. Equipment and power levels used at each station follow:

RADIO EQUIPMENT:

WA8OOH	WB8WKA
Livonia MI	Farmington MI
ICOM28A (5 watts)	KENWOOD 7950+amp (160watts)
MFJ 1270 TNC	GLB TNC2A
MSYS V1.08 on IBM AT	NOS on IBM AT

Additional radios where also tested. At WA8OOH, good results where also obtained with a 215 Kenwood HT at 200-300 milliwatts. A Kenwood 7730 was also tested with very poor results. Past experience with this radio and the failure of any PL to function correctly on it may need further investigation.

At WB8WKA, tests where also run at power levels less then 160 watts with excellent results, but due to the sharing of the radio with one of the Detroit/Windsor TCP/IP lan's, running lower power full time was not practical. In addition, a ICOM 2AT was tested at 100mw with excellent results.

Signal strengths at both stations where full scale, even at lower power levels. Antennas used at WB8WKA consisted of a AEA ISOPOLE at 50' while at WA8OOH we had a Hustler G7 at 20 feet. All tests where conducted on

2 meters.

THROUGHPUT:

As was to be expected, throughput took a dramatic step up. About one megabyte of files where moved via tcp/ip, with the throughput hovering around 100 bytes/sec. While this is certainly nowhere near "9600 baud", it was a significant jump over earlier tcp/ip testing at 1200 baud. It is thought that there may be some incompatibilities between msys tcp/ip and net/nos. Tests will be run latter this week between two msys stations to see if this figure can be improved upon.

In AX.25 operations, ("user" to bbs) operation was simply put, a dream. By using the "XF" command in msys, full packets where transferred. Setting "X22" allowed a full screen to be transferred at a time. Throughput was about 1 page a second, which worked out to be about 6000-8000 bits per second. From a "user" perspective (I was the user in this case) it made operating the bbs much more enjoyable. As many of our LAN's in the southeastern MI area our crowded, the additional speed did not go to waste.

If I may quote WA4DSY, "Oh where oh where is my HIGH SPEED DIGITAL"? What this means of course, is that we where not able to fully exercise the modems due to MSYS and/or our TNC's not being able to go beyond 9600 baud. The tnc's where modified for 19200 baud operations but we experienced dropped characters. In any type of KISS operation, it is important for maximum throughput, that your DATA link (async link) be at least twice as fast as your radio link. As we where not able to achieve this, then our hope is that much faster throughput can be obtained.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS:

Audio setup is much more critical. Tones will tend to sound undermodulated. In addition to audio setup, a "keyup delay" circuit must be setup as well. This is due to the fact that these modems send a "training sequence" upon keyup. This must be held off until the radio is fully keyed up. (generally 100-200ms) Once these parameters are set up, things seem to be fairly stable and the modems can be relied upon in day to day operations.

IMPROVEMENTS:

A easier method for tuneup needs to be developed. If possible, mounting inside the TNC would also help. Current carrier detect in YAMAHA chip is useless. Have been unable to get state machine DCD to work on this chip but it is what is needed. Current layout use's +-5V, this needs to go. Must run on only +5V. Also will add programming header and mode select DIP switch.

Existing PC (a carbon copy of the PRUG circuit board) needs to be improved. Quite a bit of digital noise exists on this chip and a re-layout of the PC board would help greatly.

THOUGHTS:

While my original idea of the use of this modem was "networking", more and more I am beginning to feel this will be the next step for the end user. In many applications such as the DX cluster, TCP/IP and bbs operation, increase of speed on the user LAN is becoming more important. While this modem should be a fine performer on our "network backbones", the ease of implementation and the fact that IT CAN BE USED ON EXISTING RADIOS UNMODIFIED should be quite appealing for the amateur that wishes to increase LAN throughput.

WHATS NEXT:

In the next week or two, I need to re-layout out the circuit board to include the improvements I have found. In addition, I DESPERATELY need schematics for TNC's. I have schematics so far for the TNC1, TNC2, PK232 and DRSI. If you have schematics for any *other* tnc, PLEASE send me a copy to the address below:

Jeff King WB8WKA
22816 Maple Ave
Farmington, MI 48336.

Also, if you would like copies of the article describing this chip, please send a SASE to me at the above address.

BETA TEST:

So far, about 16 people have expressed interest in participating in a beta test of this modem. What this basically means, is that we will all get together and make a group buy of parts and such to reduce our costs. In addition of course to the sharing of information that a beta test implies. With a professionally done PC board and all parts I expect costs to be on the order of 60-70 dollars. This is of course assuming we can get a decent discount of the YM7109 (fax chip) as it alone goes for $55!!

73's

Jeff King WB8WKA
Farmington, MI
44.102.0.52 @WA8OOH.MI.USA

--- TAGMAIL v2.30
 * Origin: The <<< Air Studio >>> BBS 313-546-7045 (120:216) (1:120/216)

--
  |\/\/\/|
  | | Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!120!216!Jim.Grubs
  | _) INTERNET: Jim.Grubs@f216.n120.z1.fidonet.org
  | ,___| ____
  | /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park

 /____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From -734175247185429443
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b37d491a82ea9fcb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 14:39:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Backbone connections?
Message-ID: <1264@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 15 Aug 90 21:39:34 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP> <39251@cci632.UUCP> <1260@ke4zv.UUCP>
<43982@apple.Apple.COM>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 88
Posted: Wed Aug 15 22:39:34 1990

In article <43982@apple.Apple.COM> k3mc@Apple.COM (Mike Chepponis) writes:
>In article <1260@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>GLB tried this with their 19.2kb digital radios. There are severe
>>problems with this approach. Some of the problems are; excessive
>>bandwidth per baud, the signal has a major dc component making AFC
>>difficult, temperature drift without workable AFC becomes a serious
>>problem, poor signal to noise ratio due to excessive bandwidth and
>>poor frequency control. The Grapes 56kb modem uses QPSK for 4 bits
>>per hertz and minimum shift keying to hold down bandwidth. With a
>>data randomizer, there is no dc component and the tracking data
>>detector can handle up to 20khz drift. This modem is basically
>>a purpose built radio for data, it's input and output are at 29Mhz
>>allowing a transverter to place it on any VHF/UHF band. The design
>>is scalable to higher baudrates with faster A/D converters and
>>waveform lookup ROMS.
>>
>>Gary KE4ZV
>
>The TAPR PacketRadio is FSK, with a scrambler to remove the DC component.
>It reportedly works very well.
>
>The WA4DSY 56k modem uses band limited MSK (Straight MSK is sometimes called
>fast FSK, because the data rate is high relative to the bandwidth compared with
>traditional FSK). The spectral efficency is approximately 56k bits/sec / 70
>kHz = 0.8 bits/sec/Hz. It is definitely NOT QPSK, which transmits 4 states (2
>bits) per baud. QPSK is also called 4-PSK. (For comparison, the current crop
>of digital satellites use BPSK, also known as 2-PSK, mostly because there is no
>amplitude variation in the signal and simple receivers using digital logic can
>be built because the signal can be hard limited. But that's a different
>story...).
>

>Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE, has designed a modulation EPROM for straight MSK; this
>results in a spectral efficency of 56k b/sec / 105 kHz = 0.53 bit/sec/Hz, but
>with the tradeoff of having a constant envelope; therefore, class C
>transmit converters be used with his modulation EPROM.
>
>Lastly, there are no A/D converters in the WA4DSY design, only a pair of
>D/A converters that are used to convert the EPROM numerical values into I and
>Q channels for modulation. And although I haven't tried it, the specified
>D/A converters (DAC-08) are supposed to easily work at higher data rates,
>like 128 kbit/sec.
>
>I know that Phil Karn reviewed this modem for 73 Magazine last year for the
>special packet issue (the one with the N6GN/N6RCE/N3EUA Microwave Dish on the
>front cover), and Phil had an excellent summary of how this modem works.
>
>The WA4DSY modem is indeed a nifty design! It has been in existence for
>nearly 4 years now, available to the ham population from GRAPES. Now, if
>we could just suck up that random logic into a Xliinx chip or one of the
>super PALs" that are now appearing, and use some of the Signetics or Plessey
>chips for a lot of the RF part, and use surface mount technology, that modem
>could shrink to be maybe 2" x 4" (!).
>
>Lastly, for those of you doing modem design out there, consider using the
>WA4DSY 17-bit shift register as your scrambler. Dale, WA4DSY, told me that
>there are problems with the (then most common) K9NG scrambler that the DSY
>scrambler avoided. I don't understand this, maybe Dale or somebody else can
>explain this!
>
>
>-Mike K3MC

Mike is correct. The A/D D/A thing was a typo. QPSK is the wrong term,
the modem shifts 90 degrees for each bit time. The signal constellation
looks like a diamond inscribed in a circle with four points. At the
risk of using the wrong terms again :-(, the modem "carrier" is
14,000 hertz and is shifted plus or minus 90 degrees for each zero
or one in the data stream. According to the manual, the modulation
method is called bandwidth limited MSK which has a -26db bandwidth
of 1.25hz/baud or 70khz for 56kb. The waveform has a 3.5db amplitude
variation designed to eliminate unwanted sidebands.

The scrambler, in Dale's words, "makes the RF spectrum look and sound
like band limited white noise". In other words, the RF energy is
spread evenly over the bandpass and shows no single frequency spectral
lines regardless of the data being transmitted. This makes the tracking
data detector and clock recovery circuits work better because there
is no DC component. It also means that adjacent channels would, at
worst, see only a slight increase in the noise floor rather than
assorted squeaks and squawks.

I am no expert in modem theory, I have built two of these modems
and tuned them up. They work as advertised. My personal experience
with them is that they are extremely stable and have required no

tweaks over a two year period in unconditioned locations.

Gary KE4ZV

From 1363580715742244638
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b37d491a82ea9fcb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 18:31:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!k3mc
From: k3mc@Apple.COM (Mike Chepponis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Backbone connections?
Message-ID: <43982@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 15 Aug 90 13:05:01 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP> <39251@cci632.UUCP> <1260@ke4zv.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 61
Posted: Wed Aug 15 14:05:01 1990

In article <1260@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>GLB tried this with their 19.2kb digital radios. There are severe
>problems with this approach. Some of the problems are; excessive
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results in a spectral efficency of 56k b/sec / 105 kHz = 0.53 bit/sec/Hz, but with the tradeoff of having a constant envelope; therefore, class C transmit converters be used with his modulation EPROM.

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-Mike K3MC

From -244223505162182496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e04db0c0a105f21
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 19:20:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wang!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help: TCP info
Message-ID: <1284@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 15 Aug 90 14:46:20 GMT
References: <39249@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 39
Posted: Wed Aug 15 15:46:20 1990
In-reply-to: cb@cci632.UUCP's message of 13 Aug 90 17:27:20 GMT

In article <39249@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd)) writes:

   I read some where that there was a TCP newsletter available, but have not

> been able to find a pointer in the right direction to order it.
> If anyone would be so kind to let me know what would be available...
> Also is there a TCP mailing list on Usenet?

The New England TCPer is one such newsletter. I probably have an old copy around in postscript if anyone would like a sample issue. The info to subscribe is:

```
 6 ISSUES 1 YR  FOR ONLY$12.00
12 ISSUES 2 YRS FOR ONLY $22.00
18 ISSUES 3 YRS FOR ONLY $32.00

Send to:  The NE TCPer
          252 Stow Rd.
          Harvard, MA
          01451
```

There is a mailing list both is raw and digested form. The info for that is:

> Send Replies or notes for publication to: <TCP-Group@UCSD.Edu>
> Send requests of an administrative nature (addition to, deletion from the distribution list, et al) to: <ListServ@UCSD.Edu>
>
> Archives of past issues of the TCP-Group Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives".

Stattinger's Law: It works better if you plug it in.


```
 _____
|     | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 -----  jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail
```



```
From -5668883672868839882
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,714bec92b6962a2c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 20:26:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!news-
server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!cunews!bcars8!bnrgate!bcarh342!mleech
From: mleech@bcarh342.bnr.ca (Marcus Leech)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Token-ring? Ethernet? Why not use the parallel-port?
Summary: Henry, and AI project?
Message-ID: <1990Aug15.203757.16616@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Date: 15 Aug 90 20:37:57 GMT
References: <09.Aug.90.15:12:21.BST.#1343@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug14.182747.24700@zoo.toronto.edu>
Sender: news@bnrgate.bnr.ca (USENET News Administration)
```

Organization: Bell-Northern Research, Ltd. Ottawa Ontario CANADA
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Aug 15 21:37:57 1990

In article <1990Aug14.182747.24700@zoo.toronto.edu>, henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
> In article <15234@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>
> >[BTW - Henry, is there a newsgroup you DON'T read? Do you hire people to
> > screen stuff for you? Are you actually a committee of people? :-)]
>
Having worked with henry@zoo.toronto.edu for a couple of years, I can
  assure everyone that he is an AI project. ;-) ;-) ;-)

Marcus Leech, 4Y11   Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca   P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA   Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

From -4668049097299627108
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4a9e6ab50a4572ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-15 22:29:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!DGBT.DOC.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.DOC.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Noise performance of modems
Message-ID: <9008151900.AA13942@dgbt.doc.ca>
Date: 15 Aug 90 19:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 35
Posted: Wed Aug 15 20:00:00 1990

Dana Meyers writes:
>I just finally bought several of the Computer Networking Conference books.
>These are excellent, much better than I'd expected. I'd HIGHLY recommend
>going out and buying them.
>
>Anyway, I've heard people complain (myself included) that the Carrier
>Detect mechanism on the Am7910 is poor, while the XR-2211 is quite a bit
>better. Of course, using a DPLL/State Machine for coherent data carrier
>detect is by far the best approach, so it really doesn't matter how poor
>the carrier detect provided by the demodulator is. What is important,
>however, is good data recovery in the modem.
>
>What is ironic, is how poor the XR-2211 fares in terms of noise performance.
>Page 110 of the 6th Computer Network Conference contains LU4DXT's paper
>on measuring th noise performance of several popular modems. In order to
>achieve a Bit Error Rate of less than 1e-04, the 2211 requires a S/N of

>24.2 dB, while the 7910 requires only 12.3 dB S/N.

This is a bit late, but I haven't noticed any replies to this posting.
I was surprised when those results came out, and shortly after they were
published, I had an opportunity to ask Lyle Johnson of TAPR about them.
He said that the author had not used the proper component values in his
XR-2211 test circuit. Instead of duplicating the 2211 modem from the
TNC-2, he had used a circuit from an Exar application note, one which
apparently contained several errors. Lyle was confident that the 2211
modem performance was *not* worse than the 7910 and other single-chip
modems. Subsequent comparative tests by N7CL have borne out this
conclusion.

Barry VE3JF

| Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center, Ottawa, ON, Canada |
| Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca   UUCP: ...uunet!mitel!dgbt!barry |
| Packet BBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6] |

From 8494518393712702814
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a2f132fecf9e56a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-16 10:47:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!
sunbird.central.sun.com!mwester
From: mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ?: TAPR DCD modification
Message-ID: <497@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Date: 15 Aug 90 18:17:53 GMT
Sender: news@texsun.Central.Sun.COM
Reply-To: mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com ()
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Inc. Mt. View, Ca.
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Aug 15 19:17:53 1990

What exactly is the TAPR DCD modification for the TNC-2? A new filter
circuit? An improved demodulator? New firmware?

I know it lets you run with the squelch open all the time, but I need to
figure out if it is going to be at all useful with a 2400-baud add-on modem.

73,
  Mike KA9WSB
  Mike.Westerhof@Central.Sun.COM   #include <std.disclaimer>

From -8735616674260912118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-16 12:34:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!yale!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <1990Aug16.045322.10939@tandem.com>
Date: 16 Aug 90 04:53:22 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Aug 16 05:53:22 1990

In article <1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu>,
henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry Spencer) writes:
|>
|> Unless you do have a central site, to which the token must always be
|> returned after one transmission (so that it can be recovered quickly
|> if lost, by a timeout at that central site), lost tokens make hash of
|> the "guaranteed" response time of token-based schemes.

A technique that works for Token-Bus is for the token passer to listen
for activity from the station he passed it to.

N6RCE

From -223929721882409487
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a2f132fecf9e56a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-16 12:36:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ?: TAPR DCD modification
Message-ID: <17413@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 16 Aug 90 05:46:50 GMT
References: <497@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 46
Posted: Thu Aug 16 06:46:50 1990

There are two TAPR DCD mods, depending on the demodulator you have. If
you have an XR2211 PLL demod (i.e, a TNC-1 or TNC-2), it's just a shift
in the operating parameters of the 2211 to give a much faster lock time
and a little delay circuit to add some hysteresis. When you install

this in a TNC-2, you also remove a bandpass filter that regrettably had the effect of making the demodulator worse. (The TNC-1 had a better filter - you leave it in place.)

For TNCs with lesser demodulators, such as the 3105, you add a state machine EPROM to change DCD from an energy-detection circuit to a real data detection type.

Both mods allow you to leave the squelch open on your FM receiver, which will often cut your data detect time better than in half. Since a lot of the time, people are running with TXDelay of around 30 or so to allow for the incredibly slow receiver squelches, you can often reduce TXD to 6 or 8 (60 to 80 ms).

Reducing the receiver detect time also reduces the "dead time" - that's the time between when your transmitter gets on the air and when the receiving stations figure out that you are on the air - which greatly reduces the window in which collisions can take place.

By making the DCD actually detect HDLC data instead of energy, you also get many fewer false data detects, and your TNC won't back off in the presence of computer noise, idiots whistling on the channel, touchtone, or RTTY from people with their TNCs in the wrong mode.

The five of the six mountaintop packet nodes that I've installed have the DCD mod in them, in several different brands of TNC-2 clones, and they all work excellently (the sixth runs 4800 bps with a K9NG modem and doesn't need the mod). The MFJ-1278 comes with the mod already installed; as far as I know, that's the only TNC that doesn't need it.

One down side: you can't reduce TXD unless everyone you're going to be talking to has the mods in too - which makes me wonder why so many hams around here will spend hundreds or thousands of dollars setting up a packet station but won't spend ELEVEN DOLLARS to put in the DCD mod kit from TAPR. All I can figure is that they're too old and feeble to work on their own equipment - afraid they might drop the soldering iron in their lap, I guess. Would do them some good, though. Sigh. Lead a horse to water....

For more information, see "Can We Continue to Ignore Level One" by N7CL in the ARRL Computer Networking papers from a couple of years ago.
- Brian

From 2398712899578682032
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a2f132fecf9e56a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-16 16:36:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpspdra!henryb
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM (Henry Black)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: ?: TAPR DCD modification
Message-ID: <13670001@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Aug 90 16:09:12 GMT
References: <497@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: HP Stanford Park - Palo Alto, CA
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Aug 16 17:09:12 1990

mwester@sunbird.central.sun.com writes:

> What exactly is the TAPR DCD modification for the TNC-2? A new filter
> circuit? An improved demodulator? New firmware?
> . . .
> Mike KA9WSB

 Try Tucson Amateur Packet Radio
      P.O. Box 12925
      Tucson
      AZ 85732
      (602) 749 9479 (Voice)   (602) 749 5636 (FAX)

Henry Black   G4NOC, KK6JR   henry@hpspd.HP.COM
Purely my personal views

From 7369938670784696024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,469597d6b536d527,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 00:26:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!ucsd!ucbvax!f4.n494.z5.fidonet.ORG!VICSHAW.FRDVAX
From: VICSHAW.FRDVAX@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.ORG (VICSHAW FRDVAX)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: French firms making Packet radio equipment?
Message-ID: <972.26CA62FA@puddle.fidonet.org>
Date: 16 Aug 90 17:11:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Aug 16 18:11:03 1990

X-Envelope-to: packet-radio@ucsd.EDU
X-VMS-To: UCTVAX::IN%"packet-radio@ucsd.edu",VICSHAW

Can anyone tell me the names of firms in France which manufacture and supply
packet-radio equipment?

Vic Shaw
vicshaw.frd@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.org
--
uucp: uunet!m2xenix!puddle!5!494!4!VICSHAW.FRDVAX
Internet: VICSHAW.FRDVAX@f4.n494.z5.fidonet.org

From -1157002107785732569
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c963a6215a99f1f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 04:24:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncrstp!npdiss1!montague
From: montague@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM (John Montague)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Collision detect, or controlled-access?
Message-ID: <108@npdiss1.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Date: 16 Aug 90 19:52:47 GMT
References: <13.Aug.90.17:44:08.BST.#2763@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
<1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu>
Reply-To: montague@StPaul.NCR.COM (John Montague)
Organization: StPaul
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Aug 16 20:52:47 1990

In article <1990Aug14.182443.24535@zoo.toronto.edu> henry@zoo.toronto.edu (Henry
Spencer) writes:
>Unless you do have a central site, to which the token must always be
>returned after one transmission (so that it can be recovered quickly
>if lost, by a timeout at that central site), lost tokens make hash of
>the "guaranteed" response time of token-based schemes.

While it is true that a token passing scheme must accomodate the recovery of a
lost token condition, there is no requirement for a "central site" to monitor
or parcel out the token. An example of a scheme that does not use a central
site is the ANSI/IEEE Standard 802.5 {aka ISO 8802-5} MAC protocol which not
only decentralizes the token monitoring process but provides a robust and rapid
token recovery scheme. There are many others; I refer you to the Cambridge
Ring, and Token Bus (ANSI/IEEE 802.4) for other examples.

John Montague   montague@StPaul.NCR.COM   W0RUE@WB0GDB

From -4652482418634563361
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,51e7346ac82a7a84
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-17 05:05:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!decwrl!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 9600 BPS FAX modem on packet
Message-ID: <18330053@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Aug 90 23:41:59 GMT
References: <59.26C97C2D@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10

Posted: Fri Aug 17 00:41:59 1990

>While my original idea of the use of this modem was "networking", more and more
>I am beginning to feel this will be the next step for the end user. In many
>applications such as the DX cluster, TCP/IP and bbs operation, increase of
>speed on the user LAN is becoming more important.

I firmly believe this, and it's why we're working hard on speed improvements
in our local groups in Colorado right now, instead of losing too much sleep
over upgrading our stinking 1200 baud wide area links... maybe next year.

Bdale

From 3688901645833074019
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-12 11:10:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1260033@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 12 Jul 90 18:10:15 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 121
Posted: Thu Jul 12 19:10:15 1990

Philip Munts N7AHL writes:

>   Internet may have orignally been intended for radio but what is
> currently installed is absolutely dependant (I believe) on the leased lines
> and microwave relays that are again paid for by various governments. To
> duplicate this, every ham on packet would have to install at least 2 or 3
> dedicated microwave (or VHF/UHF) data links to his near neighbors. (Here in

No, just one link to a neighbor or a cluster server. Only the server
need have a backbone connection. This is exactly what
we are building right now to prototype a .25 Mbaud network here in
norther California. See the recent QEX/Gateway description of prototype
radio performance.   Parts cost is no more than that of a typical 2M
nbfm radio.
  The high performance solutions (>1-2 Mbps) *will* almost certainly
require dedicated pt-pt hardware, at least 1/user at both user and
server ends. See comment below about co$t.

> Alaska I don't have any near neighbors!) It seems to me the chance of
> finding a clear path and/or frequency for everyone is pretty remote. And
> what about between cities? And who pays for all this stuff?

There is no question that higher performance requires higher quality
links. As the phone company's example shows this may translate to
a number of (hopefully shorter) intermediate hops as part of a backbone
to interconnect separated rural areas. Rural America didn't get
connected to a power grid immediately either...
  Who pays for your local repeater? Around here it is the local club(s).
To be interesting this must includ not only support for local users
but also connections to a backbone. The tremendous advantage of backbone
hardware over a nbfm (omni) station is that you have antenna gain
working for you. There is clear incentive to interconnect local areas
with a backbone and two clubs, each supporting half an interconnecting
backbone, both stand to gain from the connection.

> 2.   Dedicated and permanent communication links, which are also funded
>   by governments. (Some are private or donated.)

I don't think this has to be the case any more than local nbfm repeaters
are funded by governments...

>   for its real-time performance, which is what everybody likes and
> expects. The real-time stuff in TCP/IP is what everybody raves about, but
> I am not sure it can deliver on the promise in the amateur packet radio
> environment.

I don't think it can deliver it immediately to *all* amateurs either. We
do have to start in areas which have sufficient critical mass of
interested (and willing-to-contribute) amateurs. However, I think the
bigger problems are organizational and not technical or even economic,
per se.

>   I have never suggested AX.25 is any kind of solution. My opinion is
> that the very idea of shared frequency packet was flawed and that
> sharing by contention was even worse. (I am talking long term solutions
> here; 2m AX.25 was and is amazing but it's a dead end). Putting TCP/IP
> on top of it isn't (I believe) going to help very much.

I agree. I'm putting together a CNC paper related to physical/link layer
design for optimum use of amateur resources right now. If I get it done,
you can see if it makes sense to you after Sept. 22. However, as Phil (ka9q)
mentioned, TCP isn't the problem, crummy physical/link layer is!
Point-point hardware and supporting protocols are absolutely necessary.

>   What I am suggesting is that everyone better prepare to buy a lot of
> microwave gear to make TCP/IP work properly, in real time. This is not
> necessarily a bad thing, but it isn't trivial either.

It's not a lot! We had better be prepared to build a network interconnected
with point-point and LOS links but THE HARDWARE IS NOT EXPENSIVE or even
particularly difficult.
  There are different potential levels of performance based on the quality
of a link in terms of energy transfer. If you want high speed you have

to be prepared to get KTB + 20 dB (or something) power in your signalling bandwith. If you have long, non-LOS links you will not get this kind of performance. Maybe remote Alaska is not going to be running fast scan digital TV for a while. However, a few inexpensive LOS links may very well serve to connect even remote users at fairly interesting data rates.

The radio side of the 10 GHz data link we showed in Dec. '89 HR Mag actually will run at about 8 Mbps. That for about $100/end in parts, antenna included. Yes 10 hops does divide the effective rate down below 1 MBps, but that is still fast enough for some new and interesting applications, real time.

The intermediate speed solution we are working on has potential for working over limited non-LOS paths. As the phone company hardware shows though, high performance (low downtime, high info bandwidth) demands well controlled (shorter) LOS links.

> What we will actually get (I believe) is a system that will only supports
> real time TCP/IP operations for small areas and some sort of email to patch
> these areas together. I doubt that we will ever achieve enough connectivity
> to allow real time operations over wide geographical and especially rural
> areas. Again, this is not necessarily a bad thing, unless you live in
> Alaska.

I'm not so pessimistic about the technology. Whether amateurs can cooperate enough to make it happen is another question. I don't think we will have world wide X-windows to every amateur any time soon but a few geostationary satellite transponders might do wonders toward supporting real time, moderate data rate applications across large geographic spans.

> NOTE: Before everyone tries to incinerate me, go back and find all the places
>I said "real time." It is my only real reservation about TCP/IP. Show me how
> we can achieve real time operation over wide areas with it. I'm not writing
>this just to give the TCP/IP people a bad time; I really am concerned (and with
> a rural viewpoint).

If a few of us find time to get things written in the midst of trying to get northern California connected at 250 Kbps, we hope to have some related text in the next CNC.

I'm really concerned too, I even have a rural viewpoint (to a degree anyway, Santa Rosa is *not* (yet) part of Si Valley).

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -2014921352107958380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91170513e115fc51
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-12 16:33:30 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!jumbo!ehs
From: ehs@src.dec.com (Ed Satterthwaite)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WWIV
Message-ID: <1990Jul12.084414.28845@src.dec.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 15:44:14 GMT
References: <60351.2698D7B1@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG> <1686.2699bbf4@hamavnet.com>
Organization: DEC Systems Research Center
Lines: 9
Posted: Thu Jul 12 16:44:14 1990

In article <1686.2699bbf4@hamavnet.com>, henderson@hamavnet.com writes:
> ...
> The guy that wrote it is Wayne Bell, and I believe his callsign is N6PLO. He
> ...

If it is, the FCC messed up. I've gotten my own name back from the
callbook, callsign servers, etc.

Ed, n6plo

From 1293332220908454585
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab639838d84084c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-12 18:28:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!dimacs.rutgers.edu!mips!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!
e2big.mko.dec.com!anarky.enet.dec.com!brewer
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com (John Brewer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Dove alive on 2m?
Message-ID: <378@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 13:48:02 GMT
Sender: usenet@e2big.mko.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Jul 12 14:48:02 1990

     Well, has the 2m output on DOVE been activated? I have
been listening the past couple of nights, but have not heard anything.

     /john

+---+
John Brewer WB5OAU	Brewer@ace.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corporation	Brewer@cup.portal.com
Albuquerque NM	WB5OAU@KN5D
+---+

From 4244326243892545296
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2824f4bc816919c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-12 23:20:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!usc!ucsd!
ucbvax!i88.isc.com!bob
From: bob@i88.isc.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 160 Meter QAM Earth Wave
Message-ID: <900713.122020.55@macpost>
Date: 13 Jul 90 06:20:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Jul 13 07:20:20 1990

Chris Elmquist's question about the legality of 16-point QAM on 440 MHz reminded me of a related question. I read an article about someone who was experimenting with SSB 160 meter earth wave operation (that's right, underground antennas). As I recall, the author mentioned that signals propogated over substantial distances and that the signal to noise ratio was incredibly good.

Ever since, I've been wondering about the possibility of packet operation with QAM on 160 earth wave. With a good enough signal to noise ratio, it should be possible to get at least 4800 BPS without exceding the 300 baud FCC "speed limit."

Would an STA be required to even experiment with this? I'd appreciate any comments on the technical or legal problems I'm likely to run into.

Thanks,

    Bob Van Valzah bob@i88.isc.com sun!laidbak!bob (708) 505-9100 x260

From 5637294867314816310
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,53fbca2cee0c3885,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-13 06:05:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-2 bootstrap rom: works?
Keywords: INTEL HEX
Message-ID: <38644@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jul 90 13:05:12 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Jul 13 14:05:12 1990

I recently burned the EPROM that comes in the TNC_TNC2 archive. It
is SUPPOSED to allow me to upload intel hex ercords to the TNC-2,
but it does not work. Nor does it echo back all bytes sent to it
on startup.

I'm using an MFJ-1274 - anybody have any thoughts on what the problem
may be? It simply freezes, with both lamps on.

Chris

From -6237586931055609267
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-13 07:30:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <30502@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 12 Jul 90 20:26:39 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> <1990Jun21.114736.4036@pmsmam.uucp>
<22737@shamash.cdc.com>
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 27
Posted: Thu Jul 12 21:26:39 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: castor.cs.buffalo.edu

At the risk of stirring things up again (sorry, I'm just catching up on
news from the last few weeks and I missed this)...

In article <22737@shamash.cdc.com>, vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC) writes:
> I fail to see what the big stink over C64's running TCP is. I think it could
> be done.

It can be done. KB2GZD and I have a working foundation for TCP (meaning
that the foundation is working... not TCP yet). It is receiving and replying
to ARP packets but that is is high as we've gotten. Not because it is too
difficult but because of time constrictions. All of my free time lately
has been going to a BSD port (no, not to the c64) and to programming the
GLB PK1-L TNC for KISS. We could probably have it routing and pinging in
a matter of weeks when we get moving again. Hopefully that will be soon.

> Frankly, if someone comes up with
> a telnet or ftp client, Ill pull mine out of the closet. Be sure to make
> it compatible with Digicomm.

Sorry. We don't have that kind of time (what the hell am I saying? I don't

have any kind of time). We didn't even want to deal with their rs-232 routines, so we've built a small 6551 UART off of the expansion bus. You will have to add this and a KISS TNC to run our stuff. The advantage to having the 6551 is that we think we can push it to 9600 baud. Of course, if someone else would like to add Digicom...

Devon

From 4176440064600061341
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f931b5bfed714713,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-13 07:56:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!umigw!rsmas!eakin
From: eakin@rsmas.miami.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help with USENET->Packet feed in early August?
Message-ID: <8035.269ca2a0@rsmas.miami.edu>
Date: 12 Jul 90 20:17:36 GMT
Lines: 27
Posted: Thu Jul 12 21:17:36 1990

Well, as long as we're on the topic of Internet<->Packet forwarding again, I have a request. I need a volunteer, preferably in the southeast US, to forward some articles from Usenet to Packet during a short time in August. Here's the story.

Starting on 5 August, and continuing through 13-17 August is a bicycle race called the Race Across AMerica (RAAM). The RAAM this year takes the riders from Beaumont, CA through AZ (incl. Flagstaff), UT, CO, NM, TX, LA, MS, AL and finally finishes up in Savannah, GA. I will be in SE GA just prior to the finish & plan to watch some of the finishers arrive in Savannah.

What I need is for someone to forward NEWS items from rec.bike to a packet BBS in SE GA (yet to be named, as I haven't found a good one to sign into yet). This way, I can keep up with the news while I travel (packet portable is great). In addition, anyone who happens to live along the route & would like to report on how the race progresses will be welcome.

Anyway, that's the scoop, any volunteers?

73 de Mark
--

C. Mark Eakin
Internet: Eakin@RSMAS.miami.edu
Amateur Radio: N4SYK Packet Radio: N4SYK@AB4LU.FL.USA.NA
USnail: Univ. of Miami, RSMAS-BLR, 4600 Rickenbacker Cswy. Miami, FL 33149-1098

From 1384646365590072649
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-13 08:18:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!rutgers!
bellcore!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul12.203904.29686@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 20:39:04 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<1990Jul12.004718.26392@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<1990Jul12.040604.13828@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 83
Posted: Thu Jul 12 21:39:04 1990

In article <1990Jul12.040604.13828@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>,
ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A) writes:
> Some clarification is in order. I was attempting to say that most
> users on Internet do not have a dedicated node, with the address, comm
> channels, and processing that includes. Most Internet users log on to big
> multiuser systems that are funded by various governments, like the VAX
> cluster I am logged onto right now. I called such a beast a "terminal
server"
> or "terminal concentrator", because I use very little of its processing
> power, while on Internet.

I do not agree. It's certainly not true where I work; almost everyone
has a Sun, Decstation or PC that is connected directly to the local
Ethernet. I'm sure I could point to many other commercial and academic
organizations who have similar setups. It is true that many of our
users use the multiuser systems when they should offload their
operations to their much more cost-effective workstations; as you say,
such operations make very little use of the big multiuser system's
processing power. But this is user inertia, not a fault of the
Internet architecture. And in our case, none of our "big multiuser
systems" are funded by the government.

It was my exposure to the environment I have at work that motivated me
to bring something similar to amateur radio, albeit scaled down to run
on PC hardware that is affordable by individuals.

> My whole point about the terminal server idea is that Internet may be
> more dependant on the few large multiuser systems than we might like to
> believe.

This is simply not true. More than anything else, the Internet has

made possible (and accelerated) the decentralization of computing
power and data storage.

> I am not sure ANY protocol can support a network of 100,000 sparsely
> connected peer nodes (nodes that get turned off a random intervals, no
> less), at least in real time.

The Internet is already estimated to include several hundred thousand
nodes, and it is growing rapidly. If you are referring specifically to
amateur packet radio, where our links are greatly limited in speed and
scope, you may be right. But this can hardly be blamed on the Internet
protocols.

>   Internet may have orignally been intended for radio but what is
> currently installed is absolutely dependant (I believe) on the leased lines
> and microwave relays that are again paid for by various governments.

The Internet spans an extremely wide range of media, ranging from
privately-owned local area Ethernets, token rings and the like up to
shared, long haul point-to-point links. This is precisely what makes
it so successful: because each transmission medium has its own
advantages and disadvantages, no one LAN or WAN technology is always
superior. Yet this collection of disparate LANs and WANs must appear
as one seamless, transparent network in order to be truly useful to
its users. This is precisely what TCP/IP was designed to do.

> I have never suggested AX.25 is any kind of solution. My opinion is
> that the very idea of shared frequency packet was flawed and that
> sharing by contention was even worse.

You and N6GN ought to get along just fine. However, instead of
complaining, he's doing something about it -- he's developing those
nifty low-cost digital microwave radios.

> I said "real time." It is my only real reservation about TCP/IP. Show me
> how we can achieve real time operation over wide areas with it.

You're attacking another straw man here. OBVIOUSLY no protocol,
TCP/IP included, can give you real time service if there are no real
time links over which to run it! My point is that TCP/IP is the best tool
for making the best of the non-real-time links that we do have. And it
provides a stable platform for new real-time services if the links ever
do become available.

I strongly suggest that you read up on the Internet architecture and
get some more experience in using it. An excellent place to start is
the book "Internetworking with TCP/IP: Principles, Protocols and
Architecture" by Douglas Comer. It is published by Prentice Hall and
has ISBN 0-13-470154-2.

Phil

From 8077000691035981023
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-14 00:26:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <30600051@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 14 Jul 90 07:26:00 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Lines: 88
Nf-ID: #R:cup.portal.com:31363:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600051:000:4107
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 14 02:26:00 1990
Posted: Sat Jul 14 08:26:00 1990

> I *do* see a strong tendancy for hams to turn into armchair lawyers, and forget
> the intent of the regs.

Many times, agreements are reached between parties having entirely
opposite intends. Intend is not always clear.

> The issue of profanity & "encryption" is an old one. Have any of ya'll seen
> the old rtty "pictures" of nude women that used to be the rage on HF?
>
> Were they profane? Most were... Did the violate the regs? nope.

Back then, maybe not. Today they could violate the US CODE. I've read,
but forgot where, that section is.

> These "profane" images were encoded, not "encrypted" as clever lines
> of characters. they did not transmit "dirty" words, so they were ok. I never
> heard a case where anyone was told otherwise.

Before the "sexual revolution" a little bit of this was healthy and people
just accepted it. Today there is so much we have people fighting against
it, and they go crazy with everything.

> A major magazine publisher brought up the point that hams should now be
> sending music over the air. Oh no, we say!
>
> He goes on to explain that digitally stored music, such as that on a compact
> disk, would be legal to send as a file. It is *not* encrypted, it is encoded
> in a published format. The intention is that ham radio not be used to
> *broadcast* music. Nor is a "cipher" used to obsure meaning or intent.
> It is data, nothing more. The intention is met.

You and I actually agree on the intent, but not on how law works. Since the
intention is not codified, you will have to bring it up as an argument in
your hearing. Maybe the judge will accept it. Maybe he will buy the OTHER

side's version of "intent". Hopefully no one will complain, and the FCC is too busy to chase it.

> An hdlc frame is encoded. I view uuencode, and file compression the same way.
> Treat it as a modulation technique. Think about video. It is images "encoded"
> to allow transmission in a certain bandwidth.

There is nothing wrong with encoding schemes.

> Let's carry it further... would it be illegal to ftp over packet an executable
> that printed out "dirty" words. Or pictures? does this mean I cannot ftp
> Leisure suit Larry to my friend. (Copyright discussions aside.)

That depends. I see the "dirty" words as a problem.

> I don't see how we can prohibit this, yet allow the things that are said on
> 75, 20, and 2 meters all the time.

That is the difference between what is law and what is enforced. Clearly, enforcement has a major problem.

> I believe the intention of the reg, was that a listener on that frequency
> should not hear profanity. Commercial broadcast stations sure play word
> games at will, having lots of lewd/"dirty" discussion, with nary a
> prohibited word. If we are going to deal with "intent" rather then the
> word itself, then SOB, darnit, shoot, etc will all have to go.

Maybe I need to find that section of the US CODE and quote it on the net.
It might SCARE you on what CAN be enforced. We are talking about MORE
than just 7 words.

> I would view batched, compressed usenet feeds in the same light. I would
> probabley not include the obvious for-sale groups, but I have a filter
> that cleans all the profanity I can think of nicely.

Shall I test your filter sometime?

> Oh well, maybe I am confused. I do think hams like to invent stumbling
> blocks for ourselves. The "music on hold" autopatch issue comes to mind.
> We consider this as prohibited, yet a guy who jammed welfare traffic for
> hurricane Hugo is not touched. He stayed within the "letter" of the regs, yet
> violated the intent. We were in charleston from Atlanta helping with the
> traffic handling. This guy uses his own callsign, was confirmed, yet nothing
> happens.

There are other ways to deal with him (not necessarily legal).

> Anyway, those are my (rambling) thoughts. As I ftp a compressed binary over
> 56k to another ham. (NOS, no dirty words that I know of, except AX.25 :-> I
> think I will go wash my mouth out.)

We can ask Congress to prohibit "AX.25" over all broadcast media. That should get the point across. :-)

From 5070121336013512459
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e68e292429917f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 03:00:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!APPLE.COM!k3mc
From: k3mc@APPLE.COM (Mike Chepponis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-2 download eprom
Message-ID: <9007142012.AA23201@apple.com>
Date: 14 Jul 90 20:12:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Sat Jul 14 21:12:53 1990

When I wrote this code eons ago, I did it to give me a way to test kiss code
without burning an eprom every time. Therefore, this code is quite quick
and dirty. It does work, though! As I recall, if you type Control-E the
codes prints out a version banner at you. This was handy because it made
sure that you had the correct baud rate. It also assumes 8 bits no parity.
Also, as I recall, it does not check the checksum byte on Intel .hex file
downloads, because I couldn't figure out what to do when such an error
happened!

I believe the source code is in the same archive. You can look at that to see
what it does in detail.

Best -Mike K3MC

From 1216798279540619330
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c04f152625113505,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 03:21:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!
nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham Radio Magazine
Message-ID: <335.269F73DC@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 14 Jul 90 14:52:09 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat Jul 14 15:52:09 1990

I just got a call from Terry Northup, the editor of the now-defunct HAM
RADIO magazine. She says:

(1) 3 of the articles in the July issue of CQ were in fact originally
accepted by HAM RADIO;

(2) the HAM RADIO presence in CQ is going to increase considerably;
there will be more technical items, and they will even go through the
HAM RADIO editorial office in New Hampshire, which will remain open.

Hmmm, could we persuade 'em to start their magazine back up, before it
dies out completely? It seems to be lingering...

--
```
  |\/\/\/|
  |      | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: {ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!,iuvax!ndmath!nstar}!w8grt!jim.grubs
  |     _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___|  ___________________________________________
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\          of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

From 7649344509515230634
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f504a8cdfc44472,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 03:39:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Callsign sever in KA9Q (was Re: Packet callsign servers)
Message-ID: <42996@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 15 Jul 90 00:27:12 GMT
References: <38622@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 34
Posted: Sun Jul 15 01:27:12 1990

In article <38622@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
writes:
>It seems like a neat idea (which hadn't occured to me) to incorporate
>a callsign server into either fingerd (if you're running 'nix) or KA9Q
>(if you're under something else)...IP users could look you up in the
>callsign database simply by fingering you, and AX.25'ers could use the
>NOS gateway stuff to do the same. You wouldn't need any outside client
>software to do so.

Chris--

Forgive me if I'm repeating what I said a few postings ago; I can't
remember exactly where this discussion started. :-)

Anway, if I didn't make it clear before, let me do it now. Doug Thom's
callsign server IS available via both TCP/IP and AX.25. TCP users simply
type "%finger callsign@n6oyu". AX.25 users do a normal connect to N6OYU,

then use the inquire command: "i callsign". No special software is
required by either set of users.

You could contact him (thom@apple.com) to find out more about the C
code that parses the incoming request and sends it out the AppleTalk
link to the machine holding the database. (Instead of doing a lookup
on the host machine itself, as a normal finger command would do.)
Although Doug has his system trained to speak AppleTalk and go to
another machine to grab the information, I expect you could adapt it
for whatever situation you have.

Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -3686276069084154291
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 06:00:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!texbell!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <179@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 14 Jul 90 21:52:12 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<1990Jul12.203904.29686@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood California U.S.A.
Lines: 18
Posted: Sat Jul 14 22:52:12 1990

In article <1990Jul12.203904.29686@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>,
karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
>
> I do not agree. It's certainly not true where I work; almost everyone
> has a Sun, Decstation or PC that is connected directly to the local
> Ethernet. I'm sure I could point to many other commercial and academic
> organizations who have similar setups.

    How about this for a commercial application: I sometimes work in a
lawyers office which consists of a several dozen Suns. The sight of
all those Sun 2s with legal documents on their screens is a sight to
behold. It is also much more fun than all dull PCs running
Wordimperfect which is what most ambulance chasers use.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 7896299980792080383
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,526395f460ea9371,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,526395f460ea9371,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 07:56:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Awesome Code system
Keywords: phoentics international morse code
Message-ID: <23475@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 15 Jul 90 05:46:35 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Control Data Corporation, Arden Hills, MN.
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2545 rec.ham-radio:12904
Posted: Sun Jul 15 06:46:35 1990

Gee, I have seen alot of postings where people bitch about learning
the code to get a ticket. It makes me think back to when I went to
night school to get my ticket when I was eleven. The instructor was
Bob Schoeing, W0BE, and he had the whole class doing code in 7
days ! (!!!!). It worked on phoenetics. I have lost the entire alphabet,
and would like to get it, since I have bragged to a few people that I will
have them pass the code test in 2 weeks (like Bob had us do). If you know
what this is, you might have the whole alphabet - PLEASE send it to me:

L Liberia
O Old Crow Booze
H Hit it a bit
A about
V victory vee
B badminton set

Thats all I remember - Bob had the whole class doing 3 WPM after 2 classes
with this system, including numbers and punctuation. (I was shocked)

If you can complete the list or have a different one, PLEASE get it to me
somehow. It would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance !

Jeff - NR0D
vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com

umn-cs!bungia!vware!brainiac!jrc
umn-cs!kksys!edgar!brainiac!jrc
70436,1410 on CIS
Mail: 6143 - 4th Ave. South * Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419

From -3735153693458178383
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,76a9fe23a648e918,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,76a9fe23a648e918,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76a9fe23a648e918,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-15 08:09:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!
philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: 2 meters (144Mhz band) and wet trees
Keywords: attenuation?
Message-ID: <103744@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 15 Jul 90 15:09:27 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12951 rec.ham-radio.packet:2549 rec.radio.shortwave:1631
Posted: Sun Jul 15 16:09:27 1990

Been having this problem with my packet setup: During the summer,
during wet weather, my ability to get a reliable connection to my home
BBS (KD6TH) gets bad. I used to use an antenna in the attic, but since
replaced that with one mounted on a mast above the roof. That helped
much. (the attic antenna was useless in all summer weather, though in
other seasons it worked fine). The roof antenna works good in dry
weather, but we had several days of rain here, and the quality went
poor. Dry weather returned, and it got better. Question is: Is the
attenuation of wet tree leaves significant at 145Mhz? Lot more than
the same trees dry? And without leaves (ie, winter)? I thought this
sort of thing was only significant up in the microwave freqs.

No, I don't think that water is getting into the coax (that wouldn't explain
the attic antenna performance). Or maybe I'm at the point where a dB
difference makes or breakes it. (2m FM packet).

73 de WA2ISE@KD6TH

From -6915232655824530423
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91170513e115fc51

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-16 09:07:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helios!billg
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WWIV
Message-ID: <6600@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 16 Jul 90 14:07:58 GMT
References: <60351.2698D7B1@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG> <1686.2699bbf4@hamavnet.com>
<1990Jul12.084414.28845@src.dec.com>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Jul 16 15:07:58 1990

Try N6PLU!! That's the correct callsign according to MARVIN.CS.BUFFALO.EDU.

bill KB3YV

From 2864346404420210657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-16 16:11:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!atha!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1993@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 16 Jul 90 21:10:10 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<1990Jul12.004718.26392@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<1990Jul12.040604.13828@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 47
Posted: Mon Jul 16 22:10:10 1990

ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu writes:
>   My whole point about the terminal server idea is that Internet may be
>more dependant on the few large multiuser systems than we might like to
>believe. What happens when we increase the number of nodes by 100 or 1000?
>Even 10000 if we managed to every ham on the planet on TCP/IP packet. I am
>not sure ANY protocol can support a network of 100,000 sparsely connected
>peer nodes (nodes that get turned off a random intervals, no less), at least
>in real time.

Isn't the current estimate for the number of connected nodes on the Internet
around 100K already? The NSFnet backbone bandwidth is increasing fast enough
to handle another 100K nodes if need be.

>   Internet may have orignally been intended for radio but what is
>currently installed is absolutely dependant (I believe) on the leased lines

>and microwave relays that are again paid for by various governments.

Yes, the Internet, as a specific functional model defined by the current
group of connected national and regional networks, is heavily dependent
on leased lines and PTP links. That does not mean that the internet MODEL
is.

>   To summarize my argument, I claim (am afraid) that the Internet
>architecture depends upon
>1.   Large multiuser computers, which are paid for by various government
>   agencies. (A few are also privately owned.)
>2.   Dedicated and permanent communication links, which are also funded
>   by governments. (Some are private or donated.)

OK, I'm nitpicking over terminology here ... the Internet (capital I) is
a production networks that exists to support reaearch (in theory at least :-)
The environment used by these researchers leans towards big mainframes
for the most part, although that is changing. How the network is used
doesn't have much bearing (in this case, anyway) on how the network is
capable of being used in a different environment. AMPRnet, by its very
nature, will not look a lot like the Internet, since the model of large
mainframes accessed by many users is not applicable to the end user
applications that will be running over it. Instead, you will find a
much more distributed environment. How we use the network at the
applications layer doesn't change the fact that TCP/IP is still an
excellent choice for the transport layer of the network (AMPRnet).

--
     Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
         {alberta,cbmvax,mips}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca
                          Practice Safe Government
                                Use Kingdoms

From 5691627561654876635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-16 20:26:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com>
Date: 17 Jul 90 01:11:15 GMT
References: <FAUNT.90Jul9201312@dustbin.cisco.com> <31677@cup.portal.com>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Jul 17 02:11:15 1990

In article <31677@cup.portal.com>, dbell@cup.portal.com (David J Bell) writes:
|> Doug, you should have very little trouble, as far as I can see...
|>
|> The drive motors operate off 12V (the car is a little hot for that, but
|> it really *shouldn't* be a problem), and the electronics requires both

Be wary of hooking to the +12V DC rail in a automotives electrical
system. The gotcha is load dump. With a very heavy discharged battery,
the alternator will be putting out plenty of current. If you hit a bump
and the battery cable jumps around, you'll see the output dumped back
into the +12VDC rail. Of course, the regulator will dampen the voltage
swing, but it's feedback has a slow time constant compared to that of
the silicon in a PC.

N6RCE

From -6234901643889997666
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac1b49da8ef1b14a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-17 13:16:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!applelink.apple.COM!
D1749
From: D1749@applelink.apple.COM ("Disini SW, Emmanuel Disini,PRT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Pac-Radio Dealer/Manuf addr
Message-ID: <4200733@AppleLink.Apple.COM>
Date: 17 Jul 90 13:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Jul 17 14:00:00 1990

greetings. just wondering if there are any packet radio manufacturers out there
on the Net somewhere? I'm interested in setting up a multi-line E-Mail system
so that users can receive news and correspond via TNCs. <The phone line system
in Manila is *REALLY* bad.> Is there a compact VHF radio - TNC package that
one can just attach to a LapTop?

Sincerely,
Joel Disini
Manila, Philippines
d1749@applelink.apple.com

PS

Please send all mail to me directly, as I haven't subscribed to your group!

From -5935692474623390695
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-17 13:20:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 2 meters (144Mhz band) and wet trees
Keywords: attenuation?
Message-ID: <5973@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Date: 17 Jul 90 16:31:45 GMT
References: <103744@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu
Reply-To: mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose)
Organization: JHU-Applied Physics Laboratory
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Jul 17 17:31:45 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: stda.jhuapl.edu

In article <103744@philabs.Philips.Com>
   rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:

>Is the
>attenuation of wet tree leaves significant at 145Mhz? Lot more than
>the same trees dry? And without leaves (ie, winter)? I thought this
>sort of thing was only significant up in the microwave freqs.
>

YES! Rainwater coating the leaves and the bark of trees is slightly
conductive. Further, the length of branches and leaves is comparable
to a wavelength at VHF. VHF E-M waves passing "through" a wet tree
will be very slightly attenuated, and they will surely be knocked down
quite a bit if several wet trees are along your radio link path.

The effect becomes quite pronounced at higher frequencies, such that
at frequencies of 1 GHz and higher, leaves (wet or dry) are opaque.

Another note: Acid rain has higher conductivity than "clean" rain, and
contributes even more to the attenuation.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From 2624293884939057809
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,157a163462bf6166,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-17 13:49:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!bu.edu!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Kantronix DataEngine & 9600 baud
Message-ID: <1358@necis.UUCP>
Date: 17 Jul 90 13:39:43 GMT
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Jul 17 14:39:43 1990

I just thought someone would be interested....

I recently (this past Saturday) saw my first Kantronix Data Engine.... It looks very nice... good construction.... and Kantronix is promising full documentation as they hope it will become a popular "open architechure" standard.

The most interesting thing about the demo was that they had their 9600 baud modem installed, and were demonstrating its use (I believe they said it was based on the G3RUH design). Will this be the first company to have mass produced 9600 baud TNC SYSTEMS available to the average ham packeteer??

They were using the Kantronix DVR-2-2 radios (what else?), and they promised "plug&play" (oh no.... 9600 baud apliance operators)!!!

Well, I was impressed, the system looks flexible, and complete. If they could just get the system price down to $50.00!!! :-)

Rich

From -8430693832701703960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c6131342faaaee59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6131342faaaee59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,c6131342faaaee59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-17 15:03:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: DSP Mania and books
Keywords: DSP Theory modems implementation
Message-ID: <748@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 17 Jul 90 17:07:49 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 63

Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12962 rec.ham-radio.packet:2553 sci.electronics:7493
Posted: Tue Jul 17 18:07:49 1990

RE: DSP Mania and books on the subject

Howdy:

Many people send me notes asking what DSP texts should be considered for an introduction. They always want the impossible however. One that is trivial to understand, does not require mathematics, and tells them how to write V.32 full duplex echo cancelling modems with the fastest Viterbi trellis decoder on the planet or does all the ham radio modes without operator intervention ;-). It should be clear that all these goals are contradictory (I don't want to say mutually exclusive even if I do personally believe this). I have two favorites, which show my bias towards modems.

Theory and Practice of Modem Design by John A.C. Bingham, Wiley-Interscience

and

Digital Communication by Edward Lee and ??? Messerschmidt.

(I can never remember Messerschmidt's first name or initial). I've forgotten the publisher and I left the book at home.

All the other applications that I need to do code for (speech encoders, FFT code, etc.) can be sewn together from the code given away by the chip/board manufacturers. There are no real practical `how to' books that give code examples to aid you in putting together modems that I know of with the single exception of a booklet put out by TI. The individual chip manufacturers run BBS's, have PD libraries with loads of source,etc. and TI has put out a booklet for a 300/1200 bps telephone modem. This booklet has source, little aid in putting it together as a working system, and almost no information on the criteria which went into the modem design. It also uses 1st generation DSP chip technology from TI and a major translation job is required. Motorola has given away source for a V.32 trellis Viterbi decoder for the DSP56001. Not included is the rest of the modem which includes the difficult equalization, near-far echo cancellation, and data aided carrier recovery for the `non-round' constellation. The technical discussion given with the V.32 trellis decoder is appallingly bad. Don't hope to understand what is being done on the basis of what is in this booklet. Having written these decoders for a number of projects (always before in a high level language) I became so confused that I decided to start from scratch, but it is there for the taking. I am certain that I am being thick and just didn't like the exposition. Maybe for you it will all be crystal clear. It can be gotten from any Motorola Semiconductor division outlet from their tech manual/ reference works library. Just walk in grab a plastic bag (paper sack if you are environmentally conscious) and walk out with more books than you can carry. I am sure that TI does the same, I just haven't had the opportunity to do this yet. TAPR and AMSAT are working on DSP hardware for amateur radio modem use and will consist of a TMS320C25 plug in card with 85C30 for protocol work. There is code available from the TAPR AMSAT

project available for anonymous ftp on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov. This code
was written for the Delanco Spry TMS320C10 boards we were using at the
time. I am sure it will be translated to the 320C25.

I hope this helps some.

Bob McGwier
<N4HY>
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 7529764900869001026
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-17 15:17:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!jamesth
From: jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <55879@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 17 Jul 90 16:02:31 GMT
References: <FAUNT.90Jul9201312@dustbin.cisco.com> <31677@cup.portal.com>
<1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com>
Reply-To: jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE)
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 38
Posted: Tue Jul 17 17:02:31 1990

In article <1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> kevinr@Tandem.COM writes:
>
>In article <31677@cup.portal.com>, dbell@cup.portal.com (David J Bell) writes:
||> Doug, you should have very little trouble, as far as I can see...

Sounds like someone who hasn't tried it.

||>
||> The drive motors operate off 12V (the car is a little hot for that, but
||> it really *shouldn't* be a problem),

But it is. A very fine EE consultant I know had a lot of trouble
with this, and he only needed +5V. The transients are terrible,
due in part to various inductive loads (for instance, wiper motors).
As an experiment, put a scope on your +12 when you use your horn.

Or consider...

|
|Be wary of hooking to the +12V DC rail in a automotives electrical

|system. The gotcha is load dump. With a very heavy discharged battery,
|the alternator will be putting out plenty of current. If you hit a bump
|and the battery cable jumps around, you'll see the output dumped back
|into the +12VDC rail. Of course, the regulator will dampen the voltage
|swing, but it's feedback has a slow time constant compared to that of
|the silicon in a PC.
|
|N6RCE

As implied by the previous parts of this message you probably will have
big problems. There is tons of noise in a car's electical system,
and the +12V in your computer is used to a regulated source. You'll
need to isolate your computer from the car's electrical system.

If anyone knows a simple and reliable method of doing this, other
than using a seperate battery [:-(] I'd love to hear it.

James Thiele -- microsoft!jamesth

From 2896495497141672608
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9a289ac177716da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-18 13:18:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How to access the Amateur Radio BBS
Keywords: ham bbs amateur packet ka9q nos net
Message-ID: <3685@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 18 Jul 90 20:18:29 GMT
Organization: Advanced Business Solutions - Baltimore , MD
Lines: 69
Posted: Wed Jul 18 21:18:29 1990

+---+
        HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

 I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release)
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.07 & 1.08)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

*** I will also be trying to allow dialup SLIP in the very near future, so users of the KA9Q software can actually use the package to access my system. If anybody is interested in helping me test this option, please let me know...

From 120495235289408347
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-18 14:30:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sunybcs!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <38741@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 18 Jul 90 21:30:41 GMT
References: <FAUNT.90Jul9201312@dustbin.cisco.com> <31677@cup.portal.com>
<1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> <55879@microsoft.UUCP>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 36
Posted: Wed Jul 18 22:30:41 1990

In article <55879@microsoft.UUCP> jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE) writes:
>In article <1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> kevinr@Tandem.COM writes:
>>
>>In article <31677@cup.portal.com>, dbell@cup.portal.com (David J Bell) writes:
>||> Doug, you should have very little trouble, as far as I can see...
>
>Sounds like someone who hasn't tried it.
>need to isolate your computer from the car's electrical system.
>
>If anyone knows a simple and reliable method of doing this, other
>than using a seperate battery [:-(] I'd love to hear it.
>
>James Thiele -- microsoft!jamesth

Yes you have to regulate the 12V supply and the 5V supply.
work engine except for the RF vs COmputer problems.
I have had more problems with the rally computer wiping out
2M frequency then computer failure. There are some minor
adjustments to resolve this problem. The processor reset ciruit
seems to be a real problem if it isn't protect by clamps and
caps. There you are driving down the road, oops miss the turn,
almost stall the engine, and your comupter resets. Well you
obviously left out a MOV in the power circuit, Curtis!.
There are a few special things to do for car applications,
a better case, a better ps (bullet proof), a better pcb (like
a multilayer clone bd), etc.

Good luck, but I know that it can be done, actually I'd recommend
the ampro 86/286 type boards that fit on top of a disk drive....

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -152266903152341045
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,48a0f9da6ab29636,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,48a0f9da6ab29636,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-18 19:28:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!voder!
pyramid!prls!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: clover HF data mode schematics
Message-ID: <103962@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 19 Jul 90 02:28:04 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2562 rec.ham-radio:13039
Posted: Thu Jul 19 03:28:04 1990

copied from packet:
 Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From   MsgID   To
30599 BF   1453   1 06-Jul 2020 W7GHM 15033_N7IIJ CLOVER@NYNET ()
  Sb: +++SCHEMATICS AVAILABLE+++

  A set of schematic diagrams which will enable home builders to construct a
  frequency-stable, ultra-selective receiver and matching exciter which meets
  the requirements of the CLOVER h.f. data mode, can be obtained for a SASE.
  The design is for a single frequency on 30 meters, which will be the
  location of the first Clover network.
  See the July issue of QEX magazine for a description of the Clover mode.

  Send SASE to:
  Ray Petit, W7GHM,
  P.O. Box 51,
  Oak Harbor, Wa. 98277, USA.

  73, Ray W7GHM @ N7IIJ.WA.USA.NA

From -1228703398755409069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-19 08:47:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!mejac!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <13018@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 18 Jul 90 18:25:32 GMT
References: <FAUNT.90Jul9201312@dustbin.cisco.com> <31677@cup.portal.com>
<1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> <55879@microsoft.UUCP>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 84
Posted: Wed Jul 18 19:25:32 1990

In article <55879@microsoft.UUCP> jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE) writes:
>||>
>||> The drive motors operate off 12V (the car is a little hot for that, but
>||> it really *shouldn't* be a problem),
>
>But it is. A very fine EE consultant I know had a lot of trouble
>with this, and he only needed +5V. The transients are terrible,
>due in part to various inductive loads (for instance, wiper motors).
>As an experiment, put a scope on your +12 when you use your horn.
>
>Or consider...
>
>|
>|Be wary of hooking to the +12V DC rail in a automotives electrical
>|system. The gotcha is load dump. With a very heavy discharged battery,
>|the alternator will be putting out plenty of current. If you hit a bump
>|and the battery cable jumps around, you'll see the output dumped back
>|into the +12VDC rail. Of course, the regulator will dampen the voltage
>|swing, but it's feedback has a slow time constant compared to that of
>|the silicon in a PC.
>|
>|N6RCE
>
>As implied by the previous parts of this message you probably will have
>big problems. There is tons of noise in a car's electical system,
>and the +12V in your computer is used to a regulated source. You'll
>need to isolate your computer from the car's electrical system.
>
>If anyone knows a simple and reliable method of doing this, other
>than using a seperate battery [:-(] I'd love to hear it.
>
>James Thiele -- microsoft!jamesth

    I'm surprised your very fine engineer friend had trouble getting a
good +5V from an automotive electrical system. If his current requirements
were moderate, there are 3 pin regulators which work very well under
automotive conditions.

  As for operating a PC from an automotive source, you've got more than
one problem. Getting power is a big one, but providing reasonable shielding
is another, and believe me, this is more important. The PC must be shielded

from electrical noise in the car; this can come in on any cable connected to the computer. The symptoms of insufficient shielding could include erratic operation or a hard failure of the PC (requiring repair). It isn't hard to protect yourself; you may wish to insert 100 ohm/ .001 uF RC networks on all the incoming RS-232 pins, etc.

The power itself is funny. You need to protect against high voltage transients, the voltage may run 100V+ during a load dump. You also may experience negative transients on the power rail. Voltage on the rail will range from 8V while cranking the starter to 15V+ while running at high RPM.

Deriving a clean 5V supply is pretty straightforward under these conditions, but the other (-5, +12, -12) voltages you may need are not as easy. I'd suggest one of two approaches:

1. Build a clean +5V supply and derive other voltages from this source using DC-DC converters. If the current requirements on the other supplies are moderately low, this may work well. I'm not sure how much current you want from the +12V supply; hard disks have historically consumed significant current during startup. Even floppy drives get hungry. The usefulness of this approach depends on your configuration.

2. Build a DC-DC switching supply which runs of the filtered automotive rail and produces all of the voltages. This may be your best bet if you want good +12V current. The downside is you'll probably have to design and roll your own on this, even so far as winding your own power transformer(s). Amidon Associates in North Hollywood sells very useful cores (toroidal and E-type) and offers a fair amount of data on this. I'd also suggest looking at some of the power MOSFET literature in power conversion; essentially, build a PC power supply that uses 8-12V in rather than 160VDC rectified line current.

Enjoy.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

From -3535339718652584219
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-19 12:07:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!yale!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <15761@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 19 Jul 90 00:41:06 GMT
References: <1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> <55879@microsoft.UUCP>
<13018@oolong.la.locus.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu Jul 19 01:41:06 1990

Well, I have one of those $25-at-the-swapmeet XT clones running just fine off 12v. Turns out the -5 isn't used at all, and the -12 is used only for the RS232 drivers on the serial port, which in violation of all standards works just fine if you tie it to ground - seems a lot of RS232 line receivers just don't care very much. At least, it talks to my loran receiver's serial port. Perhaps a printer might care more.

The automotive +12 (actually, about 13.5) comes in through a hulking great choke I stole out of an old car radio, then several thousand uF and a 16v MOV to ground, then into a 3-terminal regulator which gives me about 12v when the battery is topped up, a little less when the headlights are on. The floppy and RS232 don't seem to care. The output of the choke also goes into a pass transistor (actually, two in parallel) driven off a three-terminal regulator to give me about 10 amps of +5, which turns out to be more than I really need. PWROK is driven by a 555 timer.

It works. A scope shows the 50+v spikes during engine cranking to hit about +18v or so after the choke; that's well within the 37v max of the regulators. The input voltage drops to about 8v or so during cranking; the processor continues to run but the floppy drive looses speed and gets errors. I haven't tried a hard drive yet.
- Brian

From 4695900739390892376
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8621bf0ba470ff29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-19 13:54:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!JPNTSUK2.BITNET!870383
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET ("KOMATSU Toshiki .")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: W0RLI Mailbox in US ???
Message-ID: <9007190244.AA14478@ucsd.edu>
Date: 19 Jul 90 02:30:47 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Jul 19 03:30:47 1990

Dear OM,
In JA , It seems many Mail boxes that used W0RLI/WA7MBL type have changed

to TCP/IP station . But , most users used 8-bit(i,e,Z80) cannot read from TCP/IP , and removed network . It remains now , some pakctters hate TCP/IP .
     I know TCP/IP is exactry good for networking , but cannot this technology support 'all packetters' ? I think packet radio became very popular because of easyily of cannecting Rig , and Computers against to Rtty or Amtor .
     Please show me how you solve this probrem against JA .
     Thank you .

/ KOMATSU Toshiki
Dept.of CHEMISTRY,Univ.of Tsukuba. E-mail:870383@JPNTSUK2.bitnet
phone :+81-(0)298-514590   mail :P.O.Box 53,Tsukuba-Gakuen,
HAMnet:JF7WED@JI1ZMW.#12.JNET1.JPN   Ibaraki 305 JAPAN

From 6656554593305207845
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-19 14:12:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!jumbo!ehs
From: ehs@src.dec.com (Ed Satterthwaite)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <1990Jul18.215543.10785@src.dec.com>
Date: 19 Jul 90 04:55:43 GMT
References: <1990Jul17.011115.21257@tandem.com> <55879@microsoft.UUCP> <15761@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: DEC Systems Research Center
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Jul 19 05:55:43 1990

In article <15761@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> ...
> fine off 12v. Turns out the -5 isn't used at all, and the -12 is used
> only for the RS232 drivers on the serial port, which in violation of all
> standards works just fine if you tie it to ground - seems a lot of RS232
> line receivers just don't care very much. At least, it talks to my
> loran receiver's serial port. Perhaps a printer might care more.

I recently experimented a bit to test the tolerance of RS232 receivers. A TTL low (~ 0.4V) seems to work fine in practice, but there's very little noise margin, as I discovered by loading the driver. A CMOS driver that goes closer to ground seemed pretty bullet-proof. On a small sample, the 1489 receiver did somewhat better than the MAX232 with these marginal levels.

Ed n6plo

From 3199896837467153681
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,76a9fe23a648e918

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-20 03:11:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncrwic!encad!entec!kthompso
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: 2 meters (144Mhz band) and wet trees
Keywords: attenuation?
Message-ID: <600@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Date: 19 Jul 90 15:46:48 GMT
References: <103744@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: kthompso@entec.UUCP (Ken Thompson)
Organization: NCR Corporation, Wichita, KS
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13037 rec.ham-radio.packet:2561 rec.radio.shortwave:1647
Posted: Thu Jul 19 16:46:48 1990

It does not rain in summer here.

--
Ken Thompson   N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

From 9134280607265229857
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-20 13:48:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!ucsd!pacbell.com!tandem!moe!kevinr
From: kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul20.180111.22988@tandem.com>
Date: 20 Jul 90 18:01:11 GMT
References: <15328@ucsd.edu> <12687@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Sender: news@tandem.com
Reply-To: kevinr@Tandem.COM
Organization: Tandem Computers, Comm Development
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri Jul 20 19:01:11 1990

In article <12687@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
|>
|> The microwave "repeaters" would be point to point, and would be handling
|> mostly data from the rest of the network. Additional data from the cell

There's merit in this!

|> Users on any cell site could "connect" to any other cell site in the

Go all the way. Allow users to connect end to end without having
to know every darn point along the way.

|> Sounds a bit like high-speed TEX-NET, doesn't it?

Nope, sounds like the Internet model, really.

|> Yup - and there are always the nay-sayers standing in our way, i.e. Who's
|> going to buy all this microwave stuff? Don't you know it's expensive?

See the Dec 89 issue of HR. $150 per end.

Want to work on soemthing truely interesting: What happens when the
whole of packet radio is pt-to-pt?

N6RCE

From 6286989164869922749
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76a9fe23a648e918
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-20 15:45:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!mephisto!
rutgers!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!gp15
From: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: 2 meters (144Mhz band) and wet trees
Keywords: attenuation?
Message-ID: <1990Jul20.125344.15729@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Date: 20 Jul 90 12:53:44 GMT
References: <103744@philabs.Philips.Com> <600@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Reply-To: gp15@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu (Gerald Pulver)
Organization: Columbia University
Lines: 4
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13071 rec.ham-radio.packet:2565 rec.radio.shortwave:1650
Posted: Fri Jul 20 13:53:44 1990

In article <600@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.UUCP (Ken Thompson) writes:
>It does not rain in summer here.

The crown has made it clear?

From -4567244285141189210
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,53fbca2cee0c3885
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-20 22:25:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC-2 bootstrap rom: works?
Message-ID: <18330047@col.hp.com>
Date: 20 Jul 90 17:48:42 GMT
References: <38644@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Jul 20 18:48:42 1990

>I recently burned the EPROM that comes in the TNC_TNC2 archive. It
>is SUPPOSED to allow me to upload intel hex ercords to the TNC-2,
>but it does not work. Nor does it echo back all bytes sent to it
>on startup.
>
>I'm using an MFJ-1274 - anybody have any thoughts on what the problem
>may be? It simply freezes, with both lamps on.

You need to use either a 2764 or the top 8k of a 27256, if I remember
correctly. This was to allow the code to ignore JMP6. It's been a while
though, so I may have this fuzzed...

Bdale

From 2405930336625441620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ca0ebc9d43472bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-20 23:23:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <18330046@col.hp.com>
Date: 20 Jul 90 16:12:01 GMT
References: <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 7
Posted: Fri Jul 20 17:12:01 1990

>RTFM: read the f*cking manual

And the perennial favorite here,

RTFS: read the f*cking source!

Bdale

From -924736348892042554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b312b570014364f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-21 11:47:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-1 speedup
Message-ID: <8687@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 21 Jul 90 12:38:22 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 15
Posted: Sat Jul 21 13:38:22 1990
Keywords:

I have an original TNC-1 and am considering runnning it at a higher clock
speed in KISS mode. Is there any advantage to be gained by doing this? Does
it for example process packets any faster thus reducing txdelay requirements
of the 'other' station?

I've already tried moving JP7 and that didn't seem to work. I know, the
manual says you need higher-speed components but I wanted to see if it would
take it anyway. Just which components in the TNC-1 are clock-speed sensitive?
The manual doesn't say. Are there any special adjustments that need to be
done when I run it at the higher speed?

73's
AH6BW
querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
antonio-querubin_manoa@uhplato (BITnet)

From 5452891633717446189
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-21 11:51:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!
grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: mike@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <13260@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 21 Jul 90 07:41:46 GMT
References: <15328@ucsd.edu> <12687@wd6ehr.ampr.org>

<1990Jul20.180111.22988@tandem.com>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 76
Posted: Sat Jul 21 08:41:46 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <22988@tandem.com> kevinr@moe.Tandem.COM (Kevin J. Rowett) writes:
>|>
>|> The microwave "repeaters" would be point to point, and would be handling
>|> mostly data from the rest of the network. Additional data from the cell
>
>There's merit in this!
>
>|> Users on any cell site could "connect" to any other cell site in the
>
>Go all the way. Allow users to connect end to end without having
>to know every darn point along the way.

That's what I meant.
>
>|> Sounds a bit like high-speed TEX-NET, doesn't it?
>
>Nope, sounds like the Internet model, really.
Then I suppose this aspect of Tex-net is patterned after Internet?
Tex-net allows users to route throughout the Tex-net network without
knowing specific routing (as I understand it, anyway).
The point I was trying to make is: this ain't nothin' new!
>
>|> Yup - and there are always the nay-sayers standing in our way, i.e. Who's
>|> going to buy all this microwave stuff? Don't you know it's expensive?
>
>See the Dec 89 issue of HR. $150 per end.

Yup - you and I know this - but that's what the NAY-SAYERS are saying.
In other words, some folks find fault with everything. Remember the
bumblebee... It's scientifically impossible for him to fly! But the
bumblebee, being ignorant of scientific fact,.........
>
>Want to work on soemthing truely interesting: What happens when the
>whole of packet radio is pt-to-pt?
 ^^^^^
I agree, sorta. A good point-to-point packet system will be nifty for
many things. But for _all_ of packet???   I really hope not.
In order to make advances, we need the freedom to experiment,
and just plain old dork around with stuff that hits our fancy at a
particular time and place. If the WHOLE of packet is thus restricted,
it'll never progress. Let me try the stupid idiot stuff I've got in
my meshuginer head. What is it going to hurt?

(Hope I didn't take you out of context??? But it is a point that needs
discussion anyway .....)

There are those that would abolish amateur tcp/ip because their view of packet is restricted to the present-day. "Your dumb tcp/ip has long headers. It bogs down the 110 baud link in Oshkosh... and who died and left YOU boss anyway?..... I've been passing traffic for 1E06 years, and we've always ......", etc.

Many speak eloquently of "freedom of speech" (I call it "freedom to flush their toilet-mouth", so you know where I stand ;-), but the freedom to experiment is MUCH more important than someone being able to cuss and be rude in \public :-) I've seen a tremendous emphasis placed (locally, at least) on certain peoples idea of a network, that encompasses ALL of the currently available 2 meter frequencies. Right or wrong, if it stifles the inventiveness that's already in short supply, it's categorically BAD! We need to really be cautious about dogmaticisms, and try to give encouragement to those taking the lead in development of new, untried, and underimplemented technologies.

I appreciate your input and opinions. Thanks for the reply.

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.socal.ca	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From 7560413340035643459
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e746e04ea22973e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 01:22:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interfacing a PSK Modem to an ICOM IC-R7000 Receiver
Message-ID: <16025@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 23 Jul 90 04:24:37 GMT
References: <ID1738.D900722.T234627.LANG@UNB.CA>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Jul 23 05:24:37 1990

I can't speak to the Pac-com PSK modem, but I have one of the TAPR PSK modems connected to my R-7000 and it's working just great.

The trick is that the up/down outputs of the PSK modem can be made available as uncommitted transistors - and you can use those to bridge

the two row and one column inputs on the command scan matrix inside the radio. The service manual clearly shows which pins on the connector for the remote control module are used for these functions.

What I did was to run a piece of cable into the R-7000 to pick up ground, recorder audio, and the three wires needed to run the receiver up or down. The other end of the cable goes to the 5-pin DIN connector that plugs into the modem.

With the receiver set for 100 Hz dial steps, it tracks all the microsats and FO-20 just fine. You will need a preamp; with a 40-element KLM beam tracking the microsats the internal noise and numbness of the R-7000 doesn't let you use low-angle passes. However, the $18 GaAs-FET preamp from Hamtronics works well - stick it in a Pomona box and put it in the antenna line to the R-7000, and you might well be able to hear the microsats from horizon to horizon. I do.
     - Brian

From -4353226225343743293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e746e04ea22973e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 04:37:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!UNB.CA!LANG
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Interfacing a PSK Modem to an ICOM IC-R7000 Receiver
Message-ID: <ID1738.D900722.T234627.LANG@UNB.CA>
Date: 23 Jul 90 02:46:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Jul 23 03:46:26 1990

Has anyone modified an ICOM IC-R7000 to track the Doppler shifts of satellites? I am interested in interfacing the PacComm PSK-1 modem to the R7000 to automatically follow the frequency shifts of the Microsats. Unfortunately, unlike with transceivers, there is no direct up/down frequency control of the R7000 except via the remote controller. At the moment I'm looking at connecting the PSK-1's step-up and step-down tuning outputs across the remote controller's frequency up and down switches. A slight problem with this is that the PSK-1's output pulses for shifting the frequency of the radio are only 30 to 40 milliseconds wide and that's not long enough for the remote controller to generate the signal for the R7000 to change frequency. This means that a pulse stretcher will be necessary between the PSK-1 and the remote controller. I'll probably go ahead and build a one or two chip circuit to do this, but I was wondering if there's an alternative approach to interfacing the PSK-1 to the R7000. Any ideas?

==========

Richard B. Langley
Geodetic Research Laboratory
Dept. of Surveying Engineering
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 5A3

BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Phone: (506) 453-5142
Telex: 014-46202
FAX: (506) 453-4943

==========

From 5670728151454758949
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,48a0f9da6ab29636
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,48a0f9da6ab29636
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 18:08:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!spdcc!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: clover HF data mode schematics
Message-ID: <1361@necis.UUCP>
Date: 23 Jul 90 19:52:36 GMT
References: <103962@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2572 rec.ham-radio:13145
Posted: Mon Jul 23 20:52:36 1990

In article <103962@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
writes:

> A set of schematic diagrams which will enable home builders to construct a
> frequency-stable, ultra-selective receiver and matching exciter which meets
> the requirements of the CLOVER h.f. data mode, can be obtained for a SASE.
> The design is for a single frequency on 30 meters, which will be the
> location of the first Clover network.
> See the July issue of QEX magazine for a description of the Clover mode.
>

Ok, for those of us who don't get QEX,.....

WHAT IS THE CLOVER MODE????, somehow this sounds interesting!!
please inform the net about this, I am sure that others here are interested

Rich (NM1D)

From -148310997960545978
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 20:59:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!

col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <18330048@col.hp.com>
Date: 23 Jul 90 15:34:43 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 52
Posted: Mon Jul 23 16:34:43 1990

A few more thoughts...

>>|> Sounds a bit like high-speed TEX-NET, doesn't it?
>>Nope, sounds like the Internet model, really.
>Then I suppose this aspect of Tex-net is patterned after Internet?
>Tex-net allows users to route throughout the Tex-net network without
>knowing specific routing (as I understand it, anyway).
>The point I was trying to make is: this ain't nothin' new!

No, but it's amazing how often it's ignored.

TexNet still doesn't match the focus of the Internet model that many of us are hoping comes into common use on packet. TexNet is a good approximation of the way the Internet used to be, when mainframes were king, and a user connected to his favorite machine with a terminal, and then could hit any other machine without knowing the routing. A TexNet user connects to his local node, and can get to any other node without knowing the routing.

The advent of workstations has led to a slight revision of the model, where a given user is *already* on his favorite host, and is really doing a user to user direct connection without knowing the routing, in a computer'ish kind of way. This is the model I'd really like to see. Users with computers communicating with other users with computers. TexNet doesn't do this, as the interface to users or user machines is an AX.25 "terminal node" connection.

Just as the Internet continues to support terminal service on hosts and on specialized terminal servers, packet radio IP will and does today support terminal users both on hosts and with specialized "AX.25 terminal servers", but that is not and should not be the focus. It's a backwards-compatibility issue only.

>the freedom to
>experiment is MUCH more important than someone being able to cuss and be
>rude in \public :-) I've seen a tremendous emphasis placed (locally, at
>least) on certain peoples idea of a network, that encompasses ALL of the
>currently available 2 meter frequencies. Right or wrong, if it stifles
>the inventiveness that's already in short supply, it's categorically BAD!

There are two strongly conflicting issues here. One is that we need to have the freedom to experiment. That is a fundamental truth, to me.

The other is that if we're ever going to have any wide-area high-speed network

to play with, at some point folks are going to have to talk to each other, and agree on some fundamental points. Not the data rate of links, or the protocols to be run, though those are certainly issues that can/should be addressed. I am talking about really fundamental issues, like agreeing to work together to achieve common goals.

The difficulties we face building high-speed packet networks on amateur radio are today much less based in technology than in human social systems.

Bdale

From -76302377064452293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab449e8a320b185d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 22:02:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet on SCO Xenix
Message-ID: <9007240255.AA13670@ucsd.edu>
Date: 24 Jul 90 02:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Tue Jul 24 03:23:00 1990

Anyone have an experience running packet radio
on an 80386 server with Santa Cruz Operatyion Xenix..
cheers..
WB9VKO

From 3487213122410619308
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c42f1d7f22921ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-23 23:14:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!bionet!hayes.fai.alaska.edu!
acad3.fai.alaska.edu!ftpam1
From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Internet on Radio Revisited
Message-ID: <1990Jul24.050006.15751@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Date: 24 Jul 90 05:00:06 GMT
Sender: usenet@hayes.fai.alaska.edu (J Random USENET)
Reply-To: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Organization: University of Alaska Fairbanks
Lines: 36
Posted: Tue Jul 24 06:00:06 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

The consensus seems to be that I was all wet saying that the Internet model was inappropriate for amateur packet radio. Obviously, I just don't know how to use TCP/IP properly. So tell me...

How do I ftp or telnet through a store and forward satellite? Would TCP/IP even work through a store and forward satellite? How about on HF? (also essentially store and forward due to propagation, interference, and low bandwidth.)

These are currently the only packet channels between Alaska and CONUS. It is about 2500 road miles between Fairbanks and CONUS. A terrestrial microwave relay system would require 50 stations if we could manage 50 miles a hop on the average. What is the likelihood of installing and then maintaining such a backbone? (Our 9600 bps intra-state BBS backbone is piggybacked, I understand, on state owned microwave equipment.)

Vast areas of Canada, western U.S., South America, Asia, Australia, Africa etc. have the same problem. High bandwidth backbones don't appear from thin air just because the design requires it. A lot of the world is going to be serviced by store and forward channels for a long time whether we like it or not; my question still unanswered is TCP/IP appropriate for that?

I read recently (IEEE Network I think) that one of the design criteria for ARPANET and hence TCP/IP was 9600 bps effective between any two nodes anywhere on the network. This was accomplished with long haul links at 230 Kbps links (no doubt much faster now). My observations have been that this is barely enough at the best of times and totally inadequate during the business day. What kind of radio network hardware do we need to provide this level of service? With a couple orders of magnitude more nodes and much less reliable long haul links?

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From 7242704530833620454
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab449e8a320b185d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-24 14:38:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!
dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet on SCO Xenix
Message-ID: <9007241436.AA14909@ucsd.edu>
Date: 24 Jul 90 02:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4

Posted: Tue Jul 24 03:23:00 1990

Anyone have an experience running packet radio
on an 80386 server with Santa Cruz Operatyion Xenix..
cheers..
WB9VKO

From 5290197441335849377
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab449e8a320b185d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-24 18:40:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!kd4nc!
n4hgf!wht
From: wht@n4hgf.Mt-Park.GA.US (Warren Tucker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet on SCO Xenix
Message-ID: <175@n4hgf.Mt-Park.GA.US>
Date: 24 Jul 90 19:21:15 GMT
References: <9007240255.AA13670@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: wht@n4hgf.UUCP (Warren Tucker)
Organization: Amateur Radio Station N4HGF
Lines: 43
Posted: Tue Jul 24 20:21:15 1990
Summary:
Expires:
Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Keywords:

In article <9007240255.AA13670@ucsd.edu> dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT,
DAVID") writes:
>Anyone have an experience running packet radio
>on an 80386 server with Santa Cruz Operatyion Xenix..
>cheers..
>WB9VKO

I use an AEA PK-232 with my 386, now running SCO UNIX, but I used
XENIX or a couple of years. I use a homebrew program to control my
FT-980 radio and a regular async terminal program for the TNC.
If you or anyone wants more details, let me know.

A sample screen display:

```
 meow980 1.20
.------- Status --------.  F1-Commands      . IF shift -------------  +0 ---.
| LSB     VFO       GEN |  F2-Directory     `................^................'
| HAM VFO:     7,000.00 |  F3-Set Freq      . IF width ------------- 127 ---.
| GEN VFO:     8,053.70 |  F4-Mode          `................^................'
| AFSK EQUIV:  8,051.50 |  F5-Clarifier
+------ Clarifier ------+  F6-IF Shift       Freq Delta  1000  100    10
```

| off | F7-IF Width + Home CurUp PgUp
`----------' F9-Quit - End CurDn PgDn
OPMODE SIGNAL
cmd:
0.85: 101 baud, AMTOR, RXREV OFF
0.96: 100 baud, AMTOR, RXREV OFF
0.94: 100 baud, ok
OPMODE was SIGNAL
OPMODE now AMTOR
cmd:WSF4969 WSL8587 WSP6069 WSRY WSX7458 WTT9408 WTU2727 WTX7657
WUU9221 WXQ4541 WYQ8711 WZL8900 WZY8015
QSWQSW NMH 3EFO4 3FIH2 3FMF2 C6CG C6CM6 C6CN2 C6II4 ELIR8
ELJV7_E_LY5 ELNG6 HZ21 LAEB2 LAQA2 LNQX OWWI2 P3ON2 SLKM3576
SWA7953 TCQG WAH4569 WAH9131 WAK5522 WEKL WKGY WLKA WQE4546
WSF4969_ 2')8587 WSP6069 WSRY WSX7458 WTT9408 WTU2727 WTX7657
WUU9221 WXQ4541 WYQ8711 WZL8900 WZY8015
-AR-
FTFT AAA 900623-1.15ZCZC OT35
CQ CQ CQ DE WOO WOO WOO

Warren Tucker, TuckerWare emory!n4hgf!wht or wht@n4hgf.Mt-Park.GA.US
E = I * R, if you're lucky, and only then on alternate Tuesdays.

From -7687303687610688052
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c42f1d7f22921ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-24 18:53:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Internet on Radio Revisited
Message-ID: <1990Jul24.190156.12202@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 Jul 90 19:01:56 GMT
References: <1990Jul24.050006.15751@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 152
Posted: Tue Jul 24 20:01:56 1990

If I understand Phil Munts' argument, the TCP/IP architecture was
primarily designed for use over subnetworks with continuous,
ubiquitous, real time coverage. On the other hand, much of amateur
packet radio uses slow, part-time links that are suitable only for
handling store-and-forward traffic in non-real time.

Fair enough. The Internet protocols WERE originally designed for the
ARPANET, the first packet switching network. ARPANET used government
sponsored links, and sites that were on it enjoyed virtually

continuous connectivity with other sites. And of course TCP/IP and the applications it supports are most "at home" in this kind of world.

But the Internet has grown far beyond the bounds of the original ARPANET (which no longer exists, having been replaced with the NSF Backbone Network). Not all of the links in the current far-flung Internet are dedicated leased lines or highly reliable local area networks. Some are commercial X.25 networks. Others are dialup phone lines. And some are even amateur packet radio paths. In other words, the Internet is no longer based on "continuous duty" facilities, and it hasn't been for some time.

One place where this is especially true is electronic mail. The Internet now reaches many other kinds of electronic mail networks, many of whom do not use TCP/IP. Examples include UUCPNET, BITNET, Compuserve, MCIMail, SPANNet, and even the amateur packet radio BBS network. Now, strictly speaking, you could say that these other networks are not really "on the Internet", because they don't specifically speak TCP and IP. But what does "being on an internet" really mean?

An internet (note lower case 'i') is usually defined as a set of of connected networks that share a common set of upper layer protocols and a global name space even though they may differ widely in their lower layer protocols. What's interesting about Internet mail is that even some networks that don't use TCP/IP have adopted the Internet's electronic mail standards, either as their native tongue or as a lingua franca. In a very real sense, we have built an "inter-internet", and the new "inter-internet datagram" is the electronic mail message. Some people have followed the Internet client/server model even further by setting up "mail archive" servers that accept mail messages requesting files that are automatically sent back in return mail.

To be sure, the facilities of this inter-internet are not as transparent, flexible, or as powerful as those of the "real" Internet, because they are typically built on slower non-real-time facilities that are better suited for store-and-forward traffic such as email. But they work, and they do not deny those to do have the resources to build a "real" TCP/IP Internet the opportunity to do so while retaining the capability to exchange email with those who are not as well endowed.

So, after that lengthy monologue, on to some of Phil's specific questions.

> How do I ftp or telnet through a store and forward satellite?

In theory, you could. You store each IP datagram as a separate message in the satellite. After two passes over the client and one over the server, you've completed your three-way TCP handshake, and now the server's ready to send the FTP greeting....

Ah hem. Obviously, real time services like FTP and Telnet are not

appropriate THROUGH a non-real-time satellite like Microsat. But there's no reason that you couldn't use them to talk TO the satellite, using it as an FTP "staging area". People do the same thing all the time on the ground, especially when their computers have only intermittent connectivity to the Internet (portable laptops, for example).

You might think the use of TCP/IP unnecessary if each user talks directly to the satellite. But the use of TCP/IP on the satellite could make it much easier for the users in a local community to share a common satellite ground station. The TCP "end-points" would be on the satellite at one end, and at the individual user stations at the other. The shared ground station would just be a concentrating IP router/gateway. By the way, there's much to be said for the gateway approach to using satellites, aside from being able to share the cost of the equipment. By funneling the users' uplink packets through a common queue and transmitter, you avoid the contention between them that would otherwise occur if they each transmitted to the satellite directly.

> How about on HF?
> (also essentially store and forward due to propagation, interference, and
> low bandwidth.)

It depends. A satellite can have an onboard computer and memory, while HF is just a propagation channel. If it's available and goes where you want to go, there's no reason it couldn't be used in real time. Otherwise it could be used in store-and-forward mode to handle email or file transfer.

The point I've been trying to make all along is that TCP/IP does NOT necessarily preclude store-and-forward operations or vice versa. The popularity of the MX (mail exchanger) extensions to the domain system prove this. The MX facility has dramatically improved the ability of Internet users to communicate easily and transparently with off-net sites, most of whom are joined only through slow and intermittent store and forward paths -- just like amateur packet radio.

> I read recently (IEEE Network I think) that one of the design criteria
> for ARPANET and hence TCP/IP was 9600 bps effective between any two nodes
> anywhere on the network. This was accomplished with long haul links at 230
> Kbps links (no doubt much faster now).

Actually, the ARPANET backbone links were almost all 56kb/s. This bandwidth had to be shared across all active users. Depending on how many users there are and where they wanted to go, they might or might not receive an effective throughput of 9600 bps. This had nothing to do with the protocols, but with basic arithmetic -- no protocol can cram ten pounds of users into a five pound network.

To be sure, there is still plenty of room for improvement in extending the Internet model to cover less-than-ideal network paths. I believe amateur packet radio has already made some contributions in this area;

a robust round time measurement algorithm that I invented several years ago while trying to get TCP to perform better over amateur packet radio was picked up by the Internet community and is now a required part of the TCP standard. The protocol implementations should also be tuned to accomplish more in fewer round-trip packet exchanges. TCP allows data, acknowledgements and control messages to be piggybacked in the same packet. For example, it's perfectly legal for an FTP server to send its TCP SYN/ACK and initial banner all in the same packet, but few do. Also, it's legal to "batch up" a series of SMTP commands in the same packet in order to minimize the effect of long round trip delays. NN2Z's SMTP sender does this.

We also need to devise application interfaces that are less dependent on real time connectivity. FTP clients (including mine) are a classic example. Why should a user have to sit there and manually log into a remote server and interact with it even when he knows in advance everything he will type? He ought to be able to tell his local machine "get this file from that machine, and use the following user name and password". His machine would then do everything automatically, even if the remote system is momentarily unavailable when the user requests the transaction. Similarly, I should be able to say "send this file to user so-and-so" and have the rest occur automatically. The interactive model has persisted on the Internet largely because there has been little pressing need to fix it. But this doesn't mean that it can't be. This is another way that amateur radio could give something back to the Internet community.

I'm fond of telling non-amateur Internet groups that if we can make TCP/IP work on ham radio, with its unbelievably brain-damaged links, then we can make it work ANYWHERE. And with the phenomenal growth in the Internet (it has been doubling roughly every 12-13 months for the past 5 years) the problems ham radio encounters today could well be those the real Internet will encounter several years in the future. I'd like to think that this helps serve ham radio's reason for being.

Phil

From -1016585932921023182
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4c35d872330f419e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c35d872330f419e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-24 23:34:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ncar!midway!gary
From: gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Ham needs help on 2m/TNC equipment buy recommendations / TM-731A
Message-ID: <1990Jul24.215835.21179@midway.uchicago.edu>
Date: 24 Jul 90 21:58:35 GMT
Sender: gary@midway.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz)
Organization: University of Chicago Computing Organizations

Lines: 33
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13187 rec.ham-radio.packet:2579
Posted: Tue Jul 24 22:58:35 1990

Thought I'd drop off a note to the experts on the net before breaking my
piggy bank to buy a radio. I'm new to this whole thing so...

I just passed by Novice,Tech written and 5 WPM code test. I'll be working
on General, Advanced and 13WPM code test for a test next month (Why stop
at tech ... ?)

In any case, I want to get a 2m/440 or 2m/220 radio. The first problem is
220 vs 440 ? It seems that you can't have everything. Any advice on that ?

With my "zip" experience in owning any 2m equipment I've done a little research
and have come up with, what I think is a good radio...

Its a Kenwood TM-731A 2m/440 dual band, 30 memory channels, extended freq
coverage, programmable scanning, 50 Watts on 2m, 35 Watts on 440, CTCSS,
etc etc. The price on this is (whew) $649.

==> Does anyone have experience with this radio... Or can someone suggest a
==> better rig than this ???

I'm very much intersted in using this for packet. I will shortly be going
through similar buying trauma for a TNC.

==> Any TNC recommendations ? And software that can be used with a Mac ?

I'd like to get good eqipment, with basically everything from the start ..
.. rather than picking up odds and ends along the way. The latter being,
I think, more expensive than the former.

Any and all suggestions welcome.

Thanks much
  Gary Buchholz

From 6325660276461648015
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4c35d872330f419e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c35d872330f419e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-25 08:19:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Ham needs help on 2m/TNC equipment buy recommendations / TM-731A
Message-ID: <1087@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jul 90 09:02:54 GMT

References: <1990Jul24.215835.21179@midway.uchicago.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 77
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13208 rec.ham-radio.packet:2580
Posted: Wed Jul 25 10:02:54 1990

In article <1990Jul24.215835.21179@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz) writes:
>Thought I'd drop off a note to the experts on the net before breaking my
>piggy bank to buy a radio. I'm new to this whole thing so...
>
>I just passed by Novice,Tech written and 5 WPM code test. I'll be working
>on General, Advanced and 13WPM code test for a test next month (Why stop
>at tech ... ?)
>
>In any case, I want to get a 2m/440 or 2m/220 radio. The first problem is
>220 vs 440 ? It seems that you can't have everything. Any advice on that ?

Check with the local hams to see where the activity is located. Different areas use their spectrum differently. If really interesting things are happening locally on 220 then go that way. Otherwise go with the 440 equipment.

>
>With my "zip" experience in owning any 2m equipment I've done a little research
>and have come up with, what I think is a good radio...
>
>Its a Kenwood TM-731A 2m/440 dual band, 30 memory channels, extended freq
>coverage, programmable scanning, 50 Watts on 2m, 35 Watts on 440, CTCSS,
>etc etc. The price on this is (whew) $649.
>
>==> Does anyone have experience with this radio... Or can someone suggest a
>==> better rig than this ???

This is a nice feature packed radio. It does tend to run a bit warm and an external fan might help in some installations. I am personally biased toward Icom radios since I have had very good experiences with them, but the 731 is a very good dual band solution. Yeasu and Icom make very good radios as well and I can recommend the FT4700H or the IC2400. Basically they are all good radios, the primary differences are due to the way features are implemented. You may like the Kenwood way, or the Icom way, or the Yeasu way best based on how you like to operate and how you like to think about how controls should work.

>
>I'm very much intersted in using this for packet. I will shortly be going
>through similar buying trauma for a TNC.
>
>==> Any TNC recommendations ? And software that can be used with a Mac ?

I would strongly recomend that you not try to use one radio for both

voice and packet unless economics forces you to. Quite often the ability
to talk over a problem you are having with new packet techniques is
invaluable. In general, a simple cheap used crystal rig will be ideal
for packet. I would recommend the IC22a or the TRC22 or any of a number
of used commercial two-way radios by Motorola or GE. In the new equipment
market, Kantronics makes a nice little crystal rig designed for packet.
As for TNCs, MFJ, Paccomm, Kantronics or AEA, they all work. Get the
cheapest that has a standard TAPR style modem disconnect. Currently I
am using MFJ1270 and Paccomm Tiny 2 units. Red Ryder will get you started
as far as software is concerned. There is also MacPacket and others.
When you are ready for more advanced work, there is the KA9Q TCP/IP package
available with source for the asking.

>I'd like to get good eqipment, with basically everything from the start ..
>.. rather than picking up odds and ends along the way. The latter being,
>I think, more expensive than the former.

This attitude could prove to be disapointing in the long run. Today's
wonder box is tommorrow's worthless clunker. The technology of packet
is changing too rapidly to justify buying one of the current do everything
boxes. They tend to do everything equally poorly. You can add high speed
modems to your plain TNC if that becomes popular in your area. You can
add a really good HF modem to your plain TNC if that becomes your interest.
You can even discard your cheap TNC and get some really good RTTY equipment
if that becomes your interest. The do everything boxes tend to be closed,
and as technology changes, can be very difficult to upgrade. Sort of like
a Mac :-).

At least half the fun of ham radio is the tinkering, modifying, experimenting,
and horse trading involved in getting the "ideal" setup. Don't settle
for applicance operating.

Gary KE4ZV

From -797148281455984832
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a32921407db35396,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-25 18:21:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!VENERA.ISI.EDU!billy
From: billy@VENERA.ISI.EDU (Billy Brackenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Historical Correction
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.648944631.billy@venera.isi.edu>
Date: 25 Jul 90 22:23:51 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: billy@venera.isi.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Jul 25 23:23:51 1990

Phil -- Long before there were local area networks there were packet radio

networks. Remember Aloha? Where do you think the name EtherNet came from?

The first internet gateway was a PDP-11 that linked the arpanet to SRI's packet radio net. In those days packet radios took an entire air conditioned van to haul around the PDP-11s, radios, and terminals. The data rates were higher than today's 1200 baud amateur radio, but the notion of linking networks with different packet sizes, transmission rates, and delay characteristics was fundimental to the design of the internet protocols.

Certainly we have learned a great deal since then about the truly pathological cases. We certainly never expected to extend timeouts to the lenghts that are sometimes seen over amateur packet radio or through congested (or sometimes just sick!) gateways.

It would be nice to think that the designers of the internet were able to predict the future. In fact the rise of the LAN was completely unpredicted. Nobody expected workstations on every desk. We expected terminals talking via phone lines, satellite links, and packet radio to central time sharing systems.

From -7663788862517991573
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,25e987fae5775664,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,25e987fae5775664,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-25 20:32:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!think!linus!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Air Force HF packet freqs
Message-ID: <104466@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 26 Jul 90 03:32:21 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2584 rec.radio.shortwave:1699
Posted: Thu Jul 26 04:32:21 1990

copied from packet:
+Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From   MsgID   To
 3617 BF   1210   1 24-Jul 2217 KM4NY 11090_WA4TFZ ALL@USA ()
  Sb: U.S. AIR FORCE HF-PACKET

  U.S. AIR FORCE AND U.S. ARMY MARS STATIONS SHARE SEVERAL HF FREQS. FOR
  PACKET...

  MODE=USB/300BAUD. AT THIS TIME THERE ARE TWO CH. THAT ARE VERY ACTIVE.
  NODES, BBSs, and PORTS ARE USED. MOST STATIONS ARE LOCATED ON MILITARY
  BASES.

  WORLDWIDE: 14.528.8 MHZ. +/-/USB.
  NATIONWIDE: 6.996.0 MHZ. +/-/USB.

MOST MESSAGES PERTAIN TO HEALTH/WELFARE, BUT DURING
NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL INCIDENCES INVOLVING THE U.S. MILITARY, YOU
MIGHT READ BETWEEN THE LINES. IF ANYONE KNOWS OF U.S. NAVY HF-PACKET
FREQS. PLEASE FORWARD TO ME. (JOE)

KM4NY @ WA4TFZ.VA.USA.NA. THANKS AND ENJOY THE PRINT. 73's.

From 7000081602320477925
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da8cab95409deff8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-25 20:54:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!think!linus!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ1270B,4 TX audio mod file
Keywords: mods
Message-ID: <104478@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 26 Jul 90 03:54:50 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Jul 26 04:54:50 1990

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
3626 BF 1057 1 24-Jul 1806 W3CSG 2079_WB4D MFJMOD@USA ()
*Sb: More TX audio from MFJ1270B/1274

Need more TX audio to drive a commerical radio or inject past the limiter?
The following mod will increase the stock output from a MFJ1270B or 1274
TNC from about 200mv with tone twist to about 500mv with no tone twist.

Change R56 from 7.5K to 4.7K
Jumper out cap C71
Remove cap C73
Install 1mfd caps at C34 and C35 (caps shown on board but missing)

The above changes will make the TNC TX audio the same as the older
MFJ1270 and TAPR TNC2 units.

I am presently using this mod in order to drive Motorola and GE radios
in my node stack.

73 Royce W3CSG @ WB4D.VA.USA.NA

From -7290998583074774728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c42f1d7f22921ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-26 03:27:33 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!geac!alias!chk
From: chk@alias.UUCP (C. Harald Koch)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Internet on Radio Revisited
Message-ID: <1990Jul25.162015.8071@alias.uucp>
Date: 25 Jul 90 16:13:49 GMT
References: <1990Jul24.050006.15751@hayes.fai.alaska.edu> <1990Jul24.190156.12202@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@alias.uucp (USENET News)
Organization: Alias Research, Inc. Toronto ON Canada
Lines: 36
Posted: Wed Jul 25 17:13:49 1990

In <1990Jul24.190156.12202@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

>We also need to devise application interfaces that are less dependent
>on real time connectivity. FTP clients (including mine) are a classic
>example. Why should a user have to sit there and manually log into a
>remote server and interact with it even when he knows in advance
>everything he will type? He ought to be able to tell his local machine
>"get this file from that machine, and use the following user name and
>password". His machine would then do everything automatically, even if
>the remote system is momentarily unavailable when the user requests
>the transaction. Similarly, I should be able to say "send this file
>to user so-and-so" and have the rest occur automatically. The
>interactive model has persisted on the Internet largely because there
>has been little pressing need to fix it. But this doesn't mean that it
>can't be. This is another way that amateur radio could give something
>back to the Internet community.

The Internet community already has a solution to this. Check out BFTP (described in RFC 1068 and available from venera.isi.edu). It works very well from my experience, especially recently (many people have upgraded to new versions of the ftp daemon since the Morris worm).

There are also many sites out there who run 'shadow archives' by contacting the official archive sites via FTP and retrieving all new files; this is also all done automatically without user intervention.

Amateur Radio would be the ultimate stress-testing ground for these systems. But they have already been invented, and there's no sense us re-inventing them.

Improving them, on the other hand, would be worthwhile...

--
C. Harald Koch VE3TLA Alias Research, Inc., Toronto ON Canada
chk%alias@csri.utoronto.ca chk@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu chk@chk.mef.org
"Open the Zamboni! We're coming out!" - Kathrin Garland and Anson James, 2299

From -1736410938002263682
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,545af599453ad021,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-26 08:18:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMPRNet Address Coordinators list
Message-ID: <16250@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 26 Jul 90 15:18:40 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 114
Posted: Thu Jul 26 16:18:40 1990

07/25/90

44.002	Bob Meyer	K6RTV	Calif: Sacramento
44.004	Douglas Thom	N6OYU	Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008	Brian Kantor	WB6CYT	Calif: San Diego
44.010	Brian Roode	KA6CCF	Calif: Orange County
44.012	Joe Dubner	K7JD	Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014	John Shalamskas	KJ9U	Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.018	Geoffrey Joy	KE6QH	Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020	Bill Flynn	AI0C	Colorado: Northeast
44.022	John Stannard	KL7JL	Alaska
44.024	Clifford Neuman	N1DMM	Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026	Ron Henderson	WA7TAS	Oregon
44.028	Don Adkins	KD5QN	Texas: Dallas
44.030	J Gary Bender	WS5N	New Mexico
44.032	Bdale Garbee	N3EUA	Colorado (Colorado Springs)
44.034	Jeff Pierce	WD4NMQ	Tennesee
44.036	Doug Drye	KD4NC	Georgia
44.038	Mike Abbott	N4QXV	South Carolina
44.040	Jeff Jacobsen	WA7MBL	Utah
44.042	Phil Akers	WA4DDE	Mississippi
44.044	Rolfe Tessem	W3VH	Massachusetts: western
44.046	William Simmons	WB0ROT	Missouri
44.048	Jacques Kubley	KA9FJS	Indiana
44.050	Ron Breitwisch	KC0OX	Iowa
44.052	Gary Grebus	K8LT	New Hampshire
44.054	Ralph Stetson	KD1R	Vermont
44.056	Jim Posiadlo	AE1C	Boston
44.058	Rich Clemens	KB8AOB	West Virginia
44.060	Howard Leadmon	WB3FFV	Maryland
44.062	Jim Dearras	WA4ONG	Virginia (not DC)
44.064	Phil Karn	KA9Q	New Jersey: northern
44.065	John Pearce	WB2MNF	New Jersey: southern
44.066	unassigned		
44.068	Norm Sternberg	W2JUP	New York: Long Island

```
44.069   Paul Gerwitz       WA2WPI    New York: upstate
44.070   Gary Sanders       N8EMR     Ohio
44.072   Dick Gulbrandsen   WD9DBJ    Chicago - North Ill.
44.074   James Curran       KA4OJN    North Carolina
44.076   Kurt Freiberger         WB5BBW    Texas: central?
44.077   Rod Huckabay       KA5EJX    Texas: west
44.078   Joe Buswell        K5JB Oklahoma
44.080   John Gayman        WA3WBU    Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082   Steven Elwood      N7GXP     Montana
44.084   Bob Ludtke         K9MWM     Colorado: western
44.086   Reid Fletcher      WB7CJO    Wyoming
44.088   Jon Bloom     KE3Z Connecticut
44.090   Mike Nickolaus          NF0N Nebraska
44.092   Pat Davis     KD9UU     Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094   Gary Sharp         WD0HEB    Minnesota
44.096   Bill Babson        WA1IVD    District of Columbia
44.098   Garry Paxinos      (waiting) Florida
44.100   Jere Sandidge      K4FUM     Alabama
44.102   Steven Corso       KV8G Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104   Ed Rasso      WA2FTC    Rhode Island
44.106   Bob Austin         N4CLH     Kentucky
44.108   James Dugal        N5KNX     Louisiana
44.110   Richard Duncan          WD5B Arkansas
44.112   Bob Hoffman        N3CVL     Pennsylvania: western
44.114   Steven Elwood      N7GXP     N&S Dakota
44.116   Tom Kloos     WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118   Jon Andrews        WA2YVL    Maine
44.120   unassigned
44.122   Troy Majors        WI0R Kansas
44.124   David Dodell       WB7TPY    Arizona
44.125   Earl Petersen      KF7TI     Nevada
44.126   Karl Wagner        KP4QG     Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing.  Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128   TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129   Japan         JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130   Germany       DL4TA
44.131   United Kingdom     G6KVK     Gareth Howell
44.132   Indonesia YB1BG     Robby Soebiakto
44.133   Spain         EA4DQX    Jose Antonio Garcia.  Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134   Italy         I2KFX
44.135   Canada        VE3GYQ    David Toth
44.136   Australia VK2ZXQ    John Tanner
44.137   Holland       PA0GRI    Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138   Israel        4X6OJ     Ofer Lapid
44.139   Finland       OH1MQK    Matti Aarnio
44.140   Sweden        SM0RGV    Anders Klemets
```

44.141	Norway	LA4JL	Per Eotang
44.142	Switzerland	HB9CAT	Marco Zollinger
44.143	Austria	OE1YSS	Irmela Gagern
44.144	Belgium	ON7LE	
44.145	Denmark	OZ1EUI	
44.146	Phillipines	DU1UJ	Eddie Manolo
44.147	New Zealand		
44.148	Ecuador	HC5K	Ted
44.149	Hong Kong	VS6EL	
44.150	Yugoslavia	YU3FK	Iztok Saje
44.151	France	FC1BQP	Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152	Venezuela	OA4KO/YV5	Luis Suarez
44.153	Argentina	LU7ABF	Pedro Converso
44.154	Greece	SV1IW	Manos
44.155	Ireland	EI9GL	Paul Healy
44.156	Hungary	HA5DI	Markus Bela
44.157	Chile	CE6EZB	Raul Burgos
44.158	Portugal	CT1DIA	Artur Gomes
44.159	Thailand	HS1JC	Kunchit Charmaraman
44.160	South Africa	ZS6BHD	John
44.161	Luxembourg	LX1YZ	Erny Tontlinger
44.193	Outer Space-AMSAT	W3IWI	Tom Clark

From -6000753577743283160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e746e04ea22973e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-26 11:27:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wang!wiis.wang.com!garyf
From: garyf@wiis.wang.com (Gary Field)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interfacing a PSK Modem to an ICOM IC-R7000 Receiver
Message-ID: <1990Jul26.182725.538@wiis.wang.com>
Date: 26 Jul 90 18:27:25 GMT
References: <ID1738.D900722.T234627.LANG@UNB.CA>
Organization: Wang Laboratories, Inc
Lines: 38
Posted: Thu Jul 26 19:27:25 1990

LANG@UNB.CA writes:

>Has anyone modified an ICOM IC-R7000 to track the Doppler shifts of
>satellites? I am interested in interfacing the PacComm PSK-1 modem
>to the R7000 to automatically follow the frequency shifts of the
>Microsats. Unfortunately, unlike with transceivers, there is no
>direct up/down frequency control of the R7000 except via the remote
>controller. At the moment I'm looking at connecting the PSK-1's step-
>up and step-down tuning outputs across the remote controller's
>frequency up and down switches. A slight problem with this is that
>the PSK-1's output pulses for shifting the frequency of the radio are
>only 30 to 40 milliseconds wide and that's not long enough for the

>remote controller to generate the signal for the R7000 to change
>frequency. This means that a pulse stretcher will be necessary
>between the PSK-1 and the remote controller. I'll probably go ahead
>and build a one or two chip circuit to do this, but I was wondering
>if there's an alternative approach to interfacing the PSK-1 to the
>R7000. Any ideas?

How about using the serial computer interface (ICOM CIV) to step
the frequency up and down. I believe it has such commands. This would
require an interface with a microprocessor (8051 etc) but should be
fairly simple still. The remote control method is bound to be somewhat
unreliable (interference with the beam etc).

/*==
| Gary A. Field - WA1GRC | GGG   A   RRRR   Y   Y   FFFFF
| Wang Labs M/S 019-72B | G   G   A A   R   R Y   Y   F
| 1 Industrial Ave | G   A   A R   R   Y Y   F
| Lowell, MA 01851-5161 | G GG AAAAA RRRR   Y   FFFFF
| (508) 967-2514 | G   G A   A R R   Y   F
| email: garyf@gfield.wiis.wang.com | GGGG A   A R   R   Y   F
|---
| Anything not worth doing, is not worth doing well.
==*/

From 9208451527638683351
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-27 09:55:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1260034@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 27 Jul 90 16:55:39 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 23
Posted: Fri Jul 27 17:55:39 1990

Bdale writes:

>
>The difficulties we face building high-speed packet networks on amateur radio
>are today much less based in technology than in human social systems.
>

 Amen.

and to a previous response I add:

(and yes, the ideal is *all* of packet radio point-point if we are
to make efficient use of our resources. We won't likely make it in
our lifetime, entry level/lower performance access and uncoordinated uses
like emergencies must be supported, but physics demands it for optimum
information transfer. Any omni use must be over vanishinly
small areas. My CNC submission re: this topic is almost done.)

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 7426559418994899328
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7c05d7efbe24ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-27 19:47:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!dimacs.rutgers.edu!rutgers!ucsd!swrinde!
emory!ducvax.auburn.edu!mhall
From: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu (HALL_MARK)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Amiga Packet Terminal Pgm needed
Message-ID: <6112@emory.mathcs.emory.edu>
Date: 28 Jul 90 02:47:15 GMT
Sender: news@mathcs.emory.edu
Reply-To: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu
Organization: Auburn University <-- Here?! HAH!!
Lines: 8
Posted: Sat Jul 28 03:47:15 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

Needed: One packet terminal program for the Amiga. I've been using
Online!, NComm, and AZComm, but I have problems with the backspace
embedding characters in the message. Does anyone ahve or know where I may
find a good PD terminal pkg for packet that will overcome these problems? Also,
if you know of any patches for these pgms, I would love to hear about them.
Thanks for any assistance!

73's de N4ZUK

From -5413561741290777665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5ba57a7f302b02a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-28 17:25:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!miranda.UUCP!sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #99
Message-ID: <9007290025.AA04547@miranda.uucp>
Date: 29 Jul 90 00:25:21 GMT
References: <9007281130.AA25397@ucsd.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Sun Jul 29 01:25:21 1990

unsubscribe sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov

From -6432948758537880985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ec4e226f13a19db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-29 11:28:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!ucbvax!CompuServe.COM!76264.1777
From: 76264.1777@CompuServe.COM (David Sweigert)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mailing list
Message-ID: <"900729182831.76264.1777.DHA27-1"@CompuServe.COM>
Date: 29 Jul 90 18:28:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Sun Jul 29 19:28:32 1990

How can I get on the packet radio mailing list...?

dsweigert@paxrv-nes.navy.mil

WB9VKO
cheers

From 7493322197594799109
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4c35d872330f419e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c35d872330f419e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-29 11:34:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cos!hqda-ai!media!csense!bote
From: bote@csense.uucp (John Boteler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Ham needs help on 2m/TNC equipment buy recommendations / TM-731A
Message-ID: <1990Jul29.183417.7464@csense.uucp>
Date: 29 Jul 90 18:34:17 GMT
References: <1990Jul24.215835.21179@midway.uchicago.edu>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio

Organization: Common Sense Computing, McLean, VA.
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13462 rec.ham-radio.packet:2593
Posted: Sun Jul 29 19:34:17 1990

From article <1990Jul24.215835.21179@midway.uchicago.edu>, by
gary@ellis.uchicago.edu (gary buchholz):
>
> In any case, I want to get a 2m/440 or 2m/220 radio. The first problem is
> 220 vs 440 ? It seems that you can't have everything. Any advice on that ?

Find a Drake UV-3 at a hamfest or in the Yellow Sheets. It has the
capability of 144, 220, 440 all in one not so small radio. It has
four diode programmable memory channels for each band, and its VFO is not
confined to the standard channel spacing for each band as some of
the newer radios are.

This is the kind of radio with which you could be comfortable for multiband
packet operation; you certainly wouldn't miss it mobile, it's too big!

Just a thought.

--
John Boteler   {uunet | ka3ovk}!media!csense!bote
NCN NudesLine: 703-241-BARE -- VOICE only, Touch-Tone (TM) accessible

From -2476817399087695752
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,503dc6be415d9052,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-30 02:40:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!ucbvax!ds0mpa51.bitnet!
mletzko
From: mletzko@ds0mpa51.bitnet
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <0649334692@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 30 Jul 90 09:40:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Mon Jul 30 10:40:00 1990

unsubscribe

From -2864064774219866550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-30 18:57:36 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!mejac!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <14076@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 31 Jul 90 01:57:36 GMT
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Jul 31 02:57:36 1990

I'm curious.

Has anyone ever implemented multi-cast as part of TNC firmware?

For those not familar, multi-cast is the ability for one network interface to respond to a list of addresses. TNCs in KISS mode just hand all data to the host; this is wasteful if the TNC can easily toss out data that isn't intended for the host.

Other kinds of network interfaces (like Ethernet) normally respond only to a unique address and a broadcast address. Most Ethernet interfaces may be programmed to respond to a list of addresses, with certain limitations.

For instance, someone running NET might program their TNC to respond to 1. The station address (KK6JQ-3, for instance), 2. IP broadcast address (QST) 3. NET/ROM broadcast (NODES), 4. (you name some).

For a station which is used mostly for keyboard to keyboard, this could make a 9600 baud host interface useful with a high data rate channel (56 kb?). Even running multiple AX.25 sessions and/or TCP isn't so bad. With a maximum of 7 outstanding frames per AX.25 connection, a practical limit of 10 AX.25 sessions results in a maximum of 70 frames buffered before the "other guy" shuts up and waits, even if it is for just one frame to be removed. TCP set to a window of 432 bytes results in two oustanding frames on each TCP session; this amounts to 2 frames/session, or 40 frames for 20 concurrent sessions. Of course, a user is not limited to 10 AX.25 sessions or 20 TCP connections; exceeding these limits (or some combination of them) simply results in increased possibility of overrun in the TNC. If the TNC dedicates 30k to frame buffers in an efficient manner, 100 buffers is not an unreasonable number.

While the mechanism is a little different, the synchronous nature of the connections would result in an effective persistance of less than 1.0. (essentially, hosts could not introduce traffic to the channel quickly enough to be a channel hog).

I'll address the issue of keyboard/keyboard on a high rate channel in another posting.

****

* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
*
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

From -2910706305681138810
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-31 14:21:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul31.212134.25038@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 31 Jul 90 21:21:34 GMT
References: <14076@oolong.la.locus.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Jul 31 22:21:34 1990

Dana,

It's certainly *possible* to add multicast filtering to the KISS TNC,
but at the channel speeds where it would make a difference (i.e., much
faster than 9600bps) you really shouldn't be using external TNCs
anyway.

K3MC and I intended the KISS TNC to be a short term hack to get us
going with TCP/IP until dedicated host interface cards were available.
Unfortunately, in the computer field there seems to be no such thing as
a "short term hack"...

Phil

From 3599437640290905399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fb46ac1ad37c09a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-31 14:31:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!pacbell.com!decwrl!mejac!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Noise performance of modems
Message-ID: <14182@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 31 Jul 90 21:31:02 GMT

Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Jul 31 22:31:02 1990
Summary:

I just finally bought several of the Computer Networking Conference books. These are excellent, much better than I'd expected. I'd HIGHLY recommend going out and buying them.

Anyway, I've heard people complain (myself included) that the Carrier Detect mechanism on the Am7910 is poor, while the XR-2211 is quite a bit better. Of course, using a DPLL/State Machine for coherent data carrier detect is by far the best approach, so it really doesn't matter how poor the carrier detect provided by the demodulator is. What is important, however, is good data recovery in the modem.

What is ironic, is how poor the XR-2211 fares in terms of noise performance. Page 110 of the 6th Computer Network Conference contains LU4DXT's paper on measuring th noise performance of several popular modems. In order to achieve a Bit Error Rate of less than 1e-04, the 2211 requires a S/N of 24.2 dB, while the 7910 requires only 12.3 dB S/N.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

From 732005005481614426
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 01:13:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!bionet!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS for CPM
Message-ID: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 1 Aug 90 08:13:42 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Aug 1 09:13:42 1990

A friend of mine wants to connect a homebrew micro to an ethernet lan and was considering using KA9Q for the software. He is looking for a version that will compile and run under CPM. Anyone know where the source code for such a beast exists?

AH6BW
querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
querubin@uhccux (BITNET)

From 129518835746051459
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 01:25:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!bionet!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 1 Aug 90 08:25:33 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Aug 1 09:25:33 1990

I will be moving to Ann Arbor, MI two weeks from now and will be staying for
about a half year. I am debating whether it would be worth the effort to take
my packet equipment with me. Could anyone near that area fill me in on the
state of packet radio and TCP/IP activity there?

Also looking into continued access to Internet from there so I can get my
e-mail. Anyone know of any kind of dial-up service in Michigan to a Telnet
server?

73's
AH6BW
querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
querubin@uhccux (BITNET)

From -47030320014851058
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 06:06:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 1 Aug 90 13:06:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Aug 1 14:06:06 1990

Phil, KA9Q, writes:

<<K3MC and I intended the KISS TNC to be a short term hack to get us
going with TCP/IP until dedicated host interface cards were available.
Unfortunately, in the computer field there seems to be no such thing as
a "short term hack"...>>

I agree with the status of the KISS TNC to be a stop-gap measure. There is
an interesting implication, however, to the philosophy you mention:
the requirement for dedicated interface cards essentially means that
the use of a PC-Compatible as a host would become mandatory. Even granting
the PC's status as a defacto standard, it is still desireable--in my opinion--
to be inclusive of other computers which have sufficient "horsepower" to
run the networking code (Macs, Amigas, etc.).

Of course, there's always the option to "roll your own" but that significantly
restricts access by adding a filter of technical proficiency.

I'm not arguing against the development of dedicated cards--far from it.
I think it's the best overall solution. I sense a need, however, for a
generic, "low-cost" hardware product that would provide a machine-independent
interface using a standard interface to the host computer. From a purely
economic standpoint, it might be hard to justify (since the cost of used
clones is approaching the cost of today's fancier interface boxes anyway)...
but when you try to sell a newcomer on ham radio, the pitch of "here's
something new you can do with your EXISTING computer" is a powerful one.
I'd hate to condemn them to the same obsolete physical/link layer suite that's
around today...

From 5513109860568062443
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 08:53:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
math.lsa.umich.edu!math.lsa.umich.edu!emv
From: emv@math.lsa.umich.edu (Edward Vielmetti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc.
Subject: Re: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <EMV.90Aug1115301@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Date: 1 Aug 90 15:53:01 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Sender: usenet@math.lsa.umich.edu
Organization: University of Michigan Math Dept., Ann Arbor MI.
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2599
Posted: Wed Aug 1 16:53:01 1990
In-Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu's message of 1 Aug 90 08:25:33 GMT

In article <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio
Querubin) writes:

> I will be moving to Ann Arbor, MI two weeks from now and will be staying for
> about a half year. I am debating whether it would be worth the effort to take
> my packet equipment with me. Could anyone near that area fill me in on the
> state of packet radio and TCP/IP activity there?
>
> Also looking into continued access to Internet from there so I can get my
> e-mail. Anyone know of any kind of dial-up service in Michigan to a Telnet
> server?

TCP/IP activity is pretty good; you can dial up a local number and get
access to a piece of the internet (the Merit regional network) tho
not the whole thing. As such there are a bunch of people running KA9Q
who aren't hams.

I'd take the gear with you, i'm pretty sure there's enough traffic here
to warrant it.

--Ed

Edward Vielmetti, U of Michigan math dept <emv@math.lsa.umich.edu>

From 4967686867136424974
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d662,ef3cfce95e4eda12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d662,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 08:53:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
math.lsa.umich.edu!math.lsa.umich.edu!emv
From: emv@math.lsa.umich.edu (Edward Vielmetti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc
Subject: Re: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <EMV.90Aug1115326@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Date: 1 Aug 90 15:53:26 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Sender: usenet@math.lsa.umich.edu
Organization: University of Michigan Math Dept., Ann Arbor MI.
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2600
Posted: Wed Aug 1 16:53:26 1990
In-Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu's message of 1 Aug 90 08:25:33 GMT

In article <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio
Querubin) writes:

> I will be moving to Ann Arbor, MI two weeks from now and will be staying for
> about a half year. I am debating whether it would be worth the effort to take
> my packet equipment with me. Could anyone near that area fill me in on the
> state of packet radio and TCP/IP activity there?

> Also looking into continued access to Internet from there so I can get my
> e-mail. Anyone know of any kind of dial-up service in Michigan to a Telnet
> server?

TCP/IP activity is pretty good; you can dial up a local number and get
access to a piece of the internet (the Merit regional network) tho
not the whole thing. As such there are a bunch of people running KA9Q
who aren't hams.

I'd take the gear with you, i'm pretty sure there's enough traffic here
to warrant it.

--Ed

Edward Vielmetti, U of Michigan math dept <emv@math.lsa.umich.edu>

From -1826550219383401444
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 13:03:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!yale!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.200324.11667@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 1 Aug 90 20:03:24 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Aug 1 21:03:24 1990

In article <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie
Ross, Jr.) writes:
>Phil, KA9Q, writes:
>
><<K3MC and I intended the KISS TNC to be a short term hack to get us
>going with TCP/IP until dedicated host interface cards were available.
>Unfortunately, in the computer field there seems to be no such thing as
>a "short term hack"...>>
>
>I agree with the status of the KISS TNC to be a stop-gap measure. There is
>an interesting implication, however, to the philosophy you mention:
>the requirement for dedicated interface cards essentially means that
>the use of a PC-Compatible as a host would become mandatory. Even granting
>the PC's status as a defacto standard, it is still desireable--in my opinion--
>to be inclusive of other computers which have sufficient "horsepower" to
>run the networking code (Macs, Amigas, etc.).
>
[stuff deleted]

Or what about HIGH-horsepower UNIX boxes that are not built on a PC-bus?
If I invest several $K in such a beast, I sure as h*** don't want to ALSO
have to buy an XT/clone just as an interface.
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG   uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I don't speak for Ford - the PR department does that!

Any attempt at wit is liable to offend _somebody_!

From 7353604521352980728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 13:47:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Aug1.204715.985@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Aug 90 20:47:15 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Aug 1 21:47:15 1990

In article <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com>, rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM
(Charlie Ross, Jr.) writes:
|> I agree with the status of the KISS TNC to be a stop-gap measure. There is
|> an interesting implication, however, to the philosophy you mention:
|> the requirement for dedicated interface cards essentially means that
|> the use of a PC-Compatible as a host would become mandatory.

No, this does not follow at all. Your host doesn't have to be a PC to
avoid having to use a KISS TNC. It only has to have an HDLC interface. Many
computers with more reasonable hardware architectures than the PC already
have HDLC capability; the Mac is one example. All somebody has to do is
to write the appropriate driver.

I've stuck with the PC mainly because they are too inexpensive to
ignore. But that doesn't mean I won't encourage others to make
effective use of NOS on whatever non-PC computer they have.

Phil

From 5159423853441067934
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d898622500c479,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 14:28:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: what kinds of speeds are in use?
Message-ID: <30600052@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 1 Aug 90 21:28:00 GMT
Lines: 18
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600052:000:621
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Aug 1 16:28:00 1990
Posted: Wed Aug 1 22:28:00 1990

I'd like to find out just what kinds of levels of experimentation and
usage is being done with packet radio broken down in the speed ranges.

    1200 baud
    2400 baud
    9600 baud
   19200 baud
      56 K baud
   1.544 M baud
      10 M baud

My current thoughts are to pursue 56 K baud to start out with. It looks
more and more like a TNC based setup is not going to do me much good, so
I'm now back to looking at a PC/clone based setup with high speed modems.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 433752594997375924
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-01 15:22:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS for CPM
Message-ID: <24133@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 1 Aug 90 22:22:08 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock - VTC)
Organization: Control Data Corporation, Arden Hills, MN
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Aug 1 23:22:08 1990

In article <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)

writes:
>A friend of mine wants to connect a homebrew micro to an ethernet lan and was
>considering using KA9Q for the software. He is looking for a version that will
>compile and run under CPM. Anyone know where the source code for such a beast
>exists?
>
>AH6BW
>querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
>querubin@uhccux (BITNET)

Oh oh, here we go again..........

This came up on the net not too long ago. The answer was NO, and then it
was suggested that people write their own based on Phils software. I just
bought a CPM machine and know nothing about it, nor have I even used it. I
would be interested in getting TCP/IP running on it. As far as I am concerned,
a Z80 beats the hell out of any 80xx CPU. It would probably be kind of fun.

What the hell - if you want to work on TCP/IP for the C64 send me email. It
looks like a project for a small crew of people. Maybe we could start a
mailing list and coordinate things like that.

Jeffrey Comstock - NR0D
vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
shamash!brainiac!jrc

From 97540208157081851
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 00:01:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <1110@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 2 Aug 90 07:01:43 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> <1990Aug1.200324.11667@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 73
Posted: Thu Aug 2 08:01:43 1990

In article <1990Aug1.200324.11667@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>In article <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie
Ross, Jr.) writes:
>>Phil, KA9Q, writes:
>>
>><<K3MC and I intended the KISS TNC to be a short term hack to get us
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>>to be inclusive of other computers which have sufficient "horsepower" to
>>run the networking code (Macs, Amigas, etc.).
>>
>[stuff deleted]
>
>Or what about HIGH-horsepower UNIX boxes that are not built on a PC-bus?
>If I invest several $K in such a beast, I sure as h*** don't want to ALSO
>have to buy an XT/clone just as an interface.

Indeed this has been a concern of mine lately. I recently bought a used
Sun at an attractive price. I thought about using a Kantronic DE56 as
a frontend for the Sun. But, since I can buy a barebones PC for $299
at the local Clone Emporium, it hardly seems worth the effort to develop
the code. The Sun already has an ethernet interface and tcp/ip so all
I need is a ethernet card for the PC and a DRSI card. Ok, this adds up
to more than a DE56, but I get ethernet speed between the machines and
no need to develop new code.

The major problem with the TNC approach as I see it is the loosely
coupled async link to the PC. This is the performance bottleneck.
Even the Z80 has no trouble keeping up with a 56k HDLC link, but
ask it to also pump a 56k async link and it dies, as does the PC.
We have to either tightly couple the PC using an internal card with DMA,
or use a smarter TNC with a buffered high speed link (ethernet) to the
host. That smarter TNC is most cost effective today as a PC with
interface card and ethernet.

We currently have a need to develop a pure switch that can be controlled
over the landline on a mountaintop. The switch must efficently switch
packets coming in on two 56k links, three 1200 baud links, and a 9600
baud link. Currently we are handling 3 1200 baud links on interrupt
per character from kiss tncs and a single 56k link using our specially
soupped up kiss56 tnc that only feeds the PC at 19.2kb, also interrupt
per character. The switch is controlled by a 2400 baud phone link to
Remote2 also interrupt per character. Not only have we run out of
spare interrupts, but we have also run out of performance. The approach
we are taking to solve this problem is to develop smart cards with
a 64180, ram buffering, and a DMA channel to the PC. This allows
interrupt per packet and greatly offloads the host. The Grace Packet
board could probably also handle our needs, but we don't have one
to experiment with yet.

One criteria for sucessful mountaintop switches is the ability to
be repaired easily, cheaply, and quickly. With lightning as a constant
threat, we don't want to have to wait weeks for a replacement part.

Using cheap commonly available PC clone parts means we don't have
to inventory expensive or hard to get parts to keep our switch running.

A nearly ideal solution to our problems would be a much smarter TNC
with HDLC and ethernet interfaces. We could dedicate a TNC to each
link and tie them together with an ethernet cable to the host doing
the actual routing. A small boot eprom in each TNC could allow them
to download their operating code from the host. This sounds vaguely
like the late lamented NNC with the SCSI chipset replaced by an
Ethernet chipset. Whether this could be developed cheaply enough
to meet our cost goals is unknown. If anyone wants to start producing
these in the $200 range, let me know.

Gary KE4ZV

From 2006046532741935027
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d662,ef3cfce95e4eda12
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d662,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 06:52:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!umich!
vela!hacker
From: hacker@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Thomas J. Hacker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc
Subject: Re: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <2345@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Date: 2 Aug 90 13:52:52 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
<EMV.90Aug1115326@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Reply-To: hacker@vela.acs.oakland.edu (Thomas J. Hacker)
Organization: Oakland University, Rochester MI
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2605
Posted: Thu Aug 2 14:52:52 1990

In article <EMV.90Aug1115326@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu> emv@math.lsa.umich.edu
(Edward Vielmetti) writes:
>
>In article <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio
Querubin) writes:
>
>   I will be moving to Ann Arbor, MI two weeks from now and will be staying for
>   about a half year. I am debating whether it would be worth the effort to take
>   my packet equipment with me. Could anyone near that area fill me in on the
>   state of packet radio and TCP/IP activity there?
>

You might also send mail to Manfred Prange (uunet!umich!vela!cetus!prange
I think) or Steve Grevemeyer (grevemey@vela.acs.oakland.edu). They're

both into computers and Ham radio pretty heavily. I think there is some packet radio going on around here, but they would know better.

-Tom

--
Thomas Hacker   "Criticism is something we can avoid easily - by saying
Systems Programmer   nothing, doing nothing, and being nothing" - Aristotle
Oakland University, Rochester Mich   (313) 370-4358
hacker@vela.acs.oakland.edu HACKER@OAKLAND uunet!umich!vela!hacker

From 3433801368568806742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 08:51:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 2 Aug 90 15:51:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 46
Posted: Thu Aug 2 16:51:27 1990

In reply to my comment about dedicated interface cards, Phil Karn writes:

<<No, this does not follow at all. Your host doesn't have to be a PC to avoid having to use a KISS TNC. It only has to have an HDLC interface. Many computers with more reasonable hardware architectures than the PC already have HDLC capability; the Mac is one example. All somebody has to do is to write the appropriate driver.>>

If you define the KISS TNC's functions to include providing HDLC and a modem only, I agree with you.

Let me suggest a somewhat different perspective. The KISS TNC today has another function: it provides buffering, and isolates the PC-to-TNC data rate from that of the channel. Given today's slow 1200-baud (or even 4800 or 9600) system, you are right to say that there's no good reason not to move the HDLC back into the host and dispense with all but the modem.

When you get to 56kbs and up, however, I suggest that a specialized interface is needed. Within the PC-compatible environment, the best implementation is likely a dedicated DMA card, and it's no big deal to design that card to drive the modem at the channel's data rate. Things are more complicated on some other machines. Having a generic box using a "standard" host interface could be quite useful. What form would it take? Ideally,

it would talk to the host using something like SCSI, running faster than the channel (the future equivalent of hitting a KISS TNC at 9600 while running the channel at 1200). A less-favorable alternative would be a system which interfaced using the PC's maximum RS-232 (or whatever) data rate, buffered the data, and interfaced to the modem at a higher rate. (Clearly, such a system would not allow the user to make full use of the channel bandwidth, but we shouldn't constrain the channel to run at the rate of the slowest PC interface!)

Someone has to write a software driver in any event.

Please remember that I'm *not* arguing in favor of perpetuating KISS TNCs! Far from it. Thinking ahead, I'm concerned about how to drive a moderate-to-high speed channel using a host other than a PC-compatible. I particularly wanted to mention the advantages of having a turnkey solution available for nontechnical newcomers. We should keep it in mind. That's all.

Charlie Ross, NC1N

rossjr%godot@gte.com
charlie@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY

From -8124298219309299066
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d662,ef3cfce95e4eda12
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d662,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 09:58:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
math.lsa.umich.edu!spsd3260a.erim.org!hideg
From: hideg@spsd3260a.erim.org (Steve Hideg (Mr. Fabulous))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc
Subject: Re: packet groups in Ann Arbor, MI
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.165824.23644@math.lsa.umich.edu>
Date: 2 Aug 90 16:58:24 GMT
Sender: usenet@math.lsa.umich.edu
Organization: ERIM
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2607
Posted: Thu Aug 2 17:58:24 1990
References:<8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <8810@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
<EMV.90Aug1115326@urania.math.lsa.umich.edu> <2345@vela.acs.oakland.edu>

In southeastern Michigan, there is much activiy on 145.03 (humans and personal BBSs), 145.05 (BBSs), 145.09 (BBSs, nodes, and the MEPN--the Michigan Emergency Packet Network).

I suggest you get on 03 or 09 and monitor for a while.

--Steve

_____
Steve Hideg (N8HSC)

hideg@spsd3260a.erim.org

From 4309401868986708461
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 11:51:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!
bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.185149.6816@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 2 Aug 90 18:51:49 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> <1990Aug1.200324.11667@pmsmam.uucp>
<1110@ke4zv.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Aug 2 19:51:49 1990

Looks like Gary, KE4ZV, and I think very much alike. With clone PC
hardware being so cheap and readily available, it's hard to get
excited about having to hack direct packet radio support into every
type of personal computer.

This discussion parallels one that has been going on in the regular
Internet world for some time. The consensus is that you should try to
keep host and router (gateway) functions separate. A few dedicated IP
router designs can handle the plethora of subnetwork interfaces, new
routing algorithms, congestion control schemes and network management
functions much more easily than the dozens of general purpose hosts
and operating systems that also have to support user applications.
Very few computers around here support T1 interfaces, but that doesn't
matter because we have one Cisco router that does, and all the hosts
can talk to it over Ethernet.

My only complaint about the PC/XT that I use as an IP router at home
is the noise -- it sure would be nice to find a PC that didn't require
a fan.

Phil

From 6095339276862616847

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 12:02:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!usc!rutgers!
bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 2 Aug 90 19:02:29 GMT
References: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Aug 2 20:02:29 1990

For the dedicated network router/interface box approach to work, there
needs to be a standard local interface that is supported by all of the
local machines that want to use it. Various proposals have been made,
including RS-232 and SCSI.

I argue that Ethernet is clearly the way to go here, since it is by
far the most popular local area networking standard. Unlike SCSI it is
designed specifically for networking between separate peer machines
(e.g., Ethernet isolates equipment grounds while SCSI does not) and it
can operate over much longer distances (500m without repeaters) and at
much higher speeds than RS-232. It is already available for almost
every modern personal computer. Even laptops can use Xircom
controllers plugged into their parallel printer ports. Ethernet
boards for the PC are now down to the $100 level, and Ethernet is
already standard equipment on almost every engineering workstation
(some of which will soon start competing directly with 386 systems).

I've been urging those building the "next generation of NNCs" to incorporate
Ethernet into their designs, but so far without luck.

Phil

From 1463293366854103024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 15:22:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!
bacchus.pa.dec.com!jumbo!ehs
From: ehs@src.dec.com (Ed Satterthwaite)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <1990Aug2.152215.14165@src.dec.com>

Date: 2 Aug 90 22:22:15 GMT
References: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
<1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Organization: DEC Systems Research Center
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Aug 2 23:22:15 1990

Here are some more tests to help you decide between SCSI and
Ethernet.

(1) Pick up a SCSI cable and a thinwire Ethernet cable. Which would you
rather string around your shack?

(2) Pick up a SCSI cable connecting a Mac to its disk. Pick up another
one connecting your favorite workstation to its external disk. Count the
number of different kinds of connectors you see. (I got 4). Repeat with
a pair of Ethernet cables.

(3) This one is harder to do at home, but I think it's important.
Ethernet has been around for a while. There are very detailed standards
for almost every aspect. While there are the usual number of slipups,
most if not all the major players work *very* hard to conform to them.

Ed n6plo

From -6533759335933374150
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17343189fed08dc7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 16:38:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!midway!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ARDSLEY.BUSINESS.UWO.CA!Mark
From: Mark@ARDSLEY.BUSINESS.UWO.CA ("Mark Bramwell")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DRSI i/o port conflicts?
Message-ID: <9008022247.AA00211@ucsd.edu>
Date: 2 Aug 90 23:38:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <Mark@ARDSLEY.Business.UWO.CA>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Aug 3 00:38:13 1990

==========

I recently picked up a DRSI PCPA. I tried to install it in my 286 clone, but
it would not work ok. I read the manual and it explains how to use debug to
check for a free i/o area.

I tried   -i 300   and should get 'FF' if free. I do not get this. I get the
wrong response on the various areas the manual suggests. I have removed all
boards except the floppy drive controller. I still get the conflict. I have

an eprom programmer. Before I start trying different bios chips, has anyone came across this before. The system board is a 4meg ram 12mhz 286 board. The board is fairly new (less than 2 months old). The bios has built-in diagnostics. I am just guessing that the 'extras' on the bios might be giving me problems.

=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR   Located in sunny London, Ontario

Internet: Mark@ARDSLEY.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.29.33
  Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ   UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

From 1483199559227726706
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f701f81345a61055
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-02 18:18:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!decwrl!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana

From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-cast and packet radio
Message-ID: <14348@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 01:18:16 GMT
References: <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 53
Posted: Fri Aug 3 02:18:16 1990

In article <9008011306.AA16344@bunny.gte.com> rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.) writes:
>Phil, KA9Q, writes:
>
><<K3MC and I intended the KISS TNC to be a short term hack to get us
>going with TCP/IP until dedicated host interface cards were available.
>Unfortunately, in the computer field there seems to be no such thing as
>a "short term hack"...>>
>
>I agree with the status of the KISS TNC to be a stop-gap measure. There is
>an interesting implication, however, to the philosophy you mention:
>the requirement for dedicated interface cards essentially means that
>the use of a PC-Compatible as a host would become mandatory. Even granting
>the PC's status as a defacto standard, it is still desireable--in my opinion--
>to be inclusive of other computers which have sufficient "horsepower" to
>run the networking code (Macs, Amigas, etc.).
>
>Of course, there's always the option to "roll your own" but that significantly
>restricts access by adding a filter of technical proficiency.
>

>I'm not arguing against the development of dedicated cards--far from it.
>I think it's the best overall solution. I sense a need, however, for a
>generic, "low-cost" hardware product that would provide a machine-independent
>interface using a standard interface to the host computer.

  I don't know if you caught the thread a while back regarding the issue of a machine independent packet-assembler-disassembler. I'd suggested using a common 'high-end' interface such as SCSI. Time permitting, I've been slowly putting a 9600-56000 baud PAD together which talks to a parallel i/f, initially a PS/2 parallel port (they're designed to be bi-directional), later on a SCSI port. The design goal is a low cost PAD which people could attach to their Macs, Amigas, Suns, RS/6000s or PCs (assuming they've already got a SCSI controller).

   The issue of putting more smarts in a TNC could keep the current generation of 'machine-independent TNCs viable while more permanent solutions are developed. It also has the advantage that a single station would have trouble hogging a channel. Making a TNC smart enough to pre-process packets even when running in KISS mode has some real appeal. The changes could be made in such a manner that a user need only 'pump' the TNC before running NET/NOS, downloading a multi-cast list and other pre-process configuration (such as enabling digipeating of AX.25 frames). NET/NOS would require no changes.

  We DON'T have bus attach PADs for Amigas, Suns or RS/6000s. Consider for a moment the commercial feasibility of developing these things; how many of each one do you think will be sold? On the other hand, a single SCSI attach PAD would work with all of these. If you were a ham radio dealer, what would you prefer to stock?

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 5435397850173755856
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17343189fed08dc7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 06:05:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!emory!
wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DRSI i/o port conflicts?
Message-ID: <1115@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 3 Aug 90 13:05:16 GMT
References: <9008022247.AA00211@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: Gannett Technologies Group
Lines: 22

Posted: Fri Aug 3 14:05:16 1990

In article <9008022247.AA00211@ucsd.edu> <Mark@ARDSLEY.Business.UWO.CA> writes:
>==
>
>I recently picked up a DRSI PCPA. I tried to install it in my 286 clone, but
>it would not work ok. I read the manual and it explains how to use debug to
>check for a free i/o area.
>
>I tried   -i 300   and should get 'FF' if free. I do not get this. I get the
>wrong response on the various areas the manual suggests. I have removed all
>boards except the floppy drive controller. I still get the conflict. I have
>an eprom programmer. Before I start trying different bios chips, has anyone
>came across this before. The system board is a 4meg ram 12mhz 286 board.
>The board is fairly new (less than 2 months old). The bios has built-in
>diagnostics. I am just guessing that the 'extras' on the bios might be giving
>me problems.

It is not unusual to see something other than FF at a empty location
on the PC bus because there are no pullups on the PC bus. So don't get
too excited about that. Exactly what symptoms does the DRSI exhibit
that leads you to believe you have a conflict?

Gary KE4ZV

From -4212967989621060302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 08:25:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!snorkelwacker!spdcc!merk!alliant!linus!
linus!luke.mitre.org!dsr
From: dsr@luke.mitre.org (Douglas S. Rand)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <115886@linus.mitre.org>
Date: 3 Aug 90 15:25:44 GMT
References: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
<1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: usenet@linus.mitre.org
Reply-To: dsr@luke.mitre.org (Douglas S. Rand)
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Aug 3 16:25:44 1990

In article <1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>,
karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
|>
|>For the dedicated network router/interface box approach to work, there
|>needs to be a standard local interface that is supported by all of the
|>local machines that want to use it. Various proposals have been made,
|>including RS-232 and SCSI.

|>
|>I argue that Ethernet is clearly the way to go here, since it is by
|>far the most popular local area networking standard. Unlike SCSI it is
|>designed specifically for networking between separate peer machines
|>(e.g., Ethernet isolates equipment grounds while SCSI does not) and it
|>can operate over much longer distances (500m without repeaters) and at
|>much higher speeds than RS-232. It is already available for almost
|>every modern personal computer. Even laptops can use Xircom
|>controllers plugged into their parallel printer ports. Ethernet
|>boards for the PC are now down to the $100 level, and Ethernet is
|>already standard equipment on almost every engineering workstation
|>(some of which will soon start competing directly with 386 systems).
|>
|>I've been urging those building the "next generation of NNCs" to incorporate
|>Ethernet into their designs, but so far without luck.
|>
|>Phil

A second argument in favor of Phil's claim about ethernet. You can
even get a SCSI based ethernet gateway for your Mac -- kind of the
best of both worlds if you have a Mac Plus like me.

Douglas S. Rand
Internet: <dsrand@mitre.org>
Snail: MITRE, Burlington Road, Bedford, MA
Disclaimer: MITRE might agree with me - then again...
Amateur Radio: KC1KJ

From -4679312267721080188
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,776ba19f3b89f69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 09:28:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PC/XT as router
Message-ID: <9008031628.AA06125@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 16:28:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Aug 3 17:28:45 1990

Phil,

In the thread on pc-to-modem interfaces, you wrote:

<<My only complaint about the PC/XT that I use as an IP router at home
is the noise -- it sure would be nice to find a PC that didn't require

a fan.>>

If you've got a minute, a paragraph on how you're configured there...
what the PC interfaces to, data rates, and how loaded the CPU is...
would be interesting.

TNX,
Charlie
rossjr%godot@gte.com
charlie@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY

From 2382168744969144168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 12:35:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!
wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a high-speed modem
Message-ID: <14166@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 3 Aug 90 19:35:12 GMT
References: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 99
Posted: Fri Aug 3 20:35:12 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com> rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie
Ross, Jr.) writes:
> In reply to my comment about dedicated interface cards, Phil Karn writes:
>
>> <<No, this does not follow at all. Your host doesn't have to be a PC to
>> avoid having to use a KISS TNC. It only has to have an HDLC interface. Many
>> computers with more reasonable hardware architectures than the PC already
>   --
>> have HDLC capability; the Mac is one example. All somebody has to do is
>> to write the appropriate driver.>>

I have a schematic for the Atari ST that allows up to 7 8530 SCC chips
to be wired in, giving 14 additional ports, be they RS232, KISS, or
even TNC2. The driver for this is contained in the PE1CHL version
of net, and will support packet with only a modem - no TNC!
>
> If you define the KISS TNC's functions to include providing HDLC and a modem
> only, I agree with you.
>
> Let me suggest a somewhat different perspective. The KISS TNC today has
> another function: it provides buffering, and isolates the PC-to-TNC data rate

> from that of the channel. Given today's slow 1200-baud (or even 4800 or 9600)
> system, you are right to say that there's no good reason not to move the HDLC
> back into the host and dispense with all but the modem.
>
> When you get to 56kbs and up, however, I suggest that a specialized
> interface is needed. Within the PC-compatible environment, the best
> implementation is likely a dedicated DMA card, and it's no big deal to design
                                          ^^^
All right! NOW we're getting somewhere. All this RS232 (does RS stand
for Really Slow??? :-), etc., junk is really a dead end hack anyway.
DMA would seem to be the real future of all serious high-speed data
transfer.

> it would talk to the host using something like SCSI, running faster than
> the channel (the future equivalent of hitting a KISS TNC at 9600 while
> running the channel at 1200).

The Atari ST, a _very_ underrated computer, already has a DMA port which
is used as the HD port, and I already have a BMS-100 SCSI adaptor card
for my HD. (also Re: kk6jq's articles on a possible SCSI highspeed hack.)

>   A less-favorable alternative would be a system which interfaced
> using the PC's maximum RS-232 (or whatever) data rate, buffered the
> data, and interfaced to the modem at a higher rate.

This is what the Kantronics DE56 is attempting to do, more or less.
Yes, it'll probably work fine for now at 1200, and 9600 baud, or
maybe even on a busy 56K channel. But what about on a _real_ man's
1 mB channel, etc.? Considering what's possible with todays technology,
it's quite reasonable to consider 56 kB ham packet as only "medium speed".

> (Clearly, such a system
> would not allow the user to make full use of the channel bandwidth, but we
> shouldn't constrain the channel to run at the rate of the slowest PC
> interface!)

yup - isn't that basically (pun intended) why the C-64 is now obsolete?
This is also one reason those with high IQ's do poorly in public school.
The class is restricted to the speed of the slowest student that learns
what the class teaches. So to school AND packet I say - let's let the
faster ones go at their own pace, and put the slower ones in a special
area where they'll benefit more. (This is a view from the other side
of traditional thinking, which puts "normal" kids at the crux.) (Yes,
I was one of the "gifted" kids, and had a totally boring, miserable
time in grade/high school.)
>
> Someone has to write a software driver in any event.

yup - and this will be the best part! Software is not machine
dependent, i.e., the driver could be written for virtually ANY machine.
>
>   I particularly wanted to mention the advantages of having
> a turnkey solution available for nontechnical newcomers. We should

> keep it in mind. That's all.

Good idea. You would've never gotten me into packet with a megabuck pricetag. I groused about $129 for my first MFJ 1274! And I speak for virtually all packeteers. (does 90% count as "virtually all"? :-)

I'm not as concerned about "non-technical newcomers" as you are. I basically feel that the "cutting edge" of technology is no place for the non-technical. I'm sure being an Engineer jades my viewpoint, so take this as intended, with a grain of salt. Also consider: to pass any ham license, one should have a modicum of tech knowledge. This means that some hams we know must be non-legit - but in the immortal words of John Cleese, that's "something completely different".

> Charlie Ross, NC1N

73, Mike

Mike Curtis, wd6ehr@k6iyk
wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210
(818) 765-2857

Nature abhors a vacuum almost as much as we hate spaces in footers.

Take care of the most important thing each day, sticking with it until it's done; then go on to the next most important thing and finish it. What you've put off was not as important as what you've completed, and you've gotten your most important task done.

From 3326633829682512131
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 14:30:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!emory!mephisto!udel!sbcs!ameristar!rick
From: rick@ameristar (Rick Spanbauer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.213056.15812@ameristar>
Date: 3 Aug 90 21:30:56 GMT
References: <9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.com>
Organization: Ameristar Technology, Inc
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Aug 3 22:30:56 1990

In article <9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.com> rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.) writes:
>me correctly. The other popular machine we run into is the Amiga. I must
>profess to know virtually nothing about the Amiga and I'd be interested in
>any "net wisdom" on whether Ethernet is easily available for it.

Ethernet is available for the Amiga 2000/2500/3000 from Commodore. The cost is about $350 retail w/o software. Educational users can do

much better than retail pricing. There are also third party ethernet boards for the Amiga available for similar cost.

My $0.02 on this subject is to agree that ethernet is probably the port of choice for new TNC's, so long as a "fast" serial port is also provided for people who want it. Something like LocalTalk (@ 230.4 kBps) would also be attractive, but this can be done as part of the "fast" serial port almost for free. Note that LocalTalk using phonenet is particularly easy to use & install.

>Charlie Ross, NC1N

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV

From 3387727031736312985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b87fba712a2bc41b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 15:36:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS for CPM
Message-ID: <18330049@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 22:36:02 GMT
References: <8809@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Aug 3 23:36:02 1990

>A friend of mine wants to connect a homebrew micro to an ethernet lan and was
>considering using KA9Q for the software. He is looking for a version that will
>compile and run under CPM. Anyone know where the source code for such a beast
>exists?

It doesn't. Your friend is more than welcome to grab the source and try to make it work, but I warn you/him that the current executable under DOS, with a code density about twice that of a Z80, is well over 200k... it'll be a tight squeeze, at best.

Bdale

From 5045478245724715353
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4695b39ad08e150b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,4695b39ad08e150b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4695b39ad08e150b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,4695b39ad08e150b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,4695b39ad08e150b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 15:39:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!shelby!
portia.stanford.edu!stankus
From: stankus@portia.Stanford.EDU (John Stankus)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,sci.electronics,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Info wanted on Equitorial Receiver
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.223936.6679@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 3 Aug 90 22:39:36 GMT
Sender: stankus@portia.Stanford.EDU (John Stankus)
Organization: AIR, Stanford University
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:13578 rec.ham-radio.packet:2615 rec.ham-radio.swap:556
sci.electronics:7810 rec.radio.shortwave:1755
Posted: Fri Aug 3 23:39:36 1990

   I am looking for Installation and service manuals (or any
other information on) foran Equitorial Receiver-Controller model 5100.
I think Equitorial in now part of Contel. My dad is interested in
tinkering with one he picked up surplus.

 Pse reply by email

               TNX
               John

John J. Stankus   N5PEE   Chemistry Department
stankus@portia.stanford.edu   Stanford University

From 4124576272266939507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 15:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <30600053@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 3 Aug 90 22:43:00 GMT
Lines: 61
Nf-ID: #R:<9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.co:-34:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600053:000:3481
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Aug 3 17:43:00 1990
Posted: Fri Aug 3 23:43:00 1990

> Ethernet would be my choice, too, if it were as universally available as
> you say. However, Ethernet for the Mac is very expensive, particularly
> if you're dealing with a compact Mac (the majority of home Mac users)
> where you need a SCSI<->Ethernet converter. $700-$1000 if memory serves
> me correctly. The other popular machine we run into is the Amiga. I must
> profess to know virtually nothing about the Amiga and I'd be interested in
> any "net wisdom" on whether Ethernet is easily available for it.
>
> N6PLO's posting also favored Ethernet on technical grounds. I have to agree-
> if you base the decision on technical issues only. But cost?...

Cost.... that is LONGTERM COST, was my original reason for not going with the Mac. Seeing ethernet at the $100-200 range for a PC/clone vs. $700 for a Mac, I believe the decision to avoid Mac was correct on this basis. Mac owners are big losers when it comes to finding attachment hardware from a very competitive market. If Apple had licensed second sourcing for their machine, the Mac today might have been leading in units sold.

The Mac has its place. Pushing data through a network cheaply is NOT what a Mac is for.

> I can easily understand this, especially seeing it from your point
> of view. I wouldn't get excited either! As I've said, my cut on the issue i
> from doing "missionary" work into the world of non-ham computer users. The
> last thing that a passionate, "The Macintosh is my religion and IBM PCs are
> worthless junk for any application whatsoever" type wants to hear is that
> he/she should buy a clone. (Actually, I toned down the typical wording a
> bit... :-)) You have to remember, people aren't always rational about suc
> things.

This is (one reason) why a PC bus based board is not in big time running. Designing a modem with at least part of its functionality, if not all of it, on a add-on clone board, would not be that hard to do. Then you would REALLY see the Mac/Amiga/Atari/etc owners fuss/cuss/whine.

> Along this line, perhaps we just need a "NOS-in-a-Box" Data Engine
> (or equivalent) that brings a fully-implemented protocol suite in hardware.
> Because of Bdale's and others' work, this is nearly a reality today. N6GN ha
> also discussed the desirability of a hardware packaging that includes at leas
> level 3. So maybe that's the turnkey solution we offer newcomers. Keep the
> "TNC" mentality alive for those who want it. Those of us who want greater
> flexibility/performance go the route of dedicated clones and keep the "smarts
> in the PC.

Take a PC, install NOS, trim off the fat --> TNC. Maybe the Kantronics DataEngine might do this.

But there is still the issue of how to connect this "TNC" to the host and get the maximum data throughput. Serial ports just don't cut it, parallel ports often are not implemented right, and we may be back to ethernet again.

While we don't need more than 1200 baud for typing back and forth between

people, we do need the higher speeds for many other things, such as FTP, X-windows, and RVR (Radio Virtual Reality). At work we use ethernet between hosts here, and I've already found it to be speed limiting, though adequate. Consider the concept of linking voice repeaters via packet radio. Serial ports are just not going to handle it.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 1928656470241878910
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 16:17:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.231716.13607@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 23:17:16 GMT
References: <9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 25
Posted: Sat Aug 4 00:17:16 1990

In article <9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.com>, rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.) writes:
|> However, Ethernet for the Mac is very expensive, particularly
|> if you're dealing with a compact Mac (the majority of home Mac users)
|> where you need a SCSI<->Ethernet converter.

EVERYTHING for the Mac is very expensive. That's why I don't own one. It's nice to borrow one once in a while when I need to run off some viewgraphs (it's a toaster that makes pretty pictures) but for serious hardware and software hacking I'll stick with open, commodity hardware like PC clones. And with Microsoft Windows I expect that even die-hard Mac users will discover that there are alternatives.

Having said that, I still don't know why we're having an argument. I may not like the Mac, but I'm not stopping anybody else from buying one. Nor will I stop anyone who wants to build a network controller with a SCSI interface. Just don't argue that I should be the one to do the work.

BTW, there's another alternative for Mac users: Localtalk. Localtalk adaptor cards are available for the PC, and if someone would like to contribute a localtalk driver for NOS, I would be happy to accept it.

Phil

From -451747077580375938
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,776ba19f3b89f69
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 16:52:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!rutgers!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PC/XT as router
Message-ID: <1990Aug3.235259.13770@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 23:52:59 GMT
References: <9008031628.AA06125@bunny.gte.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 101
Posted: Sat Aug 4 00:52:59 1990

In article <9008031628.AA06125@bunny.gte.com>, rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM
(Charlie Ross, Jr.) writes:
|> If you've got a minute, a paragraph on how you're configured there...
|> what the PC interfaces to, data rates, and how loaded the CPU is...
|> would be interesting.

There's not much to it. The machine is a 3-4 year old PC/XT "turbo"
clone with a V-20 chip. (The chips on the motherboard are all socketed
- that tells you something about how old it is.) Plugged into it are
four boards:

1. A 3Com 3C503 Ethernet controller. (Previously this was a TRW
PC-2000 Ethernet card. It worked fine, but the 3Com card draws much
less power.)

2. A 4 year old no-name "multi I/O" card of Taiwanese origin. This
card has a floppy controller, two serial ports, a parallel port, a
game interface and a clock/calendar. The floppy controller is
connected to a single DSDD (360K) 5 1/4" floppy used for booting. The
serial ports have had their 8250 chips replaced with National NS16550A
chips (fortunately this board also sockets its chips, so this was
easy.) The parallel and game ports are unused.

3. A monochrome display adaptor.

4. A modified "eagle" 8530 interface card (similar to a DRSI PCPA card).

The ethernet controller is connected to my house Ethernet. Also on
this net is my 386 NOS development system and an old Sun3/75
workstation on which I do Bellcore work. A Dell laptop is also
occasionally connected to this Ethernet.

One serial port on the XT is presently connected to a 9600 bps V.32 modem that is kept dialed up into a SLIP-mode port on an Annex terminal server/gateway back at Bellcore. The Eagle card had been connected to my WA4DSY modem, but I have temporarily disconnected it so that I could use the XT as a SLIP gateway. (The Sun had been doing the SLIP gateway function but I moved SLIP off the Sun when I "upgraded" it to SunOS 4.1).

Proxy ARP and IP routing entries are installed on the Annex box so that I can reach the entire Internet from a system on my home Ethernet as easily as from work (except for the lower data rate, of course.)

At the moment I can't handle both the SLIP and 56kb functions on the same machine because my "hs" driver for the latter would freeze the machine whenever the 56k modem is busy, and that would cause SLIP characters to be lost. I will get around this in one of two ways: modifying the Eagle board to operate in DMA mode, or using a Grace Communications PackeTen card to handle the 56k modem.

The XT boots and starts up NOS automatically whenever it is powered on. The modem is currently dialed manually, but I will probably add a software dialer routine to NOS soon. Using LZEXE on net.exe has greatly alleviated a space crunch I had on the 360K floppy. Now it has plenty of room for MS-DOS, a packet driver, config files, a copy of MicroEmacs for local maintenance, etc.

I could strip the machine down even further if I wanted (it will boot and run just fine without a keyboard or display adaptor) but having them attached is useful for monitoring what's going on (or for doing a quick telnet session when my other machines are off).

My problems/complaints are as follows:

1. The XT is pretty old technology, and it is rather power hungry for such a small system. Upgrading to a newer set of boards with LSI chips replacing old LS TTL would reduce the load on my UPS. And with the incremental summer electric rate here now at $.13/kw-hr, every little bit helps when you run something 24 hours/day.

BTW, it seems like every chip Intel makes is a power hog. The hottest chips on the motherboard are all made by Intel. The main power hog on the TRW PC-2000 I had been using was the Intel 82586 Ethernet controller, which ran too hot to touch. The board drew 1.73A at 5V, with that one chip drawing half an amp! The National chip used on almost all of the newer Ethernet boards draws only 40 mA. The 3C503 draws only 390 mA.

2. The V-20 is pretty slow. It is actually reasonably fast at switching packets between the Ethernet and SLIP link, but when used as a local terminal it updates the screen more slowly than I'd like.

3. The XT has a noisy fan. I tried turning it off while watching the temperature of the power supply's internal heatsink with an electronic

thermometer. It rose to 50C so I decided not to risk it. Possibly a newer system would draw sufficiently less power that I could safely disable the fan in its power supply.

4. My multi-I/O card's serial ports go deaf occasionally. Based on comments from others with the same board, this is almost certainly the fault of a design problem on the board. Newer serial boards have given me no trouble.

In sum, most of the problems I've run into with this system would be avoided by simply buying newer boards. There's still the need for a standard, well supported DMA-driven HDLC interface card to handle high speed radio modems along with SLIP links. That's being worked on.

Phil

From -7910458752497618038
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-03 23:59:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!sgi!
rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
From: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <66111@sgi.sgi.com>
Date: 4 Aug 90 06:59:46 GMT
References: <9008021551.AA14488@bunny.gte.com>
<1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
Reply-To: rpw3@sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 25
Posted: Sat Aug 4 07:59:46 1990

In article <1990Aug2.190229.6887@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
+---------------
| I've been urging those building the "next generation of NNCs" to incorporate
| Ethernet into their designs, but so far without luck. | Phil
+---------------

Here, here! Ethernet *is* a bus! And it's a machine-independent one. And you only have to have one slot on your PC/Amiga/Mac/Sun/DEC/SGI/<whatever> no matter how many things you plug into the "bus". [SCSI = 8, including you.] And it's inherently a "multi-master" bus. [Some SCSI interfaces still don't truly support full multi-master disconnect/reconnect SCSI.] And it's fast enough that we can put this question to bed for some time.

And if we ever *do* need more than 10 Mb/s between our hosts and our packet-radio modems, FDDI may be cheap enough by then... ;-} ;-}

-Rob

Rob Warnock, MS-9U/510 rpw3@sgi.com rpw3@pei.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc. (415)335-1673 Protocol Engines, Inc.
2011 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94039-7311

From -4714495387502897251
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cac59a6ee5cb9626,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-04 00:22:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!shelby!rutgers!ub!acsu.buffalo.edu
From: jewell@acsu.buffalo.edu (darrin b jewell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Request for help with HF packet
Summary: i am attempting to connect hayes modem (bell 103) to HF packet...help..
Keywords: bell hf modem help
Message-ID: <32101@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 4 Aug 90 07:22:45 GMT
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Distribution: rec
Lines: 75
Posted: Sat Aug 4 08:22:45 1990
Nntp-Posting-Host: lictor.acsu.buffalo.edu

Greetings and salutations...

I decided to jump into the world of packet radio...
yesterday... the thought hit me that perhaps i could connect my modem
directly to the radio for a packet station...

so...i looked some stuff up and discovered that...
my modem...at hayes compatable 2400 baud modem...runs bell 103 when
using 300 baud...according to my 1988 ARRL Handbook...and any articles i
could get my hands on...this is the mode used on hf packet...
so...after playing with my rig...and my modem commands...i managed to get
my modem to accept signals from the radio... but i am not getting anything
legible...so...here's some questions...

0. Is this realistically feasable...?

1. Has anyone tried this...or know of anyone who has...?

2. What parity, stop bits, etc...are used...?

3. I am having a lot of trouble with noise...as just about any noise
coming from the audio of my rig will show up as characters on
the screen...

4. Which tone pairs are used?
originate: 1070 space/1270 mark...
answer : 2025 space/2225 mark...
and is the 200 Hz shift correct...
...although bell 103 is duplex...i should be able to receive something on one of the sets of tones....
...all it means is that i will have to change originate/answer mode if/when...i get around to tranmitting anything... because all packet transmissons are made on the same set of tones (not duplex)...

5. anyone have any ideas that could help?

i never touched packet before yesterday...but i've read some...and i've seen it in operation...but being involved in ham radio...and being fluent with computers...i really ought to get involved in packet... but...at the immediate moment ...i don't really want to spend even a little money on a tnc...(which would make life many times easier...)... ...but hey...experimentation is what ham radio is for right??>...

...well maybe...

anyway...

i'd appreciate any help/thoughts/suggestions/ideas/experiences/etc... that i could use...

thanks a lot...

-darrin KA2ZLZ

.....
this message brought to you by the hypocritical cynic...

HAVE A DAY

Home address: (where i live...and where mail goes...
...send some...i appreciate mail...)

Darrin B. Jewell
8 Thomaston Lane
Orchard Park, NY
USA 14127-2526

+-------------------------------------+
| at the State University of New York |
| at Buffalo |
+-------------------------------------+

e-mail addresses:

v118pxhq@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu /* this account is liable to be closed */
jewell@acsu.buffalo.edu /* use this e-mail address first. */

From -6041426102119099849
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9bcde4fdf598283
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-04 00:55:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!GTE.COM!rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Driving a High-Speed Modem
Message-ID: <9008031606.AA05419@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 3 Aug 90 16:06:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 83
Posted: Fri Aug 3 17:06:53 1990

To avoid flames that I'm thinking only of myself, let me say up front that, although I'm currently running tcp/ip on a Mac, I *do* intend to get a PC-compatible sometime in the next year or so and dedicate it as my communications controller. I'm motivated in this discussion *not* from self-interest, but from my experience working with the Boston Computer Society ham group, where we are working with newcomers who want to use their existing PCs. I repeat, I don't want to condemn them to the obsolete layer 1/2 suite available in today's TNCs.

OK, into the meat:

Phil, KA9Q, writes:

<<I argue that Ethernet is clearly the way to go here, since it is by far the most popular local area networking standard. Unlike SCSI it is designed specifically for networking between separate peer machines... It is already available for almost every modern personal computer. Even laptops can use Xircom controllers plugged into their parallel printer ports. Ethernet boards for the PC are now down to the $100 level...>>

Ethernet would be my choice, too, if it were as universally available as you say. However, Ethernet for the Mac is very expensive, particularly if you're dealing with a compact Mac (the majority of home Mac users) where you need a SCSI<->Ethernet converter. $700-$1000 if memory serves me correctly. The other popular machine we run into is the Amiga. I must profess to know virtually nothing about the Amiga and I'd be interested in any "net wisdom" on whether Ethernet is easily available for it.

N6PLO's posting also favored Ethernet on technical grounds. I have to agree--if you base the decision on technical issues only. But cost?...

Back to Phil:

<<Looks like Gary, KE4ZV, and I think very much alike. With clone PC hardware being so cheap and readily available, it's hard to get

excited about having to hack direct packet radio support into every
type of personal computer.>>

I can easily understand this, especially seeing it from your point
of view. I wouldn't get excited either! As I've said, my cut on the issue is
from doing "missionary" work into the world of non-ham computer users. The
last thing that a passionate, "The Macintosh is my religion and IBM PCs are
worthless junk for any application whatsoever" type wants to hear is that
he/she should buy a clone. (Actually, I toned down the typical wording a
bit... :-)) You have to remember, people aren't always rational about such
things.

Dana, KK6JQ, writes:

<<Time permitting, I've been slowly putting a 9600-56000 baud PAD together
which talks to a parallel i/f, initially a PS/2 parallel port (they're designed
to be bi-directional), later on a SCSI port. The design goal is a low cost PAD
which people could attach to their Macs, Amigas, Suns, RS/6000s or PCs
(assuming they've already got a SCSI controller). >>

That's exactly the kind of thing I'm thinking about. KK6JQ again:

<<The issue of putting more smarts in a TNC could keep the current
generation of 'machine-independent TNCs viable while more permanent
solutions are developed. It also has the advantage that a single station
would have trouble hogging a channel. Making a TNC smart enough to pre-process
packets even when running in KISS mode has some real appeal.>>

It's necessary if (a) the host interface runs slower than the network, and
(b) the channel is TDMA/shared. If we evolve toward point-to-point service,
the only real advantage of smarts in the "TNC" is to offload processing tasks
from the PC. On a point-to-point channel, throughput will be determined
by the slowest link in the system, regardless of channel signalling rate.

Along this line, perhaps we just need a "NOS-in-a-Box" Data Engine
(or equivalent) that brings a fully-implemented protocol suite in hardware.
Because of Bdale's and others' work, this is nearly a reality today. N6GN has
also discussed the desirability of a hardware packaging that includes at least
level 3. So maybe that's the turnkey solution we offer newcomers. Keep the
"TNC" mentality alive for those who want it. Those of us who want greater
flexibility/performance go the route of dedicated clones and keep the "smarts"
in the PC.

Charlie Ross, NC1N
rossjr%godot@gte.com
charlie@nc1n.ampr.org
NC1N @ WA1PHY

From -4367740566534414028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b7f2a5b02335921,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-05 04:07:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ethernet TNCs?
Message-ID: <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 4 Aug 90 12:11:55 GMT
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 22
Posted: Sat Aug 4 13:11:55 1990

Just how hard is it to build an Ethernet interface into a dedicated box, anyway? Is it simplicity itself, or does it take wailing and gnashing of teeth?

For that matter, we could get there by adding an Ethernet interface to something like the Kantronics Data Engine...

Also, are we talking about stringing RG-62, or whatever the coax used is, or are we talking about stringing transceiver cables (which are a bit thicker)? Does it make a big difference?

I suppose I'm going to have to learn about Ethernet fairly soon, since the Tower has an Ethernet board in it (but the only connection on the back is a transceiver port - is there a thinwire transceiver I can get?); the only LAN I'm familiar with is ARCNET.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"It's a hardware bug!" "It's a   +--
software bug!" "It's two...two...two bugs in one!" - _Engineer's Rap_

From -642134616160715245
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b7f2a5b02335921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-05 05:13:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNCs?
Message-ID: <16813@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 4 Aug 90 17:02:51 GMT
References: <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 11
Posted: Sat Aug 4 18:02:51 1990

Thin Ethernet is RG58, same as non-foam in-the-shack ham coax.

RG58 runs under the rug quite nicely, and as long as you aren't wearing
sharp pointy heels, you won't hurt it by walking on it.

Crimp-on 'commercial' BNC connectors are cheap and real easy to put on.

You can get really nice thinnet transceivers from Cabletron and lots of
other people, and I've seen them around $150 or so.
     - Brian

From -1079665122485700734
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b7f2a5b02335921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-05 06:21:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!jumbo!ehs
From: ehs@src.dec.com (Ed Satterthwaite)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNCs?
Message-ID: <1990Aug4.121220.5374@src.dec.com>
Date: 4 Aug 90 19:12:20 GMT
References: <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: DEC Systems Research Center
Lines: 52
Posted: Sat Aug 4 20:12:20 1990

In article <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>
> Just how hard is it to build an Ethernet interface into a dedicated box,
> anyway? Is it simplicity itself, or does it take wailing and gnashing of
> teeth?
>

I'm assuming you mean a dedicated box with some other ports and a micro to
serve as protocol engine or whatever. If you only want a cable
transceiver (aka Medium Attachment Unit or MAU), just buy it.

In my opinion, the difficulty is somewhere in between. With the currently
available chip sets, the logic design is pretty easy. There really aren't
very many degrees of freedom between the uP bus interface and the coax;
the chip manufacturers publish application notes that recommend specific
isolation transformers, etc. Some of the new chips integrate most of the
bus interface as well. For example, one of the SEEQ parts has a pin to
tell it whether it's talking to an Intel or Motorola bus, and it
configures itself accordingly.

Most of the application notes also give sample designs for the popular
buses. National, for example, has a range of application notes for the
popular 839x chip set ranging from a simple 8-bit polled port to PS/2 and
NuBus DMA. Most of these appear to be adequate but leave some room for a

designer to "add value."

What's still a bit tricky is the layout and packaging, although there are usually guidelines for this as well. A multilayer board with power and ground planes is pretty much mandatory. Unfortunately for AR, such boards are fairly expensive, especially in small quantities. Some CAD packages also are not very good at routing critical nets in the way you'd like.

Another issue is EMI. I think Phil Karn posted some of his war stories here a while back. One recommended technique uses surface-mount decoupling capacitors (for low lead inductance) rated at 1000 WVDC (to meet isolation requirements). You don't find these at Radio Shack. Or very many other places either. Putting everything into a dedicated box under your own control helps some.

> Also, are we talking about stringing RG-62, or whatever the coax used
> is, or are we talking about stringing transceiver cables (which are a
> bit thicker)? Does it make a big difference?

For thin-wire Ethernet (aka 10BASE2 or Cheapernet), RG58A with BNC connectors is standard, although I've seen other types of thin 50 ohm coax used as well (variations in flame resistance and the like, I think). For AR applications, I favor this over 10BASE5 with the thick coax and the separate transceivers. On the other hand, the n6gn/n6rce 10 GHz bit pumps use the same 15-pin interface as an Ethernet MAU.

Ed n6plo
ehs@src.dec.com {...}!decwrl!ehs

From 3388834569827140191
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,94c1258ffe932d0b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-05 14:38:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UTWENTE.NL!ELBSCBKS
From: ELBSCBKS@UTWENTE.NL (Andy Bakkers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Transputers in packet-radio
Message-ID: <9008052123.AA13290@ucsd.edu>
Date: 5 Aug 90 21:23:58 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 418
Posted: Sun Aug 5 22:23:58 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Sun, 5 Aug 90 20:32 GMT+1

THE USE OF TRANSPUTERS IN THE NEXT GENERATION PACKET RADIO HARDWARE

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1 INTRODUCTION

Traditional microprocessors have to be programmed from scratch. Every processor requires some kind of an operating system to let you execute a program. Multi tasking will require again a different operating system and non of this stuff is standard. Oh I am sorry you want to call Unix a standard. Go ahead! Now there is this new chip the transputer, it handles processes instead of assembler instructions. It has a built-in "on chip" round robin scheduler. Typical time slices are 1 milliseconds and a context switch (process switch) takes 1 micro second. Oh I forgot HAMS always want to know the price. A PC plug-in board is $236 without memory. Interested? Read on!

2 THE TRANSPUTER AND OCCAM

One way out of the traditional computing requirements has has long been sought in the use of parallel computing. In the past, many attempts to realize parallel systems with traditional processors have failed due to the software overhead. This is why the interfaces all require special hardware or busses, e.g. ethernet, SCSI you name it.

Here is a new concept of communication between processors and processes. Communication between processors and processes is done by means of channels. Due to the synchronization properties of these channels, the restriction to one processor no longer exists. The transputer hardware and companion Occam software development has implemented this concept. By using a formal specification language, the correct behavior of the implementation of the Occam constructs in hardware was formally proven. The hardware-software integration resulted in the transputer-Occam combination. The transputer may be considered as a building block for parallel computers. Occam enables programming across these parallel transputers. In the following paragraphs the operation of the transputer will be explained, based on the following list of major characteristics. From this list a number of significant elements of the transputer chip can be identified.

The following elements have been integrated as one micro computer chip.

1. Communication to other transputers is performed over four self-synchronizing, high speed (20 Mbit/sec), DMA driven, bi-directional, serial links.
2. A round-robin process (task) scheduler is implemented in micro-code realizing a process switching time of 1 microsecond.
3. A floating point processor realizing 1.5 Megaflops.
4. A built-in timer with an accuracy of 1 microseconds in high priority mode or 64 microseconds in the low priority mode.
5. Fast (50 nano-seconds) internal memory of 4 Kbyte.
6. A 32 bit 10 MIPS CPU.

2.1 The Occam process

The underlying idea of Occam is the notion of a process. A process is a part of a program that starts, performs an action and then terminates. The idea is that processes may be executed in parallel. The communication between processes is done via self-synchronizing channels. A channel is a one way point-to-point connection from one process to another. The processes may be located on different transputers. In that case the communication over channels changes into communication over links. There is no need for the programmer to worry about the implementation of the channel or link protocol because it is implemented in micro-code on the transputer chip.

Examples of so-called primitive processes in Occam are:

```
x := 3          assigns the value of three to the variable x

channel1 ? p    takes a value from an input channel1 and puts it in p

channel2 ! q    takes the value of q and outputs it over the channel2
```

An Occam program consists of combinations of primitive processes so that a number of these primitive processes may be combined into a larger construction. For this purpose Occam supports the following constructs:

```
SEQ             To indicate the start of a series of sequential
  process1      processes.
  process2

PAR             To indicate the start of a series of parallel
  process1      processes.
  process2
```

Note that the indentation under the SEQ and PAR constructs are syntactic and are used to indicate the begin and end of the construct.

2.2 Links and Channels

In Occam communication via links looks as follows:

```
In transputer A                         In transputer B
we have the code:                       we have the code:
                          communication
Link.2 ? var.y      <-----------------  Link.2 ! var.b
                            via Link.2
```

The input ? and the output ! processes may be considered as the synchronization between processes running on transputers A and B. If the process on transputer-A arrives at the input instruction on Link.2 and transputer-B is not yet ready to provide its output on Link.2, the process running on transputer-A will be de-scheduled until transputer-B signals

that it is ready to send the data over Link.2. At that point the inputting process on transputer-A is resumed and the data is transferred via Link.2. This results in a synchronizing action between the processes running on different transputers. In this way the transputer links provide the necessary system interconnection and synchronization. The only thing the programmer has to do is to define the appropriate input and output actions.

Identical to the link concept, the channel concept is used to communicate between processes located on the same transputer as illustrated below.

```
        In process A                            In process B
        we have the code:                       we have the code:
                              communication
        Chan.1 ? var.x      ----------------->  Chan.1 ? var.a
                                 via Chan.1
```

This unifying link/channel concept is very convenient during the system design and check-out phase. Different hardware and software layers can be developed independently as long as the software and hardware interface format has been defined.

Inside the transputer the channel/link administration is kept in one memory word. This memory word will contain the most negative value to indicate that the channel has not yet been called, or a value that is interpreted as a workspace pointer of a (de-scheduled) process. The transputer channels may therefore be considered as a standard system interface because they provide the necessary system interconnection and synchronization.

2.3 Interrupts

The transputer has an interrupt signal pin connected to the event channel. This event channel is read identically to a link, although no data can be transferred. It can only be used to activate a process that is waiting on an input ? from the event channel. As soon as the event channel is activated, the waiting process is scheduled by inserting it at the back of the ready queue in the low priority mode, or it may be scheduled at once as a high priority process. The use of the transputer interrupt signal is illustrated in the following Occam interrupt process that is activated every time the event pin is triggered. The program starts with the definition of the process name with the external channel definition. The internal event channel is declared as the type ANY because there is no data transport over the event channel. This event channel is associated with the actual hardware pin. This is illustrated in the following program.

```
PROC interrupt (CHAN OF INT16 output)
  CHAN  OF  ANY event:
  PLACE event AT event..in:
  WHILE TRUE                  <<< Do forever loop!
    SEQ                       <<< Start sequential process
      event ? any             <<< Wait for interrupt
      ....execute handler code
```

```
:                                <<< Occam terminator of a process
```

The transputer has one high-priority and one low-priority operating mode. The interrupt process should preferably be executed in the high priority mode in order to reduce the interrupt response time.

2.4 The Timer

The timer channel should also be considered an input channel. Times of the internal running clock are obtained by reading the timer channel and operating on the time value. The Occam code to use the timer is illustrated with the following SEQuential process that causes a delay:

```
PROC delay (VAL INT interval)
  TIMER clock:
  INT time:
    SEQ
      clock ? time
      clock ? AFTER time PLUS interval
:
```

Internally the timer queue differs from the ready queue in that it is kept sorted in the sequence of the wake up times of the different timed processes.

2.5 The Scheduler

In addition to the channel protocol concept, there is another important difference between transputers and other microprocessors. That is the built-in scheduler. The transputer should be considered as handling tasks or processes rather than machine instructions. These processes are controlled by a built-in scheduler. The process administration is the main activity of the scheduler. The scheduler keeps track of the different processes by keeping a list of processes in an area of memory that is called the workspace. The workspace of the current process is pointed to by the transputer register called workspace pointer. The workspaces are linked together to form a queue. The scheduler keeps track of four queues, i.e. for each priority a ready queue and a timer queue. The beginning and end pointer to a queue are maintained in the transputer registers called Front pointer and Back pointer. Workspaces are added to the ready queue by reference to the back pointer and workspaces are extracted by reference to the front pointer.

2.5.1 High-priority mode

The process (or task) scheduler can operate in one of two modes, i.e. the high-priority or the low-priority mode. In the high-priority mode the

executing process cannot be interrupted by another process (non-preemptive scheduling). De-scheduling can only occur when:

- a process is completed
- communication with a channel/link is not (yet) possible
- the process waits for a timer to elapse

2.5.2 Low-priority mode

In the low-priority mode the processes are, by means of time-slicing, scheduled in a round-robin manner. Here processes will be de-scheduled by:

- completion of the process
- awaiting link or channel communication
- expiration of a time slice
- a high-priority process becoming ready

The de-scheduled process will be added to the back of the ready queue and the process from the front of the ready queue will be executed. The time slice in a transputer is typically 1 msec. and the process switching time is of the order of 1 microsecond. In Occam the priority may be assigned using a PRIority addition to the PAR construct.

Without priority:

```
PAR
  process.1
  process.2
```

With priority:

```
PRI PAR
  process.1
  process.2
```

The processes 1 and 2 are executed in parallel, either both at the same priority, or with the PRI PAR: process 1 will be executed in high priority and process 2 in low priority. The PAR process is only finished after both processes have been executed.

3 THE BASIC BUILDING BLOCK METHOD

A systematic way to introduce parallelism is to start with very small processes and build a system with these elementary processes. This approach is similar to methods used in past in analog computers. The internal scheduler on the transputer will realize parallelism while running these processes. As an example I like to mention the realization of a control program with the use of only five basic elements. The basic elements in this system were:

a splitter block:	tee
a gain block:	gain
a summer block:	sum
a minus block:	min
an integrator block:	int

Let's first define these basic elements and then look at the controller program using these basic elements.

```
PROC tee (CHAN OF REAL32 in, out0, out1)
  REAL32 x :
  WHILE TRUE
    SEQ                                          /|
    in ? x                                in ---/  |----out0
    PAR                                          \  |----out1
      out0 ! x                                    \|
      out1 ! x
:

PROC gain (CHAN OF REAL32 in, out, init)
  REAL32 x,k :
  SEQ
    init ? k                                    |-------|
    WHILE TRUE                            in  ---| gain  |--- out
    PRI ALT                                     |       |
      init ? k                                  |---|---|
        SKIP                                        |
      in ? x                                        |init
        out ! k * x
:

PROC sum (CHAN OF REAL32 in1, in2, out )
  REAL32 x1, x2 :
  WHILE TRUE                                  |--------|
  SEQ                                 in1 ----|        |
    PAR                                       |  sum   |---- out
      in1 ? x1                        in2 ----|        |
      in2 ? x2                                |--------|
    out ! x1 + x2
:

PROC min (CHAN OF REAL32 in1, in2, in3, out)
  REAL32 x1, x2, x3 :
  WHILE TRUE                                  |--------|

    SEQ                               in1 ----|        |
      PAR                                     |        |
        in1 ? x1                      in2 ----|  minus |---- out
        in2 ? x2                              |        |
        in3 ? x3                      in3 ----|        |
      out ! -((x1 + x2) + x3 )                |--------|
:

PROC int (CHAN OF REAL32 in, out, init)
  REAL32 x,t :   <<< SYSTEM STATE AND TIME
    SEQ
      init ? x;t <<< INITIALIZE STATE AND TIME
```

```
            WHILE TRUE                                |-------|
              PRI ALT                                 |       |
                init ? x;t                  in -----| inte- |---- out
                  SKIP                              | grator|
                TRUE & SKIP                         |---|---|
                  REAL32 dx :                           |
                  SEQ                                   | init
                    PAR
                      in ? dx       -- Input in parallel
                      out ! x        -- with output
                    x:= x + (dx*t)
      :
```

These building blocks defined above may now be used to convert for example a control system defined as a block diagram (think of it as an analog computer) into an Occam program to run on a transputer. The application realized in our control laboratory is given below. It is not necessary for you to study this program it is only given as an illustration. Note that the insertion of the SPLITTER blocks is necessary because the Occam channels are point-to-point connections. Installation of a SPLITTER block looks like a solder joint.

After the definition of the basic building blocks, the complete calculation process for one control mode looks like the following Occam process: The channel names have been changed to a vector type representation.

```
PROC calc ([4]CHAN OF REAL32 in, CHAN OF REAL32 outM,
     [13]CHAN OF REAL32 I)
  [27]CHAN OF REAL32 D :
  PAR
      gain ( in[0], D[0],  I[0]  )
      gain ( in[1], D[1],  I[1]  )
      gain ( in[2], D[2],  I[2]  )
      gain ( in[3], D[3],  I[3]  )
      min ( D[0],  D[1],  D[2],  D[8] )
      min ( D[3],  D[4],  D[5],  D[9] )
      sum ( D[6],  D[7],  outM  )
      gain ( D[8],  D[12], I[6]  )
      gain ( D[10], D[6],  I[4]  )
      gain ( D[11], D[7],  I[5]  )
      tee ( D[9],  D[13], D[14] )
      sum ( D[12], D[13], D[15] )
      sum ( D[16], D[14], D[17] )
      gain ( D[18], D[5],  I[10] )
      gain ( D[19], D[4],  I[11] )
      tee ( D[15], D[20], D[21] )
      int ( D[17], D[23], I[9]  )
      sum ( D[22], D[24], D[26] )
      gain ( D[20], D[22], I[7]  )
      gain ( D[21], D[16], I[8]  )
      tee ( D[23], D[24], D[25] )
      tee ( D[25], D[10], D[18] )
      int ( D[26], D[27], I[11] )
```

```
          tee ( D[27], D[19], D[11] )
     :
```

With these instructions the scheduler of the transputer can go to work and schedule all these parallel processes for execution. The advantage of this method is the speed of the development of the program. The above program is for a digital controller.

There are, however, some remarks to be made about this design method. Because a large number of building blocks are interconnected, there is a danger of deadlock. It is a property of so-called I/O-parallel blocks that if combined into networks, they will exhibit deadlock free properties. An I/O parallel block executes the input and output in parallel and not sequentially. The careful use of a few I/O-parallel blocks in a network will result in a deadlock free behavior of the network. For that reason the integrators used above are I/O parallel as indicated in the corresponding Occam program, resulting in a deadlock free program.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The overall conclusion of the experience gained over a number of projects is that the application of transputers allows the design of high-performance systems. For complex systems the basic element method is a very good approach to realize the parallel programs.

I would like to invite all you TCP IP NET etc. software to suggest which application according to your opinion would be interesting for packet radio. Just to make you feel better: it is possible to program a transputer in C, Pascal or even FORTRAN. It is also possible to cast C program in an Occam harness so that Occam will take care of the parlellism. But Occam is a nice parallel language and it illustrates the parallel implementations very well.

If you have any questions please direct them to my email address. I will try reply in the form of another write-up

73's
PA0APA

From 1909514715062979102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2358e6d5ad14af3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-06 06:15:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!GTE.COM!
rossjr%gtec3.dnet
From: rossjr%gtec3.dnet@GTE.COM (Charlie Ross, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mac SCSI<->Ethernet

Message-ID: <9008061219.AA26334@bunny.gte.com>
Date: 6 Aug 90 12:19:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Mon Aug 6 13:19:53 1990

Phil Karn writes:

"EVERYTHING for the Mac is very expensive. That's why I don't own one. "

Touche.

--Charlie

From 534411314234968105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b7f2a5b02335921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-08-06 15:19:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ethernet TNCs?
Message-ID: <18330050@col.hp.com>
Date: 6 Aug 90 13:49:39 GMT
References: <0_1&K&@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Aug 6 14:49:39 1990

I and my friends have done working designs using the National chipset. If
pressed, I could probably scrape up a schematic fragment. It's not many
chips.

I also agree that ether cards for the DE, PS-186, and Grace PackeTen would
be nice. I'd also like to see SCSI...

Can't I have my cake and eat it too? :-)

Bdale

From -1974796331092872897
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73968c1770231d6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 18:52:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: SCSI TNC Comments
Message-ID: <0Y7-FC:@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 28 Jun 90 07:31:48 GMT
References: <11534@oolong.la.locus.com> <2931@rsiatl.UUCP>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Jun 28 08:31:48 1990

In article <2931@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>The reason you got the responses relative to PC architecture machinery
>is that PCs are the overwhelming choice for amateur packet. Yes, there
>are 5 or 6 workstations out there (Atari? Really? :-) but for medium
>speed networking, the PC is the obvious choice.

Even for those of us who are lucky or rich enough to own
workstation-class computers for home use, the PC may well be a better
choice for packet work. I'm planning a shack network and packet server
around an NCR Tower XP I've recently acquired. Even though it has both a
SCSI interface and a multiprotocol communications adapter, it'll be
connected to the packet network across an Ethernet connection to a
dedicated PC packet/IP switch. The reason is simple: that way, I don't
have to write device drivers.

>Every unix box I've had
>the opportunity to work with either comes with or can be configured for
>a bisync port. These ports, usually implemented as intelligent peripherals,
>are more than capable of 56kb. A driver and pump code to assemble ax.25
>packets should be trivial to construct - at least trivial in the same
>context as writing an SCSI driver and making it co-exist with other
>SCSI devices. So why not just write the driver and provide cabling
>information to connect the modem directly to the bisync port? I'll bet
>GRAPES would even distribute this information with the kits.

I'll probably do this with the MPCA, but it's more for educational value
than production (there's that nasty word again!) use. My Unix system has
better things to do than stuff bytes into packets.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I don't usually do vicious;   +---------------------------------------
 I try to stick to depressing." -- Janis Ian, in concert, 6/6/90

From -2762099067118325484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47b73c85ca5aa9ba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 21:16:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!dptspd!
dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
From: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Use of tcp/ip over Rose switches
Keywords: ka9q tcp/ip rose
Message-ID: <561@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com>
Date: 28 Jun 90 20:55:03 GMT
Sender: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
Organization: Datapoint Corporation, San Antonio, TX
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Jun 28 21:55:03 1990

The netrom node owners in this area are considering a switch to the
Rose software. There are several of use who are running the ka9q tcp/ip
code over netrom, and we would like to know what impact this will (or
hopefully, will not :-) have on tcp/ip operation.

Does anyone have any experience with operating tcp/ip through Rose nodes?
I know next to nothing about Rose, so any information would be appreciated.

73/Lee, N5LYT
lcz@sat.datapoint.com

From 4022343525051303911
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-29 02:08:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!sunybcs!canisius!vester
From: vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Interested in packet...
Keywords: PACKET HAM-RADIO
Message-ID: <2730@canisius.UUCP>
Date: 29 Jun 90 02:40:16 GMT
Organization: Canisius College, Buffalo N.Y. 14208
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri Jun 29 03:40:16 1990

    I am studying for my HAM liscense, and I am only interested in PACKET
operation. I love Phil Karn's (KA9Q) package, I am using it to do SLIP
between my PC, and my UNIX Box at my home. I have been in CB radio for
about 5 month's now, and I would like to stop playing around and get serious.

    I have been into data communications since 1984, BBS'ing it over the
phone lines. I made up my mind to get my HAM liscense when I got Phil Karn's
package via anonymous FTP looking for something to do SLIP with on a PC, and
I found out that you could do data communications over the radio, and better
yet, TCP/IP! I immediately called a local board, and downloaded a learn
morse code program. I almost have it down enough to get my novice, but I want
my General.

To make this short, I am not here to do 1200bps over the radio, I want 9600bps, I'll even settle for 4800. I know that there is stuff out there to do it with, but I'm not sure which is the best configuration. (And I don't want to make an expensive mistake!)

I would appreciate any feedback on what modems will go that speed, which is the most reliable, which has the most options, etc... And most of all, which radio will work with it.

Packet is the reason I am getting into HAM, no doubt about it. Otherwise I'd stick with CB and put up with the garbage (noise, skip, bad attitudes, etc...)

Thanks in advance...

--
Karl J. Vesterling vester@klaatu.canisius.edu
716-634-1643 (Answering machine, Box 1) milo@crash.cts.com
Buffalo, NY milo@pnet01.crash.cts.com

From -2635101983343481921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 01:24:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!galadriel!robing
From: robing@galadriel.bt.co.uk (Robin Gape)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun29.093154.18608@galadriel.bt.co.uk>
Date: 29 Jun 90 09:31:54 GMT
References: <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Organization: RT611 BTRL, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, UK
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri Jun 29 10:31:54 1990

From article <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, by karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):
> In article <1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken) writes:
>>What does buying a Taiwanese XT clone and downloading Phil's gift wrapped
>>software have to do with building, fixing, and modifying? That is just as
>>much appliance operating as an Icom, a microphone, and a triband beam.
>>
>
> There's one important difference: I provide full source code, so if
> you're interested you can go into the code, take it apart, figure out
> how it works, add new features, change those you don't like, etc.
> Software hacking is as much a form of homebrewing as building hardware.
>
> Phil

And in case anyone had missed the point you can hack the Icom, the
microphone _and_ the triband beam if you've a mind so to do. These days
I don't often have the time to hack hardware or software but that of
itself wouldn't, and shouldn't, stop anyone coming on the air and using
other people's efforts.

You might add that to get Phil's software actually working requires
rather a lot of hacking in itself, but that's another story!

73

Robin
G8DQX

From 2671147977762797973
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 02:59:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interested in packet...
Keywords: PACKET HAM-RADIO
Message-ID: <821@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 29 Jun 90 15:32:03 GMT
References: <2730@canisius.UUCP>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 73
Posted: Fri Jun 29 16:32:03 1990

In article <2730@canisius.UUCP> vester@canisius.UUCP (Karl Vesterling) writes:
>
>   I am studying for my HAM liscense, and I am only interested in PACKET
>operation. I love Phil Karn's (KA9Q) package, I am using it to do SLIP
>between my PC, and my UNIX Box at my home. I have been in CB radio for
>about 5 month's now, and I would like to stop playing around and get serious.
>
>   To make this short, I am not here to do 1200bps over the radio, I want
>9600bps, I'll even settle for 4800. I know that there is stuff out there to
>do it with, but I'm not sure which is the best configuration. (And I don't
>want to make an expensive mistake!)
>
>   I would appreciate any feedback on what modems will go that speed,
>which is the most reliable, which has the most options, etc... And most
>of all, which radio will work with it.
>
>   Packet is the reason I am getting into HAM, no doubt about it.
>Otherwise I'd stick with CB and put up with the garbage (noise, skip, bad
>attitudes, etc...)
>   Thanks in advance...

The best advice I can give is for you to get in contact with others in your area and find out what they are planning to use. Our GRAPES 56 kilobaud RF modem is currently the fastest production system, but it is of no use if you don't have partners who are also using it. One step down is the G3RUH 9600 baud modem. It requires a TNC2 for digital drive and a direct varactor modulated radio. Below that is the HAPN 4800 baud system and the Kantronic 2400 baud system followed by the ever popular Bell 202 1200 baud modem built in by default to all TNCs.

Remember that you must cut your thruput in half for each relay hop you use and that you must count the serial links between your computer and TNC and your partner's computer and TNC as hops. Thus, if you are using 1200 baud modems, 1200 baud serial links, and one relaying digi-peater, your maximum net thruput is considerably less than 300 baud. The reasons that it's less include transmitter keyup delay (Txd), receiver unsquelch delay, PLL lockup delay, and the fact that you must send a packet then wait for an acknowledgement before sending another. Add to this contention for the channel with other users and you should expect thruput on the order of 150 baud. With faster modems, digital interface cards direct on the bus of your computer, and longer packets, you can expect correspondingly higher thruput. Example: with direct connects between 56 kilobaud modems, response is similar to a hard wire 19.2 kilobaud link.

A rough guide to system pricing:

56 kilobaud:

RF modem (28Mhz output)	$250
Transverter to 220 Mhz	$229
Digital interface board	$130
Total	$609
Cost per baud	$0.0109

9600 baud:

G3RUH modem	$100
TNC2	$130
220 Mhz FM radio	$450*
Total	$680
Cost per baud	$0.0708

1200 baud:

TNC2	$130
144 Mhz radio	$450*
Total	$580
Cost per baud	$0.4833

*You may find used FM radios for considerably less than the above quoted new pricing. But if you have to buy everything, the most cost effective route is the 56k system.

Gary KE4ZV

From -1860642553639664649
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 03:44:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <42491@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 29 Jun 90 18:40:35 GMT
References: <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<1990Jun29.093154.18608@galadriel.bt.co.uk>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Jun 29 19:40:35 1990

In article <1990Jun29.093154.18608@galadriel.bt.co.uk> robing@galadriel.bt.co.uk
(Robin Gape) writes:
>
>You might add that to get Phil's software actually working requires
>rather a lot of hacking in itself, but that's another story!

Robin-
Could you elaborate on that? When I first used the KA9Q package, all
I had to do was add my personal information (callsign, IP address, etc.)
to the NET and BM startup files, toss a few lines into the ftpusers
file, and and make sure I had the latest hosts.net list for this area. I've
always assumed that setup on an IBM system is just as simple. Isn't it?

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 7939983455401435171
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 06:11:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interested in packet...
Keywords: PACKET HAM-RADIO
Message-ID: <13136@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>

Date: 29 Jun 90 19:42:52 GMT
References: <2730@canisius.UUCP> <821@ke4zv.UUCP>
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Jun 29 20:42:52 1990

In article <821@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> . . .
>One step down is the G3RUH 9600 baud modem. It requires a TNC2 for digital
>drive and a direct varactor modulated radio.
>

How about the K9NG (I think) 9600bps modem offered in partial kit form
from TAPR for ~$25? I'm interested in knowing the differences/
advantages/disadvantages between the G3RUH & TAPR's offering.
Why would someone want to use one over the other?

Dave Fritsche (dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com)

From 8540114610962554262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73968c1770231d6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 07:15:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SCSI TNC Comments
Message-ID: <101491@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 29 Jun 90 14:44:11 GMT
References: <11534@oolong.la.locus.com> <2931@rsiatl.UUCP> <0Y7-
FC:@splut.conmicro.com>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Jun 29 15:44:11 1990

In article <0Y7-FC:@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay Maynard)
writes:
> I'm planning a shack network and packet server
>around an NCR Tower XP I've recently acquired. Even though it has both a
>SCSI interface and a multiprotocol communications adapter, it'll be
>connected to the packet network across an Ethernet connection to a
>dedicated PC packet/IP switch.

Though I'm no expert in this area, I wonder if this thing called
"homebus" (a network for the house so the various devices in the house
can be controlled by a computer or similar) might be usable (whenever
homebus comes out) for the above application. Hook up the TNC (and

server) to the homebus up in the attic, and sit at the homebus computer
somewhere else in the house and do packet radio. Probably turns out
that the bandwidth is not enouugh to do more than 1200baud.

A notice found on a piece of test equipment made in Japan:
"IT PUT ON THE VINYL SHEET ON THE SURFACE OF UPPER & LOWER PANEL FOR THE
PROTECTION PLEASE USE AFTER TEAR OFF VINYL SHEET WHEN USING.

From 3816613177260715 26
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-30 07:50:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interested in packet...
Keywords: PACKET HAM-RADIO
Message-ID: <14786@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 29 Jun 90 23:30:17 GMT
References: <2730@canisius.UUCP> <821@ke4zv.UUCP> <13136@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 22
Posted: Sat Jun 30 00:30:17 1990

The K9NG modem is a semi-kit for $25; you have to add another $10 of
parts to it. It is a simple FSK with scrambler system; does direct-FM
on your radio. It switches from receive to transmit; you have to have
two of them in the unlikely case that you're doing full-duplex. About
half the parts on it are for PTT switching of the old FM-5 transceiver
and may be omitted in a lot of other applications. For some radios you
have to apply compensation to make up for unexpected nonlinearities.

The G3RUH is a similar design except that it is full duplex and has a
compensation circuit on it that is designed to compensate for both the
transmitter AND receiver, which implies that a homogeneous network is
required. In practice, that isn't quite true; it will work with several
different kinds of radios in the system. Many people use the G3RUH for
medium-speed satellite work.

The California medium-speed backbone on 6 meters is all K9NG modems on
old commercial radios. Because of the modulation acceptance of some of
the radios, we backed down to 4800 bps - although that's not that much
of a loss anyway, since a standard TNC-2 running net/rom doesn't do
much more than that in overall throughput anyway. We don't use the
backbone for user access; it's an intercommunity link.
     - Brian

From -6614863094579249534
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,257b4b7132d66dbb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,257b4b7132d66dbb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-01 02:03:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!sgi!shinobu!
odin!jeffb@music.asd.sgi.com
From: jeffb@music.asd.sgi.com (Jeffrey Becker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
Message-ID: <9814@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Date: 1 Jul 90 08:15:15 GMT
Sender: news@odin.corp.sgi.com
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12534 rec.ham-radio.packet:2440
Posted: Sun Jul 1 09:15:15 1990
Cc: sgi!73147,3073@compuserve.com

I am posting this message for Len. You can e-mail to him at
73147,3073@compuserve.com. Since I am not a ham radio operator, and know
very little about this project, please contact him with any questions. Also,
please mention where the information you received about this project came from.

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO: UPDATE

This is a new 20-page syllabus compiled by W6HJK to help amateurs
better communicate with their Soviet colleagues. A 90-minute audio
cassette has been added to help with pronunciation. You need not be
an expert in Russian, only interested in "trying."

The booklet provides (1) English words and phrases for QSOs,
accompanied by (2) the Russian translation and (3) the English
transliteration, to assist you in pronouncing the Russian.

The syllabus follows the natural sequence of a QSO. There are
additional sections on the Russian alphabet, phonetics, CW characters,
numerals, and given names. Suggestions are made for addressing mail
to the Soviet Union.

The author undertook this project out of a personal interest in
improving the quality of his QSOs with Soviet hams and to enhance USA-
USSR relations. A nominal cost of $5 ($7 international) for the
booklet, and $6 ($8 international) for the audio cassette, are payable
to the Beyond War Foundation, the original sponsor and an educational
endeavor to build global dialogue and cooperation.

Requests should be sent to: RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
                             Len Traubman, W6HJK
                             1448 Cedarwood Drive

San Mateo, California 94403, USA
Telephone: 415-574-8303
FAX: 415-573-1217

--

Jeff

From 6790073860865480181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-01 02:18:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Interested in packet...
Message-ID: <9007010904.AA08589@ucsd.edu>
Date: 1 Jul 90 03:26:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Sun Jul 1 04:26:35 1990

What radios does the K9NG 9600 seem to work OK with?
Is the list for the G3RUH 9600 different?
What characteristics of the radio are necessary?

From 6551599447498713136
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-01 15:57:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!
emcard!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Interested in packet...
Keywords: PACKET HAM-RADIO
Message-ID: <822@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 1 Jul 90 13:58:07 GMT
References: <2730@canisius.UUCP> <821@ke4zv.UUCP> <13136@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
<14786@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 18
Posted: Sun Jul 1 14:58:07 1990

In article <14786@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>
>The G3RUH is a similar design except that it is full duplex and has a
>compensation circuit on it that is designed to compensate for both the
>transmitter AND receiver, which implies that a homogeneous network is
>required. In practice, that isn't quite true; it will work with several
>different kinds of radios in the system. Many people use the G3RUH for
>medium-speed satellite work.
>
One additional note on the G3RUH design, it uses PSK rather than FSK
and uses less bandwidth while having a better signal to noise ratio.
I have interfaced a pair of these to GE MASTR UHF handhelds with good
results. I tried hooking them up to Icom and Kenwood HTs with poor
results. Apparantly the PLL loop filters in these rigs aren't happy
with the waveform produced by the modem. Best advice, use a crystal
controlled rig.

Gary KE4ZV

From -5320686228223629187
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-02 07:45:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!galadriel!robing
From: robing@galadriel.bt.co.uk (Robin Gape)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jul2.082304.3998@galadriel.bt.co.uk>
Date: 2 Jul 90 08:23:04 GMT
References: <42491@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: RT611 BTRL, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, UK
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Jul 2 09:23:04 1990

From article <42491@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
> In article <1990Jun29.093154.18608@galadriel.bt.co.uk> robing@galadriel.bt.co.uk
(Robin Gape) writes:
>>
>>You might add that to get Phil's software actually working requires
>>rather a lot of hacking in itself, but that's another story!
>
> Robin-
> Could you elaborate on that? When I first used the KA9Q package, all
> I had to do was add my personal information (callsign, IP address, etc.)
> to the NET and BM startup files, toss a few lines into the ftpusers
> file, and and make sure I had the latest hosts.net list for this area. I've
> always assumed that setup on an IBM system is just as simple. Isn't it?
>
>
> Patty
>
> --

> **
> Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
> AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
> **

Patty,

the point that I was trying to make is that there is scope for hacking,
in the sense of understanding (or not) and changing things, in most
things that are part of Amateur Radio. What you describe is _competent_
hacking, as opposed to the other sort.

If you hadn't known what to do, it would have been a riddle.

Robin

P.S. It's an ST, but it's not operational yet, and that's another story!

From -3978972436502724617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,223b7069f8c73ad3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,c6e915366dabb194
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-02 09:57:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wang!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: SCSI Support For NET
Message-ID: <1092@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 2 Jul 90 13:43:01 GMT
References: <900626.11274458.050159@CU.CP6> <31177@cup.portal.com>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2444 sci.electronics:7308
Posted: Mon Jul 2 14:43:01 1990
In-reply-to: John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com's message of 26 Jun 90 22:03:24 GMT

In article <31177@cup.portal.com> John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com writes:

   I'm planning to build a SCSI card for my computer, and since everyone is
   talking SCSI, perhaps someone would enlight me on selecting the right
   SCSI chip to use. I have Fujitsu MB87030, National Semi 5380 and
   8490 spec sheets but I wonder which to use. I know that the 8490 and MB87030
   can handle to up 4Mbytes/sec transfer, but which chip is easier to program
   and which is easier to interface to differential SCSI bus.

I am involved with using the Am33C93 SCSI bus interface chip. It is a
newer design and seems to be very complete and easy to use.
Internally it is an 8 bit micro. It supports DMA and has regular bus
driver built in. Works both target and host mode and will run up to 5

Mb/s.

If you are starting a fresh design check this one out before deciding.
The spec sheet I have is AMD, I don't know who else makes it.

"Like a clock, they sent, through, a washing machine:
 come around, make it soon, so alone." -- Syd Barrett

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From -4625565269051898772
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1d3a2bf57e1a96d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1d3a2bf57e1a96d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,c1d3a2bf57e1a96d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,c1d3a2bf57e1a96d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-02 19:20:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!news!cartan!
ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio
Subject: Crossposts
Message-ID: <307.268F8B25@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 2 Jul 90 17:55:45 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.radio.shortwave:1542 rec.ham-radio.swap:484 rec.ham-
radio.packet:2446 rec.ham-radio:12561
Posted: Mon Jul 2 18:55:45 1990

I apologize to the net for the accidental crossposts that 'escaped' from my
site during the course of reconfiguring software parameters.

--

  |\/\/\/|
  | | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: {ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!,iuvax!ndmath!nstar}!w8grt!jim.grubs
  | _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___| ____
  | /   "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\   of the Mind and ride the NOS!"

From 1722130968754182407

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-02 19:38:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!
leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Turbo C++, anyone else tried to compile NOS
Message-ID: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Date: 3 Jul 90 00:02:09 GMT
Sender: news@wrl.dec.com (News)
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 3
Posted: Tue Jul 3 01:02:09 1990

Has anyone else tried to compile NOS for the PC with Turbo C++?
Doesn't work. Did with TC 2.0, but after looking at what C++
complains about I wonder how it did.

From -1971591199862497939
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-02 20:54:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!Bobby
From: Bobby@cup.portal.com (Robert Jules Shaughnessy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Date: 3 Jul 90 00:24:31 GMT
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Jul 3 01:24:31 1990

     I am not a Ham and have never used packet, but I would be very interested
in becoming one, if I could get a full Usenet News feed from Packet. Is this
possible and relatively easy to do? (4 meg a night costs $$$$)

Thanks for your time.

From 8784702304255951892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 02:04:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!

wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <12072@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 2 Jul 90 21:58:44 GMT
References: <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's TCP/IP node
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon Jul 2 22:58:44 1990

> >From article <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>, by
karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):
> > In article <1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard
Loken) writes:
> >>What does buying a Taiwanese XT clone and downloading Phil's gift wrapped
> >>software have to do with building, fixing, and modifying? That is just as
 >>>much appliance operating as an Icom, a microphone, and a triband beam.
> >>
> >
> > There's one important difference: I provide full source code, so if
> > you're interested you can go into the code, take it apart, figure out
> > how it works, add new features, change those you don't like, etc.
> > Software hacking is as much a form of homebrewing as building hardware.
> >
> > Phil

> And in case anyone had missed the point you can hack the Icom, the
> microphone _and_ the triband beam if you've a mind so to do. These days
> I don't often have the time to hack hardware or software but that of
> itself wouldn't, and shouldn't, stop anyone coming on the air and using
> other people's efforts.>

The point I tried to make is that the bitty boxboys can hack their own
tcp/ip, just like Phil ka9q hacked his for HIS machine, and Rob pe1chl hacked
it for HIS machine, etc.

BOTTOM LINE: We don't care what computer you use on NET! If you want to run
an opamp-analog computer - FINE!!! YOU write the code for it! If you're
a starving student, or??, it's not Phil's problem, is it? Perhaps you could
do your masters thesis on hacking a split-screen, color NOS for a T/S 1000?
>
> You might add that to get Phil's software actually working requires
> rather a lot of hacking in itself, but that's another story!
Yup - If you try to run defaults here in L.A., you might as well turn
your rig off - it'll work about as well....
>

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.#socal.ca.usa	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From -4431230123781335223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18762ade5b9b86a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 02:16:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unhd!psc90!max
From: max@psc90.UUCP (Laurianne Olcott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Software
Message-ID: <1416@psc90.UUCP>
Date: 2 Jul 90 13:31:13 GMT
Reply-To: max@.UUCP (Laurianne Olcott)
Organization: Plymouth State College - Plymouth, NH
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Jul 2 14:31:13 1990

Hi,

This fall I will be setting up a packet-radio-BBS at Plymouth State College on a PC and am wondering what type of software is available for PC's and the different networks that I can tie into etc... I am a newcomer to all this so all the help and advice you can give me right now would be more than appreciated. I am primarily interested in the pros and cons of different types of software packages, and where I can obtain them.

Thanks,

-Laurianne-

From -736917371309692680
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,1b00f22abb878507,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 11:39:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!nosc!crash!simpact!hamavnet!henderson
From: henderson@hamavnet.com
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>

Date: 2 Jul 90 23:41:19 GMT
Organization: Hamilton Avnet Computer; Culver City, CA
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.atari.st:25553 rec.ham-radio.packet:2451
Posted: Tue Jul 3 00:41:19 1990
X-Local-Date: 2 Jul 90 16:41:19 PDT

Hello there,

I managed to get a hold of the KA9Q package for the Atari ST. It took quite a
bit of looking and asking, until a kind sould in Europe uucp'd me the files.

If someone would like a copy of the files, I'd be happy to uucp them to you.

Javier Henderson | henderson@hamavnet.com | These opinions
Engineering Services | Ham Packet: N6VBG @ KD7XG-1 | are all mine.
Hamilton Avnet | WWIVNet: 1@2397 |

From 8869491743970887106
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173996a15505a443
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 14:18:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Interested in packet...
Message-ID: <9007031920.AA14268@ucsd.edu>
Date: 3 Jul 90 19:20:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue Jul 3 20:20:00 1990

I got several back issues of the "Oscar Satellite Report", which is
the substitute for the AMSAT newsletter, and there's a report of
hooking up G3RUH 9600bps modems to many current rigs successfully, so
maybe crystal control is not necessary. Since apparently the two
packet uSats use FM up on 2M and down on 70cm, at 9600bps, it appears
that a dual-band FM rig, G3RUH modem, TNC, computer, and dual-band
antenna omni-directional antenna (like two Jpoles) should be enough
for satellite packet communication. Sounds like the low end for
satellite work is getting lower.

From 2058499304226627249
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 15:40:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <42615@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 3 Jul 90 20:11:31 GMT
References: <42491@apple.Apple.COM> <1990Jul2.082304.3998@galadriel.bt.co.uk>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue Jul 3 21:11:31 1990

Robin wrote:
>You might add that to get Phil's software actually working requires
>rather a lot of hacking in itself, but that's another story!

Then I wrote:
> Could you elaborate on that? When I first used the KA9Q package, all
> I had to do was add my personal information (callsign, IP address, etc.)
> to the NET and BM startup files, toss a few lines into the ftpusers
> file, and and make sure I had the latest hosts.net list for this area.

And then Robin wrote:
>the point that I was trying to make is that there is scope for hacking,
>in the sense of understanding (or not) and changing things, in most
>things that are part of Amateur Radio. What you describe is _competent_
>hacking, as opposed to the other sort.

Hi, Robin.

I guess this is just a semantic difference. When I hear "hacking,"
I think of "writing code." To me, having to type a few things into
some setup files is the same thing as typing a few things into the
RAM of a TNC. It's just like setting up a modem program, where you
need to indicate the phone number you want dialed, what baud rate
you'll be using, perhaps your login ID, etc.

I just didn't want newcomers to get the impression that there was
any programming required to get Phil's software up and running. The
applications are fully executable, and only require some entries in
a few configuration text files.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 778755494958623103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,1b00f22abb878507

X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 15:40:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!psuvm!bls7
From: BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <90184.141630BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 3 Jul 90 18:16:30 GMT
References: <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.atari.st:25558 rec.ham-radio.packet:2454
Posted: Tue Jul 3 19:16:30 1990

In article <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>, henderson@hamavnet.com says:
>
>Hello there,
>
>I managed to get a hold of the KA9Q package for the Atari ST. It took quite a
>bit of looking and asking, until a kind sould in Europe uucp'd me the files.
>
>If someone would like a copy of the files, I'd be happy to uucp them to you.

The files for KA9Q are also on terminator.cc.umich.edu for annonomous ftp under
the /atari/telecomm directory. Thought you would like to know. :-)

Babs Silvas

From 6791473260169115544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14f58a3e21931bfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-03 23:22:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted: Info on High Speed Packet
Message-ID: <1260030@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 3 Jul 90 20:29:52 GMT
References: <9424@accuvax.nwu.edu>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 41
Posted: Tue Jul 3 21:29:52 1990

John

Your reply path didn't work for me so I'll try replying here.

I thought I would let you know
that there is indeed some work going on toward higher speed networking.
Here in northern California a number of us are working hard to get a
prototype 250Kbaud network in place. This is using clusters of "hub
served" local users (a small number) all tied together with point-point
backbones made from either similar 250-500 kbaud "user" radios (we are
bankrolling this ourselves and have finite resources (:>)) or microwave
hardware. A description of some of our initial mega-bps microwave hardware
was in the December 1989 issue of Ham Radio magazine. The next version of
backbone hardware will actually be done differently but this should give
you some idea of what it may look like.
A prototype 250Kbaud radio is described in a recent Gateway/QEX
note (sorry, I forget the month but it was this spring). The first
12-15 radios are on 904 and 916 MHz and run about 10 watts output
into a 2 MHz digital channel. I hope to have another "batch" of these
completed for the 1200 MHz band before too long.

Along with the radio hardware, we are working on some shared memory
i/o hardware to switch/route several streams of higher rate data. Along
with the hardware we are also developing link layer protocols for these
cells with the end goal to provide layer3-to-the-user services everywhere
in the network.

If you haven't already, you may want to look at the last couple of
years of ARRL computer networking conference(CNC) proceedings. Last year
several of us, Mike Chepponis, Phil Karn, Bdale Garbee, Kevin Rowett and
myself, did an article on the implications of high speed networking for
amateur radio.

Hope this is of interest.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 1494564534254494282
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 103748,908d81c6c54f50a8
X-Google-Attributes: gid103748,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 02:43:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ucselx!crash!skipsand
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <3395@crash.cts.com>
Date: 4 Jul 90 06:50:28 GMT

References: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Jul 4 07:50:28 1990

Feeding USENET by ham radio is technically possible (though difficult), but
is TOTALLY ILLEGAL, due to the commercial nature of many USENET messages
and the fact that regulations require a ham to screen ALL messages BEFORE
they are transmitted to ensure no illegal traffic is sent, which would be
a bit hard to do, unless you're a REAL speed reader.
Bear in mind that international agreements that allow ham radio are created
by governments, many of whom run government monopolies on telecommunications,
and as such, prohibit ANY use of ham radio that "bypasses" phone or radio
common carrier service, or is in any way involving the normal business of
any person or business.

From 3892964812769678787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 05:50:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS via Eagle PC = lockup?
Message-ID: <38470@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jul 90 18:43:17 GMT
References: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jul 3 19:43:17 1990

Hello everyone in Netland. I have small problem with my Eagle PC clone.
When I run nos (g1emm v900612) [or nos from DRSI or net] My pc locks
up and dies. I put the same software on my AT clone and It works fine.
It seems that there's a memory problem, sometimes I get a garbage
collection message? It seems to be ok until it receives (via trace also)
packets. I thougth it was the DRSI driver (it locks up real fast), but it
also seems to have aproblem runing slip.

The computer: intel 8086-8 processor, 512 on board, to 640 on sixpack.
2 serial ports, adaptec RLL controller, 1.2M and 360K floppy,
Wilkinson bios, monchrome adapter and screen, real time clock chip.
running DOS ver3.3 Currently disabled: ems card .5meg with drver uninstalled.

Any ideas would be appreaciated. I really don't want to run NOS
for packety radio on my AT
since it's my primary workstation (uucp,sco,vga,etc).
Thanks.
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -5592194008234962085
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 05:50:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Yeasu ft 727 -> packet tiny-2
Summary: wiring diagram
Message-ID: <38471@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jul 90 18:46:00 GMT
References: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Jul 3 19:46:00 1990

OK beat me with stick (spoon or whatever), I deserve it. I know
that this wiring diagram has been posted before, but I couldn't
find it anywhere. Could some kind soul email me a copy. thanks.
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -7281669699397868546
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 05:50:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS -> domain.txt -> maps : A proposal
Message-ID: <38472@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jul 90 19:20:02 GMT
References: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 66
Posted: Tue Jul 3 20:20:02 1990

I have a proposal for an idea. I'm sure that there are LOT's of execptions
for the way this might work, but I thought I'd give it shot.

IMHO: I get lost easily and without the domain.txt file so does tcpip.
Even with a prepared map it seems that I still get lost and don't

know where to go with my packets. In this area we're pretty far behind
many other areas, but we're trying to catch up. When I look at the
domain maps for the hard wire servicess they do seem to make a little
more sense, at least as far as subnets go for an area of tcpip address.

The idea:
Assign ip address based on state, area, city idea. Germany uses
a zip code number system that you can figure out where you letter
is goinf just by the zipcode (and you don't have to look it up in
a computer). [44] is pretty much where we start. Let's make the
next entry state/area or area/state. Then let the next are be the
city, then finally the user. This would give us an address:
[44.69.0.3] or n2hkd.ROC.WNY.AMPRORG. I know that some of these
things have been discussed before, but I thougth maybe it deserves
to be discussed again.
If the area/city were to use the Standard Airport codes then it
would be easy to mail stuff (by air or wire, etc). We then might
not need to worry too much about area/state.
Therefore the above address would look like n2hkd.ROC.ampr.org and
would allow for the address subnet to be 44.69.x.x.

Part two: How to find people and maps.
Lets then assign a domain info machine address. Ie. RFCARC BBS running
MSYS. let it be the keeper of the complete domain info.
Let one machine keep the maps for an area in /public/area.map.
And let this one machine have a specific subnet adress. IE x.x.0.1,
and have it keep the subnet map x.x.Z.x.
This way I could go to any area and look/connect to x.x.0.1 and
I would be able to find out where all x.x.Z.x area maps were.
I could then log onto x.x.Z.1 and get the area map for that subnet
and know who I can contact via the domain.txt file.

Lets take an example. I go visit Mom and Dad on LI NY for a week
and I take my portable. I can listen for some traffice and then find my
way to 44.68.0.1 or 44.68.Z.1. I then can find my college buddy
and get his IP addrss and sen him mail (even though I don't have his
ip address before hand) so that we can get together. Mail forwarding
would work easily too. the packets fro routing can be
screened by the router for [44.69], very easily to go to the next
router. This would work for land service interconnects too!

If I could net rom my way through the (ie) Neda backbone, I could then
also figure out my paths via this hunt and peck routine :-).

The good news would be that the area domain directors would only have
to mantain one area for addresses and could then download and build
real maps for our selfs. As it stands right now I find it difficult
at best to find others who have an interest and maybe even an IP
address in this area , but we are new to this...

The next problem for us is how do get off this island? anybody
got a bridge to other tcp/ip users from upstate NY?
If anyone who reads this is interested in connectivity to you

lan so we can wan :-) we'd love to hear from you. thanks

Thanks for listening.... any comments?

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 2666421263352330614
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 05:51:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Cross band tcp/ip conectivity, suggestions?
Message-ID: <38473@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jul 90 19:28:35 GMT
References: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jul 3 20:28:35 1990

At present there is no 220 usr packet in this area. What I'd like to
do is use my contest 220 gear and cross link it to the 145.05 freq
we're using for tcpip. Is there a way to do it easily by
using two TNCs and two radios? Will NOS send packets out on
both attach'ed devices so that the same packets are availble
on both bands (let the 220 connect to the BBS on 145.05).
I thougth about add route default ax0 ax1?

Would it be easier just to connect the radios to the same TNC via
the audio (more apt for collisons though).

Has anyone done this (without running a BBS software would be
prefered).????

Allowing for the new priveleges is easy, but making it work
means a lot more.
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 1194926605954129965
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 08:55:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS -> domain.txt -> maps : A proposal
Message-ID: <15020@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 4 Jul 90 15:44:25 GMT
References: <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com> <38472@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed Jul 4 16:44:25 1990

I had some difficulty understanding the proposal (perhaps the writer's native language is other than English?), but I think he's suggesting geographic subdomains of the amprnet namespace as a means to facilitate routing. Again.

Instead of replaying the same arguments over and over and over again, I'll just say that such a scheme has many disadvantages and very few advantages, and reflects a complete confusion on the part of the proposer among the differences in routes, addresses, and hostnames.

For a review of this recurring proposal and discussion, please browse through the packet-radio and tcp-digest archives located on host ucsd.edu, available by anonymous ftp. If you don't have ftp capability, perhaps someone can fetch them for you.
     - Brian

From 7942465335498370980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 12:09:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!Bobby
From: Bobby@cup.portal.com (Robert Jules Shaughnessy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <31410@cup.portal.com>
Date: 4 Jul 90 17:35:03 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Jul 4 18:35:03 1990

     I was told that possible foul language was a problem, but if I compressed or scrambled the data, would that fix this part?

     I did not know comercial messages by someone else would be illeagal. I have a scanner and have heard the hams tell they have stuff for sale and

recommend stores. Could you explain this a little to the Neophyte...

Thanks for your time.

From -1581610764432624063
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 18:03:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!iuvax!news!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!
jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 4 Jul 90 20:43:07 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania, OH
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Jul 4 21:43:07 1990

> From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
> Date: 4 Jul 90 06:50:28 GMT
> Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
> Message-ID: <3395@crash.cts.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> Feeding USENET by ham radio is technically possible (though difficult),
> but
> is TOTALLY ILLEGAL, due to the commercial nature of many USENET messages

Let's not exaggerate. It is not TOTALLY ILLEGAL. It is illegal only for those individual messages with commercial content. It shouldn't be too difficult to write a software filter to toss the questionable ones into a holding area for review by a carbon based unit.

--
```
  |\/\/\/|
  |      | Jim Grubs, W8GRT - aka FidoNet node 1:234/1
  | (o)(o) UUCP: {ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!,iuvax!ndmath!nstar}!w8grt!jim.grubs
  |     _) INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org
  | ,___|  ___________________________________________
  |   /     "I wanna go to the ham radio National Park
 /____\          of the Mind and ride the NOS!"
```

From 1729141515833336321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18762ade5b9b86a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 18:04:33 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Software
Message-ID: <174@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 4 Jul 90 13:55:35 GMT
References: <1416@psc90.UUCP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood California U.S.A.
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Jul 4 14:55:35 1990

In article <1416@psc90.UUCP>, max@psc90.UUCP (Laurianne Olcott) writes:
>
> Hi,
>
> This fall I will be setting up a packet-radio-BBS at Plymouth State College
> on a PC and am wondering what type of software is available for PC's and
> the different networks that I can tie into etc... I am a newcomer to all
> this so all the help and advice you can give me right now would be more
> than appreciated. I am primarily interested in the pros and cons
> of different types of software packages, and where I can obtain
> them.

This is being posted to the net because I have trouble sending mail to
max@.UUCP Please fix. Besides, this may be of interest to others
judging by some of the questions I often see.

You need to get in touch with the local packet community for the
following reasons:

1. They will have BBS software

2. They will help you install it

3. You will need to get feeds from and to other BBS in your area.

You can find packet on:

145.01, 145.03, 145.05, 145.07, 145.09 Mhz. There may also be other
local freqs in use. Ask the locals, they have the answers for your
neck of the woods.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -5207938816712759654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-04 22:19:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!know!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <30600045@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 5 Jul 90 04:24:00 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Lines: 19
Nf-ID: #R:cup.portal.com:31363:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600045:000:844
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 4 23:24:00 1990
Posted: Thu Jul 5 05:24:00 1990

>   I was told that possible foul language was a problem, but if I compressed
> or scrambled the data, would that fix this part?
>
>   I did not know comercial messages by someone else would be illeagal. I
> have a scanner and have heard the hams tell they have stuff for sale and
> recommend stores. Could you explain this a little to the Neophyte...

The ham for-sale stuff BY HAMS would be OK. All the REST of the commercial
stuff would NOT be.

Scrambling it would not make it OK. That would just make it worse.

As Jim Grubs points out, filtering is needed. But I am not so sure that
an algorithmic filter would be very good. I for one don't plan to gate
USENET onto ham radio.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 3044317856008589656
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 00:01:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!nosc!
crash!skipsand
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <3407@crash.cts.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 04:09:28 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com> <31410@cup.portal.com>
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Jul 5 05:09:28 1990
X-Local-Date: 4 Jul 90 21:09:28 PDT

There is a specific exemtion for INDIVIDUAL hams to list personal gear for
sale, discretely, but they cannot be in the BUSINESS of selling ham gear,
or make it a routine activity.
The FCC "blandly ignores" things like recommending ham gear sources, as long
as the recommender doesn't WORK for the source in question.
Encrypted data of any sort (with an exemption for spread-spectrum modulation
with specified parameters) is prohibited on ham radio (including ROT 13).
Basically, before thinking about doing anything like this link, buy and READ
CAREFULLY the FCC rules for ham radio, "Part 97", and remember that the FCC
will ALWAYS interpret the rules in the most restrictive way where business
or non-ham access to ham transmitters is concerned. Hams can't even work
with the local PD on things like "Halloween Watch Patrols" according to the
FCC because it's contributing to the "routine business" of the Police Dept.

From 369942146920213893
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,239bd11ed12d986b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 00:01:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!nosc!
crash!skipsand
From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <3408@crash.cts.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 04:15:08 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Jul 5 05:15:08 1990
X-Local-Date: 4 Jul 90 21:15:08 PDT

Unless you can get your "software filter" licensed by the FCC as a ham, it
cannot serve as a "control operator" for this purpose. The FCC states when
this has come up before (usually in regard to phone patches) that ALL TRAFFIC
which will be available "on-air" MUST have been screened FIRST by a LIVE ham.

I doubt anyone is going to take the time to read a "full USENET feed" on a
daily basis...

Further, there is a rule prohibiting use of ham radio to bypass "common
carrier"radio services, and if the FCC spots this use, they will "have a cow", in
the
current phrase. They do NOT want ham radio used by non-hams for routine
message traffic, that's what BUSINESS radio services and landline phone
is for.

From 1031834825032880868

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b43ca1ad192e73f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 09:03:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU!BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A
From: BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #76
Message-ID: <6C5E6296D27F607210@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 5 Jul 90 16:06:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu Jul 5 17:06:00 1990

please remove my old adress 87674800 from your list.

From 4923343858137140720
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 10:25:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <1990Jul5.155935.13861@val.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 15:59:35 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Jul 5 16:59:35 1990

skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:

>Further, there is a rule prohibiting use of ham radio to bypass "common
carrier"radio services, and if the FCC spots this use, they will "have a cow", in
the
>current phrase. They do NOT want ham radio used by non-hams for routine
>message traffic, that's what BUSINESS radio services and landline phone
>is for.

Hmmm... I seem to recall a particular incident in the not-too-distant past
where certain NYC Taxicab operators were flagrantly using 10M SSB for their
commercial operation. The FCC field office there seemed to be less than
responsive on this...

--
This is MY opinion. My employer can't have any of it.... So there.
Ben Thornton   packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM   Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates   uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben

From -2544001600869757862
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7a616957028b0eb7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7a616957028b0eb7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 10:28:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!haven!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE turn on
Keywords: DOVE MICROSAT PACKET VOICE
Message-ID: <738@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jul 90 17:28:52 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 54
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12686 rec.ham-radio.packet:2489
Posted: Thu Jul 5 18:28:52 1990

Howdy:

I finally got together enough modified loader code so that we can bypass this problem with the DOVE S band modulator. Hugh Pett, VE3FLL, original author of the BOOTLOADER running on all four microsats, and I worked together for several days getting together a subset of the loader on board, and a modified version of the ground station bootloader exerciser.

The problem with DOVE has been caused by a failure (we believe of a silver mica cap) in the modulator for the S band transmitter. This failure caused the data modulation index to be VERY small. The total phase shift was much less than 180 degrees for a data 1. It was so small that no existing standard PSK modem (TAPR, PACCOMM, or G3RUH) could demodulate it. I wrote a DSP based demodulator that worked fine by moving around the place where the data was sliced. The problem with this approach is that I have a pretty good S band receive setup but not a great one. I couldn't give up the DSP modem as I was doing code development on it for AEA. I finally decided that the one and only weekend I could work on this was this coming weekend and I prepared to go to Boulder to the home of K0RZ. Bill has an outstanding S band setup and is a satellite afficionado. This put me so far into the doghouse at home that I became frightened into the solution that I should have come up with three months ago.

If we could just get a few hundred bytes into the spacecraft by ASSUMING when we heard any response it was an ack, then we could put in a loader that didn't have the faults of the one we flew. I made a mentat computation (in other words I hoped ;-) that if I heard a response from the spacecraft when I sent these ten packets the probability that the response was a NAK instead of an ACK would be low. Furthermore, since this code did NOTHING to the modules in the spacecraft around the transmitter, then the likelihood of doing something dumb

if one of the packets was a NAK would be low. The watchdog would just not be banged and it would reset back to the ROM or I would have to resend the reset signal. The only thing that could really go wrong is by some freak accident the 2 meter transmitter got turned on. I really did view this probability to be exceedingly small. So I risked sending code in the blind. The loader came up and from all indications functioned perfectly from the first try. Last evening, K0RZ hooked up a phone patch to his rig and I transmitted load commands to DOVE on two meters. I could easily hear the ACK (remember NAKS are no longer transmitted) and hit the `continue on with the next packet' key now built into the ground station loader code. I finished the operating system (kernel) in one half of a pass. This morning, I found the main problem with the S band system at my house (a lousy job on an N connector in the line between the S band antenna and the S band preamp). After I fixed that up, I was able to load half of the remaining code in two passes. Unless something is really wrong, I will be turning DOVE's 2 meter transmitter (145.825) on by this weekend. All appears to proceed normally.

Bob N4HY

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -1061709141046995651
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 12:25:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!dsinc!sunybcs!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <38493@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jul 90 14:31:29 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 28
Posted: Thu Jul 5 15:31:29 1990

In article <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > From: skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders)

> > Feeding USENET by ham radio is technically possible (though difficult),
> > but
> > is TOTALLY ILLEGAL, due to the commercial nature of many USENET messages

>
>Let's not exaggerate. It is not TOTALLY ILLEGAL.

No, I agree with Skip that it is illegal, period, without an operator
viewing each message and approving or rejecting it for radio transmission.

There is more involved here than just "commercial" messages and the
seven words. The ARRL's FCC rule book does a pretty good job of
explaining the law with regard to "relinquishing control" - if you start
forwarding to Usenet, you are doing just that, aren't you?

If you could assure the guy on the other end is a ham, then that ham is
in remote control of your station and it's O.K. but third party traffic
of this sort should be carefully watched by the ham handling it.

My $.02.

--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B   (ex-N2JGW)
Computer Consoles, Inc. (an STC company)   Rochester, NY
cs.rochester.edu!cci632!ccird7!cep or uunet!ccicpg!cci632!ccird7!cep

From 6975348420180212470
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ca0ebc9d43472bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 13:07:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL!
POPYACK
From: POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Date: 5 Jul 90 20:07:46 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Thu Jul 5 21:07:46 1990

What does IMHO mean?

From -7717299223761678773
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 14:59:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!
wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <2783@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 18:41:25 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com> <31410@cup.portal.com>
<3407@crash.cts.com>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com
Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson x2580 dept303)
Organization: Wyse Technology
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Jul 5 19:41:25 1990

In article <3407@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>Hams can't even work
>with the local PD on things like "Halloween Watch Patrols" according to the
>FCC because it's contributing to the "routine business" of the Police Dept.

Not so....I think if you look at it closely you'll find that this is ok
if you don't do it 365 days a year. To grossly paraphrase part 97 on
the subject it says something to the effect that it is OK to help a group
if the primary beneficiary is the public. The fact that the "sponsor"
(in this case the local PD) might benefit as an incedental to the
communication is not a problem. The point where you step over the line
is when you do this in a full time manner. This then would be helping
the PD do their thing in a "business like" fashion due more to the
duration of the operation than from what you where doing. Please
see the new FCC Rule book put out by ARRL. They specifically use
a "Goblin patrol" in the discussions of the subject.

73's de Steve KA6S

From 4502336134920626628
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c0a7f91821fb6db6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 18:29:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!
wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET for atari ST
Message-ID: <12226@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 5 Jul 90 04:48:32 GMT
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Jul 5 05:48:32 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

The latest and greatest pe1chl net/ST and MS-DOS bits are available.
To obtain a copy, send a 720K formatted 3-1/2" disk, mailer, and postage to:

Mike Curtis wd6ehr@k6iyk

7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210

I have prepared several additional docs on pe1chl setup, which differs
greatly from standard ka9q net.

The pe1chl net includes end-user multiport netrom, conference bridge,
NetDigi (a cross-port connected-mode digipeater); rcmd (operate your
keyboard remotely); KISS dual-port operation on multiport TNC's like
the KAM, KPC-4, etc., supports the evil DRSI board (PC version - it
actually WORKS!), ax.25 mailbox, and more.

73, Mike wd6ehr
wd6ehr@puffin.uucp

From 1523288724017902478
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 18:33:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!portal!atari!mn
From: mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <2235@atari.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jul 90 17:18:00 GMT
References: <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com> <90184.141630BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu>
Reply-To: mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki)
Organization: Atari Corp., Sunnyvale, CA
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.atari.st:25588 rec.ham-radio.packet:2473
Posted: Thu Jul 5 18:18:00 1990

In article <90184.141630BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu> BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu writes:
>In article <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>, henderson@hamavnet.com says:
>>
>>Hello there,
>>
>>I managed to get a hold of the KA9Q package for the Atari ST. It took quite a
>>bit of looking and asking, until a kind sould in Europe uucp'd me the files.
>>
>>If someone would like a copy of the files, I'd be happy to uucp them to you.
>
>The files for KA9Q are also on terminator.cc.umich.edu for annonomous ftp under
>the /atari/telecomm directory. Thought you would like to know. :-)
>
>Babs Silvas

  The KA9Q is a ham radio callsign. Armed with that knowledge you could also
have gone to a public library that has a copy of the ARRL ham radio callsign

directory and found his (or her) address and written them directly.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
|  Michael Nowicki   N6LUU      Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA     /TT/UNIX/X team  |
|.....................................................................|
|  char *disclaimer="  Views expressed are my own, not my employer's";       |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

From -5939385145366457336
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ae8fb1f55dd0b78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 18:35:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP on 6 meters
Keywords: TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1990Jul5.175024.14355@val.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 17:50:24 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Jul 5 18:50:24 1990

Is there a 6 Meter frequency that is used primarily for TCP/IP traffic? I was thinking of crossbanding one of the NET/ROM nodes in our vicinity and would like to know if anyone has any thoughts or experiences to relate about this...

Ben
WD5HLS

--
This is MY opinion. My employer can't have any of it.... So there.
Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

From -1539935839557300486
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 22:23:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <30600047@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Date: 6 Jul 90 01:09:00 GMT
References: <268@<1683>
Lines: 31
Nf-ID: #R:<1683:268:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600047:000:1225
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 5 20:09:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jul 6 02:09:00 1990

I gathered up a list of the files whose path names had "ka9q" anywhere in them, from each of the 456 anonymous FTP hosts I have indexed, and extracted just the list of the hosts. The full list of files, or the selected files, are available; e-mail me for info. Here is the list of just the host names where I have found "ka9q" files:

allspice.lcs.mit.edu
apple.com
bellcore.com
blake.acs.washington.edu
brazos.rice.edu
bu-it.bu.edu
bu.edu
citi.umich.edu
clover.ucdavis.edu
col.hp.com
flash.bellcore.com
ftp.uu.net
funet.fi
gatekeeper.dec.com
hp4nl.nluug.nl
inria.inria.fr
isy.liu.se
jyu.fi
kolvi.hut.fi
kth.se
louie.udel.edu
miki.cs.titech.ac.jp
munnari.oz.au
nisc.jvnc.net
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu
radio.astro.utoronto.ca
rusmv1.rus.uni-stuttgart.de
sauna.hut.fi
sics.se
slopoke.mlb.semi.harris.com
sun.soe.clarkson.edu
surya.waterloo.edu
tacky.cs.olemiss.edu
terminator.cc.umich.edu
trwind.trw.com
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
uc.msc.umn.edu
ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de
uunet.uu.net
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
van-bc.wimsey.bc.ca
vax.cs.pitt.edu
vega.hut.fi
watmath.waterloo.edu
wuarchive.wustl.edu
xlnvax.excelan.com

From 7557929193237387288
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-05 22:54:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <1554@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jul 90 23:46:46 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com> <31410@cup.portal.com>
<3407@crash.cts.com>

Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/9600(v.32)/PEP with MNP L5
Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Jul 6 00:46:46 1990

In article <3407@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>......
>Encrypted data of any sort (with an exemption for spread-spectrum modulation
>with specified parameters) is prohibited on ham radio (including ROT 13).
>Basically, before thinking about doing anything like this link, buy and READ

Try again Skip...
     Encryption of a message to be sent over amateur bands is
legal as long as your not using the encryption to hide the real
meaning of a message, Encryption/compression is ok if your
just trying to reduce bandwith/time to transmit a file.
This way you can send a .arc or .zip file over the air
with out it being called encryption. This however still
would not permit the orginal author to compress a message
to to clean up the "dirty words"

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

From -4800624125350225955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 05:39:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <30600046@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 6 Jul 90 01:01:00 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Lines: 36
Nf-ID: #R:cup.portal.com:31363:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600046:000:1916
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 5 20:01:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jul 6 02:01:00 1990

> Unless you can get your "software filter" licensed by the FCC as a ham, it
> cannot serve as a "control operator" for this purpose. The FCC states when
> this has come up before (usually in regard to phone patches) that ALL TRAFFIC
> which will be available "on-air" MUST have been screened FIRST by a LIVE ham.

You might be taking something out of context. There are such things
automatic control, and this is what the software filter is. The FCC
rules do not literally say "live ham" but rather are defined in legal
terms that do allow automatic things under certain circumstances.
Read what those circumstances are. Don't just assume that because
something is not legal under some circumstances that it is also not
legal under other circumstances.

> I doubt anyone is going to take the time to read a "full USENET feed" on a
> daily basis...

Most certainly not.

> Further, there is a rule prohibiting use of ham radio to bypass "common
> carrier"radio services, and if the FCC spots this use, they will "have a
> cow", in the current phrase. They do NOT want ham radio used by non-hams
                                                                ^^^^^^^^^^^
> for routine message traffic, that's what BUSINESS radio services and
> landline phone is for.

But since we are talking about use by hams, then this particular argument
would not necessarily apply. These USENET messages would really constitute
third party traffic and the rules that apply to it would apply here. Just
because the ends are non-hams does not in itself make it illegal; it just
invokes some additional restrictions, which most of USENET cannot adhere to
anyway. The restrictions are less if the destination is a ham, and this is
more likely what is being considered.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 6294600934737319593
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 07:46:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12125@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 18:42:34 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com> <31410@cup.portal.com>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 25
Posted: Thu Jul 5 19:42:34 1990

In article <31410@cup.portal.com> Bobby@cup.portal.com (Robert Jules Shaughnessy)
writes:

>
>   I was told that possible foul language was a problem, but if I compressed
>or scrambled the data, would that fix this part?

  No! You cannot intentionally obscure the meaning of text when using
amateur radio; codes and ciphers are expressly forbidden. On the other
hand, a filter (program) to delete commonly used foul language would be
rather straightforward, probably as part of the inter-domain router.

>   I did not know comercial messages by someone else would be illeagal. I
>have a scanner and have heard the hams tell they have stuff for sale and
>recommend stores. Could you explain this a little to the Neophyte...

  As I understand it, hams are permitted to engage in conversations
pertaining to ham radio. Most packet BBSes are loaded with "IC-761 for sale"
or "TR-2500 for sale or trade" messages. It is legal to sell, buy or even
discuss terms on ham equipment. I suspect this includes any kind of equipment
for amateur use, like "CoCo 3 for sale" (CoCo is a Tandy Color Computer).

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
    *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 1856148137174490015
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 07:46:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12123@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 5 Jul 90 18:37:39 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 40
Posted: Thu Jul 5 19:37:39 1990

In article <3395@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>Feeding USENET by ham radio is technically possible (though difficult), but

  I'm not certain how difficult. I've been told the BM/KA9Q generated
messages aren't exactly RFC822 compliant so something like that, but that
probably isn't terribly difficult to fix on the fly.

>is TOTALLY ILLEGAL, due to the commercial nature of many USENET messages

    TOTALLY ILLEGAL? Hmmm... Almost every message I read on rec.ham-radio and rec.ham-radio.packet are non-commercial in nature. Even the kind of messages seen on rec.ham-radio.swap are legal, have you looked at the bulletin boards in your area lately?

>and the fact that regulations require a ham to screen ALL messages BEFORE
>they are transmitted to ensure no illegal traffic is sent, which would be
>a bit hard to do, unless you're a REAL speed reader.

   How does the automatic forwarding from BBS to BBS work? Does the control operator have to review all traffic to make sure it is legal? I think not. Same problem, already solved. The control operator is responsible and accountable for correct operation of his station. He may choose to read all traffic before forwarding it, or he may choose to take his chances.

>Bear in mind that international agreements that allow ham radio are created
>by governments, many of whom run government monopolies on telecommunications,
>and as such, prohibit ANY use of ham radio that "bypasses" phone or radio
>common carrier service, or is in any way involving the normal business of
>any person or business.

  Once again, I don't see how this applies to the generally trivial nature of the rec.ham-radio postings. You couldn't use a inter-domain gateway for a commercial purpose, but most of us don't use Usenet for commercial purposes.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
    *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -1978420858258700952
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 09:14:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12148@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 6 Jul 90 00:49:46 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com> <3395@crash.cts.com> <31410@cup.portal.com>
<3407@crash.cts.com>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA

Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Jul 6 01:49:46 1990

In article <3407@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>CAREFULLY the FCC rules for ham radio, "Part 97", and remember that the FCC
>will ALWAYS interpret the rules in the most restrictive way where business
>or non-ham access to ham transmitters is concerned. Hams can't even work
>with the local PD on things like "Halloween Watch Patrols" according to the
>FCC because it's contributing to the "routine business" of the Police Dept.

   Is this for real? I find it very difficult to believe, given that the Police Departments are not commercial businesses (despite what people say about them being local revenue generators by writing tickets).

  Part of the charter of amateur radio is public service. I don't see how the FCC would reasonably dis-allow a public service like "Halloween Watch Patrols". I'd like to see a specific reference to the edict ruling assistance to PDs to be illegal.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 281718713351954103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 09:14:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12149@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 6 Jul 90 00:59:57 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Jul 6 01:59:57 1990

In article <3408@crash.cts.com> skipsand@crash.cts.com (Skip Sanders) writes:
>Unless you can get your "software filter" licensed by the FCC as a ham, it
>cannot serve as a "control operator" for this purpose. The FCC states when
>this has come up before (usually in regard to phone patches) that ALL TRAFFIC
>which will be available "on-air" MUST have been screened FIRST by a LIVE ham.

Are YOU for real? The control operator is responsible for the operation of a station, the software he uses is no more responsible for the operation of his station than the wall socket the equipment is plugged into.

>I doubt anyone is going to take the time to read a "full USENET feed" on a
>daily basis...

I agree with this; but I don't think control operators of packet stations CAN or DO screen all traffic flowing through their station; what happens if someone is digipeating through my station - do I need to have MONITOR mode on and turn the TNC off if I see traffic of questionable nature? Hmmm..... nobody I know does that, so either there are a lot of criminals out there or you have some interpretation of the rules that is impractical and not being enforced.

>Further, there is a rule prohibiting use of ham radio to bypass "common carrier"radio services, and if the FCC spots this use, they will "have a cow", in the
>current phrase. They do NOT want ham radio used by non-hams for routine
>message traffic, that's what BUSINESS radio services and landline phone
>is for.

Once again, Skip, get with reality. The FCC restrictions have to do with the content of the traffic. The traffic must be of a trivial enough nature not to warrant use of a competing commercial service, and the intent must not be to avoid paying commercial services. This has little to do, for instance, with making rec.ham-radio.packet available via packet.

Skip, you very strongly state things without supporting them with proper quotes. My defense does not quote Part 97; but instead I take the position "this behavior is common". The assumption is if this common behavior really was illegal, we'd be hearing more about it. I do plan to go home and look at my copy of Part 97; I'd appreciate it if you did also before appointing yourself an expert.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

From -6309855661283397004
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 11:22:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <12357@wd6ehr.ampr.org>

Date: 6 Jul 90 18:22:24 GMT
References: <2235@atari.UUCP> <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>
<90184.141630BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 77
Posted: Fri Jul 6 19:22:24 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <2235@atari.UUCP> mn@atari.uucp writes:
> In article <90184.141630BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu> BLS7@psuvm.psu.edu writes:
> >In article <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>, henderson@hamavnet.com says:
> >>
> >>Hello there,
> >>
> >>I managed to get a hold of the KA9Q package for the Atari ST. It took quite a
> >>bit of looking and asking, until a kind sould in Europe uucp'd me the files.
> >>
> >>If someone would like a copy of the files, I'd be happy to uucp them to you.
> >
> >The files for KA9Q are also on terminator.cc.umich.edu for annonomous ftp under
> >the /atari/telecomm directory. Thought you would like to know. :-)
> >
> >Babs Silvas

>   The KA9Q is a ham radio callsign. Armed with that knowledge you could also
> have gone to a public library that has a copy of the ARRL ham radio callsign
> directory and found his (or her) address and written them directly.
>
> --
> | Michael Nowicki   N6LUU   Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA   /TT/UNIX/X team |

The ka9q net is ms-dos, and will not run on an ST. There are several
ports for the ST that don't work for more than a few minutes before
bombing.

I'm running pe1chl's port of the ka9q net on my ST. Not only does it
run for a week or so before Atari's infamous folder limit catches up
to it, but it has many enhancements lacking in the ka9q net, such as
multiport gateway (NetDigi), conference bridge, rcmd (rlogin), type,
flow control that works, etc.

The message below has been posted several times here.

                    73, Mike Curtis

 ____
wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.#socal.ca.usa	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

|_____|_____|

TCP/IP: PE1CHL NET FOR ATARI ST and IBM PC

I have been "volunteered" as the official keeper of the pe1chl bits for the U.S.

I have the latest pe1chl TCP/IP for both the Atari ST and the port to IBM PC and clones, and some additional documentation on them. Both versions support the KAM/KPC-4 as dual port KISS TNC's, conference bridge, NetDIGI, MHeard, end user Netrom, rcmd (remote command mode), TNC2 emulator (run net with rli/mbl PBBS with SCC interface, or PC under DoubleDos), and excellent implementations of the usual tcp/ip protocols. The MS-DOS version also supports the evil DRSI board.

For the ST version, send me a 720k double sided or 2 single sided 360k 3-1/2" diskettes, formatted, with postpaid, addressed mailer. Please specify Atari ST on the disk label.

For the PC version, send one FORMATTED 720K 3-1/2" diskette, with postpaid, addressed mailer. I do not support 5-1/4". Please specify MS-DOS version on the disk label.

Mail to:
Mike Curtis wd6ehr
7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210
(818) 765-2857

73, Mike
wd6ehr@k6iyk.#socal.ca.usa.na
wd6ehr@puffin.uucp

From 8200322091940853643
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 11:54:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12359@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 6 Jul 90 18:54:42 GMT
References: <30600046@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <31363@cup.portal.com>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 63
Posted: Fri Jul 6 19:54:42 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <30600046@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.csu.uiuc.edu writes:
> > Unless you can get your "software filter" licensed by the FCC as a ham, it
> > cannot serve as a "control operator" for this purpose. The FCC states when
> > this has come up before (usually in regard to phone patches) that ALL TRAFFIC
> > which will be available "on-air" MUST have been screened FIRST by a LIVE ham.

> You might be taking something out of context. There are such things
> automatic control, and this is what the software filter is. The FCC
> rules do not literally say "live ham" but rather are defined in legal
> terms that do allow automatic things under certain circumstances.
> Read what those circumstances are. Don't just assume that because
> something is not legal under some circumstances that it is also not
> legal under other circumstances.
>
> > I doubt anyone is going to take the time to read a "full USENET feed" on a
> > daily basis...

> Most certainly not.

> > Further, there is a rule prohibiting use of ham radio to bypass "common
> > carrier"radio services, and if the FCC spots this use, they will "have a
> > cow", in the current phrase. They do NOT want ham radio used by non-hams
>   ^^^^^^^^^^^
> > for routine message traffic, that's what BUSINESS radio services and
> > landline phone is for.

Not exactly so - first, ham radio provides autopatch and phone patch, both
of which bypass telco; and NTS for passing messages, which bypasses
Western Union. These have been going on for years with the approval of
the FCC. The only thing that has been questioned is the "reverse
autopatch", which allows someone to phone in and call a ham on the air.
Here the issue is allowing uncontrolled access to amateur radio, not
bypassing other services.

> But since we are talking about use by hams, then this particular argument
> would not necessarily apply. These USENET messages would really constitute
> third party traffic and the rules that apply to it would apply here. Just
> because the ends are non-hams does not in itself make it illegal; it just
> invokes some additional restrictions, which most of USENET cannot adhere to
> anyway. The restrictions are less if the destination is a ham, and this is
> more likely what is being considered.

Just thought you'd like to know - pete@puffin (k6jrr) is providing a
screened news feed to me, which I forward to several other tcp/ip
stations here on the packet duplex repeater. He personally checks all
mail for "dem dir-tee words", or anything else that could be a bone of
contention for the FCC to pick.....

It seems to me that, if usenet could police itself in the same manner
that amateur radio does, there would be no problem with an unsupervised
news feed.

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.#socal.ca.usa	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From -8283474902878026677
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 13:45:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!
carafe.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <13154@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 6 Jul 90 16:12:09 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Followup-To: comp.sys.atari.st
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi comp.sys.atari.st:25602 rec.ham-radio.packet:2482
Posted: Fri Jul 6 17:12:09 1990

In article <2235@atari.UUCP>, mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki) writes...
> The KA9Q is a ham radio callsign. Armed with that knowledge you could also
>have gone to a public library that has a copy of the ARRL ham radio callsign
>directory and found his (or her) address and written them directly.

Not a good idea. KA9Q is Phil Karn's call sign. He write the
"original" MS-DOS versions of the code. Other people then write the
variants, such as the Atari version. Walter Doerr DK2GG (or DG2KK?) did
one of the ST ports; a later one comes from somebody in Holland. A
better notesfile to ask in might be rec.ham-radio.packet.

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
k1io or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

From 4497115266894320167
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,197eb475fd40ccc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 13:50:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: Cross band tcp/ip conectivity, suggestions?
Message-ID: <12307@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 6 Jul 90 06:58:20 GMT
References: <38473@cci632.UUCP> <1990Jul3.000209.5270@wrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 46
Posted: Fri Jul 6 07:58:20 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

in message <38473@cci632.uucp> cb@cci632.uucp writes:

> At present there is no 220 usr packet in this area. What I'd like to
> do is use my contest 220 gear and cross link it to the 145.05 freq
> we're using for tcpip. Is there a way to do it easily by
> using two TNCs and two radios? Will NOS send packets out on
> both attach'ed devices so that the same packets are availble
> on both bands (let the 220 connect to the BBS on 145.05).
> I thougth about add route default ax0 ax1?

The pe1chl net for Atari ST and ms-dos supports the Kantronics
KAM and KPC-4 as dual port TNC's. It also has "NetDigi", end user
netrom, conference bridge, etc., that will work with many ports,
be they kiss, slip, or whatever. There is also a driver for an
external scc interface. I have schematics for the Atari ST.
the pe1chl ms-dos version also supports the evil DRSI board, and
actually works for weeks on end, unlike DRSI's net.
>
> Would it be easier just to connect the radios to the same TNC via
> the audio (more apt for collisons though).

Offhand, I think you'll run into problems, although I've not tried it.

I _do_ run 2 TNC's on a single radio, using analog loopback for collision
prevention, and to communicate between the 2 TNC's. However, that's
quite a different story :-)

If you'd like a copy of the latest and greatest Atari ST or ms-dos pe1chl
net, with extra docs (you'll need them - it differs greatly from ka9q),
send a 720k 3-1/2" diskette with postpaid addressed mailer to:

Mike Curtis wd6ehr
7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210

and please note on the disk which version you need.

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.#socal.ca.usa 7921 Wilkinson Avenue North Hollywood CA 91605-2210 (818) 765-2857	"I didn't invent the talking machine- God did. I just made the first one that can be turned off." (-; -Thomas Edison, following several long speeches at a banquet in honor of his invention of the phonograph.

From 2988495742729965723
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114fbd,f1068de7f6c97cb6
X-Google-Attributes: gid114fbd,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f54ae74a844c2a05,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a20a,f1068de7f6c97cb6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a20a,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,f54ae74a844c2a05,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 14:48:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!mailrus!accuvax.nwu.edu!
anaxagoras!ils.nwu.edu!matt
From: matt@ils.nwu.edu (Matt Larson)
Newsgroups: comp.unix.xenix,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q/NOS for SCO XENIX wanted
Keywords: ka9q, nos
Message-ID: <1093@anaxagoras.ils.nwu.edu>
Date: 6 Jul 90 17:25:51 GMT
Sender: news@anaxagoras.ils.nwu.edu
Reply-To: matt@ils.nwu.edu (Matt Larson)
Organization: Academic Computing and Network Services, Northwestern U.
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi comp.unix.xenix:10069 rec.ham-radio.packet:2484
Posted: Fri Jul 6 18:25:51 1990

I imagine this question has been asked before -- my apologies to the
rec.ham-radio.packet readers.

I am looking for an SCO XENIX port of Phil Karn's KA9Q, or better yet,
the more recent update, NOS. I would also settle for -any- UNIX port of
either package. If anyone has heard anything, please let me know.
Thanks a lot.

Matt Larson

--
Matt Larson "I believe in the fundamental
matt@ils.nwu.edu interconnectedness of all things"
NU Distributed Systems Services - Dirk Gently

From -5000006522240609653
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 14:48:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
wuarchive!udel!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <38519@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 6 Jul 90 17:30:54 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
<12149@oolong.la.locus.com>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 32
Posted: Fri Jul 6 18:30:54 1990

In article <12149@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
writes:
>
>   I agree with this; but I don't think control operators of packet
>stations CAN or DO screen all traffic flowing through their station;
>what happens if someone is digipeating through my station - do I need
>to have MONITOR mode on and turn the TNC off if I see traffic of questionable
>nature?

That's silly, and I'm sure you're aware of this. The traffic that is
"digipeated" through you was originated by another ham -- another HAM,
who is presumably licensed. Digipeating, or repeater operation, is not
the same as third-party operation.

If you're automatically shipping out Usenet, you are putting non-hams
in control of what goes out of your station. You therefore have NOT
taken adequate precautions to prevent unauthorized use of your station.

Sure, automatic repeater operation is permitted...but third-party traffic
is a totally different issue, and the idea behind it is that THE HAM is
putting stuff on the air on behalf of another person; it is NOT that
the other person may use your equipment and it's O.K.

I would consider the sort of operation under consideration here as
very negligent, and would hope that this is a hypothetical discussion
(and that hams value their licenses more than to do this sort of thing).

(I'm just a little surprised that nobody's disputed how realistic a
"dirty-word-filter" really is; I don't think it's very practical at
all).

Chris, WZ2B

From -8891392007325915464
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1b00f22abb878507
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 14:55:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q package for the Atari ST
Message-ID: <1260031@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 6 Jul 90 13:39:38 GMT
References: <1683.268f792f@hamavnet.com>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Jul 6 14:39:38 1990

> >The files for KA9Q are also on terminator.cc.umich.edu for annonomous ftp under
> >the /atari/telecomm directory. Thought you would like to know. :-)
> >
> >Babs Silvas

 Michael Nowicki   N6LUU   writes:

>
>   The KA9Q is a ham radio callsign. Armed with that knowledge you could also
> have gone to a public library that has a copy of the ARRL ham radio callsign
> directory and found his (or her) address and written them directly.
>
  However, most of the porting of Phil's code to the ST has been done by
amateurs in Europe, DG2KK and recently PE1CHL. Distribution of current
ST code in the US has been a problem, I've mailed out more diskettes than
I would have preferred because of this.

  Not only could you have gone to the library, but in northern California
anyway you could have used tcp/ip to finger the amateur radio database
which n6oyu runs and gotten the information via radio. Of course
if you only have an Atari that might require the very code you were trying
to get it ....

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 8826141487827480503
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 15:59:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!samsung!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!crdgw1!trub
From: perley@trub (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <9425@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 6 Jul 90 18:08:02 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
<12149@oolong.la.locus.com>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@trub.crd.ge.com (Donald P Perley)
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Jul 6 19:08:02 1990
In-reply-to: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)

In article <12149@oolong.la.locus.com>, dana@lando (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>   I don't think control operators of packet
>stations CAN or DO screen all traffic flowing through their station;
>what happens if someone is digipeating through my station - do I need
>to have MONITOR mode on and turn the TNC off if I see traffic of questionable
>nature? Hmmm..... nobody I know does that, so either there are a lot of
>criminals out there or you have some interpretation of the rules that is
>impractical and not being enforced.

I don't know what the "official" story is, but you could argue that
you as the digipeater operator relies on the originating station to keep it
clean, since that station is under the same restrictions that you are.

Usenet doesn't have the same content restrictions, so the gateway station
can't rely on the feed from usenet to be compliant.

-don perley - ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

From 1634197323402936450
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ca0ebc9d43472bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 16:56:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!
vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <23289@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 6 Jul 90 21:39:26 GMT
References: <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Reply-To: jrc@brainiac.vware.mn.org
Organization: NR0D Packet Radio

Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Jul 6 22:39:26 1990

In article <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL> POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL writes:
>What does IMHO mean?
>-------

IMHO - In my humble opinion
TTFN - ta ta for now.

Gee, can't think of any other ones right now - can anyone else ?

#include <sig_file_from_hell>
==
AMPR: nr0d.ampr.org   44.94.3.12   CIS   : 70436,1410
      at386.nr0d.ampr.org   44.94.3.23   PORTAL: jrc
      slip.nr0d.ampr.org   44.94.3.25   QLINK : jrc1
      brainiac.nr0d.ampr.org 44.94.3.30   GENIE : jrc

INET: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com   UUCP: umn-cs!bungia!vware!brainiac!jrc
      jrc@pnet51.orb.mn.org   umn-cs!kksys!edgar!brainiac!jrc
                                    shamash!vtcqa

      N R 0 D P A C K E T R A D I O -- Bloomington, Minnesota USA
==

From 7513421704469500591
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91170513e115fc51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 20:39:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!cmhgate!f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG!Joey.Burgett
From: Joey.Burgett@f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Joey Burgett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WWIV
Message-ID: <60351.2698D7B1@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 7 Jul 90 03:39:49 GMT
Sender: ufgate@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:226/160 - E.A.G.L.E.S. BBS, Columbus OH
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Jul 7 04:39:49 1990

Ok gents, there is supposed to be a BBS program for the IBM called WWIV, it was written by a fellow HAM and was supposed to be intended for packet use as well as phone modem use. I have a copy of WWIV but no where in the docs or setup does it even seem to refer to Packet, let alone ham!

Anyone know anything? Help!!!!!!

73's de N8MPV Joey

--
Joey Burgett via cmhGate - Net 226 fido<=>uucp gateway Col, OH
UUCP: ...!osu-cis!n8emr!cmhgate!160!Joey.Burgett
INET: Joey.Burgett@f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG

From -416799587128279859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1074d0764c0c4218,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-06 21:17:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <30600048@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 6 Jul 90 22:18:00 GMT
References: <11@<12603316956>
Lines: 6
Nf-ID: #R:<12603316956:11:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600048:000:213
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 6 17:18:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jul 6 23:18:00 1990

FYI - For Your Information
USI - You Stupid Idiot|Imbecile

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -860845726954207619
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 09:19:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!pacbell.com!ames!eos!
millard
From: millard@eos.UUCP (Millard Edgerton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HAM RADIO IN DANGER
Keywords: Ham-Radio, Packet
Message-ID: <6897@eos.UUCP>
Date: 7 Jul 90 21:32:19 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio, rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: NASA Ames Research Center, California
Lines: 364
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12702 rec.ham-radio.packet:2492
Posted: Sat Jul 7 22:32:19 1990

The following was posted to Packet Radio by Ed Mitchell, formerlly
of the San Francisco bay area and W6AOD, now of Washington state
and KD7NM. Ed is perceptive and a good writer. I hope you on
the net will give this some serious thought.

73s
Edgie

****
* Intelligent people talk about ideas. | Standard disclaimer(s)   *
* Average people talk about things. | Millard J. Edgerton, WA6VZZ   *
* Small people talk about other people. | millard@eos.arc.nasa.gov   *
****
*   Fax 415-604-3950 | Voice 415-604-3480   *
*   Employed by Sterling Software at NASA Ames Research Center.   *
****

----------------------------------begin-----------------------------------

Date: 01 Jul 90 18:11
From: KF7VY@KD7NM
To: ALL@ALLUSW
Subject: Hams to lose UHF freq? 1/5
Path: WD6CMU!KA6FUB!N6ECP!AL7IN!WB7VMS!N7DXT!N7JQK!W0LVJ!KD7NM

Hams to lose all UHF Freqs?
July 1, 1990

     Sorry for the alarmist title but often it takes a knock
on the head to wake up.

As you know, ham radio recently lost 2 MHz of spectrum at
220-222 MHz. But did you know that in roughly the last TEN
years, ham radio lost an astounding 91 MHz! That works out
to 9 MHz per year from 1980 to 1989, making 1989's loss of
220-222 MHz a very good year for ham radio.

Between 1980 and 1989, the U.S. Amateur Radio Service
lost forever, a total of 117 MHz of spectrum in the VHF/ UHF
region alone:
     420-430 MHz north of 'Line A'.
     1215-1240 MHz .
     2310-2390 MHz.
     220-222 MHz.
The only good news is that we did get 902-928 MHz, for a net
loss of 'only' 91.00 Mhz.

What is so frightening about all of this is that the strong
arguments we presented to the FCC to save 220-222 MHz were
not good enough - and do you seriously believe that we can
provide better arguments to retain our holds at 902, 1240,

2400 or even 440 MHz?

Fast Approaching Demands on the Spectrum

Cellular telephones and high definition TV (HDTV) have all received a great deal of press regarding their growth and demands on spectrum. Lesser known are a number of new technologies that will start to come on line during the coming decade and which will demand their own frequency allocations.

Coming soon is the Personal Communications Network, which is best described as a 'micro cellular' system. The idea is that cells will shrink to less than 1 kilometer in size (in some cases maybe a hundred meters) as this is the only way that huge numbers of portable telephones can be accomodated. Conceptually every city block, every shopping center, every business will have a cell site. The single 'cordless phone' that you use at home will operate at your business, at the airport or while shopping. PCN is for real: A U.S. company has received FCC approval to build a pilot system on the east coast. Some systems are already operating in the U.K.

Even cellular is already maxed out in many areas. Today there are 3.5 million cellular subscribers with forecasts that the number will reach 28 million subscribers by 1997. That means that roughly 1 out of every 10 people in the U.S. will have a cellular telephone.

Date: 01 Jul 90 18:25
Message-ID: <2448@KD7NM>
From: KF7VY@KD7NM
To: ALL@ALLUSW
Subject: Hams to lose UHF freq? 2/5
Path: N6QMY!W8GEC!KA6FUB!N6ECP!AL7IN!WB7VMS!N7DXT!N7JQK!W0LVJ!KD7NM

The cellular industry is looking to new technologies, especially digital cellular that will enable them to multiplex multiple signals, and hence, make better use of the available spectrum. Undoubtedly, they will want more spectrum.

Motorola has announced plans to build a world-wide satellite and terrestrial based cellular phone system. Using a large number of low earth orbit satellites, the system will provide worldwide telephone service from rural and remote areas of the entire world. When the user travels into a metropolitan area, the system will automatically switch from satellite

operation to the terrestrial cellular phone system.

Before the end of this decade, Digital Audio Broadcasting will likely make its debut. Just as FM broadcasting has nearly replaced AM radio, DAB may do the same, providing CD quality audio broadcasts. This digital broadcasting system will soon be seeking a dedicated frequency allocation, allegedly in the 1.2 to 2.0 GHz range.

And if that were not enough, virtually every single radio service currently in existence is seeking additional allocations.

The Impact

Last month (June 21, 1990 news report), Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) introduced legislation forcing the Department of Defense to give up some of its frequencies. On June 18th, the House committee on Energy and Commerce unanimously approved a bill that would force the U.S. government to give up its hold on large segments of spectrum that it now holds.

Is this good or bad? Considering that ham radio shares frequency allocations with military radar allocations (go take a look at Part 2 of the FCC rules), this means that ham radio could easily lose significant chunks of spectrum. Only 430-440 MHz is an international ham radio allocation; 440-450 is US domestic only and is shared with military radar, as are 1240 to 1300 MHz.

Meanwhile, the Bush adminstration has gone on record saying that it favors the concept of selling 'access rights' to the spectrum. Industry analysts have said that market prices for 1 megahertz of prime spectrum might easily fetch 8 to 10 BILLION DOLLARS. Its hard to see how ham radio can compete with such dollar valued market forces.

Date: 01 Jul 90 18:25
Message-ID: <2448@KD7NM>
From: KF7VY@KD7NM
To: ALL@ALLUSW
Subject: Hams to lose UHF freq? 3/5
Path: N6QMY!W8GEC!KA6FUB!N6ECP!AL7IN!WB7VMS!N7DXT!N7JQK!W0LVJ!KD7NM

Today, approximately one half of the FCC's employees are lawyers. How much do you think the FCC's lawyers value ham radio's contributions to packet radio technology, low cost

PACSAT satellite technology and other breakthroughs or even the unbelievably extensive public service of volunteer ham operators?

If all this isn't gloomy enough, restrictive antenna ordinances (the private ones NOT covered by PRB-1) are establishing defacto prohibitions on HF ham operations, at the same time that we are losing our VHF and UHF allocations.

Do we need VHF or UHF frequencies? You had better believe we do! Wide band modes such as ATV and high speed packet are only allowed at UHF frequencies. Packet networks and conventional voice repeater links and control circuits operate on these frequencies. Even if you do not personally use these frequencies, chances are good that the FM voice repeaters or the packet BBS station that you rely upon, all use these frequencies. Further, our future growth and experimentation of new technologies absolutely depend upon the availability of adequate spectrum. Even if you don't see the personal need for these frequencies, the Amateur Radio Service as whole is utterly dependent on these allocations for its future existence.

The Solutions?

Part 15 devices to save us?

Most hams do not realize that virtually all of our VHF and UHF bands are shared allocations, generally allocated to other services such as military radar. In effect, these are 'junk' bands that are incapable of serving the needs of paying customers.

We also share several UHF and SHF bands with unlicensed Part 15 devices, and strangely, the 'junk' nature of these bands may actually save them for ham radio. For example, 902-928 and 2400-2450 MHz are shared 'junk' allocations used also by Part 15 and Industrial, Scientific and Medical transmitters. For example, ordinary microwave ovens operate at 2450 plus or minus 50 MHz.

Right now, nearly a dozen companies are selling or will shortly be selling 1 watt high speed data transceivers in the 902 MHz band. These units operate spread spectrum and have claimed ranges of up to 10 miles; external antennas are allowed. Meanwhile, other companies are building digital cordless telephones on top of this technology. Since these data transceivers operate at a 200 kbps rate, its easy to use them as a basis for long range digital cordless telephones. I suspect we will see the first digital cordless phones, with

a 2 to 5 mile range, costing $400-$500 dollars by mid-1991, with shipping units by Christmas of 1991.

Other applications include non spread spectrum, very short range, wireless connections between VCRs and TVs throughout the house.

Date: 01 Jul 90 18:32
Message-ID: <2451@KD7NM>
From: KF7VY@KD7NM
To: ALL@ALLUSW
Subject: Hams to lose UHF freq? 4/5
Path: WD6CMU!W6CUS!KA6FUB!N6ECP!AL7IN!WB7VMS!N7DXT!N7JQK!W0LVJ!KD7NM

Fortunately, the FCC made it very clear that the Part 15 devices are 3rd class citizens here and must put up with interference. Especially noteworthy is that these Part 15 devices will be interfering with each other! In effect, the FCC has recognized that these are 'junk' bands and this may actually help save these bands for ham radio use too (but note that we may already have lost access to 920-928 MHz - see below).

Furthermore, there isn't any reason why a licensed ham radio operator couldn't add a 50 watt amplifier to one of these units and end up with a low cost, mass produced high speed digital data network - unless of course, the FCC bans the sale of 900 MHz amplifiers, just as they banned the sale of 10/11 meter amplifiers!

Increase our Numbers

Ham radio must increase its number of licensees. Between 1980 and 1990, ham radio grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%. That compares to growth in other radio services of many tens of percent per year. Since we are all competing for the same spectrum, guess who wins the request for more spectrum and guess who loses?

The issue over a no-CW class of ham radio license isn't one over whether or not a CW-illiterate license will obliterate ham radio. The choice is whether or not we want to share our VHF and UHF frequencies with licensed ham operators who have passed a technical exam but no CW test, versus losing those frequencies within the next few years to Landmobile and other services who are starving for allocatinos. Most of us would at least like to continue to have access to some of that

spectrum versus having industry slam the door in our faces.

The FCC, actually, has been extremely supportive of ham radio. But, based on our relatively low numbers, they cannot continue to justify our radio allocations against the demands of other services. The CW-illiterate license proposal may be their last opportunity for the Amateur Radio Service to kick us into significant growth. If this fails, or if the growth fails to materialize, there are literally hundreds of other services waiting for those frequencies.

The ICOM advertising department has perhaps seen another alternative to help spurn ham radio growth: during the past year or so, their ads have deliberatly emphasized hamming as an activity appropriate for the entire family. Not just Dad, but Mom and the kids too. Maybe the view of hamming as a life-of-leisure, sit back and talk to the world for hours on end, has become dated. Today, when Dad and Mom both work just to meet the mortgage payments, hamming is way to keep in touch and to enjoy social contact on the daily commute. We need to explore new concepts as to what, exactly, ham radio is going to become in the coming decade and in the next century.

Date: 01 Jul 90 18:39
Message-ID: <2452@KD7NM>
From: KF7VY@KD7NM
To: ALL@ALLUSW
Subject: Hams to lose UHF freq? 5/5
Path: WD6CMU!KA6FUB!N6ECP!AL7IN!WB7VMS!N7DXT!N7JQK!W0LVJ!KD7NM

Turn the ARRL into a political organization?

The ARRL must increasingly turn itself from a fraternal organization to a politically active organization, similar to the Sierra Club or the Aircraft Owner's and Pilots Association. These organizations both do an excellent job of motivating their memberships to write Congressman and to take an active role in preservering either the environment or access to the nation's airspace, respectively. The ARRL is currently very poor in this regard and needs to focus attention in QST and elsewhere on the real life political issues facing ham radio today. Most hams are largely oblivious to the technologies and political forces that will be raining upon us during the next decade.

The ARRL is our only national representative. I fear that in

the next 1 to 2 years, ham radio may lose additional UHF frequencies (portions of 902-928 MHz, especially 1240-1300 MHz, very likely 420-430 over the rest of the U.S., and potentially even 440-450 if military radar goes away) and that this could result in a backlash against the ARRL, and the rise of a second national ham radio organization. It is not at all clear that 2 voices would be better than one.

What to do?

I strongly urge you to discuss these issues with your ARRL Division Director and ARRL Section Manager and certainly other ham operators. Let's get the ball rolling and let's meet the challenges of the 1990's head on. Most of all - DO SOMETHING! Ask yourself that famous question: What are you, personally, doing to help promote Amateur Radio?

I welcome your thoughts and comments,
Ed Mitchell
KF7VY @ KD7NM.#WWA.WA.NA.USA

P.S. During the weeks that I have written this note, the 'hot' topics on the packet BBS network have been:
- code versus no code
- handicapped access without 13 or 20 wpm code
- closed repeaters

All of these are important issues. However, I fear that we are putting an enormous amount of emotional enery into arguing about the quality of each tree - while the entire forest is rapidly being cut down to make way for a new development!

Please, let's get some constructive dialogue going on the basic issue of ham radio existing at all!

----------END...AR----------

PLEASE REpost as you choose.....
tnx,

****
* Intelligent people talk about ideas. | Standard disclaimer(s) *
* Average people talk about things. | Millard J. Edgerton, WA6VZZ *
* Small people talk about other people. | millard@eos.arc.nasa.gov *
****
* Fax 415-604-3950 | Voice 415-604-3480 *
* Employed by Sterling Software at NASA Ames Research Center. *
****

From -985339068242574044
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1074d0764c0c4218
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 10:10:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <103130@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 8 Jul 90 02:55:36 GMT
References: <11@<12603316956> <30600048@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 3
Posted: Sun Jul 8 03:55:36 1990

PITA: pain in the ass
RTFM: read the f*cking manual
BTW: by the way

From 7861565280149165052
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 10:24:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!
pete
From: pete@puffin.uucp (0000-Pete Carah(0000))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <1990Jul8.063844.11985@puffin.uucp>
Date: 8 Jul 90 06:38:44 GMT
References: <12359@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Organization: puffin, Altadena, CA
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun Jul 8 07:38:44 1990

In article <12359@wd6ehr.ampr.org> wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp writes:
>Just thought you'd like to know - pete@puffin (k6jrr) is providing a
>screened news feed to me, which I forward to several other tcp/ip
>stations here on the packet duplex repeater. He personally checks all
>mail for "dem dir-tee words", or anything else that could be a bone of
>contention for the FCC to pick.....

Actually, I only handle 2 low-volume newsgroups this way (rec.ham-radio.packet
and ca.earthquakes) to 3 stations, with a 3rd very low-volume newsgroup
to one of the stations. Even rec.ham-radio is too high-volume for my
available screening time. (I'm using a mail-based gateway that forces
me to read each article to each station, so I see all articles 3 times.)

An nntp implementation with a dedicated spool would make things much
easier, but that hasn't showed up in "net" yet.

The reject rate for the above newsgroups is rather low.

BTW, mail to Mike's return address goes through the same gateway.

>It seems to me that, if usenet could police itself in the same manner
>that amateur radio does, there would be no problem with an unsupervised
>news feed.

Really, you come up against the 3rd party rules here, which make not only
screening necessary but also extra logging and some other problems.
Policing is not the only issue.

>   73, Mike Curtis

-- Pete   (pete@puffin.uucp)
       ...!{elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian | hacgate}!puffin!pete

From 8954127662644418661
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 10:25:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!
vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HAM RADIO IN DANGER
Keywords: Ham-Radio, Packet
Message-ID: <23303@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 8 Jul 90 07:12:59 GMT
References: <6897@eos.UUCP>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock - VTC)
Followup-To: /dev/null
Organization: Control Data Corporation, Arden Hills, MN
Lines: 4
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12713 rec.ham-radio.packet:2497
Posted: Sun Jul 8 08:12:59 1990

Lets get optimistic: Most of the stuff on the hf bands you hear is going to
be replaced with satellite communications. I know for a fact that this is
true for maritime mobile. Wouldnt an extra 10 or 15 mhz in the hf bands be
a nice acquisition ?

From 3896099105391567940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 13:15:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp.physics.uiowa.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <30600049@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 8 Jul 90 20:15:00 GMT
References: <31363@cup.portal.com>
Lines: 60
Nf-ID: #R:cup.portal.com:31363:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600049:000:3319
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 8 15:15:00 1990
Posted: Sun Jul 8 21:15:00 1990

> It seems to me that, if usenet could police itself in the same manner
> that amateur radio does, there would be no problem with an unsupervised
> news feed.

USENET already polices itself within reason.

USENET has a **DIFFERENT** set of "policies" to go by than Amateur Radio has.

Unless the FCC decides to let "anything go" in Amateur Radio (which I would strong oppose), that which is OK in Amateur Radio will always be some subset of that which is OK in USENET.

USENET is an umbrella net, and it is not inconceivable that it could even include Amateur Radio under it. But anytime a network really consists of other networks with different policies of what is and is not allowed, there usually needs to be a consideration of these policies. In MOST cases, there has not be much of a concern. One example of where there is such a concern is the DoD policy of not permitting "for sale" items over its network. This has lead to creation of a separate USENET newsgroup (rec.ham-radio.swap) so that these "for sale" items were not distributed over Arpa via the INFO-HAMS digest. Though this setup was not absolutely perfect, it basically did what was needed to be done.

Similarly, Amateur Radio has a "policy" and that is basically what is in the FCC rules. However this "policy" is not readily understood by most ordinary people, and is tough enough for hams themselves. Hams need to interpret the rules themselves because it is their own license that is at stake for violations. This means that UNLIKE the previously mentioned setup where for sale items were isolated and USENET was self policing, it is not likely that USENET can be able to "enforce" Amateur Radio policies in any way. Remember, people do not take an exam on FCC part 97 rules for USENET access.

While any ham who passes on prohibited traffic is technically in violation, the ham who introduces prohibited traffic into Amateur Radio is the most likely one to have to deal with the violations. Since this depends on tracking down which ham it is, each ham down the line still has certain

responsibilities.

I see no other way for a USENET feed gateway into Amateur Radio to take
place without some sort of filtering to ensure that prohibited traffic
does not make it into Amateur Radio. I also happen to believe that no
software can reliably filter this traffic. However, if the newsgroups
are limited to the Amateur Radio related ones (such as including some
like sci.electronics) then a simple software based filtering system MIGHT
be able to reduce prohibited traffic to a low enough level that PERHAPS
the problems of such traffic will be negligible, as interpreted by the
FCC (and the judicial system where applicable).

Filtering the seven dirty words, while certainly a necessity, is NOT
ENOUGH. For sale items must clearly be ham radio related. Any other
business related matter must be filtered out. Remember, "business"
includes more kinds of business than just "commercial business". An
exchange of information between charitable, non-profit, and/or public
services organizations CONSTITUTES BUSINESS (just not COMMERCIALLY).
Don't equate COMMERCE with BUSINESS.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -2625855475069147041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-08 13:33:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp.physics.uiowa.edu!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HAM RADIO IN DANGER
Message-ID: <30600050@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 8 Jul 90 20:33:00 GMT
References: <6897@eos.UUCP>
Lines: 26
Nf-ID: #R:eos.UUCP:6897:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600050:000:1212
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jul 8 15:33:00 1990
Posted: Sun Jul 8 21:33:00 1990

> Lets get optimistic: Most of the stuff on the hf bands you hear is going to
> be replaced with satellite communications. I know for a fact that this is
> true for maritime mobile. Wouldnt an extra 10 or 15 mhz in the hf bands be
> a nice acquisition ?

Let's get REALISTIC!

As most everything else slowly moves off shortwave, there will be lots of
this spectrum for grabs. But the Shortwave Broadcasting service is going
to end up with most of it. Hams themselves are going to get some, but

nothing near 10 or 15 Mhz.

As a shortwave listener, I actually look forward to more SWBC spectrum.
As a ham I'd also like to see us get more, even though my interest in
shortwave is primarily as a listener. Nearly ALL of my hamming is on
VHF and above.

However, amateur radio is going to be judged. Those who are making the
decisions to allocate spectrum are surely not interested in allocating
any spectrum to the "shout, cuss, and QRM" service. While VHF and up
has these problems as well, we hear them in HF, and everyone else in the
world does, too.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -2727473963550883742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5b962fd21769ca47,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b962fd21769ca47,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 10:30:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!njin!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE turn on and Crash
Keywords: DOVE MICROSAT TELEMETRY
Message-ID: <741@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 9 Jul 90 17:30:39 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12741 rec.ham-radio.packet:2505
Posted: Mon Jul 9 18:30:39 1990

Many of you may have heard the DOVE satellite last evening when I turned
it on two meters for the first time in three months. We are still having
problems but we are getting much closer to the solution. I have some
telemetry but I would like all you may have gotten. I would like packet
received confirmation if you claim to have heard it. I need to see the
telemetry. I can tell you from that which I have that the spacecraft appears
in excellent condition. The three bus voltages are all nominal. The array
voltage was nominal, the charging current was nominal and the output power
was 2.5 watts (I was being conservative!). I am dumping (on S band) the
DEATH_REASON byte (this will take many tries because of the S band modulator
problem) from the kernel. I hope this will tell us the answer. The last
word I have is that it was not heard on the next pass over the west coast.
We will almost surely find the problem this week and fix it. DOVE ON AGAIN
SOON.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -3301666761798761644
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ae8fb1f55dd0b78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 11:22:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpfcso!vodall
From: vodall@hpfcso.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP on 6 meters
Message-ID: <7510001@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Date: 9 Jul 90 18:22:59 GMT
References: <1990Jul5.175024.14355@val.com>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard, Fort Collins, CO, USA
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Jul 9 19:22:59 1990

/ hpfcso:rec.ham-radio.packet / ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) / 11:50 am Jul 5,
1990 /

   Is there a 6 Meter frequency that is used primarily for TCP/IP
traffic? I was thinking of crossbanding one of the NET/ROM nodes
in our vicinity and would like to know if anyone has any thoughts
or experiences to relate about this...

Ben
WD5HLS

Is there a primary frequency (like 145.01) for general 6 Meter packet
use. I've acquired an used crystal controlled FM rig that might be
fun to put on packet. It'd be a chance to work the openings without
having to keep checking the band - just check the heard list and mailbox
every couple days.

Bill
WA7NWP

From -5656175643449681651
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 11:55:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <12344@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 9 Jul 90 18:55:10 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
<12149@oolong.la.locus.com> <38519@cci632.UUCP>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 73
Posted: Mon Jul 9 19:55:10 1990

In article <38519@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
writes:
>In article <12149@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
writes:
>>
>>   I agree with this; but I don't think control operators of packet
>>stations CAN or DO screen all traffic flowing through their station;
>>what happens if someone is digipeating through my station - do I need
>>to have MONITOR mode on and turn the TNC off if I see traffic of questionable
>>nature?
>
>That's silly, and I'm sure you're aware of this. The traffic that is
>"digipeated" through you was originated by another ham -- another HAM,
>who is presumably licensed. Digipeating, or repeater operation, is not
>the same as third-party operation.

    Oh, gosh, Dad, that is silly, and I'm stupid enough to say it anyway. :-)
Quite frankly, I'm surprised that the FCC would not hold an operator
responsible for profane (or otherwise illegal) traffic, regardless of where
it originated from. I'm glad that I'm not responsible, but I am very surprised
and (seriously) DON'T THINK IT WAS SILLY FOR ME TO ASK THE QUESTION. Don't
be a snot.

>If you're automatically shipping out Usenet, you are putting non-hams
>in control of what goes out of your station. You therefore have NOT
>taken adequate precautions to prevent unauthorized use of your station.

    The more I've thought about it, I don't think I'd ship rec.ham-radio
or rec.ham-radio.packet out. In fact, the volume of traffic generated would
be too much. This leads me to further thought below.

>(I'm just a little surprised that nobody's disputed how realistic a
>"dirty-word-filter" really is; I don't think it's very practical at
>all).

    I don' think a dirty word filter is difficult at all; a profane language
filter may be quite a bit more challenging. A dirty word filter need only
"bounce" messages into a holding bin, for operator review. The problem is

bouncing profane material which does not use dirty words, or material which has an unacceptable commercial content.

Certainly, routing traffic FROM the packet domain to the "usenet" domain is not a problem. But, routing traffic from the "usenet" to the amateur packet domain is prone to the already discussed profanity regulations, but there is also the chance (very slight given the performance of 1200 b packet links) that a route may exist which takes traffic from the "usenet" domain into the packet domain and back into the "usenet" domain. This would start to look suspiciously like competition with the phone companies.

So, routing to the ham community becomes less and less attractive; but I still would like to send mail to hams from the usenet through an automatic gateway... how?

Make the gateway a request server. People originating traffic for the packet domain inside the "usenet" domain would send a request, including the text of the message, to a server. The server would then decide whether or not to forward the traffic. Once idea that springs to mind is the use of encrypted "usenet" text; the packet gateway server would decrypt the text and look for a certain form "letter", this in turn may contain special keywords in order to get repeated out into the packet domain. Another thought is that the packet to "usenet" direction may automatically encapsulate the packet traffic into encrypted usenet messages which use the "usenet" as a backbone.

Please keep in mind I'm suggesting that the traffic is only encrypted while in the usenet domain in order to obscure the mechanism used to prevent unauthorized access from the packet domain, I'm not suggesting that encrypted packets be sent over ham radio (I'm not that silly :-).

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer *
****

From -4708967076963968757
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 12:59:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <12351@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 9 Jul 90 19:59:43 GMT

Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Jul 9 20:59:43 1990

I've thought about it a little; the encryption of the data would have to be done with a relatively unique seed to be useful. If just one seed was in use, this wouldn't work well. Obviously.

I'd suggest that amateurs operating "usenet" to packet gateways would enroll users, much as a user gets an account on a computer. Traffic intended for retransmission in the packet domain would be encrypted, and the seed would be on a per-user basis and must have been previously agreed upon. It would be up to the amateur how to do this; maybe by a telephone call.

The amateur would probably still wish to "filter" the traffic for profanity or attempt to filter out other illegal content; "users" who violate the rules may have their accounts revoked. This is a non-issue for hams (like myself) who'd like to be able to originate and receive packet traffic via usenet.

I'd also like to apolofize to Skip Sanders for jumping on him. He was mostly correct, but a little strict in his interpreting of the rules. I certainly was not well-informed of the way the FCC handles digipeating of traffic, but I did make the correct assumption; the FCC makes a special case here.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -8397587425740684878
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d62fb8b33b7f025a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 15:53:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!spdcc!merk!alliant!linus!
luke.mitre.org!dsr
From: dsr@luke.mitre.org (Douglas S. Rand)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Dumb PK-88 on Mac question
Keywords: KA9Q, TCPIP, RS-232
Message-ID: <112777@linus.mitre.org>
Date: 9 Jul 90 14:13:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@linus.mitre.org
Reply-To: dsr@luke.mitre.org (Douglas S. Rand)
Lines: 22

Posted: Mon Jul 9 15:13:23 1990

OK. I bought a PK-88, wired the cable and hooked it up to my
MAC and my 2m rig. Everything's fine. I can hook up to people
using AX.25, access the local clubs PBBS and everything.

I now try putting it in KISS mode and using KA9Q. Now I've used
the KA9Q package before with a PK-232 (right?) and everything
was fine with, I believe, the same RS-232 cable. But everything
isn't fine with the PK-88. I've double checked the baud (9600) to
the TNC and loopback works.

Now this PK-88 has a simple KISS command that resets the
appropriate parameters to correct values for as long
as KISS is on. So my problems aren't with the parameters
for KISS mode. The KA9Q commands for AX.25 don't work either
so it isn't just a TCP/IP configuration problem.

Help.

Douglas S. Rand
Internet: <dsrand@mitre.org>
Snail: MITRE, Burlington Road, Bedford, MA
Disclaimer: MITRE might agree with me - then again...

From 1933490093923837758
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6f23dea8337105f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 18:21:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU!
BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A
From: BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #80
Message-ID: <6925502A9F9F201405@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 9 Jul 90 18:32:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Jul 9 19:32:00 1990

please remove my old adress 87674800s at csghsg5a. bitnet

from your list!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!0

From 84732630532968315
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 19:03:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HAM RADIO IN DANGER
Summary: okay, maybe only 14 mhz
Message-ID: <23321@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 10 Jul 90 02:03:12 GMT
References: <6897@eos.UUCP> <30500589@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock - VTC)
Followup-To: The guy with the flame proof leisure suit.
Organization: VTC Failure Analysis - We aren't too busy....
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12743 rec.ham-radio.packet:2506
Posted: Tue Jul 10 03:03:12 1990

Hey - I wasn't totally serious about getting 15 mhz of the HF bands. (then again, there is a God :-)). After I read that article about the demise of ham radio I almost barfed on my keyboard. It was so depressing and pessimistic I felt I had to post something upbeat.

BTW: I agree that we need more people getting involved in this hobby, but there is a flip side to the coin. Ever try to have a little fun on 20 mtr packet before ? It is a very frustrating experience. I believe that a major problem is dis-organisation and sheer ignorance of the people involved. You have alot, maybe hundredes of people all off by up to what, maybe 400 hz of each other - and total chaos is the result. It would not be a good idea to involve a whole s**tload of more new people into a mess like that. After using HF packet for a while, I wouldn't be surprised if the FCC banned packet radio from HF. It isn't very efficient is it ? Having said that, I am not impressed with operations on the VHF bands either. It leaves much to be desired. My point is that lack of a solid game plan and education is a major enemy to us, at least as far a digital communications goes. I joked to a freind the other nite that I think their should be 'regional SA's' for our packet radio network.

I also realize that there are other problems beyond the control of us operators, like not to great of a protocol, one hell of a lot of development all at once, etc - but I think the above is important.

I have donned the asbestos armor and am awaiting to hear replys from all you lovely people.....

Jeff - NR0D

From -969001043414167096
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,54b0d29a302d0a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54b0d29a302d0a78,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,54b0d29a302d0a78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 20:13:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ads.com!sparkyfs!hercules!
cslb.csl.sri.com!faunt
From: faunt@dustbin.cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Running a PC on 12V
Message-ID: <FAUNT.90Jul9201312@dustbin.cisco.com>
Date: 10 Jul 90 03:13:12 GMT
Sender: usenet@csl.sri.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: cisco Systems, Menlo Park, CA
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12744 rec.ham-radio.packet:2508 sci.electronics:7388
Posted: Tue Jul 10 04:13:12 1990

I would like to be able to run a standard PC/AT clone on 12V,
efficiently. Where can I get information on buying or building a
reasonably low cost power supply for this?
thanx, and 73, doug

--
     faunt@cisco.com   415-688-8269

From -1052979229597917112
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bd21be08964394a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-09 23:45:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!n8emr!cmhgate!f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG!Joey.Burgett
From: Joey.Burgett@f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Joey Burgett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: For Sale
Message-ID: <60590.269A1784@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 10 Jul 90 06:45:29 GMT
Sender: ufgate@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:226/160 - E.A.G.L.E.S. BBS, Columbus OH
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Jul 10 07:45:29 1990

* Original: AREA.... 4SALE226
* Original: FROM.... Joey Burgett
* Original: TO...... All
* Forwarded by...... Maximus-CBCS v1.00 at 1:226/160.0

For Sale:

12 Mhz IBM Compatible 286 -

o Full size case
o 1-5.25" Floppy 1.2 Meg
o 1-3.5" Floppy 720k
o 2 Meg of Ram
o VGA Graphics Adapter with VGA Gray Scale Monitor
o Sound Blaster sound card, which features:
        - MIDI Port
        - Stereo Sound (Also Adlib Compatible)
        - External Amplified Speakers (Stereo)
        - Game Port
        - Voice Digitizer
o 2 Serial Ports
o 1 2400 Baud internal modem
o Serial Mouse
o 1 Printer Port
o Arcnet Networking Card
o 40 Meg Hard Drive

Price: $1000 - FIRM!

Reason for selling: Need to get new HF Rig for Amateur Radio -

Contact me via my BBS at: 1/614-421-3015 1200 or 2400 Baud
FidoNet: (1:226/160)

or

Contact me packet on W8CQK in Columbus, Ohio

Thanks - N8MPV - Joey

--
Joey Burgett via cmhGate - Net 226 fido<=>uucp gateway Col, OH
UUCP: ...!osu-cis!n8emr!cmhgate!160!Joey.Burgett
INET: Joey.Burgett@f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG

From -6775533326757122546
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c01f18d8ab4beba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 02:16:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU!BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A
From: BWLLIBMOD%CSGHSG5A@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #79
Message-ID: <68A9CB09C5FF2018E1@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 10 Jul 90 09:16:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2

Posted: Tue Jul 10 10:16:00 1990

please remove my old adress 87674800s@csghsg5a.bitnet from your list.
The LISTSERV doesn-t work.

From -6877488139346760178
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 06:24:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!
uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <38577@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jul 90 13:24:24 GMT
References: <12351@oolong.la.locus.com>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Jul 10 14:24:24 1990

In article <12351@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
writes:

> I'd suggest that amateurs operating "usenet" to packet gateways would
>enroll users, much as a user gets an account on a computer. Traffic
>intended for retransmission in the packet domain would be encrypted, and
>the seed would be on a per-user basis and must have been previously
>agreed upon. It would be up to the amateur how to do this; maybe by a
>telephone call.
...
>This is a non-issue
>for hams (like myself) who'd like to be able to originate and receive
>packet traffic via usenet.

If I read this right, it seems like you'd be making a list of hams that
you're "authorizing" to be in control of your station. Is this what you
are suggesting? Doesn't seem like you'd have the authority to do this.
(Ignore this point if I misunderstand you).

Having a list of hams whose traffic is O.K. to pass out to packet could be
fun, though. But I still don't know if I'd trust it, knowing how easy it
is to fake usenet message paths and sources.

Am I paranoid? Hmm, good question. I also keep my HT on "Tx STOP", in
case some idiot picks it up and starts pushing buttons (chances are that
said idiot would not figure it out fast enough to do any damage).

Chris

From 9154434758187790467
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 06:25:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <38578@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jul 90 13:25:44 GMT
References: <12351@oolong.la.locus.com> <38577@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Jul 10 14:25:44 1990

In article <38577@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B)
writes:
>If I read this right, it seems like you'd be making a list of hams that
>you're "authorizing" to be in control of your station. Is this what you
>are suggesting? Doesn't seem like you'd have the authority to do this.

Oops. I goofed. I meant to say, "making a list of NON-hams that you're..."

:-) (sheepish grin)

Chris

From -1909880871022441067
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 09:50:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
miranda.UUCP!sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <9007101650.AA01507@miranda.uucp>
Date: 10 Jul 90 16:50:08 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Jul 10 17:50:08 1990

With all this stuff about getting news-feeds on the air, no one has
mentioned anything about getting just a mail hookup. How tough would
it be to handle SMTP mail traffic? What FCC rules would govern such a
gateway's use? Would the standard third party traffic rules apply?

Is it similar to the situation where a ham uses a phone patch to call
a non-ham? (Although this analogy is not complete, since, in this
case, the non-ham can originate as well as answer.) I also seem to
remember hearing that there are some technical problems with such
things since the ham TCP/IP network is disjoint (that is, each part is
not connected to every other part), is this a big problem?

With more questions than answers...

--marc

-=-
Marc A. Sarrel
N7OLI
sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

NSA fodder:

Marxist, quiche, El Salvador, assassination, Warsaw Pact.

From -897741436479193015
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91170513e115fc51
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 11:28:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
helios.ee.lbl.gov!nosc!crash!simpact!hamavnet!henderson
From: henderson@hamavnet.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WWIV
Message-ID: <1686.2699bbf4@hamavnet.com>
Date: 10 Jul 90 18:28:52 GMT
References: <60351.2698D7B1@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG>
Organization: Hamilton Avnet Computer; Culver City, CA
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jul 10 19:28:52 1990
X-Local-Date: 10 Jul 90 11:28:52 PDT

In article <60351.2698D7B1@cmhgate.FIDONET.ORG>,
Joey.Burgett@f160.n226.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Joey Burgett) writes:
> Ok gents, there is supposed to be a BBS program for the IBM called WWIV, it
> was written by a fellow HAM and was supposed to be intended for packet use as
> well as phone modem use. I have a copy of WWIV but no where in the docs or
> setup does it even seem to refer to Packet, let alone ham!

Hi there,

I ran a WWIV land line BBS for three years, and I don't think it is meant for
packet use. You could probably get it going, but it wouldn't support store and
forward, none of that is built in.

The guy that wrote it is Wayne Bell, and I believe his callsign is N6PLO. He runs a BBS himself, at 213-208-6689, probably your best bet would be to call him direct.

Good luck,

Javier Henderson | henderson@hamavnet.com | These opinions
Engineering Services | Ham Packet: N6VBG @ KD7XG-1 | are all mine.
Avnet Computer |

From -8771491397571525206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 12:10:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!
cs.utexas.edu!helios!billg
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <6481@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 10 Jul 90 19:10:47 GMT
References: <9007101650.AA01507@miranda.uucp>
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Jul 10 20:10:47 1990

In article <9007101650.AA01507@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel) writes:
>With all this stuff about getting news-feeds on the air, no one has
>mentioned anything about getting just a mail hookup. How tough would
>it be to handle SMTP mail traffic? What FCC rules would govern such a
>gateway's use? Would the standard third party traffic rules apply?
>Is it similar to the situation where a ham uses a phone patch to call
>a non-ham?

Well, for one thing, I'm sure he couldn't use it to order a pizza!!

:-) :-) see, I'm only kidding...

bill KB3YV

From 3359132590027886284
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 18:21:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!
decwrl!hayes.fai.alaska.edu!acad3.fai.alaska.edu!ftpam1

From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Date: 11 Jul 90 01:21:28 GMT
Sender: usenet@hayes.fai.alaska.edu (J Random USENET)
Reply-To: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Organization: University of Alaska Fairbanks
Lines: 95
Posted: Wed Jul 11 02:21:28 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

Before I get started on this tirade, let me emphasize that I laud the efforts of those who are trying to advance amateur packet radio. I just wonder about the direction we are going.

It seems to me that the goal of the amateur radio TCP/IP community is to implement a fully distributed network based on well connected peer stations. Ideally, there should be no central (read large, expensive, and vulnerable) switching stations like the phone company uses. This is of course based on the existing Internet. Unfortunately the Internet is NOT a good model for packet radio.

Let me postulate that most NODES on Internet are essentially large terminal servers. On the other hand, most USERS on Internet are connected to plain old terminal ports on the server, like the modem and serial port I am using right on the university VAX cluster. Traffic from the various users is bundled by the terminal server and routed to the Internet. Internet ONLY FUNCTIONS BECAUSE MOST USERS ARE NOT ACTUALLY CONNECTED TO IT. A great deal of parallel processing is provided by the terminal controllers of the various nodes. This is the only thing that keeps Internet from being swamped. (Sometimes, at least.)

This many-to-one concentration function is simply not technically or politically feasible for packet radio. We attempted to do it on VHF with half-duplex contention channels but this obviously has been a total failure. Half-duplex contention is extremely inefficient, and even it it wasn't, the channel bandwidth still has to be divided up among the many users.

Given the full duplex radios now on the market, I think it would be pretty straightforward to build 9600 baud full duplex radio modems using V.29 signalling. This eliminates the inefficency of the contention channel, but every user needs a dedicated frequency pair. This is impossible on the VHF/UHF bands because they are already saturated in metropolitan areas, where the most channels would be needed.

It's also difficult or impossible on the microwave bands because the terminal server needs an omnidirectional antenna pattern. Not every user would have a clear path to the server anyway.

Even if we could solve all the technical problems described above, who is going to pay for the terminal servers? On Internet, they are mostly funded by federal and state governements. Such vast quantities of money are simply not available to the amateur radio community. Even if it were, we are right back to central switching stations.

So we scrap the entire Internet concept of large scale terminal concentrators, leaving us with a distributed network of peer stations: just what the amateur radio TCP/IP community is working on. The existing Internet is implemented on point-to-point channels between nodes. This is easy to do with wires (given enough money), but not so easy to do with radios. The number of channels required for a metropolitian area demands microwave equipment again but finding a frequency and a clear path for everyone seems virtually impossible. And then how do you get between cities...

At this point, I would like to unveil some grand master plan to solve all the problems of amateur packet radio. Unfortunately, I haven't got one. It's easy to criticize the TCP/IP community but a lot more difficult to come up with anything better. I haven't got a general solution and I am not sure there even is one.

The easy way out would be to reduce our expectations. On the existing Internet, the user expects to be able to connect interactively, in real time, to any node on the network. This is actually possible since all the nodes are connected together with permanent high bandwidth channels. Most of the wonder and usefulness of TCP/IP comes from this ability to make real time connections to remote systems.

On amateur packet radio, channels are neither permanent nor high bandwidth. Perhaps it is then only reasonable to expect a reliable email system, with real time connections only possible within limited areas. TCP/IP is then perhaps no longer appropriate and better solutions may be possible.

Let me reemphasize that I am not attacking the TCP/IP implementators. Telnet and FTP are nifty and wonderful but I have to wonder if a really efficient and reliable email system would be a lot more useful in the real world of amateur packet radio.

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From -4193645577262359611
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 21:21:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!salt.acc.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <15328@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 11 Jul 90 04:21:55 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 36
Posted: Wed Jul 11 05:21:55 1990

>The internet and the tcp/ip packet radio network that emulates it is
>a huge collection of terminal servers, etc.

If I were to accept your view of what the real world of packet radio,
and what the internet is, I'd have to admit that your arguments make
sense.

But I don't want to limit myself to that view. I want more.

I want closely-coupled distributed computing, databases, communications.
I want to play chess against your computer while you challenge mine. I
want digital voice, images, text, printed pages. I want to see if I can
be in two or more places at one time with virtual realities. I want to
span space and time - visit places I can never go. I want to see the
Earth from orbit, travel undersea, hear the winds in a ballon as I
control it from my easy chair. I want to know if the Cokes in the
machine down the hall or across the planet are cold yet. What's the
weather like in New Jersey, or off the end of the Scripps Pier?

These are only a few of the things that can be done with an experimental
digital network. Some of them are history, some are happening now; some
are a few years off. Some might never happen - but we'll never know
until we try.

Please, oh please! don't try to make everyone equal by cutting them all
down to a uniform size. It is the dreamers, the experimenters, the
imaginative few who are willing to try to do the impractical, the
impossible, the glorious - these are the kinds of people we need most in
ham radio - nay, in society!

And think, even if only one or two of us succeeds only in 1% of what we're
dreaming of doing, even unimaginative uses of the network will be all
the better for it.

Please don't take my toys away, Daddy. I don't want to go to bed yet.
     - Brian

From -8000079585019902031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16d0a1d7bde0f8ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-10 22:40:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!
wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HAM RADIO IN DANGER
Message-ID: <12620@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 11 Jul 90 05:40:42 GMT
References: <23321@shamash.cdc.com>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 109
Posted: Wed Jul 11 06:40:42 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In message <23321@shamash.cdc.com> vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com writes>
> ....
> BTW: I agree that we need more people getting involved in this hobby, but
> there is a flip side to the coin. Ever try to have a little fun on 20 mtr
> packet before ? It is a very frustrating experience.

Yes, it is - due to the following, listed in order:
1. Too many packeteers jammed into a couple of frequencies
2. Not enough frequencies to accommodate the many packet users
3. 20 meter packet is normally too crowded to allow efficient 300 baud
   packet (is that an oxymoron or what? ;-)

.... (edited for levity.........;-)

25. Too many hams on 20 meter packet at the same time
26. Dorky beacons (HIEEE! CONECK TOO MY STUPED STAITION AN SCREEM A MESSEGE
    MOOR INSIPIDLY IDIOTIC THEN THIS WON! DE FRANK, PROFFFESSUR OF ENGLESH)
27. Fading (QSB)
28. Poor parameter settings

(Please note the relativity of the first 25.......)
If you've ever been on 20 in the very early morning, when it's not crowded,
you well know what I'm talking about. 300 baud HF packet is quite nice
for keyboard to keyboard sessions and lightweight FTP when QRM is minimal.
We have gateways to 15 and 20 meters here on the L.A. duplex packet
repeater, and I route to HF station via these.

If you've had the pleasure of running 10 meter 1200 baud when the band is
open, you realize the potential HF has for packet.

What I'd like to see is:
1. Greatly expanded 300 baud packet frequencies on all low bands.
     We could double our current frequencies by using 1 KHz separation
     and 500 Hz filters in our SSB rigs. This would greatly help HF
     300 baud congestion.
2. 1200, 2400, 4800, and 9600 baud operation in the phone bands.
     1200 baud AFSK packet uses a top frequency of 2200 Hz, and would
     do just fine on HF SSB. 4800 FSK (_not_ AFSK), using the traditional
     NRZI packet format, has a top frequency of 2400 Hz. Both of these
     fall easily within the 2700 Hz theoretical passband of SSB voice.
   The k9ng 9600 baud modem could be used with only a little greater
     passband, i.e. 4800 Hz. Also realize this - even though the k9ng
     modem is operating 8 times faster than a Bell 202 TNC-2 modem, true
     FSK gives the k9ng a significant 15.5 db BER over the AFSK Bell 202!

> ....   I believe that a
> major problem is dis-organisation and sheer ignorance of the people
> involved. You have alot, maybe hundredes of people all off by up to what,
> maybe 400 hz of each other - and total chaos is the result.

I disagree!!! Check the operation on 14.103, 14.105, 14.107, et al, and
you'll find a remarkable adherance to our unofficial channels. BTW, if
you do as most TNC manufacturers recommend and use a 500 Hz CW filter,
these 2 KHz slots could easily be cut to 1 KHz spacing with no adverse
effects - in fact, you'd be better off than someone using a 2.3 KHz phone
filter with 2 KHz spacing! (Try it sometime....)
> ....   It would not
> be a good idea to involve a whole load of more new people into a mess
> like that. After using HF packet for a while, I wouldn't be surprised if
> the FCC banned packet radio from HF. It isn't very efficient is it ?
If you're the one sitting there for a couple of hours trying to get a
half screenful of text through - no. If you compare the amount of info
that flows on a skinny slot like that with 50 baud AMTOR (yawn) or 45 baud
Racketty teletype (double yawn), that's another story....

> Having said that, I am not impressed with operations on the VHF
> bands either. It leaves much to be desired.

Yes it does! A major improvement could be made if non-MFJ TNC owners
would install $20 DCD state machines in their "alligator" TNC's. Then they
could run their radios unsquelched, and keyup delay would be minimized.
Also, the modems seem to demod better, if you can believe that. Perhaps
less garbage from squelch delay and tail??? My IC22A has a squelch that
takes days to open, unless it's set right at the threshold.

> I also realize that there are other problems beyond the control of us
> operators, like not to great of a protocol, one hell of a lot of development
> all at once, etc - but I think the above is important.

Yes - the biggest problem is using a stinking rotten modem design. Why
do we insist on limping about with audio tones through a voice radio?
(Yeah, I know it's easier to plug into your voice rig, but getting onto
packet, even ax.25, is not an easy thing, even for us engineers..)

This is lousy at best. True frequency shift keying has been proven to
work orders of magnitude better! It's also very easy to implement on
a cheap crystal-controlled radio - just pop a varactor across the transmit
rock! If the transceiver has a discriminator (most do), pick up demod'd
FSK directly from the discriminator. It's easier than Folgers Crystals!
(Pun intentional)
>
>
> I have donned the asbestos armor and am awaiting to hear replys from all you
> lovely people.....

No asbestos necessary - in fact, please rid yourself of said toxic garment.
I think you've raised some quite valid points. We agree more than not.
>
> Jeff - NR0D

                    73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.socal.ca	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From -4208191733693032232
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 02:30:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <12662@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 11 Jul 90 09:30:30 GMT
References: <9007101650.AA01507@miranda.uucp>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Lines: 79
Posted: Wed Jul 11 10:30:30 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <9007101650.AA01507@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
writes:
> With all this stuff about getting news-feeds on the air, no one has
> mentioned anything about getting just a mail hookup. How tough would
> it be to handle SMTP mail traffic? What FCC rules would govern such a
> gateway's use? Would the standard third party traffic rules apply?
> Is it similar to the situation where a ham uses a phone patch to call

> a non-ham? (Although this analogy is not complete, since, in this
> case, the non-ham can originate as well as answer.)

Speaking of phone patches, I've never seen a patch that DIDN'T bypass
the phone company. Bypassing Ma Bell seems to be largely a non-issue
with the FCC; therefore a usenet feed to ham packet would not be a problem
based on this.

What WOULD be a problem is business-related communications, and profane
and/or indecent language. I guess some people would be limited to a 4-word
vocabulary without said language.

>   I also seem to
> remember hearing that there are some technical problems with such
> things since the ham TCP/IP network is disjoint (that is, each part is
> not connected to every other part), is this a big problem?

Well, the tcp/ip network is not as contiguous as we'd like, but mail
can be forward via the ax.25 network worldwide. It may take a week
or 2 sometimes (usually a day or so in the USA, and a couple days to
Europe), but it eventually gets where it's going.

Some portions of the mail forwarding network are quite slow - 110 baud.
Much mail is shipped over dedicated forwarding frequencies like 14.111,
at 300 baud, etc.

We're working on some higher speed links, i.e. 9600 baud, 56 KB, and
faster. We'll also have a 9600 baud group on 2 meters in the L.A.
area soon. TAPR's much-rumoured packetRADIO is going into beta testing
and will have a k9ng-format 9600 baud modem, 2 meter radio, and an
optional TNC2, all in one box. Once that's done testing, can MFJ be
far behind in licensing and building these?

In the foreseeable future, we'll quite likely have multi-megabit
links for mail/ftp/netrom (??), etc., on amateur radio.
>
> With more questions than answers...

Not bad questions, though.....
> Marc A. Sarrel
> N7OLI

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.socal.ca	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From 3228662907035900008
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 06:52:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!hayes.fai.alaska.edu!acad3.fai.alaska.edu!
ftpam1
From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul11.180406.728@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Date: 11 Jul 90 13:52:29 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<25190@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: usenet@hayes.fai.alaska.edu (J Random USENET)
Reply-To: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Organization: University of Alaska Fairbanks
Lines: 31
Posted: Wed Jul 11 14:52:29 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

(I've got to stop poking into hornet nests)

In article <25190@bellcore.bellcore.com>, mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell)
writes...
>As for wanting good, reliable, working email....
>
>hate to break the news, but the Internet world
>invented it, and still provides the best,
>most ubiquitous service. sure there are serious
>problems (I know - I participated in the effort which
>produced RFC-822), but boy, in the world of working,
>useful services, it is soooo fine.
>
>so if you really want email that works, having been developed
>over 25 years of in-the-field engineering and abuse,
>guess what you run???
>
>ax25 ain't it, buster!
>
>   -Mike

     Yes, but suppose that the various governments stopped paying for the high speed dedicated lines that Internet runs on? If everyone on Internet had to get by with dial-up telephone lines would it still work? Now let's take away all the expensive multiuser computers on Internet and give everyone a PC and a (radio) modem, increasing the number of nodes by a factor of 100. Would it still work? Is TCP/IP still appropriate? Isn't this what the TCP/IP community in amateur packet radio wants? At least think about it.

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From 2102983945895599048
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 07:41:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!messy!mo
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <25190@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Jul 90 14:41:28 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: mo@messy.UUCP (Michael O'Dell)
Organization: Center for Chaotic Repeatabilty
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Jul 11 15:41:28 1990

As for wanting good, reliable, working email....

hate to break the news, but the Internet world
invented it, and still provides the best,
most ubiquitous service. sure there are serious
problems (I know - I participated in the effort which
produced RFC-822), but boy, in the world of working,
useful services, it is soooo fine.

so if you really want email that works, having been developed
over 25 years of in-the-field engineering and abuse,
guess what you run???

ax25 ain't it, buster!

     -Mike

From 8787367364560126147
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8ca0ebc9d43472bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 10:02:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!xylogics!merk!alliant!f
From: f@Alliant.COM (Bill Freeman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IMHO ???????
Message-ID: <3990@alliant.Alliant.COM>
Date: 11 Jul 90 17:02:55 GMT
References: <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>

Organization: Alliant Computer Systems, Littleton, MA
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Jul 11 18:02:55 1990

In article <12603316956.11.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>, POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL writes:
> What does IMHO mean?
> -------

It's actually a misspelling. It should be IMHMO, which stands for, IMHMO: "In My Humble Missguided Opinion".
--
--
...!{decvax!linus,mit-eddie}!alliant!f Bill Freeman
alliant!f@eddie.mit.edu PP-SMEL KE1G

From 7709063167113615281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 12:14:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org@wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <12687@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 11 Jul 90 19:14:18 GMT
References: <15328@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's ST TCP/IP node
Lines: 111
Posted: Wed Jul 11 20:14:18 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In message <15328@ucsd.edu>, brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> >The internet and the tcp/ip packet radio network that emulates it is
> >a huge collection of terminal servers, etc.
>
> If I were to accept your view of what the real world of packet radio,
> and what the internet is, I'd have to admit that your arguments make
> sense.
>
> But I don't want to limit myself to that view. I want more.
>
> I want closely-coupled distributed computing, databases, communications.
> I want to play chess against your computer while you challenge mine. I
> want digital voice, images, text, printed pages. I want to see if I can
> be in two or more places at one time with virtual realities. I want to
> span space and time - visit places I can never go. I want to see the
> Earth from orbit, travel undersea, hear the winds in a ballon as I

> control it from my easy chair. I want to know if the Cokes in the
> machine down the hall or across the planet are cold yet. What's the
> weather like in New Jersey, or off the end of the Scripps Pier?

My "dreams" are much more simplistic and limited - I'm working on a
very preliminary concept of multi-megabit mountaintop trunks feeding
many low-level cell sites with a 56kB downlink, who would then use
selectable 1200, 9600, and 56kB to end users.

The microwave "repeaters" would be point to point, and would be handling
mostly data from the rest of the network. Additional data from the cell
sites would be mux'd into this data stream.

Users on any cell site could "connect" to any other cell site in the
system, and from there connect to another end user.

Sounds a bit like high-speed TEX-NET, doesn't it?

I'm also trying to get a 9600 baud end user frequency for 2 meters. It's
an uphill battle. there are those here who want everything on 2 meters
for 1200 baud, even though 9600 baud k9ng format @ 3 KHz deviation requires
only 12 KHz bandwidth and easily fits within a 20 KHz channel! (BTW, we've
seen quite a few 1200 baud stations that are using MORE than 20 KHz because
of improper radio/TNC adjustment!)
>
> These are only a few of the things that can be done with an experimental
> digital network. Some of them are history, some are happening now; some
> are a few years off. Some might never happen - but we'll never know
> until we try.
>
> Please, oh please! don't try to make everyone equal by cutting them all
> down to a uniform size. It is the dreamers, the experimenters, the
> imaginative few who are willing to try to do the impractical, the
> impossible, the glorious - these are the kinds of people we need most in
> ham radio - nay, in society!

Yup - and there are always the nay-sayers standing in our way, i.e. Who's
going to buy all this microwave stuff? Don't you know it's expensive?
And besides, what we have right now works just fine, thank you! I can
type to my buddy down the street just fine.

Well, microwave _can_ be expensive, but underused technology usually is.
I remember the first electronic clock. It was $1500.00, and had LED's
in a circle, like the face of a clock. It told hours and minutes.
I can now purchase a much smaller, more sophisticated DIGITAL watch for
under a buck! So it's totally realistic to expect microwave stuff to
come down in price as demand becomes greater.

And what we have now does _not_ work just fine. If you want to transfer
a decent size file on 1200 baud packet, expect it to take all night, _if_
it goes at all.
The ax.25 users cry up a storm over tcp/ip "hogging the channel". And
they're absolutely right. We _do_ hog it! The amount of information in

and out of my station is incredible, as far as ax.25 users are concerned.
Something that's intended to be adequate for what basically amounts to
shared frequency RadioTeletype (RTTY) will fall far short of adequacy
for a LAN.
>
> And think, even if only one or two of us succeeds only in 1% of what we're
> dreaming of doing, even unimaginative uses of the network will be all
> the better for it.

Yes, again, Brian!!!
What skin off your collective noses is it if a bunch of us nerds wants
to try something that won't work?

Remember the bumblebee. Do you realize that it's scientifically impossible
for him to fly? But the bumblebee, being totally ignorant of scientific
fact, ...

Perhaps Albert Einstein said it best:
What we know about the Universe, compared to what there is to know, is
like a man who desires a closer look at the Moon, so he climbs onto
his roof.

My favorite bumper sticker (at least while composing this) would have to be:

LEAD, FOLLOW, OR GET OUT OF THE WAY

>
> Please don't take my toys away, Daddy. I don't want to go to bed yet.
>   - Brian
>
Me too, Daddy; me too.......

73, Mike Curtis

wd6ehr@puffin.uucp	"I didn't invent the talking machine-
packet wd6ehr@k6iyk.socal.ca	God did. I just made the first one
	that can be turned off." (-;
7921 Wilkinson Avenue	-Thomas Edison, following several long
North Hollywood CA 91605-2210	speeches at a banquet in honor of his
(818) 765-2857	invention of the phonograph.

From -4428467844760434992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6bd1a2d4166f42d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 12:22:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!mejac!orchard.la.locus.com!
prodnet.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@locus.com (Dana Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Automatic screening of traffic for packet
Message-ID: <12452@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 11 Jul 90 19:22:25 GMT
References: <12351@oolong.la.locus.com> <38577@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: Locus Computing Corp, Los Angeles
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed Jul 11 20:22:25 1990

In article <38577@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B) writes:
>In article <12351@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>
>> I'd suggest that amateurs operating "usenet" to packet gateways would
>>enroll users, much as a user gets an account on a computer. Traffic
>>intended for retransmission in the packet domain would be encrypted, and
>>the seed would be on a per-user basis and must have been previously
>>agreed upon. It would be up to the amateur how to do this; maybe by a
>>telephone call.
>...
>>This is a non-issue
>>for hams (like myself) who'd like to be able to originate and receive
>>packet traffic via usenet.
>
>If I read this right, it seems like you'd be making a list of hams that
>you're "authorizing" to be in control of your station. Is this what you
>are suggesting? Doesn't seem like you'd have the authority to do this.
>(Ignore this point if I misunderstand you).

    I'm not clear just exactly how to word this, but I think this is a case
    where I am a control operator putting together an automatic station
    with safeguards to prevent unauthorized use. I think (and I could be
    wrong here) I have the authority to do this.

>Having a list of hams whose traffic is O.K. to pass out to packet could be
>fun, though. But I still don't know if I'd trust it, knowing how easy it
>is to fake usenet message paths and sources.

   The reason for keeping data encrypted while in the usenet domain is
   to prevent such abuses. Even if someone were to forge mail from an
   enrolled user, they would have to encrypt the text of the message with
   the correct seed (password). It isn't just a list of OK hams; it is a
   list of "user names" and "passwords".

   I should clarify; I'm not suggesting that the data be sent into the
   packet domain still encrypted; the gateway would decrypt the text using
   the password, and check for a valid message (with some kind of internal
   checksum or message format, or some combination of these). Only valid
   messages, in pure text, get sent out.

--
*
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ   (Alternate signature file)

* dana@locus.com
*

From -8689159626637530797
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 12:46:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!messy!mo
From: mo@messy.bellcore.com (Michael O'Dell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <25202@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Jul 90 19:46:37 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<25190@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1990Jul11.180406.728@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: mo@messy.UUCP (Michael O'Dell)
Organization: Center for Chaotic Repeatabilty
Lines: 40
Posted: Wed Jul 11 20:46:37 1990

Yes, it still works. The UUCP world works fine as well, thank you
very much. Most people have advance beyond 1200 baud to 2400 or
9600 or 19.2Kbaud. Such modems for phone lines cost $100-$1000, or
less than the average HF radio. (Anyone connected a Trailblazer
over an RF duplex dual-band radio to see how it does???)

As for The Government paying for the lines, things in the Internet
world are changing along those lines and many people are more than
willing to pay for real network service. Even in the UUCP world,
more than 1200 people or organizations are willing to pay
money for a direct connection to UUNET even when they could get
some of the stuff via a local phone call.

Other than historical (hysterical?) accident, there is no reason
to be using 1200 baud on radio, particularly VHF and UHF.
The first 1200 baud modems were cobbled-up from available parts
(actually surplus Bell 202 modems connected to radio audio connectors).
If they had been 9600 baud units, we'd all be at 9600 baud
and people would be complaining that there's no need for
a megabit, instead of complaining that there's no need for 9600.
So, while the appliance TNCs out there are indeed 1200 baud,
the folks I know who started it all would have never done it that way
if they had forseen it would be so hard to move people forward.
(We've had this conversation many times....)

TCP/IP and telnet, giving your basic AX.25/TNC capability isn't
complex. In fact, it has been done in a mask-programmable
6502-type ``toaster-controller'' chip designed to plug into a standard
UART socket so an ADM-3A terminal could speak TCP/IP. Regretably,
this part didn't get to market because the fellow who did it went

off to be chief scientist of a networking company.
So a TCP/TNC *could* be done if people are interested enough
to work on it.

But then that's how packet got started - some enterprising
people were interested enough to DO something, not just
talk about it how what someone else did isn't adequate.

     -Mike
      N4NLN

From 6161196694383308753
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 17:46:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!
hayes.fai.alaska.edu!acad3.fai.alaska.edu!ftpam1
From: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul12.040604.13828@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Date: 12 Jul 90 00:46:14 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<1990Jul12.004718.26392@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: usenet@hayes.fai.alaska.edu (J Random USENET)
Reply-To: ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu
Organization: University of Alaska Fairbanks
Lines: 91
Posted: Thu Jul 12 01:46:14 1990
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.3-4

[Me]

>> Let me postulate that most NODES on Internet are essentially large
>> terminal servers.

[Karn]

>This is an incorrect postulation. Almost all nodes on the Internet are
>general purpose computers ranging from PCs up to Crays. The majority
>run some variant of UNIX. Terminal servers are a small fraction of

[Me again]

     Some clarification is in order. I was attempting to say that most
users on Internet do not have a dedicated node, with the address, comm
channels, and processing that includes. Most Internet users log on to big
multiuser systems that are funded by various governments, like the VAX
cluster I am logged onto right now. I called such a beast a "terminal server"
or "terminal concentrator", because I use very little of its processing
power, while on Internet. Apologies for bad choice of terminology; as Phil

Karn indirectly points out, these phrases have more specific meanings in the data communications industry.

My whole point about the terminal server idea is that Internet may be more dependant on the few large multiuser systems than we might like to believe. What happens when we increase the number of nodes by 100 or 1000? Even 10000 if we managed to every ham on the planet on TCP/IP packet. I am not sure ANY protocol can support a network of 100,000 sparsely connected peer nodes (nodes that get turned off a random intervals, no less), at least in real time. And that's only a tiny percentage of the current ham population. (International of course, especially Japan.) My observations have been that Internet as is doesn't function at peak times with only a few hundred (maybe a few thousand by now) nodes.

Internet may have orignally been intended for radio but what is currently installed is absolutely dependant (I believe) on the leased lines and microwave relays that are again paid for by various governments. To duplicate this, every ham on packet would have to install at least 2 or 3 dedicated microwave (or VHF/UHF) data links to his near neighbors. (Here in Alaska I don't have any near neighbors!) It seems to me the chance of finding a clear path and/or frequency for everyone is pretty remote. And what about between cities? And who pays for all this stuff?

To summarize my argument, I claim (am afraid) that the Internet architecture depends upon

1. Large multiuser computers, which are paid for by various government agencies. (A few are also privately owned.)

2. Dedicated and permanent communication links, which are also funded by governments. (Some are private or donated.)

for its real-time performance, which is what everybody likes and expects. The real-time stuff in TCP/IP is what everybody raves about, but I am not sure it can deliver on the promise in the amateur packet radio environment.

I have never suggested AX.25 is any kind of solution. My opinion is that the very idea of shared frequency packet was flawed and that sharing by contention was even worse. (I am talking long term solutions here; 2m AX.25 was and is amazing but it's a dead end). Putting TCP/IP on top of it isn't (I believe) going to help very much.

What I am suggesting is that everyone better prepare to buy a lot of microwave gear to make TCP/IP work properly, in real time. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but it isn't trivial either.

What we will actually get (I believe) is a system that will only supports real time TCP/IP operations for small areas and some sort of email to patch these areas together. I doubt that we will ever achieve enough connectivity to allow real time operations over wide geographical and especially rural areas. Again, this is not necessarily a bad thing, unless you live in Alaska.

To use an analogy, there are still many people here in Alaska who don't have a telephone (admittedly fewer all the time) but can still go to the nearest village to get and send mail. The question is do we build a fantastic new telephone system connected to only a few big cities or do we build a fantastic new postal system that everyone can use? The ideal case is to build a fantastic new telephone system that goes everywhere but the world is hardly ideal.

NOTE: Before everyone tries to incinerate me, go back and find all the places I said "real time." It is my only real reservation about TCP/IP. Show me how we can achieve real time operation over wide areas with it. I'm not writing this just to give the TCP/IP people a bad time; I really am concerned (and with a rural viewpoint).

Philip Munts N7AHL
NRA Extremist, etc.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From -7423681480753470679
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 17:47:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!rutgers!
bellcore!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul12.004718.26392@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 00:47:18 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 188
Posted: Thu Jul 12 01:47:18 1990

It is difficult to respond to many of Phil Munts's comments because many of them either attack straw men or belie a basic misunderstanding of the Internet architecture, but I will try.

> Unfortunately the Internet is NOT a good model for packet radio.

A little-known fact: the entire original motivation for the development of what became TCP/IP was the desire of the DoD to transparently interconnect the ARPANET with the various DARPA miliary packet radio nets. This was several years before the invention of Ethernet (which was itself originally described as "packet radio on a cable"), so it was only natural that TCP/IP would find wide acceptance on local area networks. And it is only natural that TCP/IP would

eventually come full circle and be run on amateur packet radio as well.

I also point out that the other protocol "stacks" that run on interconnected LANs, e.g., DECNET, XNS, Chaos, Appletalk and OSI, all share the same basic architecture as TCP/IP. The differences are mainly in the details. (Of course, it might be more accurate to say that OSI is unique in that it runs mostly on paper, not LANs, but I digress...)

> Let me postulate that most NODES on Internet are essentially large
> terminal servers.

This is an incorrect postulation. Almost all nodes on the Internet are general purpose computers ranging from PCs up to Crays. The majority run some variant of UNIX. Terminal servers are a small fraction of the hosts on the net. They provide what is basically a backward compatibility function that allows existing dumb terminals to do what they have always done: to log into a remote computer.

But this is not what the Internet was primarily designed to do. The Internet is a COMPUTER network, not a TERMINAL network. This is a fundamental issue that is often not grasped by those who try to compare it with X.25 nets, terminal switches and the like. Many of the applications supported by the Internet make sense only in the context of computer-to-computer communication. How does a dumb terminal use a "file transfer" protocol?

Those who know me know that I long resisted incorporating "terminal server" functions into my code because I believed that that approach was architecturally "unclean" and hides much of what the Internet has to offer. However, recently SM0RGV has added such features to the mailbox subsystem he contributed to my package. A "plain" AX.25 or NET/ROM user can connect to NOS and initiate a TCP/IP Telnet connection over the Internet, and vice versa. I now agree that this feature is useful in giving regular AX.25 users a small taste of what a real TCP/IP node can do, hopefully encouraging them to become full-fledged TCP/IP users.

> Internet ONLY FUNCTIONS BECAUSE MOST USERS
> ARE NOT ACTUALLY CONNECTED TO IT. A great deal of parallel
> processing is provided by the terminal controllers of the
> various nodes. This is the only thing that keeps Internet
> from being swamped. (Sometimes, at least.)

I'm not sure of your point. Are you saying that the use of a terminal server instead of a computer somehow removes load from the network? This doesn't make sense. Terminals servers are merely specialized Internet hosts that provide a single application, namely remote login. Personal computers directly attached to the Internet (e.g., a Sun running SunOS or a PC running NOS) can provide exactly the same service to their local users. From the Internet side, these two types of systems (the terminal server and the PC running Telnet) are

completely indistinguishable.

The difference, however, is that the computer user has the option of using many other applications besides remote login. Many allow him to do his tasks much more conveniently AND WITH LESS NETWORK LOADING than if he were forced to do them across the network on a remote timesharing system. For example, a user with a personal computer or workstation can conduct an email session by transferring his mailbox file across the network to his local computer where he can read it and compose replies offline. Then he sends his replies back out in what are essentially a series of automated file transfer operations. This makes *far* more efficient use of the network than the "dumb terminal" approach. Not only are all of the user's editing commands kept off the network entirely, but the data that *is* sent goes out in a few large packets instead of many small packets.

And most important of all, the user need not sit there and twiddle his thumbs waiting for each packet to be sent; his PC can receive his mail before he even sits down to read it, and his replies can go out automatically after he gets up. I receive all of my PBBS mail via a TCP/IP relay from NN2Z; it's there with the rest of my Internet mail, and I compose and send responses in exactly the same way. I don't understand how hams can tolerate interactive PBBS operation at 1200 baud. If that were my only choice, I wouldn't bother.

|>   This many-to-one concentration function is simply not
|> technically or politically feasible for packet radio. We
|> attempted to do it on VHF with half-duplex contention
|> channels but this obviously has been a total failure. Half-
|> duplex contention is extremely inefficient, and even it it
|> wasn't, the channel bandwidth still has to be divided up
|> among the many users.

Now I think we're getting to the crux of your argument, which is that the channel access/sharing algorithms we're currently using for amateur packet radio don't work very well, and that the many-to-many mode of operation characterized by the Internet protocols aggravate the problem in comparison to the many-to-one style characterized by PBBSes. Right?

Well, you're certainly correct on one point: our channel access algorithms desperately need work. But this issue is completely independent of what protocols you run at the higher layers! The whole idea behind a layered protocol architecture is modularity and interchangeability of the various components. If channel access is the problem, then fix it! Don't hobble the development of the upper layer services instead. There are many approaches toward making our shared channels more efficient: Ethernet-style CSMA/CD through crossband repeaters that allow stations to detect collisions while transmitting; Appletalk-style CSMA/CA, which restricts collisions to the small "request to send" packets that start an exchange, and perhaps even ARCNET-style token passing or polling. And yes, point-to-point microwave links such as those being developed by N6GN, N6RCE and N3EUA

also have tremendous potential in certain situations. Why don't you lend a hand to this effort so we can find out the relative advantages and disadvantages of each approach?

It's quite likely that there will be no one clear winner, so we'll end up with a hybrid network in which different approaches are taken to different problems. And this is where TCP/IP really shines: interconnecting dissimilar networks in a way that's transparent to the applications.

> So we scrap the entire Internet concept of large scale
> terminal concentrators, leaving us with a distributed
> network of peer stations: just what the amateur radio TCP/IP
> community is working on.

Once again, this is a straw man. There is no "internet concept of large scale terminal concentrators". I had no intention of providing them in the first place, so there's nothing to scrap. At best, they're a temporary stopgap provided for backward compatibility with dumb terminals, or for "marketing purposes" in encouraging more users to discover why they should get on TCP/IP themselves.

> It's easy to criticize the TCP/IP community but a lot more difficult
> to come up with anything better.

Truer words were never spoken, as the OSI community is only now discovering.

>   On amateur packet radio, channels are neither permanent
> nor high bandwidth. Perhaps it is then only reasonable to
> expect a reliable email system, with real time connections
> only possible within limited areas. TCP/IP is then perhaps
> no longer appropriate and better solutions may be possible.

This doesn't follow. It is entirely true that our channels are imperfect. But you forget that this is precisely the kind of environment for which TCP/IP was originally designed! Many of the basic design decisions in TCP/IP, e.g., the choice of the datagram model and the emphasis on distribution, were driven by the DoD's desire to keep bits flowing even when nodes on tanks, jeeps and airplanes move around, get jammed and/or blown up. Our requirements aren't as dramatic, but the same features make TCP/IP well suited for the research, commercial and yes, amateur packet radio worlds.

And TCP/IP is certainly more appropriate than the connection-oriented approaches such as X.25. Of course, even robust, flexible protocols like TCP/IP can't turn a sow's ear channel into a silk purse. But they do come close.

> I have to wonder if a really efficient and reliable email
> system would be a lot more useful in the real world of
> amateur packet radio.

Why does TCP/IP preclude your "email system"? Mail is one of the major uses of the Internet, and not all of it flows directly between original sender and final destination. The Internet mail system supports mail relay points called "mail exchangers". These closely resemble, in principle, the store-and-forward network of amateur PBBSes, except that the Internet mail protocols are much better thought out, far more flexible, and more reliable and efficient.

In summary, the Internet is much closer to amateur packet radio than you might imagine, and it is the best model we have. There certainly are problems with the lower layers in our packet radio networks, but solutions exist that do not require that we discard the flexibility and power of the Internet protocols.

Phil

From -7379486439672979857
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55887e6122a4dd79,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 18:16:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BB V2.10
Message-ID: <071190.181506.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 01:16:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Jul 12 02:16:22 1990

Version 2.10 of the AA4RE BB program is now available.

The primary advantage of BB over the MBL/RLI/BQE/CBBS.... systems is the ability to handle multiple connects per port. The program uses it own multitasker and no DesqView, DoubleDos, etc is required. On the down side, BB has been optimized for speed and requires at least 512K (and usually 640K) to be used productively.

BB uses a "host-mode" interface so the only TNCs supported are the TNC-1 and TNC-2 (or clones) with the WA8DED (or clone) EPROMS installed, the AEA PK-87, PK-88, PK-232, and the DRSI PC*PA TNC card. It also runs with any KISS TNC using the G8BPQ PC Node switch.

You can get these programs by sending a $5 US (or equivalent) to:

 Dave Larton, N6JQJ
 766 El Cerrito Way, #D
 Gilroy, CA 95020-4149
 (408) 847-3605

For source code, include $2 more (needs multiple diskettes). Between
Dave and I, we can handle all formats of 5 1/4 and 3 1/2.

The software can also be obtained by downloading from the following BBS:

   WA6RDH BBS at 916-678-1535 (300/1200/2400/4800/9600 N81)
   The W3IWI TOMCAT TCPIP server

Those with FTP Internet service or BITNET should send a note to AA4RE @
AA4RE.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA with your TCPIP address (eg. 123.213.22.33) or
BITNET address for delivery over those networks.

SYSOPs running 2.9 should obtain 2.10 as soon as possible because of
potential BID problems with the alternate header length.

From 1604052032639160512
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,687d67b2e385e817
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 18:25:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's wrong with Internet on radio
Message-ID: <1990Jul12.012532.26574@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Jul 90 01:25:32 GMT
References: <1990Jul11.022546.3285@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
<25190@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1990Jul11.180406.728@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com
Organization: Packet Communications Research Group (Bellcore)
Lines: 47
Posted: Thu Jul 12 02:25:32 1990

In article <1990Jul11.180406.728@hayes.fai.alaska.edu>,
ftpam1@acad3.fai.alaska.edu (MUNTS PHILLIP A) writes:
> Yes, but suppose that the various governments stopped paying for the high
> speed dedicated lines that Internet runs on?

This is already happening. The various NSFNet regionals are only
partially subsidized by the NSF. JvNCNet, the one Bellcore is
connected to, charges its commercial members their full share of
network costs; only the educational institutions are subsidized. It is
true that the backbone net is still fully funded by the NSF, but this
is likely to change over the next few years. (The backbone net also
accounts for a smaller fraction of the Internet's total cost than you
might think.)

> If everyone on Internet had to get by with dial-up telephone lines
> would it still work?

Certainly not as well. That's why the Internet was built in the first place, because dialup telephone lines were built for voice, not for high speed computer-to-computer communication. If everyone had been happy with UUCP, the Internet would never have happened.

You should also know that the success of the Internet has not gone unnoticed by the telephone companies. The Switched Multi-Megabit Data Service (SMDS) is a service concept that would provide "Lan Interconnection" (the telco term for internetworking) on a commercial basis. If you're interested, several articles on SMDS by Bellcore and BOC authors have appeared in the literature.

> Now let's take away all the expensive multiuser computers on Internet
> and give everyone a PC and a (radio) modem, increasing the number of
> nodes by a factor of 100. Would it still work? Is TCP/IP still
> appropriate? Isn't this what the TCP/IP community in amateur packet
> radio wants? At least think about it.

What's an expensive multiuser computer? There are already several UNIX systems on my local amateur TCP/IP network, and as prices continue to drop I expect many more. And you don't need to run UNIX to use TCP/IP; my code runs under MS-DOS and provides both server and client facilities.

And given the right mix of radio modems and channel access techniques, yes, I think we could easily support a 100-fold increase in amateur packet radio nodes. We won't do it with 1200 baud on 2 meters, though.

Phil

From -6061101534113766541
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dff084c78d93fb53
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-11 23:11:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!emory!kd4nc!
km4ba!alan
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Usenet News Feed on Packet?
Message-ID: <146@km4ba.UUCP>
Date: 12 Jul 90 06:11:08 GMT
References: <311.26925512@w8grt.fidonet.org> <3408@crash.cts.com>
<12149@oolong.la.locus.com> <38519@cci632.UUCP> <12344@oolong.la.locus.com>
Organization: km4ba's packet radio gateway, Atlanta GA.
Lines: 68
Posted: Thu Jul 12 07:11:08 1990

Maybe I am missing something obvious here, but I don't see what the big deal is.

I *do* see a strong tendancy for hams to turn into armchair lawyers, and forget the intent of the regs.

The issue of profanity & "encryption" is an old one. Have any of ya'll seen the old rtty "pictures" of nude women that used to be the rage on HF?

Were they profane? Most were... Did the violate the regs? nope.

These "profane" images were encoded, not "encrypted" as clever lines of characters. they did not transmit "dirty" words, so they were ok. I never heard a case where anyone was told otherwise.

A major magazine publisher brought up the point that hams should now be sending music over the air. Oh no, we say!

He goes on to explain that digitally stored music, such as that on a compact disk, would be legal to send as a file. It is *not* encrypted, it is encoded in a published format. The intention is that ham radio not be used to *broadcast* music. Nor is a "cipher" used to obsure meaning or intent. It is data, nothing more. The intention is met.

An hdlc frame is encoded. I view uuencode, and file compression the same way. Treat it as a modulation technique. Think about video. It is images "encoded" to allow transmission in a certain bandwidth.

Let's carry it further... would it be illegal to ftp over packet an executable that printed out "dirty" words. Or pictures? does this mean I cannot ftp Leisure suit Larry to my friend. (Copyright discussions aside.)

I don't see how we can prohibit this, yet allow the things that are said on 75, 20, and 2 meters all the time.

I believe the intention of the reg, was that a listener on that frequency should not hear profanity. Commercial broadcast stations sure play word games at will, having lots of lewd/"dirty" discussion, with nary a prohibited word. If we are going to deal with "intent" rather then the word itself, then SOB, darnit, shoot, etc will all have to go.

I would view batched, compressed usenet feeds in the same light. I would probabley not include the obvious for-sale groups, but I have a filter that cleans all the profanity I can think of nicely.

Is it "transmitting profanity"? No.
Is it facilitating "pecuniary" interests. I have not seen any.
Most groups *are* as strict on commercial traffic. filter the *.for-sales and you get the lion's share.

Oh well, maybe I am confused. I do think hams like to invent stumbling blocks for ourselves. The "music on hold" autopatch issue comes to mind. We consider this as prohibited, yet a guy who jammed welfare traffic for hurricane Hugo is not touched. He stayed within the "letter" of the regs, yet violated the intent. We were in charleston from Atlanta helping with the

traffic handling. This guy uses his own callsign, was confirmed, yet nothing happens.

Anyway, those are my (rambling) thoughts. As I ftp a compressed binary over 56k to another ham. (NOS, no dirty words that I know of, except AX.25 :-> I think I will go wash my mouth out.)

73, quit arguing, and build something! (HW or SW, anything!)

Alan Barrow km4ba

..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

From -1278596635071010897
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d62fb8b33b7f025a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-07-12 10:24:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Dumb PK-88 on Mac question
Message-ID: <1260032@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 12 Jul 90 17:24:38 GMT
References: <112777@linus.mitre.org>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Jul 12 18:24:38 1990

If the problem is that the host can talk to the pk88 but the pk88 never talks back in KISS mode you may have been stung by the same thing that got me on my pk88s.

The bloody RTS line on the pk88 is a FLOATING input!!!

Tie pins 4 and 6 together on the pk88 end and try again.

Hardware flow control is forced on when KISS ON is issued, consequently this problem may only show up when trying to run KISS modes.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 6621848706254920622
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3ba9eed62a580fe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 05:32:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!midway!ncar!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!ucbvax!HENUT5.BITNET!ELBSCBKS
From: ELBSCBKS@HENUT5.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multi-TNC controller.
Message-ID: <9006201136.AA19332@ucsd.edu>
Date: 20 Jun 90 12:32:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 85
Posted: Wed Jun 20 13:32:00 1990

Distribution-File:
        Packet-Radio@UCSD.Edu

DESIGN OF A MULTI-TNC CONTROLLER

by:
Andre Bakkers PA0APA, Erwin Hoogzaad PE1CFJ, and Marcel Schwirtz
ETGD Club Station, University of Twente, PO box 217, NL-7500 AE Enschede
indebted to DG9FU, DB8AS and PA0HWB
email: elbscbks@utwente.nl

The june 1990 issue of QEX will contain our article describing a multiport-TNC controller. The following text contains some background information.

On October 5 1988, DG9FU and DB8AS launched the idea to use RTS/CTS control in a system using TNC's equipped with NetRom software, to prevent packet collision on the RS-232 channel. These collisions occur when one TNC is transmitting while another TNC wants to start transmitting packets.

PA0HWB has performed measurements on the RS-232 channel that indicate, at least in his system, that this channel exhibits an efficiency of 20%. With a baud rate of 9600 on the RS-232 channel this results in an effective baud rate through the node of 9600x0.20 = 1920 Baud. Division by the number of channels, in his case four, results in 480 Baud per TNC!

As soon as one TNC activates his RTS line (pin 5, active = low), usually two other TNC's start to transmit (Murphy's law). Possibly this may be improved in the NetRom software as well.

The idea of DG9FU and DB8AS consists of a proposal to enable the CTS (pin 4) inputs of the TNC's one by one with the use of a counter. The counter will be stopped as long as the TNC replies with an active low RTS signal (pin 5), within approximately 3 mSec.. As a result this enabled TNC is the only one that may start transmitting on the RS-232 channel. As soon as the packet has been transmitted, this TNC will deactivate its RTS line which in turn allows the counter to resume counting.

The DG9FU and DB8AS design, consisting of a 4017 counter and a NE555 clock oscillator, excels in simplicity, but suffers from the well known problems

of the diode matrix. Besides any TNC can halt the counter at any time by setting its RTS low. The TNC that is enabled by the counter will consequently be allowed to start transmitting. However, this need not be the same TNC that made its RTS low. As a result the system deadlocks.

In the Multi-TNC Controller, which operates completely at TTL level, the counter will continue to count in such a case until the correct TNC is enabled. Then the counter will stop and this TNC will be allowed to transmit its packet. Moreover the RxD signals are enabled with the CTS signals.

A maximum of 8 TNC's may be connected to the controller, not connected ports will not hamper the operation of the controller. TNC's may be connected or removed while the controller is in operation.

At the club station PI8THT of the University of Twente this idea has been converted into logic formulas and has resulted in an EPLD and a printed circuit board design. The logic expressions are available as EPLD design file on request. The EPLD type is EP900-PC2 or EP900-DC for the non-erasable or erasable type respectively. The printed circuit board layout is available as a plotter file or as a film at a nominal charge.

The Multi-TNC controller has a theoretical throughput equal to maximum of all channels, almost 1200xn where n is the number of channels. If the RS-232 baud rate is increased from the usual 9600 to 19200 Baud, the resulting delay of the network node becomes hardly noticeable. Furthermore all channels will be serviced evenly and one will not even be bothered by the delay of Mailbox traffic as long as the Mailboxes use the maximum value of PACLEN = 236 and a value of MAXFRAME = 1 as the setting for their TNC's. The TNC's will scanned by the adjustable clock which may be adjusted between 200 and 400 Hz.

The Multi-TNC controller has been in operation at three nodes in Holland for about 6 month, showing an improved network thoughput.

My e-mail address is:
ELBSCBKS@HENUT5.BITNET (Andre Bakkers)
or:
ELBSCBKS@UTWENTE.NL (Andre Bakkers)

Mailing address: Ir. A.W.P. Bakkers
Twente University, EL-BSC Dept.,
P.O. Box 217,
7500 AE Enschede, Netherlands.

Tel:+31-53-892794 or +31-53-892790 (secretary)
Fax:+31-53-354003
Telex: 44200 thtes

From 6647549894727400657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3ba9eed62a580fe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 05:56:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!
shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.esg.dec.com!pstjtt.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com (>>>==>PStJTT)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-TNC controller.
Message-ID: <1853@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 20 Jun 90 12:56:49 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Jun 20 13:56:49 1990
Organisation: Digital Equipment Corporation

In article <9006201136.AA19332@ucsd.edu>, ELBSCBKS@HENUT5.BITNET writes...
>Distribution-File:
>The june 1990 issue of QEX will contain our article describing a multiport-TNC
>controller. The following text contains some background information.

Oh boy! I read your QEX article and liked it, but I'm confused about
something. The idea seems to be servicing multiple TNC's by
multiplexing a single RS232 line. Why not just use separate lines?
Multiple UART chips are cheap enough and it doesn't seem any more
complex or expensive to make a multi-port RS232 board than to build a
board that implements daisy-chaining on an RS232 line.

It's obvious from the amount and quality of work that went into the
article that I'm missing something that makes this solution better.
Could you do an "idiot's summary" of why this method was chosen?

                >>>==>PStJTT
              Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: Nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

From 3581580101001671871
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 07:22:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <615@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 20 Jun 90 14:22:23 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 29
Posted: Wed Jun 20 15:22:23 1990

In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan) writes:
>Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a
>HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out
>of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical
>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.

So what are you saying? Should code developers abandon a minimally adequate platform like the PC and retreat to a VIC-20 for their coding? You do understand that a clone PC is CHEAPER than a new C64 and disk drive don't you? You do understand that developing code for networking IS the hobby of the code developers don't you? Are you saying they should practice THEIR hobby only on machines that they KNOW are inadequate to the task?

There are certain minimum requirements to playing network packet radio.
You need a license.
You need a radio or a GRAPES RF modem.
You need a TNC or digital interface card.
You need the software supplied FREE by the code developers.
YOU NEED A PC.

The minimum requirements are less than and MUCH cheaper than those required for DXing, working satellites, or ATV. If you want to play, you gotta pay (at least a little).

I'm sorry, but I have little patience with people who aren't willing to meet the minimum requirements and who complain that the network won't work with their Halicrafters Sky Buddy and ENIAC.

Gary KE4ZV

From -4220767561759509491
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a07252472528857b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 08:58:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Message of thanks
Message-ID: <26E03957_00118988.009387CE917D7F00$14_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 20 Jun 90 15:58:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "Olivier M.J. Crepin-Leblond" <zdee699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Jun 20 16:58:06 1990

I would like to thank all the people I haven't managed to thank personally in helping me for my project (Design and building of an

experimental TNC). Thanks to the list. The whole thing went smoothly,
demonstration, documentation, etc. Long life to packet radio.

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics III,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.

From -4695992817835067128
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 12:04:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 20 Jun 90 19:04:41 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.UUCP>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Jun 20 20:04:41 1990

In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>>Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a
>>HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out
>>of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical
>>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.
>
>So what are you saying? Should code developers abandon a minimally adequate

[flame deleted]

You miss the point entirely:

The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
radio should be, or go to hell." This attitude isn't new or restricted to
any one group - it's been a major part of ham radio for the entire 25 years I've
held my license and has been expressed by the homebrewers, the traffic fanatics,
the public service enthusiasts etc. etc. etc.

What I am advocating is NOT that the 'leading edge' developers ABANDON anything.
What I think needs to happen, however, is to recognize that not EVERY ham NEEDS
to have a 'well-connected' host that is up 24-hours/7-days. By EXPANDING the
vision and developing such things as a restricted telnet client that CAN run
on, say, a C-64 so that the interested ham can log in to a well-connected
server and read the news, send some mail, read some other mail, establish
a telnet link to someone else, etc.

What has the hobby got to lose be becoming more INCLUSIVE instead of more
EXCLUSIVE? Why is the only 'acceptable' newcomer a network engineer?
Couldn't the 'BBS' (or server in my parlance) become more like one of the
public access UNIX systems where conferencing, USENET, e-mail and the like
are available to anyone with a terminal and a modem and do it based on
IP rather than 'vanilla' AX.25? That way, the interested but restricted
(by funds/expertise/time) amateur could take part in the IP-based future
rather than be forced to remain in the X.25 past.

Why should amateur radio, which historically has been an innovator, be
stuck FOLLOWING technology instead of LEADING it? Client/server architectures
are becoming extremely common throughout industry. In fact, it is trivial
to put together a system (on an Ethernet) consisting of a primary server
that HAS NO TERMINAL/SCREEN AT ALL and 'terminal servers' (NOS-in-a-box) that
either happily connect dumb terminals to the server via telnet, or gateway
SLIP connections if the attached devices has any brains at all. Why can't
amatuer packet be as accomodating?
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG   uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I don't speak for Ford - the PR department does that!

"stupid cat" is unnecessarily redundant

From 3097048029217285377
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 13:38:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <38202@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 20 Jun 90 20:38:32 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.UUCP>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 60
Posted: Wed Jun 20 21:38:32 1990

In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>So what are you saying? Should code developers abandon a minimally adequate
>platform like the PC and retreat to a VIC-20 for their coding?

I don't think that anybody is saying this ... at least, we can easily
dismiss the people who ARE saying it as (ahem) idiots, and drop the
conversation. The bigger problem is that you have the "status quo,
it works why change it" group vs. the techies.

We could certainly coexist, except that I as a techie feel seriously
out-numbered. I also realize that price is closely related to the

size of the user base (supply and demand, etc) and so it is to my benifit to show others the wonders of it all.

The point of me starting this heated discussion is not to argue about who should be using what box. It's that the C-64 users are telling many newcomers, "Yes, a C-64 or VIC-20 or other notsopocketcalculator will work just as well as a PC". NO. It will NOT work just as well. The newcomers are NOT being given the whole story; they are being told that a $80 solution is just as good as a PC. Who would rather pay $600 for something that somebody just told you an be done for $80?

Well...OK, that's not the whole story...but it's part of it which I would like to see picked up on here.

>YOU NEED A PC.

Wellllllllllllll...I was hoping that by this time (Summer 1990) that wouldn't be true. The Data Engine turned out to not be what I had expected, though, and I see it as a neat toy but not particularly useful to most people. From the marketing/promotional standpoint (and for the good of ham radio), I would have prefered to see the next generation of TNC2 come out; something on the order of an 8086-based TNC-2 with more memory. This wouldn't have driven the price up very much (8086's and 8088's are cheap; even better, NEC V-20!!!) and memory is not THAT unreasonable. This would have several BIG advantages:

- be able to develop software in a native environment, rather than using cross-development tools.

- make it perfectly reasonable to implement higher-level protocols with very little work, e.g. how about a partial nos-in-a-box that Joe User can use with a dumb terminal ?

- Give us some long-haul networking capabilities with a good, cheap box that you can bolt on to a tower in the middle of nowhere and FORGET ABOUT IT.

Comments?

Chris

--
(These opinions are my own, not CCI's or STC's)
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B (ex-N2JGW)
Computer Consoles, Inc. (an STC company) Rochester, NY
cs.rochester.edu!cci632!ccird7!cep or uunet!ccicpg!cci632!ccird7!cep
Work: (716)-482-5000 x2307 home: (716)-292-0243

From -2060588813176413985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 20:43:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!rice!cs.utexas.edu!
swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <2894@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jun 90 03:43:10 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.UUCP>
<1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 80
Posted: Thu Jun 21 04:43:10 1990

wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan) writes:

>The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
>a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
>radio should be, or go to hell."

Bill,

I've made almost the same arguments before but I think you've missed the point.
Yes, there are a bunch of very opinioniated people writing network code and
yes, some of their opinions are plain BS. HOWEVER, they ARE the ones
writing the code and that means that they get to do it however they like.
My major gripes have been that a) the implementors have been building to
an idealized model of amateur networking that does not work out in the
field and b) they don't communicate very well with the rest of us. (That
criticism is now muted somewhat with Phil's release of a draft manual)
Other complaints include many developers going their own way and doing little
to assist in keeping all the code synchronized. But the fact remains, there
IS networking code available in source form for anyone else to work with.

>What I think needs to happen, however, is to recognize that not EVERY ham NEEDS
>to have a 'well-connected' host that is up 24-hours/7-days. By EXPANDING the
>vision and developing such things as a restricted telnet client that CAN run
>on, say, a C-64 so that the interested ham can log in to a well-connected
>server and read the news, send some mail, read some other mail, establish
>a telnet link to someone else, etc.

First off, no one who is knowledgable enough to work with IP code is going
to babysit C-64 users. Not to mention the misery a porting effort would
involve. Like Gary said, if you wanna play, at least you gotta buy a ball.
Considering that I can buy several well equipped XT-class machines for the
cost of a modern HF rig, I can't shed too many crocodile tears for those
who cry poorhouse. Once they get the basic equipment, then we can help them.

I start having problems with the current situation when it is claimed that

people must invest in the latest and greatest expensive and unreliable gadget of the day in order to be REAL packet hams. Someone who has a PC, a radio, a TNC and an antenna should be able to participate at some level. Maybe not much but at least a bit. And I predict the time will come when not too many even casual users will want to work with less than 9600 baud.

The key here is services. Quite frankly, currently I cannot see much to keep an average ham's interest in packet once the new wears off. Services now are limited to BBS operation. What is needed is for some of the people who complain about the plight of the average ham (and who are quite capable of doing the deed) to start writing code instead of more whining. How about a network chat system, a call sign database server, a contest/DX server, voice mail, store and forward mail, news and the like? The platform is available in the form of TCP/IP that pretty much works now and has a fairly well defined API. When I speak of servers, I also include the clients to run on the pc, not just something to be telneted into.

To summarize, I don't give a damn about your typical old whiny ham who wants to do no more than keyboard chat while refusing to support the work of others with neither time nor money. If they don't show any more interest than that, quite frankly, let them go back to 75 meters.

On the other hand, I do believe that modern networking technology should be available to the ham of average technical ability with a minimum of pain. No, it will never become a turnkey situation where someone can pride themselves in their ignorance and still use the technology effectivly. We can however, put together a system whereby a ham can plug a few components in, configure a few things, and be on the air. I'd like to think that this task would involve plugging in an interface board that connects to a turnkey WA4DSY/GRAPES RF modem at 56k :-)

So perhaps the next time someone complains about the elitists on packet, perhaps you could shove a disk containing NOS sources under their noses and suggest maybe they take the several man-years of work involved and build something useful on top of it.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From 4297414568101853710
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10b271,dbc1252c24a4dacd
X-Google-Attributes: gid10b271,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-20 20:53:46 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 21 Jun 90 03:53:46 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 59
Posted: Thu Jun 21 04:53:46 1990

In article <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>, wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan) writes:
> In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> >In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan) writes:
> >>Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a
> >>HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out
> >>of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical
> >>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.
> >
> >So what are you saying? Should code developers abandon a minimally adequate
>
> [flame deleted]
>
> You miss the point entirely:
>
> The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
> a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
> radio should be, or go to hell." This attitude isn't new or restricted to

If that's the impression given by the postings here, it is a false one.
I can say with some certainty that the major players in the TCP/IP
development effort have _no_ intention of fostering an elitist ham radio.
Is there technological chauvinism within that group of people? Probably
a little. But I think the record shows that the TCP/IP software is
getting closer to the kind of thing you espouse. The current NOS system
includes "vanilla" AX.25 and NET/ROM access to the system, allowing any
user of an off-the-shelf TNC to access the NOS station, at which point
he/she can "bridge" to TELNET, thus accessing services of the TCP/IP
network. Given that, is a VIC-20 TELNET implementation critically needed?

> are becoming extremely common throughout industry. In fact, it is trivial
> to put together a system (on an Ethernet) consisting of a primary server
> that HAS NO TERMINAL/SCREEN AT ALL and 'terminal servers' (NOS-in-a-box) that
> either happily connect dumb terminals to the server via telnet, or gateway
> SLIP connections if the attached devices has any brains at all. Why can't
> amatuer packet be as accomodating?

It's getting there. Have a little patience and you will see it happen.

In the meantime, let's let the developers work on the part of the problem
that most interests them. Understand that NOS is a work in progress, as
is the development of an amateur digital network. I agree that the
average user (whoever that is :-) needs to be brought on board, but it's
too early for that just yet.

The only complaint I have with you, Bill, is that you seem to be saying
that because some talented people have developed something worthwhile
on their PCs/Macs/Amigas they are somehow _obligated_ to make it
available for the VIC-20/C-64/Timex 1000. I don't see it, myself.
The fact that these people are not personally interested in spending
their time developing C-64 code is not a black mark against them.
Frankly, I'd rather they spend their time advancing the state of the
art than dragging each ham up by his/her bootstraps to the present state
of the art.

Jon

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From 318975551329824394
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 04:47:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun21.114736.4036@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 21 Jun 90 11:47:36 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 68
Posted: Thu Jun 21 12:47:36 1990

In article <193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
writes:
>
>It's getting there. Have a little patience and you will see it happen.
>In the meantime, let's let the developers work on the part of the problem
>that most interests them. Understand that NOS is a work in progress, as
>is the development of an amateur digital network. I agree that the
>average user (whoever that is :-) needs to be brought on board, but it's
>too early for that just yet.
>
>The only complaint I have with you, Bill, is that you seem to be saying

>that because some talented people have developed something worthwhile
>on their PCs/Macs/Amigas they are somehow _obligated_ to make it
>available for the VIC-20/C-64/Timex 1000. I don't see it, myself.
>The fact that these people are not personally interested in spending
>their time developing C-64 code is not a black mark against them.
>Frankly, I'd rather they spend their time advancing the state of the
>art than dragging each ham up by his/her bootstraps to the present state
>of the art.
>
>Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

I DON'T WANT NOS IN A C-64! (I don't even own one!)

It seems that a lack of a smiley after the VIC-20 comment means that nobody caught that it was a wry/sarcastic remark!

What I DO think is necessary, as other posters have implied, is that there be some sort of GATEWAY such that those who are STUCK with the (fill in your favorite bitty box) can make USE of the more sophisticated features provided by NOS/NET while the sophisticated stuff is running on some far more powerful server.

Think of KISS turned upside down - a client node runs a SIMPLE protocol that allows it to connect with the server and maintain multiple connections (Please not AX.25!). The server takes the commands/data from the client node and processes them, wrapping the appropriate IP headers around them if necessary and forwarding them on via the well-connected IP network. Returned stuff gets unwrapped and returned to the client node using the SIMPLE protocol.

A bit of malice aforethought could result in a fairly efficient point-to-point service that WOULD fit in a bitty box - after all, it doesn't NEED to worry about more than ONE route/connection!

Is my point a little clearer? Do you catch my contention that it is NOT necessary for ALL hams to run a FULL implementation of NET/NOS in order to USE them?

After all, I'm writing this on a PC attached to a (large) UNIX box. By comparison, the PC is a bitty box. But who cares? By terminal connect I am able to make full use of the capabilities of my UNIX system without having to run full UNIX on my PC.

Let me rephrase my proposal like this: Let's develop software for USER INTERFACES that will run happily on bitty boxes and can connect cleanly and efficiently with ONE server (at a time). Let the server be whatever the server provider (individual or club) can afford and let it run the most sophisticated NOS Phil and the rest can possibly develop. By doing such, by allowing USERS to get by with simple equipment, we can reach out to include a far greater number of hams in the digital network of the future.

If this doesn't clarify it, then let's drop it now. No sense wasting net bandwidth with flame wars.

--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG   uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I don't speak for Ford - the PR department does that!

"stupid cat" is unnecessarily redundant

From -906550174283916654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3ba9eed62a580fe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 11:28:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-TNC controller.
Message-ID: <18330037@col.hp.com>
Date: 21 Jun 90 18:28:25 GMT
References: <9006201136.AA19332@ucsd.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Jun 21 19:28:25 1990

>>The june 1990 issue of QEX will contain our article describing a multiport-TNC
>>controller. The following text contains some background information.
>
>Oh boy! I read your QEX article and liked it, but I'm confused about
>something. The idea seems to be servicing multiple TNC's by
>multiplexing a single RS232 line. Why not just use separate lines?

They are trying to solve a very specific problem, which is the interconnection
of multiple NET/ROM or compatible TNC-2's together in the way that the NET/ROM
firmware expects them to be connected to implement a multi-port switch. The
solution they've chosen is a pretty good shot at that. I don't exactly want
one, but then I don't exactly want a multi-port TNC-2 anything...

Bdale

From 2939888559674355646
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e956e959784ab64c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 12:15:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!lll-
winken!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!merch!cpe!techsup!kenb
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: nos porting kit availibility?
Message-ID: <138700002@techsup>
Date: 21 Jun 90 19:15:00 GMT
Lines: 11

Nf-ID: #N:techsup:138700002:000:258
Nf-From: techsup.UUCP!kenb   Jun 21 13:15:00 1990
Posted: Thu Jun 21 20:15:00 1990

...
i remember seeing mention of a kit to help port nos to xenix/unix
systems. is this kit available for uucp or download from
anywhere? i don't have ftp ability.

thanks in advance,

ken brookner, n5lpi
kenb@techsup.lonestar.org
...!texbell!techsup!kenb

From 2464218332120251208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 16:40:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!
mentor.cc.purdue.edu!noose.ecn.purdue.edu!en.ecn.purdue.edu!milton
From: milton@ecn.purdue.edu (Milton D Miller)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun21.020904.6982@ecn.purdue.edu>
Date: 21 Jun 90 02:09:04 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Lines: 87
Posted: Thu Jun 21 03:09:04 1990

In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
> ... 24-hour/7-day 'network' (patterned after the Internet)
>
>But the Internet is NOT the ONLY model of a good network. At least as far
>as 'leaf' sites are concerned. ...
> Ideally, the server is up at all times, well-connected
>to other sites of interest to the organization, and able to support the
>clients **WHENEVER** they are powered up and attach themselves to the server.
> ... The server
>is 'smart' enough to queue mail (without complaint) until a given user logs
>in.

Have you looked at using POP and NNTP? I rember seeing a reference about
someone doing somethig with pop (probably in May or sooner while I was
still at school).

>
>Hmm. This sounds suspiciously like the much-maligned BBS!

>
>Perhaps the amateur community could be UNITED, rather than split, around
>TCP/IP if some work were done to develop appropriate server software that
>runs on top of the TCP/IP package so that workstations/leaf-sites could
>come and go as appropriate to the USERS' needs without mucking up mail
>and file transfers.

Using POP and a mail server would take care of the mail and news transfer
items... The model for using pop that I would propose is have a client
login and download the mailbox to the local system, which then adds it
to the local user's mailbox for later processing.

Two points on this model:
1) The hardware required for such a server is not the same as that suited
to hill-top environments, much like the reason for bbs's are not on the
hills. I propose two systems: the hilltop IP switch and a server 'close'
to it, but readily accessable to the sysop.

2) I am reasonably certian that not all of the software is written (yet).

After theese, the next (and mabye hardest administratively) would be
maintaining the routing tables, especially in the network switches...

> ... not workaholics or lack the technical
>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.

Except for the network look, the function would be not much more than
that available via ax25 connects to the station. I think the point that
several are trying to make is that fitting TCP/IP into a C64 or VIC-20
or (fill in your favorite hardware here) is not a trivial task. However,
if you want to take Phil's code, and chop out all but the IP and telnet
portions then port that, go ahead (mabye also leave the DNS client?
for routing, one default with redirects should be ok with a IP hub,
but I digress).

Once you (or whoever) writes the 'generic' low-thruput telnet-only
code (or extracts it from Phil's), it might be a better base for porting
to other 'dumb' systems. Phil is fighting bloating, but he is also trying to
provide a broad, useful generic base that will also be useable with
many varients of PC (and other for the generic stuff) hardware.

My intrests, once I get my license (I am learning the secret code
right now :-), include (in order of feasable attack, not necessarly intrest):

    POP and NNTP clients/servers, allowing users to 'go away' and still
    participate in TCP/IP networks

    New partitions of the network layers, to support intellegent hardware
    and reduce host load for higher speed networks and/or background operation

    New routing protocols and multicast protocols (eg VMTP) that better
    fit the amateur packet Real-World(TM) model

    General applications that will use and require the higher speed networks
    (and getting these into operation)

milton

PS: How did I get interested, you ask? well, as far as TCP/IP goes, it
comes from reading RFC's and kernels and...
For Amateur radio, it is from my roomate at school.

PPS: I am doing this at 300 baud, so please bear with any typo's I missed.

--
Milton D. Miller II
milton@ecn.purdue.edu ...!pur-ee!milton
ECN consultant and co-op student on work term

From 2416527003262339621
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9548f0b2a546d6d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 19:39:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Seeking technical info: TNC-2
Message-ID: <38213@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jun 90 13:40:34 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Jun 21 14:40:34 1990

I have not been able to find much useful information on TNC-2's.
At least, not information which is on the level I seek.

I would like to confirm some of the following information, as well as
ask some questions:

1. It appears that the I/O mapping in a TNC-2 is as follows:

          PORT 0 - HDLC data register
          PORT 1 - HDLC control register

          PORT 2 - UART data register
          PORT 3 - UART control register

    If this is the case, I should be able to use the usual IN and
OUT instructions on the above numbers to get to them. Can anybody confirm
this?

2. Is TRANSMIT (both HDLC and SIO) polled, or interrupt driven?
From the HDLC side, how do I tell the modem to key up and key down,
is this embedded in the HDLC control register?

This is for starters; as I learn, more will probably follow. I should
mention that I'm working strictly in assembly, to save space (I view
32K of assembly object as a challenge :-))

Chris
--
Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B   (ex-N2JGW)
Computer Consoles, Inc. (an STC company)   Rochester, NY
cs.rochester.edu!cci632!ccird7!cep or uunet!ccicpg!cci632!ccird7!cep

From -8145587201662687892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,228bdafdb6dc69ab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-21 21:39:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!goya!goya.dit.upm.es!mas
From: mas@goya.dit.upm.es
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC information request.
Message-ID: <353@goya.dit.upm.es>
Date: 21 Jun 90 18:05:19 GMT
Sender: mas@goya.dit.upm.es
Reply-To: mas@goya.dit.upm.es ()
Organization: Dept. Ingenieria de Sistemas Telematicos
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Jun 21 19:05:19 1990

I'm trying to send data over a terrestrial telephone mobile radio
network based on 460 Mhz carriers. I want to use the installed
radio equipment.

My first idea was to use CCITT (or BELL) analog voiceband modems.
I think the four wire standards may work well.

I think TNC's are a better solution, but I'm not familiar with
ham radio packets.

So I'm looking for pointers to information on how TNC works
and who sells them.

Thank you in advance,

Antonio
....
    ! o !   Antonio Martinez Mas

  --! !-!-   Departamento de Ingenieria de Sistemas Telematicos
 ! ! ! !   ETSI Telecomunicacion
 _ ! ! !_   Ciudad Universitaria s/n 28040 MADRID; SPAIN
     U P M   tel.(..34-1)5495700 ext 367; fax.(..34-1)2432077
                 email mas@altair.dit.upm.es
.....

From -5647857081580202706
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 00:01:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <616@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jun 90 13:54:09 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.UUCP>
<1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 62
Posted: Thu Jun 21 14:54:09 1990

In article <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>You miss the point entirely:
>
>The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
>a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
>radio should be, or go to hell." This attitude isn't new or restricted to
>any one group - it's been a major part of ham radio for the entire 25 years I've
>held my license and has been expressed by the homebrewers, the traffic fanatics,
>the public service enthusiasts etc. etc. etc.
>
>What I am advocating is NOT that the 'leading edge' developers ABANDON anything
>What I think needs to happen, however, is to recognize that not EVERY ham NEEDS
>to have a 'well-connected' host that is up 24-hours/7-days. By EXPANDING the
>vision and developing such things as a restricted telnet client that CAN run
>on, say, a C-64 so that the interested ham can log in to a well-connected
>server and read the news, send some mail, read some other mail, establish
>a telnet link to someone else, etc.
>
>What has the hobby got to lose be becoming more INCLUSIVE instead of more
>EXCLUSIVE? Why is the only 'acceptable' newcomer a network engineer?
>Couldn't the 'BBS' (or server in my parlance) become more like one of the
>public access UNIX systems where conferencing, USENET, e-mail and the like
>are available to anyone with a terminal and a modem and do it based on
>IP rather than 'vanilla' AX.25? That way, the interested but restricted
>(by funds/expertise/time) amateur could take part in the IP-based future

>rather than be forced to remain in the X.25 past.
>
>Why should amateur radio, which historically has been an innovator, be
>stuck FOLLOWING technology instead of LEADING it? Client/server architectures
>are becoming extremely common throughout industry. In fact, it is trivial
>to put together a system (on an Ethernet) consisting of a primary server
>that HAS NO TERMINAL/SCREEN AT ALL and 'terminal servers' (NOS-in-a-box) that
>either happily connect dumb terminals to the server via telnet, or gateway
>SLIP connections if the attached devices has any brains at all. Why can't
>amatuer packet be as accomodating?
>--

I think you missed MY point entirely. I was not saying that everyone
should have to be a network engineer or that a BBS type service should
go away. What I was saying was that the VIC-20/C64/terminal is not IMHO
an adequate platform for ANY type of IP based service. And further, the
code developers have the tools to develop code for the PC, the PC is
extremely price competitive with a C64+disk, and none of the current
HOBBY developers have ANY interest in attempting a client on an eight
bit machine anymore. This does not mean that YOU are not welcome to
develop such a client. All the C source is freely available.

Many of us recognize that not every ham is willing to have a 24hr a
day IP host at his station. This is why work is proceeding on POP,
the post office protocol. Also, some of us allow telnet login on
our Unix(tm) boxes. Bdale's Nos-in-a-box is mainly aimed at switch
service (no disk) but could be used to allow a plain terminal/TNC
user to connect and do a telnet session.

The major problems that we have with link level only AX25 users are
the inadequate channel management in the TNC firmware, and the
attitude that ALL I NEED IS A TNC AND A TERMINAL TO DO PACKET and
why don't YOU write software to let me do all the neat things you
keep talking about. If I were in the BUSINESS of selling networking
products, this MIGHT be a legitimate attitude, BUT THIS IS A HOBBY.

Gary KE4ZV

From -5999185224276684720
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 01:14:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <18330036@col.hp.com>
Date: 21 Jun 90 18:25:14 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division

Lines: 74
Posted: Thu Jun 21 19:25:14 1990

>The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
>a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
>radio should be, or go to hell."

Ok, fair enough. That is, in my opinion, a serious misrepresentation of what most of the "TCP/IP crowd" is really like, but I'm more than willing to admit that we may have come to appear that way in this forum... ouch.

>By EXPANDING the
>vision and developing such things as a restricted telnet client that CAN run
>on, say, a C-64 so that the interested ham can log in to a well-connected
>server and read the news, send some mail, read some other mail, establish
>a telnet link to someone else, etc.

The effect that you are asking for is actually happening, with the NOSINABOX code that N4PCR and I are working on for the Grace PackeTen card, the Kantronics DE, and the AEA PS-186. We use a slightly different model, to avoid having to find pneumatic shoehorns and the time to apply them to each of the many "small home computers" like the C64. We put code in the local packet switch for a community that allows AX.25 users to connect to the switch (many at a time, even), and get access to a set of services from there. In effect, you're plugging your C64 with AX.25 "terminal" into a "terminal server" that speaks IP, etc... Not absolutely sure, but I think this solves the problem you're identifying, *without* requiring us to write any code for things like C64's...

>What has the hobby got to lose be becoming more INCLUSIVE instead of more
>EXCLUSIVE?

I wish I knew...

>Why is the only 'acceptable' newcomer a network engineer?

This is not my perception at all. The problem that started this current round of discussion might be paraphrased "why can't I put a big-block V8 in my Honda Civic?". Noone that I've seen has tried to suggest that Honda's should be banned from the roads, but many folks have suggested more or less successfully that you need something bigger than a Honda to wedge in a big engine...

Pardon my frequent slip into analogy, but from the mail I've gotten in the last couple of days, it seems to be helping some folks understand the difference between "C64 bashing" and "realizing that some tasks require more horsepower than a C64 provides".

>Couldn't the 'BBS' (or server in my parlance) become more like one of the
>public access UNIX systems where conferencing, USENET, e-mail and the like
>are available to anyone with a terminal and a modem and do it based on
>IP rather than 'vanilla' AX.25? That way, the interested but restricted
>(by funds/expertise/time) amateur could take part in the IP-based future

>rather than be forced to remain in the X.25 past.

I certainly hope so! Around here, it's almost working now... we're providing a whole set of services on a Unix machine running IP, and anyone with NET or NOS can get access to those services with Telnet, FTP, NNTP, etc... the next step is to bring a switch or two online with the terminal server code, then this same set of services will be available to anyone with AX.25 capability... albeit slowly.

>Why should amateur radio, which historically has been an innovator, be
>stuck FOLLOWING technology instead of LEADING it?

Probably the same reason our country now follows technology more than leading it in any of a number of areas... a poor education system, negative financial motivation to excell, etc... but let's leave that one for a hot night and a cold beer...

>Why can't amatuer packet be as accomodating?

I think it can. It just requires more folks actually working on making it happen, and less people "following", asking the doers why it hasn't happened yet...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -434947917373650238
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c198d363cafd8f73,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 08:03:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!haven!
decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!engage.enet.dec.com!col01!fordfms08
From: fordfms08@col01
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: info needed
Message-ID: <1810@engage.enet.dec.com>
Date: 21 Jun 90 18:17:26 GMT
Sender: news@engage.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Jun 21 19:17:26 1990

    Some days (weeks?) ago, i saw a list of people responsible for
    the assignment of network-numbers in their countries.
    I lost this list, so would someone be so kind to e-mail
    this list to me?
    I need the name (and network address) for the guy in W.Germany.

    regards
    /jr

##
    Josef Reisinger
    Digital Equipment Corporation
    5000 Koeln
    Eupener Strasse

reisinger@col01.enet.dec.com   ! VAX/VMS via USA
..unido!decum!col01.dnet!reisinger   ! VAX/VMS in EUROPE

reisinger@colix.enet.dec.com   ! VAX/Ultrix via USA
..unido!decum!colix.dnet!reisinger   ! VAX/Ultrix in EUROPE
##

From -778567740038479577
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a5270412161cc3d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 08:11:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!nosc!crash!simpact!hamavnet!
henderson
From: henderson@hamavnet.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q package for Atari ST availability
Message-ID: <1679.2681d2cc@hamavnet.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 15:11:56 GMT
Organization: Hamilton Avnet Computer; Culver City, CA
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Jun 22 16:11:56 1990

Hello there,

I am looking for a land line BBS that I can download the KA9Q package for the
Atari ST.

I already tried Delphi and Compuserve, but it is not there.

Thanks,

Javier Henderson | henderson@hamavnet.com | These opinions
Engineering Services | Ham Packet: N6VBG @ KD7XG-1 | are all mine.
Hamilton Avnet | WWIVNet: 1@2397 |

From -5603917158562047278
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 08:26:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)

Summary: The 64 is begging for TCP
Message-ID: <22737@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 21 Jun 90 15:43:05 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> <1990Jun21.114736.4036@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: nr0d@vware.mn.org (Jeff Comstock - NR0D Packet Radio)
Organization: VTC / Seattle Silicon - When only the best will do
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Jun 21 16:43:05 1990

I fail to see what the big stink over C64's running TCP is. I think it could be done. I bought one when the suckers cost $550.00. I put it in the closet about 3 years ago. Now I program Cybers, Sperry 1100's Suns, Apollos, you name it. It would be tough to have multilple session telnets, ftp's and a bbs, but it is time someone wrote at least a client for it. (Not me - I am too busy writing PC code for NOS). The point is, I bet alot of people would like to do it, but would feel stupid about it. Frankly, if someone comes up with a telnet or ftp client, Ill pull mine out of the closet. Be sure to make it compatible with Digicomm.

By the way - a real telnet server, one that puts you at the C64 command prompt would be a hell of a lot easier to do than putting that on a pc. It might make us PC programmers blush.....

Jeff

From 2196995650542121775
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2275c77fab5a2512
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 12:08:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS & SLIP
Message-ID: <1990Jun22.081949.10987@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 08:19:49 GMT
References: <8246@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Jun 22 09:19:49 1990

In article <8246@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
writes:
>Which lines on a serial port does NOS require for proper handshaking/flow
>control for SLIP? And the same for a MacNET SLIP line?

Standard SLIP requires no handshaking lines at all; just three wires will do

(gnd, tx data, rx data). The recent version of NOS includes a contribution that supports optional RTS/CTS handshaking; that's what the mention of "CTS ints" in the asy stat command refers to. Check the docs and the source for the details of how this operates; I haven't actually used this feature myself.

Phil

From -6349864388710674744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92eaa78b9469e11d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 13:58:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!helios!cs.tamu.edu
From: billg@cs.tamu.edu (William Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for TNC-1's
Message-ID: <6086@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 22 Jun 90 13:25:49 GMT
Sender: usenet@helios.TAMU.EDU
Organization: Computer Science Department, Texas A&M University
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Jun 22 14:25:49 1990

The Title pretty well sums it up. Now that everyone is looking for the DE and other faster systems, does anyone have any TNC-1's they want to get rid of (hopefully cheap)?? I have something I would like to try but it requires a TNC-1 (6800) and because it is all experimental anyway, I would just as soon not have to mortgage the farm to try it out.
So anybody out there who has a couple of these beasties collecting dust that wants to unload them, I'm interested.

Thanks in advance for any help.

bill gunshannon
bill@platypus.uofs.edu
702wfg@scrvmsys.bitnet

From -3225292581316585532
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,acd0e17dce025480,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 15:15:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TAMVENUS.BITNET!
RDW2030
From: RDW2030@TAMVENUS.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <9006221605.AA20562@ucsd.edu>

Date: 22 Jun 90 13:53:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Fri Jun 22 14:53:00 1990

unsubscribe

From -5680758364544535081
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,869d73653fed83b6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 18:23:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q NOS 900612 problems (& G1EMM)
Message-ID: <1990Jun22.170717.12281@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 17:07:17 GMT
References: <13068@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Jun 22 18:07:17 1990

For some reason, the version of asy_output() in 8250.c in NOS 900612
has the kick start code commented out. I probably did it in order to
test something, and then forgot to re-enable it before sending out
the distribution. If you're having transmitter constipation troubles,
all you have to do is to uncomment the two lines at the end of
that function and remake net.exe. Sorry for the trouble.

Phil

From -7237178142915985542
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 19:15:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
mips!twg.com!david
From: david@twg.com (David S. Herron)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <7449@gollum.twg.com>
Date: 23 Jun 90 02:15:33 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP> <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>

Reply-To: david@twg.com (David S. Herron)
Organization: The Wollongong Group, Palo Alto, CA
Lines: 35
Posted: Sat Jun 23 03:15:33 1990

In article <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
(Phil Karn) writes:
>In article <37974@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
writes:
>>The static inertia of society is tremendous, and it is no better in
>>many parts of the ham-radio community. Here are a few other pieces
>>of resistance I have personally encountered:
>
>[long list of unbelievably brain-damaged excuses deleted for brevity...]
>
>Now you see one of the reasons I'm so strongly in favor of a no-code license
>that would attract more technically oriented people to the service.

Here is one technically oriented person who would love to be doing
packet radio but who doesn't have time/interest in learning code.

I don't see why code is *necessary* anymore. I can see an argument
that in an emergency situation that if you were having to cobble
a radio out of spare parts it might be easier to build one for code
than one for voice. But, as I'm remembering the circuitry, adding
voice to a radio is simply

     microphone -> amplifier
and
     amplifier -> speaker

Both of which are available in plentiful supply. How many people
have old cassette tape recorders sitting around? I know I do..

The argument that it's a hurdle to keep out the dweebs is interesting.
But since it keeps me out too.. I don't like it. :-)
--
<- David Herron, an MMDF weenie, <david@twg.com>
<- Formerly: David Herron -- NonResident E-Mail Hack <david@ms.uky.edu>
<-
<- Sign me up for one "I survived Jaka's Story" T-shirt!

From 4317512412074127571
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,869d73653fed83b6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 23:13:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!
leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: KA9Q NOS 900612 problems (& G1EMM)
Message-ID: <1990Jun23.002156.8658@wrl.dec.com>
Date: 23 Jun 90 00:21:56 GMT
References: <1990Jun22.170717.12281@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<13068@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Sender: news@wrl.dec.com (News)
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Jun 23 01:21:56 1990

Has anyone else tried to compile the NOS code with the new Turbo C++?
If you have and somehow got a useable exe file let me know, because
I haven't been able to yet.

C++ has much more type checking and it will not compile at least 60%
of the code. I have the 4/xx/90 version and after about 5 hours of
rearranging include statements so that it would compile without
fatal errors the exe that was built wouldn't work. There were always
a great number of warnings with TC2.0, but no fatal errors and the
exe ran. With C++ the number of warnings goes way up and about
6 out of 10 files contains a fatal error. Most are due to include files
in the wrong order. I don't know how it passed TC2.

Mark

From -5871581377719290177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-22 23:52:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <790@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 22 Jun 90 16:38:59 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<193@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> <1990Jun21.114736.4036@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 81
Posted: Fri Jun 22 17:38:59 1990

In article <1990Jun21.114736.4036@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>I DON'T WANT NOS IN A C-64! (I don't even own one!)
>
>It seems that a lack of a smiley after the VIC-20 comment means that nobody
>caught that it was a wry/sarcastic remark!
>

>What I DO think is necessary, as other posters have implied, is that there
>be some sort of GATEWAY such that those who are STUCK with the (fill in
>your favorite bitty box) can make USE of the more sophisticated features
>provided by NOS/NET while the sophisticated stuff is running on some
>far more powerful server.
>
>Think of KISS turned upside down - a client node runs a SIMPLE protocol
>that allows it to connect with the server and maintain multiple connections
>(Please not AX.25!). The server takes the commands/data from the client node
>and processes them, wrapping the appropriate IP headers around them if
>necessary and forwarding them on via the well-connected IP network. Returned
>stuff gets unwrapped and returned to the client node using the SIMPLE protocol.
>
>A bit of malice aforethought could result in a fairly efficient point-to-
>point service that WOULD fit in a bitty box - after all, it doesn't NEED
>to worry about more than ONE route/connection!
>
>Is my point a little clearer? Do you catch my contention that it is NOT
>necessary for ALL hams to run a FULL implementation of NET/NOS in order
>to USE them?
>
>After all, I'm writing this on a PC attached to a (large) UNIX box. By
>comparison, the PC is a bitty box. But who cares? By terminal connect
>I am able to make full use of the capabilities of my UNIX system without
>having to run full UNIX on my PC.
>
>Let me rephrase my proposal like this: Let's develop software for
>USER INTERFACES that will run happily on bitty boxes and can connect
>cleanly and efficiently with ONE server (at a time). Let the server
>be whatever the server provider (individual or club) can afford and let
>it run the most sophisticated NOS Phil and the rest can possibly develop.
>By doing such, by allowing USERS to get by with simple equipment, we can
>reach out to include a far greater number of hams in the digital network
>of the future.
>
Our users already have login access to three Unix boxes here in Atlanta.
But it isn't very practical to be a remote user of a Unix system when
your net thruput is ~150 baud. With one of our 56k links it is pleasant
to login and use your Unix account, but to run 56k right now you need
a PC equivalent and NOS to keep up with the digital bits. So even with
the big powerful server you need a PC level bitty box AND a fast RF modem.

You don't know what pain and frustration are until you try to use a
simplex 1200 baud packet channel in a busy metropolitan area for
interactive work. With 150 active users, mostly hidden terminals, and
two BBS systems, you are lucky to get 80 characters a MINUTE net thruput.

The reality is that on a contention channel with modest TNC level baudrates,
you don't want to do much interactive work with a big server. What you
need to do is start a client process such as ftp or smtp on your local
box and let it patiently deal with the slow channel and alert you when
it's done. THIS IS WHAT NOS DOES! AND you aren't limited to interacting
with a few big servers. You have file transfer access and mail delivery

service directly to ALL those other bitty boxes out there.

NOS is not rocket science, we have retired PR types who don't know a bit from a byte who happily run NOS as USERS. Sure, at the present state of development of the package, it takes a little coaching from an experienced user to get them started, but it isn't HARD to use.

To sum up, I think your mental MODEL of packet radio is wrong. With slow channels likely to be with us for the forseeable future, at least for casual users, the idea of INTERACTIVE packet is unworkable. NOS gives us the option of requesting a service from a remote machine by making a request on our local machine, then going away and doing something else until our requested service is completed. Sure, there is plenty of work left to be done on the package, but it is usable right now.

Gary KE4ZV

>"stupid cat" is unnecessarily redundant
MINI-FLAME
Cats are smarter than people. They get us to feed them and clean their litter boxes don't they? You've never seen a cat work eight hours a day to feed his person have you? :-)

From -6999609387395341373
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:05:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <18330038@col.hp.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 16:50:17 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 37
Posted: Fri Jun 22 17:50:17 1990

>The Data Engine turned out to not be what I had
>expected, though, and I see it as a neat toy but not particularly
>useful to most people. From the marketing/promotional standpoint
>(and for the good of ham radio), I would have prefered to see the
>next generation of TNC2 come out; something on the order of an 8086-
>based TNC-2 with more memory. This wouldn't have driven the price up
>very much (8086's and 8088's are cheap; even better, NEC V-20!!!)
>and memory is not THAT unreasonable. This would have several
>BIG advantages:

That's what a DE *is*, at least to me... a faster TNC with a V40 engine, which is just a V20 with onboard stuff like DMA and serial ports and interrupt

controllers, which you'd want anyway. What were you expecting, and have you looked at a DE up close and personal?

>   - be able to develop software in a native environment,
>   rather than using cross-development tools.

For the DE, I'm using Turbo C 2.0 on an AT clone, and a toolset from Paradigm that allows easy .EXE and .MAP -> ROM image. Others have been downloading code over the serial port using a debug monitor thingy on the DE and PS-186. It's really pretty easy.

>   - make it perfectly reasonable to implement higher-level
>   protocols with very little work, e.g. how about a
>   partial nos-in-a-box that Joe User can use with
>   a dumb terminal ?

That's one of the things you'll get when my code is done. I'm not sure why anyone would buy one for that, when for the price of a DE they can have most of a 640k XT clone with floppy, which is a better base for the future, but...

>Comments?

I always have some... :-)

Bdale

From 1430468505483195731
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2d7e00964b9681d7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:05:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Parallel port vs SCSI
Message-ID: <18330041@col.hp.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 17:02:45 GMT
References: <2879@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 34
Posted: Fri Jun 22 18:02:45 1990

>If you suggest that one simply install another SCSI interface card,
>then the question begs, why bother. Why not keep it simple and plug
>a parallel port card in? Unless you get a SCSI host adaptor card
>capable of bus mastering in a PC, DMA is pretty much a waste. Remember
>that to stuff 56kb/second in/out the port only requires 7kbytes/second - a
>fairly trivial task. If we're talking anything much faster than 56k,
>we really should be looking at intelligent cards with dual-ported RAM
>in order to off-load the processor.

I contend that if you're talking about a PC/XT/AT at all, you ought to be

talking about an intelligent plug-in card... or at least a dumb plug-in card.

To me, at least, the niche that exists unfilled is for a standalone product that is targetted to work with all the non-PC machines out there. The Macs, Amigas, Atari ST's, workstations, etc. For all that stuff, the right answer is SCSI, and even if you have to pull out a logic analyzer and reverse engineer the cable, it still isn't that hard.

>Once we begin to talk more than about a hundred bux or so, we really need
>to look at ethernet adaptors. Remember what the original objective of the
>discussion was - to provide something cheap capable of being use by Joe
>EveryHam at moderate speeds.

Then for a PC it ought to be a plug-in card. There's no cheaper way to do it. You get to steal power and cabinetry from the PC. You don't have the interface problem, etc...

>Perhaps the thing to do is to build a protocol converter that has
>a thinnet port on one side and a sync port on the other.

This would work great for some of us, but I think would miss the point for a lot of other folks... they don't have thinnet either...

Bdale

From -1648660565641419874
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:05:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <18330039@col.hp.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 16:55:02 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Jun 22 17:55:02 1990

>What I DO think is necessary, as other posters have implied, is that there
>be some sort of GATEWAY such that those who are STUCK with the (fill in
>your favorite bitty box) can make USE of the more sophisticated features
>provided by NOS/NET while the sophisticated stuff is running on some
>far more powerful server.

It exists today. Run a copy of NOS on a PC somewhere in your area, and turn on the "AX.25 Mailbox" functionality. Other folks can AX.25 connect to the machine and have access to a fairly rich subset of the available functionality.

We're going to make it even easier with NOSINABOX.

>Let me rephrase my proposal like this: Let's develop software for
>USER INTERFACES that will run happily on bitty boxes and can connect
>cleanly and efficiently with ONE server (at a time).

There's nothing to develop. Unless you have an especially rabid opinion of AX.25 (most of us don't), you might as well use it as the user connection mechanism because it exists, and you don't have to write any code to use it, and all the TNC toting hams of the world will still be unhappy if you don't use it. Right?

>"stupid cat" is unnecessarily redundant

I ought to resent that... but I'll leave it alone... I *like* my cats, and they are far from stupid! :-)

Bdale

From -5676381710643823104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:05:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <18330040@col.hp.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 16:56:36 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Jun 22 17:56:36 1990

>It would be tough to have multilple session telnets, ftp's and a bbs,
>but it is time someone wrote at least a client for it. (Not me - I am too
>busy writing PC code for NOS). The point is, I bet alot of people would like
>to do it, but would feel stupid about it. Frankly, if someone comes up with
>a telnet or ftp client, Ill pull mine out of the closet. Be sure to make it
>compatible with Digicomm.

I believe that the real problem is that most folks who would be willing and able to do this are in fact off writing code for something else now... but I too would love to see someone take and do this... it would certainly squelch an amazing amount of noise on the subject...

Bdale

From -4426997015763580847

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d9548f0b2a546d6d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:05:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Seeking technical info: TNC-2
Message-ID: <18330042@col.hp.com>
Date: 22 Jun 90 17:04:37 GMT
References: <38213@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Jun 22 18:04:37 1990

>I have not been able to find much useful information on TNC-2's.
>At least, not information which is on the level I seek.

Dig up a copy of the KA9Q distribution, and unpack the TNC_TNC2.ARC archive.
It contains, among other things, the full source to a rev of K3MC's KISS for
the TNC2. It's written in assembler, and has all the info you need embedded
in the comments and defines.

If you can't find it, email me and I'll send you the source.

Bdale

From -3878462993251355523
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5134767429f32d70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-23 01:40:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!matt.ksu.ksu.edu!steve
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kiss Protocol Standard
Summary: Does anyone have this reference
Keywords: packet,KISS,protocol
Message-ID: <1990Jun23.045310.6403@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Date: 23 Jun 90 04:53:10 GMT
Sender: news@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu (The News Guru)
Organization: Kansas State University
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat Jun 23 05:53:10 1990

After talking to Karl, WK5M, from Kantronics, I was told the KISS Protocol
standard could be found in:

6th Computer Networking Conference
KISS Protocol Standard
Redondo Beach, CA

PP. 38-43

As I understand it, ARRL should still have a copy of this. However, does
anyone on the net happen to have an electronic version or a paper copy
that could be easily scanned?

-Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD
 Kansas State University ARC, W0QQQ

--

____
Steve Schallehn | Internet : steve@ksuvm.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet   : STEVE@KSUVM

From -187112282387753273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-24 15:14:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <42302@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 24 Jun 90 21:52:00 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> <18330039@col.hp.com>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 40
Posted: Sun Jun 24 22:52:00 1990

In article <18330039@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>What I DO think is necessary, as other posters have implied, is that there
>>be some sort of GATEWAY such that those who are STUCK with the (fill in
>>your favorite bitty box) can make USE of the more sophisticated features
>>provided by NOS/NET while the sophisticated stuff is running on some
>>far more powerful server.
>
>It exists today. Run a copy of NOS on a PC somewhere in your area, and turn
>on the "AX.25 Mailbox" functionality. Other folks can AX.25 connect to the
>machine and have access to a fairly rich subset of the available functionality.

Sigh. This is probably a Good Thing for introducing AX.25 users to the
extended features available through TCP/IP, but it doesn't exactly help
the channel-access situation for those of us trying to use TCP on the
channel at the same time.

Yesterday I hooked up my packet station for the first time in months to
hand out some Field Day contacts. I wandered over to the TCP channel,
saw a couple of new users, and decided to look them up in the N6OYU
callsign server. So I initiated a finger command to Doug's machine, and

very quickly realized that I was getting blown out of the water by someone on channel who had an AX.25 connection going to an AX.25/TCP mailbox. TCP being as gracious as it is, and AX.25 being so aggressive, the interval between successive packets coming to me kept getting longer and longer and...until I finally reset the socket and went back to FD stuff.

I don't know what the moral of this story is. Maybe that (as is true with Mike Chepponis' system) the AX.25 half of the mailbox should be on another frequency. I like the idea of giving AX.25 users a peek at TCP/IP. I don't care for the idea of our assigned channel getting filled up with AX.25 packets.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -821070146236629697
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9da4fad981350e30,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-24 23:21:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!decwrl!bacchus.pa.dec.com!
shlump.nac.dec.com!e2big!anarky.enet.dec.com!brewer
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com (John Brewer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Azden m3000>PK232
Message-ID: <338@e2big.enet.dec.com>
Date: 24 Jun 90 23:17:27 GMT
Sender: usenet@e2big.enet.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Jun 25 00:17:27 1990

I have a friend that is looking for information on connecting an Azden m3000 to a PK232 for packet. While I'm sure that with enough muddling, we could get it to sing, there are two reasons for asking the net before warming up the iron...(pencil?)

1) The radio is not mine...
2) He had heard that some Azden radios were particularly sensitive to misapplication of PTT/MIC signals (not much buffering between PTT in, and uP goes the story).

Can someone help us out, or point me to the correct CQ mag issue if you happen to have performed this operation?

73/john wb5oau

+---+
John Brewer WB5OAU	Brewer@ace.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corporation	Brewer@cup.portal.com
Albuquerque NM	WB5OAU@KN5D
+---+

From 5246725876357313014
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2275c77fab5a2512
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-25 00:48:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
mips!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS & SLIP
Message-ID: <1Y4-5+&@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 24 Jun 90 23:23:08 GMT
References: <8246@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
<1990Jun22.081949.10987@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Jun 25 00:23:08 1990

In article <1990Jun22.081949.10987@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
(Phil Karn) writes:
>Standard SLIP requires no handshaking lines at all; just three wires will do
>(gnd, tx data, rx data). The recent version of NOS includes a contribution
>that supports optional RTS/CTS handshaking; that's what the mention of "CTS
>ints" in the asy stat command refers to. Check the docs and the source for
>the details of how this operates; I haven't actually used this feature
>myself.

...and three wires are all I use on my Data General/One. In fact, I had to
rip out all the CTS code the last time I retrofitted my DG/1 serial driver
into Phil's code, since only one of the DG/1's two serial ports has CTS
even wired up, and the internal modem doesn't implement it either. I haven't
noticed the loss.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
"I don't usually do vicious;   +---------------------------------------
 I try to stick to depressing." -- Janis Ian, in concert, 6/6/90

From -8307602732452361380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-25 14:51:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!
puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <11583@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 25 Jun 90 06:17:16 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Lines: 99
Posted: Mon Jun 25 07:17:16 1990
X-Mailer: Bdale's Mailer v3.3.ATARI ST/1a

In article <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill
>>Meahan) writes:
>>>Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a
>>>HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out
>>>of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical
>>>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.
>>
>>So what are you saying? Should code developers abandon a minimally adequate
>
>[flame deleted]
>
>You miss the point entirely:
>
>The TCP/IP crowd as represented in this newsgroup seems to be rapidly becoming
>a group whose credo could be: "Subscribe to exactly MY model of what amateur
>radio should be, or go to hell." This attitude isn't new or restricted to
>any one group - it's been a major part of ham radio for the entire 25 years I've
>held my license and has been expressed by the homebrewers, the traffic fanatics,
>the public service enthusiasts etc. etc. etc.>

We're a very homogenous aggregation of quite singular interest groups.

Why do some carp about perceived deficiencies, but aren't willing
to WRITE the ferschluginner software for their obsolete machines?

If you like running AM on a 6V6 pierce oscillator on 75 meters,
that's very well and good. But don't expect me to design and build
that antique for you.

I have an Olivetti M-10 (TRS100 clone), with 32K RAM and NO drive; this
is an obsolete machine. I wanted to run a small forwarding w0rli-compat
PBBS on it, so I learned microsoft basic, took a copy of Dick N1AED's
miniPBBS for the TRS100, picked many brains for w0rli forwarding information,
and modified the progam. Yes, it took a lot of time, but I wanted it bad
enough to shut up and do something about it!

Please realize that the insistence on state of the art on obsolete machines is holding back the development of amateur radio. We're about 15 years retarded.

CASE IN POINT: DIGICOM

Have you ever seen DIGICOM? It's a truly marvelous package for the C-64, which software emulates a TNC, terminal, conference bridge, file server, etc. All you need is DIGICOM software, a C-64, and a modem board for a truly state of the art ax.25 packet machine.

And _that's_ exactly my point!!! State of the art packet runs on a machine that's been dead meat on ice for 10 years!!!

How will we ever get 9600 baud networks, 56 kB, T-1, etc., when packet state of the art runs on a machine that limps at 1200 baud? C'mon, guys. Grow up! Put your little playtoys in the attic where they belong! Or at least don't come crying because your TRS80 model 1 with 4K and level 1 basic won't run /ip.

>   ....By EXPANDING the
>vision and developing such things as a restricted telnet client that CAN run
>on, say, a C-64 so that the interested ham can log in to a well-connected
>server and read the news, send some mail, read some other mail, establish
>a telnet link to someone else, etc.

Delete "telnet", tie in some PBBS's to USENET feeds, and you have ax.25 packet.

What if we insisted that Model T's be accommodated in the Indy 500?

>What has the hobby got to lose be becoming more INCLUSIVE instead of more
>EXCLUSIVE? Why is the only 'acceptable' newcomer a network engineer?

Owning a $300 XT-compat makes one a network engineer? Eureka!

If you want to play hardball baseball, you need a glove and bat.
With only 64K RAM and a wimpy operating system, the kiddie computers would of necessity be much more complicated to use for something as demanding of speed and memory as /ip.
>
>Why should amateur radio, which historically has been an innovator, be
>stuck FOLLOWING technology instead of LEADING it?

Because everyone wants to use technology of 15 years ago. How can we lead when state of the art in ham radio is Z-80 and C-64?

>...either happily connect dumb terminals to the server via telnet, or gateway
>SLIP connections if the attached devices has any brains at all. Why can't
>amatuer packet be as accomodating?

But it IS - all you need is a dumb terminal and TNC, and plug in your radio, then beg for help, because ax.25 1200 baud AFSK packet is a very

poor, difficult way to do things! That's what you get when you settle
for inferior equipment because it interfaces with the cheap, existing,
and convenient junk laying aroud the shack.

Whatever happened to our tradition of building, fixing, and modifying?
I suppose it's gone the way of the dodo, and the work ethic........
Everyone wants something for nothing, right now.

73, Mike wd6ehr@k6iyk

From -8134578188462257255
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 08:56:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <18330043@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Jun 90 22:37:21 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 28
Posted: Mon Jun 25 23:37:21 1990

>>It exists today. Run a copy of NOS on a PC somewhere in your area, and turn
>>on the "AX.25 Mailbox" functionality. Other folks can AX.25 connect to the
>>machine and have access to a fairly rich subset of the available functionality
>
>Sigh. This is probably a Good Thing for introducing AX.25 users to the
>extended features available through TCP/IP, but it doesn't exactly help
>the channel-access situation for those of us trying to use TCP on the
>channel at the same time.

Ooops... sorry Patty, I would *never* suggest operating IP and raw AX.25 on
the same channel when you have a choice in the matter. I have discovered,
however, that with judicious selection of slottime (longer than dwait used by
the AX.25 guys), and P (on the order of 1/8 or less), that you can coexist
fairly well with AX.25 (ab)users.

>I don't know what the moral of this story is. Maybe that (as is true with
>Mike Chepponis' system) the AX.25 half of the mailbox should be on another
>frequency. I like the idea of giving AX.25 users a peek at TCP/IP. I don't
>care for the idea of our assigned channel getting filled up with AX.25
>packets.

I understand. It's got to be a local issue. The point I really wanted to make
was that you could put a PC at a multi-port switch site *today* and get the
desired functionality, regardless of what services you assign to what channels.
NOSINABOX will be at first nothing more than an EPROM'ed rendition of this for
some hardware a little more directly suited to the environment in question...

Bdale

From 8614594319200469486
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,92eaa78b9469e11d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 08:56:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for TNC-1's
Message-ID: <18330044@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Jun 90 22:38:54 GMT
References: <6086@helios.TAMU.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jun 25 23:38:54 1990

>I have something I would like to try but it requires a
>TNC-1 (6800) and because it is all experimental anyway, I would just as soon
>not have to mortgage the farm to try it out.

The TNC-1 is actually a 6809...

I have a Heath 4040 in use that I might be convinced to let go of. I'm off to
Europe tomorrow for 3 weeks, if you don't find one by 17 July send me email...

Bdale

From 3490823307550910542
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5134767429f32d70
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 08:56:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kiss Protocol Standard
Message-ID: <18330045@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Jun 90 22:40:24 GMT
References: <1990Jun23.045310.6403@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jun 25 23:40:24 1990

>As I understand it, ARRL should still have a copy of this. However, does
>anyone on the net happen to have an electronic version or a paper copy
>that could be easily scanned?

This gets asked over and over again... the USERMAN document for the 890421.1 release of the KA9Q package has the full KISS spec as an appendix. This document is available for FTP from a variety of places, including my machine col.hp.com, in ka9q/890421.1/userman.arc.

Bdale

From -131718312670889848
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,223b7069f8c73ad3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 10:48:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SCSI Support For NET
Message-ID: <900626.11274458.050159@CU.CP6>
Date: 26 Jun 90 16:10:56 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Jun 26 17:10:56 1990

  As long as the debate is going I may as well throw in my 2 cents worth on the suitability of SCSI as an interface for NET.
I'm running NET on a Mac+ and other then the serial port which runs at a maximum of 57.6k baud, the ONLY other interface port I have is a SCSI port. It sure would be nice to use it for a network connection..
Furthermore, Don Lemley of Grace communications (Packet Ten fame) is *rumored* to be considering a SCSI interface for his Really Awesome I/O board.
I understand that IBM now officially endorses SCSI as an interface standard for IBM pc's. Undoubtedly due to the popularity of SCSI for interfacing CD-ROM players to thier equipment.
Phil's philosophy has been "to use standards where standards exist" lets not get TOO excited about about using a MOSTLY bi-directional printer port for networking when a ubiquitous standard already exists!
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA or dyuill@ccs.carleton.ca

From 8863343466739651541
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 13:11:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!tech
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)

Message-ID: <1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 26 Jun 90 17:14:05 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<11583@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Jun 26 18:14:05 1990

wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857) writes:

>In article <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>>In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>>In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill
>>>Meahan) writes:

>Whatever happened to our tradition of building, fixing, and modifying?
>I suppose it's gone the way of the dodo, and the work ethic........
>Everyone wants something for nothing, right now.

>73, Mike wd6ehr@k6iyk

What does buying a Taiwanese XT clone and downloading Phil's gift wrapped
software have to do with building, fixing, and modifying? That is just as
much appliance operating as an Icom, a microphone, and a triband beam.

The holy wars have moved to packet so soon? The only place with any peace is
CW, abuse in morse is such hard work.

--
  Richard Loken VE6BSV   : see I took it out!
  Athabasca University   : I can't afford Campy
  Athabasca, Alberta Canada   : anyhow.
  tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech :

From -2943994110425693551
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73968c1770231d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 17:58:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!cygnus.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@cygnus.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SCSI TNC Comments
Message-ID: <11534@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 26 Jun 90 17:52:39 GMT
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 70
Posted: Tue Jun 26 18:52:39 1990

Hi guys, it is nice to be back. It was hot and humid in Mississippi (as I expected), and it is nice to be back to the dry heat of LA :-)

Also, I see that I started a little flurry of mail about SCSI vs. parallel ports as high-speed TNC ports. I'd like to respond to a few general points.

1. Several submitters nattered on about "my XT clone this" and "my XT clone that". Get a grip. My original submissions clearly pointed out that I am not worried about the lowest cost XT/AT solution. Go by a plug-in card like the Eagle or DRSI or Paccom.

2. Other submitters said "Why worry about those workstations, anyway? No one uses them.". Well, shucks, tell that to Sun and Atari and Commodore. Once again, GET A GRIP.

3. The use of the XT parallel port as a bi-dir port is a non-issue as far as I'm concerned, see #1 above (you can buy a plug-in card).

4. This is not an either-or situation. In fact, I plan to test the SDLC/CPU part using the bi-dir PS/2 port before I ever use SCSI. So, stop the "I want this vs. I want that" crap. What a bunch of complainers. A PS/2 only version would address the 3 million MCA (Micro-Channel Arch) machines out there without requiring the construction of a new MCA board (a project in itself with the POS, etc.), and the parallel i/f would be quite simple.

Summary of above points: Lighten up, GET A GRIP, cool your jets, man. If the SCSI idea doesn't apply to you, then don't natter on.

5. A couple of submitters questioned the feasibility of actually using a SCSI i/f. These guys are informed and experienced, from what I can tell. The concerns are valid. I've been considering the Adaptec Nodem as a model of a SCSI communications device. These things are Ethernet to] SCSI adaptors, and they appear to work. I'm running with the assumption the idea is feasible.

6. I plan to use a purpose built SCSI i/f chip, which integrates the drivers, etc. required. This may change... I'm always open to good input (but I hate nattering and complaining without solutions).

7. My personal SCSI experience is limited to the IBM adaptors (MCA bus masters) and the AIX-PS/2 driver. The driver was written and supplied from inside IBM, but I spent much time in contact with the author of the driver. I regard his expert input quite highly and he has been quite helpful on details of a SCSI attached communications device (he has interfaced the Adaptec Nodem, for instance).

8. This is clearly a case of where I've decided a needs exists and plan to fill it by learning what I must to build the SCSI i/f.

So! I want to start building the prototypes this weekend. I do,

however need to get the Adaptec and Emulex data books for the SCSI
chips. If anyone has actual experience designing with these parts,
I'd like to hear about them (no nattering about "my Maxtor drive has the
Emulex part and it only seeks at 28 mS").

  Thanks to the folks offering constructive input. I hope the moaners,
complainers and pickers will GET A DAMN GRIP and wait until they have
something useful to offer before shooting off flaming know-it-all
messages. Afterall, I'm spending my own time and my own money on this.

73s
Dana
****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
    *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 2292750631725281876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,223b7069f8c73ad3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,c6e915366dabb194,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-26 19:11:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
snorkelwacker!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!John_A_Pham
From: John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: SCSI Support For NET
Message-ID: <31177@cup.portal.com>
Date: 26 Jun 90 22:03:24 GMT
References: <900626.11274458.050159@CU.CP6>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2424 sci.electronics:7227
Posted: Tue Jun 26 23:03:24 1990

I'm planning to build a SCSI card for my computer, and since everyone is
talking SCSI, perhaps someone would enlight me on selecting the right
SCSI chip to use. I have Fujitsu MB87030, National Semi 5380 and
8490 spec sheets but I wonder which to use. I know that the 8490 and MB87030
can handle to up 4Mbytes/sec transfer, but which chip is easier to program
and which is easier to interface to differential SCSI bus.

John

From -3579375953088361369
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73968c1770231d6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-27 02:20:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!mephisto!
emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SCSI TNC Comments
Message-ID: <2931@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jun 90 03:06:51 GMT
References: <11534@oolong.la.locus.com>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 89
Posted: Wed Jun 27 04:06:51 1990

dana@cygnus.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

Gee, Dana, I thought when you posted your original query, you were interested in gaining the benefit of those of us with some experience in the subject matter. I did not realize you had alread made your mind up or I would not have wasted my time "complaining". I'd invite you to "get a grip." Let's look at a couple of items.

>1. Several submitters nattered on about "my XT clone this" and "my
>   XT clone that". Get a grip. My original submissions clearly pointed
>   out that I am not worried about the lowest cost XT/AT solution. Go
>   by a plug-in card like the Eagle or DRSI or Paccom.

>2. Other submitters said "Why worry about those workstations, anyway?
>   No one uses them.". Well, shucks, tell that to Sun and Atari and
>   Commodore. Once again, GET A GRIP.

First, let's establish that 56k technology is at best, medium speed networking. It is certainly not "high speed" except in the context of 1200 bps Bell 202 operation.

The reason you got the responses relative to PC architecture machinery is that PCs are the overwhelming choice for amateur packet. Yes, there are 5 or 6 workstations out there (Atari? Really? :-) but for medium speed networking, the PC is the obvious choice.

If we're talking about those machismo, testesterone-loaded, manly workstations some of us get to play with at work or school, then my question is, why bother? (I'll be posting some benchmark data to comp.unix.i386 in a few days that may help redefine "workstations" :-) Every unix box I've had the opportunity to work with either comes with or can be configured for a bisync port. These ports, usually implemented as intelligent peripherals, are more than capable of 56kb. A driver and pump code to assemble ax.25 packets should be trivial to construct - at least trivial in the same context as writing an SCSI driver and making it co-exist with other SCSI devices. So why not just write the driver and provide cabling

information to connect the modem directly to the bisync port? I'll bet
GRAPES would even distribute this information with the kits.

>3. The use of the XT parallel port as a bi-dir port is a non-issue as
>   far as I'm concerned, see #1 above (you can buy a plug-in card).

Of course, the eager ham who has just completed his modem kit and wants
to get on the air can bop down to the friendly local Klone dealer,
burn a $20 and be ready to plug'n'play. Not quite so friendly
with the other cards.

>7. My personal SCSI experience is limited to the IBM adaptors (MCA
>   bus masters) and the AIX-PS/2 driver. The driver was written and
>   supplied from inside IBM, but I spent much time in contact with the
>   author of the driver. I regard his expert input quite highly and
>   he has been quite helpful on details of a SCSI attached communications
>   device (he has interfaced the Adaptec Nodem, for instance).

As I rear up out of the smelly slime generated by the PS/2-AIX sewer in order
to gain a breath of fresh air, my only comment is that whatever experience
you gain with SCSI on a MicroFunnel bus should be considered an anomoly.
Sorry to be so graphic but my wounds are still very fresh and are being
gouged anew even as we speak.

>8. This is clearly a case of where I've decided a needs exists and plan
>   to fill it by learning what I must to build the SCSI i/f.

Why did you not say so in the first place? If you desire to learn
something about SCSI interfacing and want to use Packet as the
vehicle, then by all means, go for it! You have my 100% support.
But you asked if such a device would be generally useful. Not in
a particular instance but as a general solution. Several of us
answered "no" and explained why in explicit detail. If you want to
ignore that advice, fine. In the end, it was worth no more than you
paid for it. But I think that the "grip getting" needs to be done
in your direction.

I'm now going to make another suggestion. Why don't you add the tiny
bit of additional logic necessary to permit the input interface to
be pluggable. You (or someone else, for that matter) could then
build BOTH interfaces plus maybe some others you have not yet
considered.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -7939864571251621260
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,223b7069f8c73ad3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,c6e915366dabb194
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-27 14:48:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!maytag!focsys!jack
From: jack@focsys.uucp (Jack Houde)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: SCSI Support For NET
Message-ID: <1990Jun27.193557.5349@focsys.uucp>
Date: 27 Jun 90 19:35:57 GMT
References: <900626.11274458.050159@CU.CP6> <31177@cup.portal.com>
Reply-To: jack@focsys.UUCP (Jack Houde)
Organization: Focus Automation Systems, Waterloo, Ontario.
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2426 sci.electronics:7246
Posted: Wed Jun 27 20:35:57 1990

In article <31177@cup.portal.com> John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com writes:
>I'm planning to build a SCSI card for my computer, and since everyone is
>talking SCSI, perhaps someone would enlight me on selecting the right
>SCSI chip to use. I have Fujitsu MB87030, National Semi 5380 and
>8490 spec sheets but I wonder which to use. I know that the 8490 and MB87030
>can handle to up 4Mbytes/sec transfer, but which chip is easier to program
>and which is easier to interface to differential SCSI bus.
>
>John

While your at it, check out the Adaptec AIC-6250.

From -3003824971882993423
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5134767429f32d70
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 02:55:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!speedy.cs.pitt.edu!hoffman
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kiss Protocol Standard
Keywords: packet,KISS,protocol
Message-ID: <8001@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jun 90 20:40:58 GMT
References: <1990Jun23.045310.6403@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science

Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Jun 27 21:40:58 1990

A number of the papers from the Sixth ARRL Computer Networking Conference
are available with anonymous FTP to louie.udel.edu in the directory
pub/arrl_papers. The KISS document is in the file kisstnc.ms.Z which
is a compressed Unix troff format file.

     ---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL   {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science   hoffman@cs.pitt.edu   FAX: +1 412 624 8854

From 4665068604159165229
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5134767429f32d70
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 08:56:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!
envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kiss Protocol Standard
Keywords: packet,KISS,protocol
Message-ID: <1990Jun28.022752.7896@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 28 Jun 90 02:27:52 GMT
References: <1990Jun23.045310.6403@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 432
Posted: Thu Jun 28 03:27:52 1990

.\" kisstnc.ms -- submitted to the sixth ARRL computer networking
.\"   conference, August 1987.
.\" to format, use "eqn kisstnc.ms | tbl | troff -ms"
.EQ
delim $$
.EN
.\" Remove Page Trailer -- gets rid of page numbers
.rm PT
.ll 6.375i
.nr LL 6.375i   \" set Line Length
.po 1.0625i
.nr PO 1.0625i \" set Page Offset (left margin)
.TL
The KISS TNC:
A simple Host-to-TNC communications protocol
.AU
Mike Chepponis, K3MC
.AU

Phil Karn, KA9Q
.AB
The KISS**
.FS
"Keep It Simple, Stupid"
.FE
TNC provides direct computer to
TNC communication using a simple protocol described here. Many TNCs now implement it, including the TAPR TNC-1 and
TNC-2 (and their clones), the venerable VADCG TNC, the AEA PK-232/PK-87 and all
TNCs in the Kantronics line. KISS has quickly become the protocol of choice for TCP/IP operation and multi-connect BBS software.
.AE
.NH
Introduction
.PP
Standard TNC software was written with human users in mind; unfortunately, commands and responses well suited for human use are ill-adapted for host computer use, and vice versa. This is especially true for multi-user servers such as bulletin boards which must multiplex data from several network connections across a single host/TNC link. In addition, experimentation with new link level protocols is greatly hampered because there may very well be no way at all to generate or receive frames in the desired format without reprogramming the TNC.
.PP
The KISS TNC solves these problems by eliminating as much as possible from the TNC software, giving the attached host complete control over and access to the contents of the HDLC frames transmitted and received over the air. This is central to the KISS philosophy: the host software should have control over all TNC functions at the lowest possible level.
.PP
The AX.25 protocol is removed entirely from the TNC, as are all command interpreters and the like. The TNC simply converts between synchronous HDLC, spoken on the full- or half-duplex radio channel, and a special asynchronous, full duplex frame format spoken on the host/TNC link.
Every frame received
on the HDLC link is passed intact to the host once it has been translated to the asynchronous format; likewise, asynchronous frames from the host are transmitted on the radio channel once they have been converted to HDLC format.
.PP
Of course, this means that the bulk of AX.25 (or another protocol) must now be implemented on the host system. This is acceptable, however, considering the greatly increased flexibility and reduced overall complexity that comes from allowing the protocol to reside on the same machine with the applications to which it is closely coupled.
.PP
It should be stressed that the KISS TNC was intended only as a stopgap. Ideally, host computers would have HDLC interfaces of their own, making separate TNCs unnecessary. [15] Unfortunately, HDLC interfaces are rare, although they are starting to appear for the IBM PC. The KISS TNC therefore becomes the "next best thing" to a real HDLC interface, since the host

computer only needs an ordinary asynchronous interface.
.NH
Asynchronous Frame Format
.PP
The "asynchronous packet protocol" spoken between the host and TNC is very simple, since its only function is to delimit frames. Each frame is both preceded and followed by a special FEND (Frame End) character, analogous to an HDLC flag. No CRC or checksum is provided. In addition, no RS-232C handshaking signals are employed.
.PP
The special characters are:
.PP
.TS
center box tab(/);
l l l .
Abbreviation/Description/Hex value
=
FEND/Frame End/C0
FESC/Frame Escape/DB
TFEND/Transposed Frame End/DC
TFESC/Transposed Frame Escape/DD
.TE
.PP
The reason for both preceding and ending frames with FENDs is to improve performance when there is noise on the asynch line. The FEND at the beginning of a frame serves to "flush out" any accumulated garbage into a separate frame (which will be discarded by the upper layer protocol) instead of sticking it on the front of an otherwise good frame.
As with back-to-back flags in
HDLC, two FEND characters in a row should not be interpreted as delimiting an empty frame.
.NH
Transparency
.PP
Frames are sent in 8-bit binary; the asynchronous link is set to
8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.
If a FEND ever appears in the data, it is
translated into the two byte sequence FESC TFEND (Frame Escape, Transposed Frame End). Likewise, if the FESC character ever appears in the user data, it is replaced with the two character sequence FESC TFESC (Frame Escape, Transposed Frame Escape).
.PP
As characters arrive at the receiver, they are appended to a buffer containing the current frame. Receiving a FEND marks the end of the current frame. Receipt of a FESC puts the receiver into "escaped mode",
causing the receiver to translate a following TFESC or TFEND back to FESC or FEND, respectively, before adding it to the receive buffer and leaving escaped mode. Receipt of any character other than TFESC or TFEND while in escaped mode is an error; no action is taken and frame assembly continues. A TFEND or TESC received while not in escaped mode is treated as an ordinary data character.
.PP
This procedure may seem somewhat complicated, but it is easy to implement

and recovers quickly from errors. In particular, the FEND character is never sent over the channel except as an actual end-of-frame indication. This ensures that any intact frame (properly delimited by FEND characters) will always be received properly regardless of the starting state of the receiver or corruption of the preceding frame.
.PP
This asynchronous framing protocol is identical to "SLIP" (Serial Line IP), a popular method for sending ARPA IP datagrams across asynchronous links. It could also form the basis of an asynchronous amateur packet radio link protocol that avoids the complexity of HDLC on slow speed channels.
.NH
Control of the KISS TNC
.PP
Each asynchronous data frame sent to the TNC is converted back into "pure" form and queued for transmission as a separate HDLC frame. Although removing the human interface and the AX.25 protocol from the TNC makes most existing TNC commands unnecessary (i.e., they become host functions), the TNC is still responsible for keying the transmitter's PTT line and deferring to other activity on the radio channel. It is therefore necessary to allow the host to control a few TNC parameters, namely the transmitter keyup delay, the transmitter persistence variables and any special hardware that a particular TNC may have.
.PP
To distinguish between command and data frames on the host/TNC link, the first byte of each
asynchronous frame between host and TNC is a "type" indicator. This type indicator byte is broken into two 4-bit nibbles so that the low-order nibble indicates the command number (given in the table below) and the high-order nibble indicates the port number for that particular command. In systems with only one HDLC port, it is by definition Port 0. In multi-port TNCs, the upper 4 bits of the type indicator byte can specify one of up to sixteen ports. The following commands are defined in frames to the TNC (the "Command" field is in hexadecimal):
.PP
.TS
box expand tab(/);
l l l .
Command/Function/Comments
=
0/Data frame/T{
The rest of the frame is data to be sent on the HDLC channel.
T}
_
1/TXDELAY/T{
The next byte is the transmitter keyup
delay in 10 ms units.
The default start-up value is 50 (i.e., 500 ms).
T}
_
2/P/T{
The next byte is the persistence parameter, p, scaled to the
range 0 - 255 with the following formula:
.sp

```
$ P = p * 256 - 1 $
.sp
The default value is P = 63 (i.e., p = 0.25).
T}
_
3/SlotTime/T{
The next byte is the slot interval in 10 ms units.
The default is 10 (i.e., 100ms).
T}
_
4/TXtail/T{
The next byte is the time to hold up the TX after the FCS
has been sent, in 10 ms units.  This command is obsolete,
and is included here only for compatibility with some existing
implementations.
T}
_
5/FullDuplex/T{
The next byte is 0 for half duplex, nonzero for full
duplex. The default is 0 (i.e., half duplex).
T}
_
6/SetHardware/T{
Specific for each TNC.  In the TNC-1, this command
sets the modem speed.  Other implementations may use this
function for other hardware-specific functions.
T}
_
FF/Return/T{
Exit KISS and return control to a
higher-level program.  This is useful only when
KISS is incorporated into the TNC along with other
applications.
T}
.TE
.PP
The following types are defined in frames to the host:
.TS
box expand tab(/);
l l l .
Type/Function/Comments
=
0/Data frame/T{
Rest of frame is data from the HDLC channel
T}
.TE
.PP
No other types are defined; in particular, there is no provision for
acknowledging data or command frames sent to the TNC.
KISS implementations must ignore any unsupported command types.
All KISS implementations must implement commands 0,1,2,3 and 5; the others
are optional.
.NH
```

Buffer and Packet Size Limits
.PP
One of the things that makes the KISS TNC simple is the deliberate lack of TNC/host flow control. The host computers run a higher level protocol (typically TCP, but AX.25 in the connected mode also qualifies) that handles flow control on an end-to-end basis. Ideally, the TNC would always have more buffer memory than the sum of all the flow control windows of all of the logical connections using it at that moment. This would allow for the worst case (i.e., all users sending simultaneously). In practice, however, many (if not most) user connections are idle for long periods of time, so buffer memory may be safely "overbooked". When the occasional "bump" occurs, the TNC must drop the packet gracefully, i.e., ignore it without crashing or losing packets already queued. The higher level protocol is expected to recover by "backing off" and retransmitting the packet at a later time, just as it does whenever a packet is lost in the network for any other reason. As long as this occurs infrequently, the performance degradation is slight; therefore the TNC should provide as much packet buffering as possible, limited only by available RAM.
.PP
Individual packets at least 1024 bytes long should be allowed. As with buffer queues, it is recommended that no artificial limits be placed on packet size. For example, the K3MC code running on a TNC-2 with 32K of RAM can send and receive 30K byte packets, although this is admittedly rather extreme. Large packets reduce protocol overhead on good channels. They are essential for good performance when operating on high speed modems such as the new WA4DSY 56 kbps design.
.PP
.NH
Persistence
.PP
The P and SlotTime parameters are used to implement true p-persistent CSMA. This works as follows:
.PP
Whenever the host queues data for transmission, the TNC begins monitoring the carrier detect signal from the modem. It waits indefinitely for this signal to go inactive. When the channel clears, the TNC generates a random number between 0 and 1.**
.FS
To conform to the literature, here p takes on values between 0 to 1. However, fractions are difficult to use in a fixed point microprocessor so the KISS TNC actually works with P values that are rescaled to the range 0 to 255.
To avoid confusion, we will use lower-case p to mean the former (0-1) and upper-case P whenever we mean the latter (0-255).
.FE
If this number is less than or equal to the parameter p, the TNC keys the transmitter, waits .01 * TXDELAY seconds, and transmits all queued frames. The TNC then unkeys the transmitter and goes back to the idle state. If the random number is greater than p, the TNC delays .01 * SlotTime seconds and repeats the procedure beginning with the sampling of the carrier detect signal. (If the carrier detect signal has

gone active in the meantime, the TNC again waits for it to clear before continuing). Note that $p = 1$ means "transmit as soon as the channel clears"; in this case the p-persistence algorithm degenerates into the 1-persistent CSMA generally used by conventional AX.25 TNCs.

.PP

p-persistence causes the TNC to wait for an exponentially-distributed random interval after sensing that the channel has gone clear before attempting to transmit. With proper tuning of the parameters p and SlotTime, several stations with traffic to send are much less likely to collide with each other when they all see the channel go clear. One transmits first and the others see it in time to prevent a collision, and the channel remains stable under heavy load. See references [1] through [13] for details.

.PP

We believe that optimum p and SlotTime values could be computed automatically. This could be done by noting the channel occupancy and the length of the frames on the channel. We are proceeding with a simulation of the p-persistence algorithm described here that we hope will allow us to construct an automatic algorithm for p and SlotTime selection.

.PP

We added p-persistence to the KISS TNC because it was a convenient opportunity to do so.

However, it is not inherently associated with KISS nor with new protocols such as TCP/IP.

Rather, persistence is a \fIchannel access\fR protocol that can yield dramatic performance improvements regardless of the higher level protocol in use; we urge it be added to \fIevery\fR TNC, whether or not it supports KISS.

.NH

Implementation History

.PP

The original idea for a simplified host/TNC protocol is due to Brian Lloyd, WB6RQN. Phil Karn, KA9Q, organized the specification and submitted an initial version on 6 August 1986. As of this writing, the following KISS TNC implementations exist:

.PP

.TS

box expand tab (/);

l l l .

TNC type/Author/Comments

=

TAPR TNC-2 & clones/Mike Chepponis, K3MC/T{

First implementation, most widely used. Exists in both downloadable and dedicated ROM versions.

T}

_

TAPR TNC-1 & clones/Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE/T{

Both download and dedicated ROM versions.

T}

_

VADCG TNC & Ashby TNC/Mike Bruski, AJ9X/Dedicated ROM.

_

AEA PK-232 & PK-87/Steve Stuart, N6IA/T{

Integrated into standard AEA
firmware as of 21 January 1987.
The special commands "KISS ON"
and "KISS OFF" (!) control entry
into KISS mode.
T}
_
Kantronics/Mike Huslig/T{
Integrated into standard Kantronics
firmware as of July 1987.
T}
.TE
.PP
The AEA and Kantronics implementations are noteworthy in that the KISS functions were written by those vendors and integrated into their standard TNC firmware. Their TNCs can operate in either KISS or regular AX.25 mode without ROM changes. Since the TNC-1 and TNC-2 KISS versions were written by different authors than the original AX.25 firmware, and because the original source code for those TNCs was not made available, running KISS on these TNCs requires the installation of nonstandard ROMs. Two ROMs are available for the TNC-2. One contains "dedicated" KISS TNC code; the TNC operates only in the KISS mode. The "download" version contains standard N2WX firmware with a bootstrap loader overlay. When the TNC is turned on or reset, it executes the loader. The loader will accept a memory image in Intel Hex format, or it can be told to execute the standard N2WX firmware through the "H"** command. The download version is handy for
.FS
For "Howie", of course.
.FE
occasional KISS operation, while the dedicated version is much more convenient for full-time or demo KISS operation.
.PP
The code for the TNC-1 is also available in both download and dedicated versions. However, at present the download ROM contains only a bootstrap; the original ROMs must be put back in to run the original TNC software.
.NH
Credits
.PP
The combined "Howie + downloader" ROM for the TNC-2 was contributed by WA7MXZ.
This document was carefully typeset by Bob Hoffman, N3CVL.
.PP
.NH
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.PP
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.IP 3.

Kleinrock, L., and Tobagi, F.: "Random Access Techniques for Data Transmission over Packet-Switched Radio Channels," Proc. NCC, pp. 187-201, 1975.
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Tobagi, F. A., Gerla, M., Peebles, R.W., and Manning, E.G.: "Modeling and Measurement Techniques in Packet Communications Networks," Proc. IEEE, vol. 66, pp. 1423-1447, Nov. 1978.
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Lam, S. S.: "Packet Switching in a Multiaccess Broadcast Channel", Ph.D. thesis, Computer Science Department, UCLA, 1974.
.IP 6.
Lam, S. S., and Kleinrock, L.: "Packet Switching in a Multiaccess Broadcast Channel: Dynamic Control Procedures," IEEE Trans. Commun., vol COM-23, pp. 891-904, Sept. 1975.
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Takagi, H.: "Analysis of Polling Systems," Cambridge, MA MIT Press 1986.
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Tobagi, F. A., and Kleinrock, L. "Packet Switching in Radio Channels: Part II - The Hidden Terminal Problem in CSMA and Busy-Tone Solution," IEEE Trans. Commun. COM-23 pp. 1417-1433. 1975.
.IP 13.
Rivest, R. L.: "Network Control by Bayessian Broadcast," Report MIT/LCS/TM-285. Cambridge, MA. MIT, Laboratory for Computer Science. 1985.
.IP 14.
Karn, P. and Lloyd, B.: "Link Level Protocols Revisited," ARRL Amateur Radio Fifth Computer Networking Conference, pp. 5.25-5.37, Orlando, 9 March 1986.
.IP 15.
Karn, P., "Why Do We Even Need TNCs Anyway", Gateway, vol. 3 no. 2, September 5, 1986.

From -8767827224143851784
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 12:13:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!grian!puffin!wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr
From: wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network models (long)
Message-ID: <11912@wd6ehr.ampr.org>
Date: 28 Jun 90 19:13:26 GMT
References: <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp> <615@ke4zv.uucp>
<1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: wd6ehr.ampr.org!wd6ehr@puffin.uucp
Organization: Mike's TCP/IP node
Lines: 54
Posted: Thu Jun 28 20:13:26 1990

>
> wd6ehr@wd6ehr.ampr.org (Mike Curtis, ax.25 wd6ehr@k6iyk (818) 765-2857) writes:

> >In article <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
writes:
> >>In article <615@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> >>>In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill
> >>>Meahan) writes:

> >Whatever happened to our tradition of building, fixing, and modifying?
> >I suppose it's gone the way of the dodo, and the work ethic........
> >Everyone wants something for nothing, right now.

> >73, Mike wd6ehr@k6iyk

> What does buying a Taiwanese XT clone and downloading Phil's gift wrapped
> software have to do with building, fixing, and modifying? That is just as
> much appliance operating as an Icom, a microphone, and a triband beam.

You've entirely missed (ignored?) my point. The bitty-boxboys are
carping that OTHERS are not supporting their machines with state of
the art software. As Phil Karn said in a reply to your posting, the
source code is available to them. If they want full-blown NOS on a C-64,
TI99-4, or T/S 1000, implement the amateur tradition of building, fixing,
and modifying (as mentioned above) and _do_ it, just as the Germans have
done with DIGICOM. But PLEEZE stop crying about it.

This is vaguely reminiscent of the CBers that wouldn't sit down long
enough with a Farnsworth tape to learn CW, so they griped and moaned
until the FCC et al instituted a no-code license. Now they'll bellyache
about the ferschluginner theory test being too hard, good buddy, until
they get rid of it, too. Perhaps they'll also get rid of our frequencies
and leave us with 26.965-27.405, and a couple of slots above 450? UPS
would love that-:)

I suppose what I'm trying to say is "talk is cheap". Or "If you want
something done, do it yourself".

> The holy wars have moved to packet so soon? The only place with any peace is
> CW, abuse in morse is such hard work.
>
yup - no Commode-odors there......

(Actually, I think the C-64 is a nice little machine, and there are
some rather impressive things written in 6809 machine code for it.....)

> --
> Richard Loken VE6BSV   : see I took it out!
> Athabasca University   : I can't afford Campy
> Athabasca, Alberta Canada   : anyhow.
> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA   {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech :

73, Mike Curtis

ax.25/ip wd6ehr@k6iyk.mb
uucp wd6ehr@puffin

From -6097937411458575282
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73968c1770231d6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 13:37:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
lando.la.locus.com!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SCSI TNC Comments
Message-ID: <11705@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 28 Jun 90 20:37:28 GMT
References: <11534@oolong.la.locus.com> <2931@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 66
Posted: Thu Jun 28 21:37:28 1990

In article <2931@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. DeArmond) writes:
>The reason you got the responses relative to PC architecture machinery
>is that PCs are the overwhelming choice for amateur packet. Yes, there
>are 5 or 6 workstations out there (Atari? Really? :-) but for medium
>speed networking, the PC is the obvious choice.

    PCs are CURRENTLY very popular, and don't show any sign of going
away soon. I concede that willingly. The point I've been trying to make
all along is that THERE ARE OTHER THINGS OUT THERE. Amigas, Atari STs,
Sparcstation SLCs, machines that are pretty appealing to users who want
to do more than just log into the local bulletin boards. Please don't
feel compelled to "stomp out" anything else just because it is different.
The AM people felt compelled to fight with the SSB people many years ago.
It wasn't that long ago I heard CP/M people fighting with the DOS people.

   There is another issue with the argument "Oh, I'll just have an XT
clone in addition to my new Unix box/workstation.". Every computer
presents a source of RFI. The fewer the computers in your shack, the
easier it will be for you to clean up RFI sources. Many of the newer

machines, like Amigas and Ataris, are quite clean already. Many of
the XT clones are notoriously dirty.

>Every unix box I've had
>the opportunity to work with either comes with or can be configured for
>a bisync port. These ports, usually implemented as intelligent peripherals,
>are more than capable of 56kb. A driver and pump code to assemble ax.25
>packets should be trivial to construct - at least trivial in the same
>context as writing an SCSI driver and making it co-exist with other
>SCSI devices. So why not just write the driver and provide cabling
>information to connect the modem directly to the bisync port? I'll bet
>GRAPES would even distribute this information with the kits.

   I cry FOUL! on the comment "can be configured for". Do you mean an
adaptor card can be purchased? How much does it cost? Hmmm... Don't
fall into a common trap, which can be summarized in the following line:

  "I've got a better solution for this one piece of specific hardware"

   If I was designing a interface for PS/2s and PS/2s only, I might make
an MCA plug in card, or use the bi-directional parallel port. If I was
designing a connection for a system which has a useful Multi-Protocol
port, I would probably build a cable and write a driver. If I was making
an XT only interface, I'd use one of the evil plug in cards.

  But my design is not just for one system, and it isn't intentionally
limited to just those systems that exist today. Workstation class machines
are dropping in price, and the ones in use today may be available as
used gear in a few years. Furthermore, it isn't JUST workstations that
are coming out of the box equipped with SCSI (is an Amiga a workstation?).
Please keep in mind I started out with something like a "what if?" attitude.
What if people had a SCSI TNC? What are the benefits and disadvantages? As
I started to build a clear picture, SCSI started to look pretty good. I have
received many comments of the nature "Oh, I've already got a SCSI adapter
in my PC for my disk drives; I could plug a SCSI TNC into that?" or "Hey,
this would be a good reason to buy that SCSI interface I've been putting
off".

    This is not a "PCs vs. Workstations" battle. This is simply one new
idea that may ease the use of future new computers in packet radio. But,
given the way the amateur community is today, I can see how a new idea
may be offensive.
****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 6647704457756693846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-28 15:28:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!rutgers!
bellcore!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun28.052631.8486@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 28 Jun 90 05:26:31 GMT
References: <615@ke4zv.UUCP> <1990Jun20.190441.1400@pmsmam.uucp>
<11583@wd6ehr.ampr.org> <1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Jun 28 06:26:31 1990

In article <1965@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
writes:
>What does buying a Taiwanese XT clone and downloading Phil's gift wrapped
>software have to do with building, fixing, and modifying? That is just as
>much appliance operating as an Icom, a microphone, and a triband beam.
>

There's one important difference: I provide full source code, so if
you're interested you can go into the code, take it apart, figure out
how it works, add new features, change those you don't like, etc.
Software hacking is as much a form of homebrewing as building hardware.

Phil

From 4273242107300452855
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,88030fca1728b0ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 03:44:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!lth.se!lo-9!e87as
From: e87as@efd.lth.se (Anders Sandberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS-mode on TNC-1270
Message-ID: <E87AS.90Jun6222416@lo-9.efd.lth.se>
Date: 6 Jun 90 20:24:16 GMT
Sender: newsuser@lth.se (LTH network news server)
Organization: EFD, Lund Inst. of Technology, Lund, Sweden
Lines: 29
Posted: Wed Jun 6 21:24:16 1990

KISS-mode seems like a nice mode to use if you want to create your own
software for a TNC. For example using a PC as a host for a node or BBS.
However, this requires the knowledge of KISS-mode, something we haven't
got.
So if anyone has documentation of what the TNC recognizes as commands

, what you should feed it with and what kind of format the output comes in.
(Seems like some characters get the doubled ASCII-value.)
We at the Club at Lunds Institute of Technology ,Sweden would greatly
appreciate a e-mail of some kind.

Wishes from SK7PI, (own call SM6/7ORZ)

Anders Sandberg   student in electrical engineering

email   e87as@rigel.lth.se   VAX 8530
        e87as@efd.lth.se   SUN/VAX workstations
addr   Magistratsv. 55F-204   222 44 LUND   SWEDEN
phone   046 - 14 29 33

--

Anders Sandberg   student in electrical engineering

email   e87as@rigel.lth.se   VAX 8530
        e87as@efd.lth.se   SUN/VAX workstations
addr   Magistratsv. 55F-204   222 44 LUND   SWEDEN
phone   046 - 14 29 33

From 7576032618071699063
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32a3c646bfc8909c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 04:09:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!littlei!foobar!jim
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com (Jim Garver)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q for Xenix available on Internet?
Message-ID: <416@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Date: 6 Jun 90 15:51:35 GMT
References: <378@subch.imp.com>
Sender: news@foobar.hf.intel.com
Reply-To: jim@foobar.UUCP (WA7LDV)
Organization: - Intel Corp - Hawthorne Farms - Hillsboro, OR -
Lines: 12
Posted: Wed Jun 6 16:51:35 1990

In article <378@subch.imp.com> maxim@subch.imp.com (Maxim Samo) writes:
>Is there a KA9Q for Xenix available via ftp?
>
I am also interested in any packet software available for Xenix,
particularly TCP/IP stuff. I have some Intel 310 systems and want to
set up a node. I know that KA9Q exists in Unix source, but not being
a Unix wizard, I don't know the difficulty of porting to Xenix, let alone
making it work in the first place. Thanks in advance.

--
Jim Garver   Intel Corp.   <tektronix!psueea | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
 WA7LDV   Hillsboro, Oregon   jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>

From 4521319913181709288
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2d7a907d5942205d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 08:34:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
rutgers!att!cbnewsh!wa2sff
From: wa2sff@cbnewsh.att.com (joseph.e.wilkes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Replacement Packet Modem Recommendations
Message-ID: <1990Jun6.204029.18813@cbnewsh.att.com>
Date: 6 Jun 90 20:40:29 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Jun 6 21:40:29 1990

I want to replace my GLB TNC-2 with a better modem.

I was all set to get the PK-232 when a friend at Dayton who was
selling his PK-232 recommended the KAM.

Any opinions would be appreciated.

Also do I need the additional software for the modems?
I am currently using PTP with the TNC-2.
Are there better programs than the ones the modem manufacturers sell?

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

From -7500872016895433367
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf2e867ac43e6617,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 09:12:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!ncar!ico!ism780c!bobt
From: bobt@ism780c.isc.com (Robert Teeter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: hosts to domain conversion program
Keywords: hosts domain.c
Message-ID: <43571@ism780c.isc.com>
Date: 6 Jun 90 22:53:34 GMT
Reply-To: bobt@ism780c.UUCP (Robert Teeter)
Organization: Interactive Systems Corp., Santa Monica CA
Lines: 177
Posted: Wed Jun 6 23:53:34 1990

I am posting this for a friend that can'nt do it himself.
This program will take a standard hosts.net file and convert it to
domain.net file. It doesn't transfer the comments over but will convert all
entries to the new format, also the first entry is considered to be the
master entry.

You can reply to me and I can forward you comments.

------------------------------ cut here --------------------------

```
/* hst2dom.c */
/*
**  HOSTS.NET to DOMAIN.TXT conversion program
**
**  Written by: Michael L. Hasenfratz WA6FXT @ K6CPTA.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
**              [44.6.0.129]
**
**              Copyright (c) 1990 Michael L. Hasenfratz - WA6FXT
**                        *** All rights reserved ***
**                  permission granted for NON commercial use
*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

#define MAXBUF 512                      /* maximum buffer length            */
#define YES 1                           /* TRUE                             */
#define NO 0                            /* FALSE                            */

/*
** input / output file names
*/
char INFILE[] = {"hosts.net"};
char OTFILE[] = {"domain.txt"};

/*
**  skip over WHITE-SPACE
*/
char *skipwhite( ptr )

char *ptr;
{
  while( *ptr == ' ' || *ptr == '\t' )
    ptr++;

  return( ptr );
}

/*
**  read WORD
*/
```

```
char *readword( ptr, iptr )

char *ptr;
char *iptr;
{
  iptr = skipwhite( iptr );             /* skip any white space             */
  while( *iptr != ' '  &&
         *iptr != '\t' &&
         *iptr != '\n' &&
         *iptr != '#' )
    *ptr++ = *iptr++;

  *ptr = (char) NULL;                   /* set EOF                          */
  return( iptr );                       /* return the updated iptr          */
}

/* ************************************************************************ */

/*
**  Main program
*/
main()

{
FILE *infile, *otfile;                  /* File pointers                    */
char *iptr, *ptr, fname[MAXBUF], name[MAXBUF], buf[MAXBUF];
int i, j, first, finish, ch, adr1, adr2, adr3, adr4;

/* open the files */

  if( (infile = fopen( INFILE, "r" )) == NULL ) {
    perror("hst2dom: Error during OPEN of INFILE - ");
    exit(1);
    }

  if( (otfile = fopen( OTFILE, "w" )) == NULL ) {
    perror("hst2dom: Error during OPEN of OTFILE - ");
    fcloseall();
    exit(2);
    }

/* read each line one line at a time */

  while( (ch = fgetc(infile)) != (int) EOF ) {
    if( ch != ' ' && ch != '\t' ) {
      if( ungetc( ch, infile ) == (int) EOF ) { /* put it back             */
        perror("hst2dom: Error during UNGETC - ");
        fcloseall();
        exit(3);
        }

      if( ch == '#' || ch == '\n' )  {  /* is it a comment line?            */
        fgets( buf, MAXBUF, infile);    /* get the string                   */
```

```
        if( ch != '#' ) {               /* we skip comments                */
          fputs( buf, otfile );         /* copy it to OUTPUT file          */
          fputs( buf, stdout );         /* copy it to OUTPUT file          */
          }
        }

      else {
/* read the 4 address octets */
        fscanf( infile, " %u.%u.%u.%u", &adr1, &adr2, &adr3, &adr4);

/* read the rest of the line in */
        iptr = fgets( buf, MAXBUF, infile); /* get the rest of the string    */

/* read the LIST of names */
        first = YES;                    /* set the FIRST flag              */
        finish = NO;
        iptr = buf;                     /* set the buffer pointer          */

        while( !finish ) {
          iptr = readword( name, iptr ); /* read a word into 'name'        */

          if( name[0] != (char) NULL ) { /* check for comments             */
            if( first ) {
              first = NO;               /* clear the flag                  */
              strcpy( fname, name );    /* copy the name                   */
              fprintf( otfile, "%s.\tIN\tA\t%i.%i.%i.%i\n",
                                                fname,
                                                 adr1,
                                                 adr2,
                                                 adr3,
                                                 adr4 );

              fprintf( stderr, "%s.", fname );
              for( i = 0; i < 30 - strlen( fname ); i++ )
                fprintf( stderr, " ");

              fprintf( stderr, "IN   A        %i.%i.%i.%i\n",
                                                  adr1,
                                                  adr2,
                                                  adr3,
                                                  adr4 );

              } /* endif */

            else {
              fprintf( otfile, "%s.\tIN\tCNAME\t%s.\n", name, fname );

              fprintf( stderr, "%s.", name );
              for( i = 0; i < 30 - strlen( name ); i++ )
                fprintf( stderr, " ");

              fprintf( stdout, "IN   CNAME    %s.\n", fname );
```

```
              } /* endelse */

            } /* endif */

          else
            finish = YES;

          } /* endwhile */
        } /* endelse */
      } /* endif */
    } /* endwhile */

  fcloseall();                          /* close ALL files                  */
} /* hst2dom.c */

---------------------------------EOF----------------------------------------
```

73's de Mike WA6FXT @ K6CPTA.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA [44.6.0.129]

From 3974031810393284562
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,759514ce0a87ea56,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 11:06:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!CSGHSG5A.BITNET!BWLLIBMOD
From: BWLLIBMOD@CSGHSG5A.BITNET (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #49
Message-ID: <82721B47DCFFC03819@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 7 Jun 90 13:49:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Jun 7 14:49:00 1990

PLEASE REMOVE 87674800S@CSGHSG5A.BITNET MANUALLY BECAUSE THE LISTSERV
DOESN-T WORK.

    MANY THANKS, URS (HB9DIL)

From 4274900149914021590
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4102f3948e816e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 11:56:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL!
abodnar
From: abodnar@APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL (Alex Bodnar, STEAP-IMD 5545)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HD4040 assistance please
Message-ID: <9006071002.aa06777@BRL-VGR.APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 7 Jun 90 14:02:07 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Jun 7 15:02:07 1990

i just recieved an answer from Heath Co telling me that there are NO
upgrades to the HD4040 tnc. i am fairly sure that i remember a few
months ago someone on the net upgraded theirs. if anyone has any
information on how to upgrade the HD4040 please send answers directly
to me.   THANK-YOU in advance.
alex bodnar
KA3CIM

From 5917507212313332809
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4abe9002303bb05c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 18:30:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G3RUH Full Duplex
Message-ID: <266e3bde.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 7 Jun 90 20:25:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Jun 7 21:25:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

The G3RUH can't do full-duplex? I don't see why that would be. By my
recollection he uses the TX clock as the reference for the DPLL that
extracts the RX clock and that should work OK as long as the remote TX
clock is reasonably close in frequency to the local TX clock. If not,
you could always chop it and put in your own clock.

While we're at it, does anyone know why he has what appears to be an
analog loop filter in his DPLL? I guess it is really a Hybrid PLL.
It seems to me cheaper/easier to do that filter in logic.

73 doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\

Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
          then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CAN.NA
          Victoria, BC, Canada

From -3372079183179960509
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-08 08:39:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!bionet!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 8 Jun 90 11:14:49 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Jun 8 12:14:49 1990

I have a problem which some of you may have already run into and I hope can offer some advice on. Some friends and I were planning on running TCP/IP on the local packet network. When various people got wind of this, particularly the folks who have turned all the major local digipeaters into ROSE nodes (it's their equipment), I started hearing 'concerns' about TCP/IP's effect on the packet channels.

Most of the concerns seem to center around increased congestion on the packet channel we chose to run on. I've monitored that frequency (145.01) and detect very little activity on it and therefore don't really see what the big concern is all about. The number of people who are considering experimenting with TCP/IP is less than a dozen. Yet, some folks have told me that they have 'heard' stories of a few TCP/IP stations tying up packet channels elsewhere on the mainland.

Another concern is that some folks have invested heavily into turning their TNCs into ROSE nodes and don't want to see their investment in time and money go to waste. This concern has me a bit confused - as long as a ROSE node can perform traditional AX.25 digipeating I don't see why their efforts are being wasted. Is there something about KA9Q digipeating through a ROSE node that I should know about?

Other concerns seem to result from a lack of understanding just what TCP/IP is all about and how it fits in with AX.25. Most hams around here don't even understand AX.25 or the OSI reference model. Does there exist a short collection of important Questions & Answers about TCP/IP, as it applies to ham radio, and where can I find it? I may have to do a little bit of educating to alleviate

some imagined fears.

I will be traveling up to the mainland for one semester to do some
research beginning in August so I don't have much time left to
continue playing mid-wife to this as yet unborn network. I am
seriously tempted to drop the project until I return in half a
year. But the problems previously mentioned will still be there.
I would appreciate hearing anyone's thoughts on the above
especially if they can help me anticipate some of these 'concerns'.

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato

From 6436899228905801404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d5ab482947bba6f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-08 14:12:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!DUVM.BITNET!MEYSTMA
From: MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET (Mike)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNCs
Message-ID: <9006081927.AA16164@jade.berkeley.edu>
Date: 8 Jun 90 19:28:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Jun 8 20:28:12 1990

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Gentlemen and Ladies:

Has anyone ever used the HK-21 pocket TNC from Heathkit? If so, do you
have any experiences you wish to share? What company manufactures a
solid TNC for a reasonable price?

Thank you very much.

Mike

meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu
meystma@duvm.bitnet

From -5603805090877442572
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aac91d9e99cd9115,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-08 21:53:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!srhqla!
orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando.la.locus.com!dana

From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 56 kb/s packet assembler/disassemblers (aka TNCs)
Summary: Fast KISS mode TNC design for 56 kb/s use
Message-ID: <10470@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 8 Jun 90 21:46:23 GMT
Sender: news@locus.com
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Jun 8 22:46:23 1990

I recently bought a handful of 80C152JC chips from Intel. These are
16 Mhz 80C51 CPUs with an SDLC controller integrated on chip. My intention
is to use these in low parts count 56 kb/s KISS TNCs (1 cpu + 1 EPROM + 1 RAM
+ 1 latch + 1 rs-232 chip). Current drain should be low (< 100 mA at 5V).
(I plan to power then with the little wall adapters (9VDC@150 mA type things)).
Right now, I need to build two so they can talk to each other for testing.
At some point I need to hook up with someone who has 56 kb/s modems (like
the recently discussed GRAPES modem) to actually try these things.

  (a) is there anyone around So Cal who is working with 56 kb modems?
  (b) is this pointless given that anyone can put an Eagle in a PC and
      run 56 kb/s (I'm assuming this is true) ?

 * Point (b) is mitigated by the fact that someone may wish to hook up a
non-PC (like a mainframe) to packet.

****
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 (ex WA6ZGB) | mine and do not necessarily
     *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -8562619829857155528
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-09 00:03:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Summary: Read the doc, you will be ok....
Message-ID: <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 9 Jun 90 03:52:19 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock - VTC)
Organization: VTC Failure Analysis - We aren't too busy
Lines: 36
Posted: Sat Jun 9 04:52:19 1990

I think I know what 'the other' people were worried about. It is
possible to totally, completely hog a channel with KA9Q net, but
it doesnt have to be that way. You can change the window sizes
that net uses to be just about anything you want. If you set it
up to transmit 4000 byte packets, it will take about 10 seconds to
transmit it. This gives the appearance of hogging the channel, and
it does. What you have to do is make a good impression, and keep
you tcp window's to a value that is fair to other users on the
channel, like maybe 256 instead of 4000 or 8000, etc. If you
experiment, you will find that large windows can make a drastic
improvement on thruput, and I expect that some people have taken
advantage of that on a shared channel, thus giving TCP/IP a bad
name. Phil Karn (KA9Q) has just put in alot of info on how to
adjust the window's and such into the NOS documentation. If you read
it you will be able to set things up on a shared channel.

Saying all that - please be aware that KA9Q TCP/IP is designed to NOT
hog the channel, because it will backoff it's transmissions if it
detects collisions. Also, it uses KISS mode which has programmable
parameters to keep things flowing right on the channel.

SO.....

If you are on a public, shared channel - keep reasonable and sane
windows and they won't even know you are there.

If you have your own private TCP/IP only channel, open things up
to the max, and they will drool with envy when they see your
thruput.

I urge you to experiment/study these things, and then please
have a meeting with these people to set the record straight. There
is no reason that TCP/IP should have a bad name.

Jeff

From -6317129051938911181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-10 19:57:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!envy!karn
From: karn@envy..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1990Jun10.234818.407@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 Jun 90 23:48:18 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc

Lines: 51
Posted: Mon Jun 11 00:48:18 1990

In article <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin) writes:
>[...] Some friends and I were planning
>on running TCP/IP on the local packet network. When various people
>got wind of this, particularly the folks who have turned all the
>major local digipeaters into ROSE nodes (it's their equipment), I
>started hearing 'concerns' about TCP/IP's effect on the packet
>channels. [...]

It seems that this myth will never die. I have worked very hard to make my TCP/IP/AX.25 code about the most "channel-friendly" software in amateur packet radio by including the following features. Most are, as far as I know, unique to my code:

1. Both my TCP and AX.25 code automatically measure the times taken to receive acknowledgements and use them to set their retransmission timers (commonly referred to as "FRACK" in AX.25 TNCs). More recent versions do a more sophisticated set of measurements suggested by Van Jacobsen. The variance of the round trip time is also measured, yielding a measure of the "unpredictability" in the path. I.e., the more unpredictable the round trip time, the longer the timeout even if the average remains the same. This set of procedures dramatically reduces the unnecessary retransmissions you see so often from plain AX.25 TNCs with fixed, "triggerhappy" FRACK settings.

2. Both TCP and AX.25 "back off" on each retransmission. That is, for each unsuccessful retransmission attempt, the timeout is doubled for the next attempt. This provides some negative feedback when the channel gets congested.

3. The KISS TNC, which was originally developed specifically for TCP/IP operation (but is not limited to it), specifies the use of "p-persistence" for channel access. When properly configured, p-persistence greatly reduces the "jump on" phenomenon whereby several stations waiting for the channel all begin to transmit the instant the station already on the channel finishes.

I should point out that in packet radio, as in real life, being a nice guy usually means you finish last. Stations using my code often get much poorer throughput when they have to contend with more agressive stations that don't follow the same rules (which means almost other stations). Many users of my code have long complained about this and some have made local modifications to increase its "agressiveness", but I have resisted such measures in the standard version because I want to set an example.

The only valid basis for complaint about TCP/IP is that it is so useful and convenient a tool for transferring mail and files that its users can easily keep a channel busy for hours with little effort. That's why I've worked very hard to make my code as deferential as possible to other traffic on the channel.

Phil

From 1420247188146518660
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,88030fca1728b0ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 02:52:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
bellcore!bellcore-2!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS-mode on TNC-1270
Message-ID: <1990Jun11.061040.1375@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Jun 90 06:10:40 GMT
References: <E87AS.90Jun6222416@lo-9.efd.lth.se>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jun 11 07:10:40 1990

The KISS TNC interface is documented in the paper "The KISS TNC: A
Simple Host-to-TNC Communications Protocol" by K3MC and myself. It
appears in the proceedings of the 6th ARRL Computer Networking Conference
held in Redondo Beach CA on August 29, 1987.

I believe you can find the troff source to this paper on flash.bellcore.com;
however that machine is down right now so I can't check.

Phil

From -4529996866311507853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ae01357bb52d458c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ae01357bb52d458c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 05:46:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!think!snorkelwacker!bu.edu!xylogics!
transfer!lectroid!jjmhome!zinn!ubbs-nh!noel
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: KA9Q TCP/IP Xenix Sources Wanted
Message-ID: <4389@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Date: 10 Jun 90 16:28:13 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: Business Integration & Office Systems - Nashua, NH
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2346 rec.ham-radio:12099

Posted: Sun Jun 10 17:28:13 1990

I, and several others, are searching for TCP/IP sources which have been
ported to SCO Xenix.

Sources, assistance and/or leads most appreciated.

Thanks!

Noel
KC1RB

--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

From 1117005689742241455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 08:23:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <37974@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 90 13:33:33 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 73
Posted: Mon Jun 11 14:33:33 1990

The static inertia of society is tremendous, and it is no better in
many parts of the ham-radio community. Here are a few other pieces
of resistance I have personally encountered:

- Equipment. "Will my C-64 work?" "Is there a CP/M version for my
     shoe-box that I bought for $20.00 at a hamfest?" etc.
     I'm not sure if these people feel "threatened" that their
     "stuff" will be forced into an early grave, but there
     needs to be an effort to educate people that this stuff
     already *IS* outdated. The concensus _seems_ to be that
     those of us who are CAPABLE of doing development on
     this hardware choose not to do development because we
     are snobbish (stuck up, arrogant, etc.) about our hard-
     ware. In reality, enough people have found that such
     development is not worthwhile (for one reason or another)
     that there _must_ be some reason for it.

- Unprintable characters. This is one of my favorites. I have gotten many, many dirty looks from people who have met me with comments about how my TCP/IP "garbage" has locked up their terminal or computer, or gone through a whole box of paper. I'm not sure why everybody is printing out ALL activity on the channel, but there are lots of people doing it. (I have thought on occasion that if I were IP coordinator, I would assign addresses made up of combinations of formfeeds and bells :-) :-) :-) hehehe)

- "What we've got now works, so don't mess with it." This one makes me madder than h ... (better not say it). My best example is with binary file transfer. Software updates were coming from across the lake, and I suggested that binary FTP would be a great way to do it. A room full of people told me that they'd rather BSQ (sorta like uuencode) the whole thing and transfer it into a capture buffer, then decode it back to binary. Talk about freq. clogging -- in addition, you're not adding ANOTHER 50% overhead.

- Commercial interconnection. Many people hear "TCP/IP" and think, gee, next we'll be plugging into Internet and our default routing will be landline. I personally see a lot of merit to having a few "wormholes" until we have a truly national IP network, but I _don't_ think this is the goal.

- "I don't like the way TCP/IP handles e-mail". I am **TOTALLY** without explaination for this one. When I asked why, I only got, "I just don't like it." The idea that TCP/IP is a suite of protocols has not gotten through to the non network-y types; perhaps this is part of the problem?

Right now, I am running PA0GRI NOS. It is VERY unstable (if someone has made the GRI mailbox work with a more recent version of NOS, **PLEASE** let me know!!!) Using this software has helped to a degree, because of the gateway features, and because of the organization of the mailbox. Another good package is MSYS, a BBS which supports TCP/IP. (MSYS is missing one thing: you can only telnet to the sysop, you can't telnet into the BBS).

My approach to a lot of these problems hinges on me getting a new computer, running U*ix, because I feel I can do a much better job of presenting what TCP/IP can do once I get some remotely-accessible software running. DOSGATE is a neat idea; a Unix "version" of this idea would really be a knockout!!!

Best 73's
     Chris, N2JGW

From -766426822048789800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fe21a,777239a2e60b26de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfe21a,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,777239a2e60b26de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 08:23:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: comp.unix.i386,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: CD-ROM and 386-unix ?
Message-ID: <37975@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 90 13:39:28 GMT
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. an STC company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi comp.unix.i386:5993 rec.ham-radio.packet:2348
Posted: Mon Jun 11 14:39:28 1990

I am considering purchasing a CD-ROM player for my computer, with the
ham-radio callsign database. Before I do this, I want to know that
the thing will work under Unix (it's meant for DOS). Has anybody
any experience with this contraption? Specifically, does it look
(to the kernal) enough like a floppy or hard drive that I could
"mount" it from Unix as a dos partition, and access the database?

(Also: does anybody out there know how this callsign database gets
updated, and what it costs to get the new discs?)

Chris, N2JGW
cci632!cep@ritcsh.rit.edu (or Pnews, or whatever path works)

From 2638899582411712762
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e89963c74b888573,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 11:54:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL!
abodnar
From: abodnar@APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL (Alex Bodnar, STEAP-IMD 5545)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HD4040 assistance
Message-ID: <9006111301.aa11167@BRL-VGR.APG-EMH5.APG.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 11 Jun 90 17:01:30 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 7
Posted: Mon Jun 11 18:01:30 1990

a big THANK-YOU to all who answered my plea for assistance.

the only kikker is that i am running CPM but i think i can still
get going.

alex bodnar
ka3cim

From -8506605365111901628
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32a3c646bfc8909c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 12:28:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!rochester!rit!cci632!
cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q for Xenix available on Internet?
Message-ID: <37981@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 90 16:42:16 GMT
References: <378@subch.imp.com> <416@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Jun 11 17:42:16 1990

In article <416@foobar.hf.intel.com> jim@foobar.UUCP (WA7LDV) writes:
>In article <378@subch.imp.com> maxim@subch.imp.com (Maxim Samo) writes:
>>Is there a KA9Q for Xenix available via ftp?
>>

I too would like to run nos on my 286 Box running SCO Xenix, If
anyone has done this port, any info would be greatly appreciated.
AS a matter of fact I would be willing to provide compensation for
anyone offering floppies with a running version.

Lot's of ideas and needs, but not much time?

I am running UUCP to my SUN at work and my mail node at Kodak. I
would like to be able to also run tcpip for other HAMS to use
my unix (like) Box via my DRSI board or my tiny 2. Thanks in advance.

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 3273850556749916989
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3796005f92de10af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 12:28:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!apple!rutgers!bellcore!MEMPHIS.wif.ctt.bellcore.com!Server
From: meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu (Mike)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tncs
Message-ID: <24076@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Jun 90 18:44:11 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: Mike <meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu>
Organization: Bellcore - Wierd Ideas Factory
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Jun 11 19:44:11 1990
X-Gateway: MEMPHIS.wif.ctt.bellcore.com

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Gentlemen and Ladies:

Has anyone ever used the HK-21 pocket TNC from Heathkit? If so, do you
have any experiences you wish to share? What company manufactures a
solid TNC for a reasonable price?

Thank you very much.

Mike

meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu
meystma@duvm.bitnet

From 1296233411781621264
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3796005f92de10af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 13:17:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!sdd.hp.com!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!bellcore!
MEMPHIS.wif.ctt.bellcore.com!Server
From: pc@flash.bellcore.com (Peter Clitherow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tncs
Message-ID: <24077@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Jun 90 18:44:16 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: Peter Clitherow <pc@flash.bellcore.com>

Organization: Bellcore - Wierd Ideas Factory
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Jun 11 19:44:16 1990
X-Gateway: MEMPHIS.wif.ctt.bellcore.com

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Gentlemen and Ladies:

Has anyone ever used the HK-21 pocket TNC from Heathkit? If so, do you
have any experiences you wish to share? What company manufactures a
solid TNC for a reasonable price?

Thank you very much.

Mike

meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu
meystma@duvm.bitnet

From 6155585254403398090
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5844151bd1dd3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 17:41:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PE1CHL NET
Message-ID: <18330028@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Jun 90 16:10:27 GMT
References: <246@kolvi.hut.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Jun 11 17:10:27 1990

>Mike Curtis, WD6EHR is the US distributor for the ST version.
>Send him 2 DS or 3 SS ST disks and a note telling him what you want
>and he'll get back to you ASAP (1 week for me).

>The version I got is 900517

I just received 900522 from Rob, with a request to forward the disks on to
Mike Curtis when done. If Mike or anyone near him is listening, I'm reading
the disks onto col.hp.com today, and will mail them off to CA tomorrow.

Bdale

From 9167979126039904380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,88030fca1728b0ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 17:41:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS-mode on TNC-1270
Message-ID: <18330030@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Jun 90 16:13:40 GMT
References: <E87AS.90Jun6222416@lo-9.efd.lth.se>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Jun 11 17:13:40 1990

>KISS-mode seems like a nice mode to use if you want to create your own
>software for a TNC. For example using a PC as a host for a node or BBS.
>However, this requires the knowledge of KISS-mode, something we haven't
>got.
>So if anyone has documentation of what the TNC recognizes as commands
>, what you should feed it with and what kind of format the output comes in.
>(Seems like some characters get the doubled ASCII-value.)
>We at the Club at Lunds Institute of Technology ,Sweden would greatly
>appreciate a e-mail of some kind.

There is an appendix to the KA9Q NET User Manual that describes the KISS
protocol. The user manual is available with the rest of the package on the
machine col.hp.com by ftp from the subdirectory ka9q/890421.1, or from TAPR
by mail on PC floppies, TAPR being at:

    TAPR
    PO Box 12925
    Tucson, AZ 85732
    (602) 749-9479

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 7334609006961885539
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0c0b4931a8d19ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 17:42:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!think!linus!mitre.org!tjr
From: tjr@mitre.org (Tom Reale)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway from Packet to the Internet
Message-ID: <110642@linus.mitre.org>
Date: 11 Jun 90 20:11:56 GMT
Sender: usenet@linus.mitre.org

Organization: The MITRE Corporation
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Jun 11 21:11:56 1990

I am searching for an SMTP gateway from my packet station to the Internet
so I can exchange personal email with friends who don't have the good
sense to join the amateur community. I would appreciate any suggestions.

Tom Reale (WB1GSP)
tjr@mitre.org

From 7275029536713098440
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5a1156017e5e403,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-11 18:09:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!rsiatl!nanovx!ke4zv!gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC Simulation
Summary: TNC type boxes still useful
Message-ID: <319@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 90 14:31:35 GMT
References: <12183@shlump.nac.dec.com>
<1990Jun10.224919.229@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Jun 11 15:31:35 1990

In article <1990Jun10.224919.229@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
>I recommend the plug-in card approach if you will always use your PC to
>run packet, and especially if you want to use or experiment with higher
>level protocols like TCP/IP. The "TNC" was designed for an erstwhile
>era, when everybody used dumb terminals. It makes much more sense to
>build packet stations around computers, not terminals.
>
I would point out that there are situations where the TNC approach is
still necessary. Laptop computers instantly come to mind as do Macintoshs.
Also Unix boxes such as this one. I am excited about the Kantronic Data
Engine as an semi-intelligent front end for my system. If you have a DOS
PC with slots, then the plugin cards are great. I'm running a DRSI on
a PC too, but it won't work with my laptop and I'm not up to writing a
device driver for Unix yet.
Gary KE4ZV

From -8740938530543998960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9270,7b356c109bb75302
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9270,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-12 01:31:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!uupsi!uhasun!
jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <169@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 12 Jun 90 02:16:21 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue Jun 12 03:16:21 1990

In article <37974@cci632.UUCP>, cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op) writes:
>
> - Equipment. "Will my C-64 work?" "Is there a CP/M version for my
>   shoe-box that I bought for $20.00 at a hamfest?" etc.
>   I'm not sure if these people feel "threatened" that their
>   "stuff" will be forced into an early grave, but there
>   needs to be an effort to educate people that this stuff
>   already *IS* outdated. The concensus _seems_ to be that
>   those of us who are CAPABLE of doing development on
>   this hardware choose not to do development because we
>   are snobbish (stuck up, arrogant, etc.) about our hard-
>   ware. In reality, enough people have found that such

Funny you should mention it... I got a letter just today from someone
exhibiting exactly that complaining attitude. Now I have to tell him
that yes, Virginia, CP/M _is_ obsolete technology.

>   doing it. (I have thought on occasion that if I were
>   IP coordinator, I would assign addresses made up of
>   combinations of formfeeds and bells :-) :-) :-) hehehe)

Oh, I like that! Think I'll assign 44.88.7.12 next!

> - "I don't like the way TCP/IP handles e-mail". I am **TOTALLY**
>   without explaination for this one. When I asked why,
>   I only got, "I just don't like it." The idea that
>   TCP/IP is a suite of protocols has not gotten through
>   to the non network-y types; perhaps this is part of the
>   problem?

Actually, the number one problem I've run into is, "You mean I have

to leave the computer on ALL THE TIME??"

Jon

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From -9141741953112797894
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-12 07:05:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!bellcore!bellcore-2!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Jun 90 08:01:55 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@bellcore-2.bellcore.com (Poster of News)
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Jun 12 09:01:55 1990

In article <37974@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
writes:
>The static inertia of society is tremendous, and it is no better in
>many parts of the ham-radio community. Here are a few other pieces
>of resistance I have personally encountered:

[long list of unbelievably brain-damaged excuses deleted for brevity...]

Now you see one of the reasons I'm so strongly in favor of a no-code license
that would attract more technically oriented people to the service.

I certainly welcome the participation of any and all existing hams in TCP/IP
and related developments such as DREAMNET (N6GN et al's megabit microwave
project), but I harbor no illusions about ever garnering more than a small
fraction of the existing amateur population. That's why it's important to go
outside the existing pool for new blood.

Phil

From -7919251903674677695
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18667ef6bbff64f3,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-12 10:26:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DVR-2 at 9600 Baud
Message-ID: <9006120731.AA02805@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Date: 12 Jun 90 07:31:27 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Jun 12 08:31:27 1990

Can anyone tell me what the exact deviation is on a DVR-2 running a G3RUH
modem at 9600 baud? My calculations come up to somewhere around +/- 8 Khz
for a total bandwidth of around 16 Khz, but I would appreciate hearing from
someone who might actually be using this setup and has measured it "under
load" so to speak.

I am putting this setup on a 1500 foot tower and need to put a crystal
filter in the front end of the DVR-2 and am trying to figure out exactly
what I need to tell the people that are going to make it. :-) I figured
that if it spec'ed out at 20 Khz that I would be OK.

Comments? Help? Words of Wisdom?

Thanks!

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

From 6895957262273650648
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3fd8611dd6251845
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3fd8611dd6251845
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-12 12:52:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!
bu.edu!orc!inews!iwarp.intel.com!psueea!parsely!twiki!dalew
From: dalew@twiki.PDX.COM (Dale A. Weber)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Re: List of BBS's that are used by HAM'S
Summary: Ham BBS
Message-ID: <525Nk1w162w@twiki.PDX.COM>
Date: 12 Jun 90 19:52:27 GMT
References: <1990May23.041047.22322@dasys1.uucp>
Organization: Experimenter's Anonymous - Portland, OR USA
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2362 rec.ham-radio.swap:460

Posted: Tue Jun 12 20:52:27 1990

probe@dasys1.uucp (michael) writes:

> I'm looking for a list of computer BBS's where I can get in touch with HAM
> radio operators. I'm interested in geting involved with HAMing and would like
> to find a users group that would help me get started. Thanks in advance!

  We have Ham Radio Micro Bits here in Portland, OR. It is dedicated
totally to all phases of Amateur Radio. The number is (503) 285-0378 and is
online 24 hours. I'm also very interested in Ham Radio, especially packet,
and carry the rec.ham-radio.* news groups here. See below for the info on
my system. ;-) ;-)

INTERNET: dalew@pdx.com OR dalew@twiki.pdx.com (Dale A. Weber)
UUCP: ..!uunet!twiki!dalew OR ..!{sun!nosun, tektronix}!tessi!twiki!dalew
 BBS: +1(503)239-4960, 24 Hours, 1200/2400 Bps MNP 1-5, PCPable via ORPOR

From 923365364431232178
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-13 03:03:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!dali.cs.montana.edu!samsung!sdd.hp.com!
ucsd!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!rochester!rit!cci632!cep
From: cep@cci632.UUCP (co-op)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <38006@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 12 Jun 90 16:56:50 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP> <169@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Reply-To: cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Jun 12 17:56:50 1990

In article <169@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
writes:
 [stuff deleted]
>Actually, the number one problem I've run into is, "You mean I have
>to leave the computer on ALL THE TIME??"

Hmm. I am WAY out of touch when it comes to what's presently in NOS.
My head is totally spinning when it comes to which software does what,
and what version I should be using, etc.

It seems that my version has a "remote" command, where you could say
"remote kick n2jgw.ampr.org" and force my machine into trying to
smtp out whatever it had, but it doesn't seem to be selective (for
instance, be able to say 'wb2abc just kicked me, I'll just send stuff

to him, if I have any'. This may already exist without my being aware
of it.

However, even with all of the nntp talk, etc. that's been going on,
I know that I personally don't feel satisfied with regard to what
form the old RLI-style BBS's will take in a TCP/IP world. MSYS would
be a good place to start, if you could telnet into the BBS.

-- Chris, N2JGW

From 4268133255428956418
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-13 15:17:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!rex!rouge!mahler
From: mahler@rouge.usl.edu (Mahler Stephen J)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <9975@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 13 Jun 90 01:32:35 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP> <169@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> <38006@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: mahler@usl.edu (Mahler Stephen J)
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Jun 13 02:32:35 1990

In article <38006@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
writes:
>In article <169@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu> jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon
Bloom) writes:
> [stuff deleted]
>>Actually, the number one problem I've run into is, "You mean I have
>>to leave the computer on ALL THE TIME??"
>
>It seems that my version has a "remote" command, where you could say
>"remote kick n2jgw.ampr.org" and force my machine into trying to
>smtp out whatever it had, but it doesn't seem to be selective (for
>instance, be able to say 'wb2abc just kicked me, I'll just send stuff
>to him, if I have any'. This may already exist without my being aware
>of it.
>

I have a local change to the NOS software that allows you to TURN THE
MACHINE OFF, yet still get your mail. The changes use the POP protocol,
and the concept is to move your e-mail box from a system that is up 24
hrs/day to your system on demand. We have called that SLURPING the
mailbox. During testing a SUNOS system was used as the base mail system.
We also have patched a POP server side together under NOS. The project has
set idle for about 8 weeks now, if someone would like to take the pieces
and do the polishing, or use the work as a base to start over please

contact me.

I really feel that mail delivery on demand to your NOS system will be
a required feature before NOS is ready for the masses.

.... 73 ... Steve KF5VH

From 3609127325527376570
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18667ef6bbff64f3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-13 21:54:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!matt.ksu.ksu.edu!steve
From: steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu (Steve Schallehn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DVR-2 at 9600 Baud
Message-ID: <1990Jun13.075312.22858@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu>
Date: 13 Jun 90 07:53:12 GMT
References: <9006120731.AA02805@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Sender: news@maverick.ksu.ksu.edu (The News Guru)
Organization: Kansas State University
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Jun 13 08:53:12 1990

In article <9006120731.AA02805@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> mgb@TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL
writes:
>Can anyone tell me what the exact deviation is on a DVR-2 running a G3RUH
>modem at 9600 baud? My calculations come up to somewhere around +/- 8 Khz
>for a total bandwidth of around 16 Khz ....

I was very interested in the fact that a DVR2-2 and a G3URH modem could
be used together. I was at the ARRL National Hamfest in Kansas City
this weekend and ask Karl Medcalf, WK5M about how much deviation that
configuration used. He responded by saying "about legal limit".

Rather impressive to see 2 Date Engines with G3URH modems transfer a text
file across the room at 9600. Makes my landline modem seem slow!

-Steve Schalleh, KB0AGD
 Kansas State Universiy ARC (W0QQQ)

--

Steve Schallehn | Internet : steve@ksuvm.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet   : STEVE@KSUVM

From -2368225938005601671
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-13 23:41:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP (a non-expert's confusion)
Message-ID: <98944@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 13 Jun 90 13:41:20 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP> <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Jun 13 14:41:20 1990

In article <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
(Phil Karn) writes:
>In article <37974@cci632.UUCP> cep@ccird7.UUCP (Christopher Piggott - co-op)
writes:
>>The static inertia of society is tremendous, and it is no better in
>>many parts of the ham-radio community.
>
>Now you see one of the reasons I'm so strongly in favor of a no-code license
>that would attract more technically oriented people to the service.
>
>I certainly welcome the participation of any and all existing hams in TCP/IP

Could someone point out some references on TCP/IP suitable for the
non-computer-expert packet user? I've been using packet radio for about 2
years now. I mostly get on my local BBS, sometimes crossposting articles from
packet to UUCP, and vs versa. Is TCP/IP meaningful to me? How does it differ
from what I'm used to (ROSE and regular TNCs)? (any of this making sense? :-)
I think it has something to do with the way e-mail and postings are sent
around the packet BBS network. (I'm using an old Atari 800 8bit computer with
a KPC2 tnc and a crystal controlled 2m radio, if it matters. Do you need
"KISS" for TCP/IP?)   signed: Confused.

Maybe some expert should write an "Idiot's guide to TCP/IP"?
==========
73 de WA2ISE

From -218175157663569468
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-13 23:46:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!trub
From: perley@trub (Donald P Perley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (a non-expert's confusion)
Message-ID: <8524@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Date: 13 Jun 90 17:24:19 GMT

References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> <22264@shamash.cdc.com>
<37974@cci632.UUCP> <1990Jun12.080155.5132@bellcore-2.bellcore.com>
<98944@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@crdgw1.crd.ge.com
Reply-To: perley@trub (Donald P Perley)
Organization: GE Corp. R & D, Schenectady, NY 12345
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Jun 13 18:24:19 1990
In-reply-to: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)

In article <98944@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar (Robert Casey) writes:
>
>Could someone point out some references on TCP/IP suitable for the
>non-computer-expert packet user?

How about packet operation in general? I have ordered the ARRL book,
but am cautious about getting steered toward standards that are already
obsolete. On the other hand it would be no fun to be the only ham for a
hundred miles who could handle 10 megabaud at 25 Ghz even if it is the
wave of the future.

Many newsgroups have a monthly intro posting with answers to commonly
asked questions. Are there any knowledgeable volunteers out there who
could cut and paste the great answers of the recent past?

-don perley ke2tp
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

From 8382885238476727026
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,97503c906753d34b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-14 01:09:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DUVM.BITNET!MEYSTMA
From: MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET (Mike)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Connections in the Baltic States
Message-ID: <9006131712.AA02184@ucsd.edu>
Date: 13 Jun 90 17:10:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Wed Jun 13 18:10:32 1990

We are searching for packet radio operators in the Baltic states.
If anyone knows of any packet radios out there, please let me know.
If anyone knows of anyone closer to the Baltic states, who might know,
please let me know!

Thank you.

73

MM438

meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu

From -1761342899268731423
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-14 01:45:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP (a non-expert's confusion)
Summary: Check out Gary Ford's documentation
Keywords: TCP/IP, documentation
Message-ID: <41910@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 13 Jun 90 18:21:47 GMT
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 41
Posted: Wed Jun 13 19:21:47 1990

In article <98944@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>Could someone point out some references on TCP/IP suitable for the
>non-computer-expert packet user?

The best introduction I've seen so far is the one Gary Ford mentioned here a few weeks ago. Here's a rehash of his posting for those who missed it.

From: ford@iris.ucdavis.edu (Gary Ford)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Beginner's Guide to TCP/IP
Date: 15 May 90 23:00:27 GMT

I have written a document entitled "Beginner's Guide to TCP/IP on the Amateur Packet Radio Network Using the KA9Q Internet Software." This 44 page guide documents the use of NET v890421.1 and BM v3.3.1 on an IBM PC or clone with a serial interface to a TNC running the KISS firmware.

The guide is available by anonymous ftp from clover.ucdavis.edu [128.120.57.1] as the 113K ASCII file "begin.doc" in the directory /pub/ka9q. Comments and suggestions for change to the document are welcome.

I'm sure someone will ask why the guide documents NET now that NOS is available. The main reason is that NET is most commonly in use in my area. When I helped to set up a TCP/IP switch, the users needed a better manual, so I took a shot at writing one. My next project is to

attempt to port NOS to my Sys5 (actually HP-UX) machine, using Anders Klemets porting kit. If I have success, I'll edit the guide to cover NOS.

     Gary Ford, N6GF

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 3667912294016798736
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ecbece4df8d32480,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-14 02:14:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: [0002155052@mcimail.com: Field Day Question]
Message-ID: <9006131821.AA06539@ucsd.edu>
Date: 13 Jun 90 18:21:07 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Jun 13 19:21:07 1990

The straight information, from the ARRL, by email.

>From 0002155052@mcimail.com Wed Jun 13 11:14:30 1990
Date: Wed, 13 Jun 90 13:12 EST
From: American Radio Relay League <0002155052@mcimail.com>
To: Doug Faunt N6TQS <faunt@cisco.com>
Subject: Field Day Question

To: Doug Faunt, N6TQS
From: Warren C. Stankiewicz, NF1J
Assistant Contest Manager, ARRL

Our definition of a packet QSO for Field Day
is a station to station contact. Digipeated
QSOs are acceptable.

73, Warren

From -8156032856476685621
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-14 18:39:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wang!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: concerns over TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1029@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 14 Jun 90 15:00:25 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 65
Posted: Thu Jun 14 16:00:25 1990
In-reply-to: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu's message of 8 Jun 90 11:14:49 GMT

In article <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu> querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin) writes:

> I have a problem which some of you may have already run into and I hope can offer some advice on. Some friends and I were planning on running TCP/IP on the local packet network. When various people got wind of this, particularly the folks who have turned all the major local digipeaters into ROSE nodes (it's their equipment), I started hearing 'concerns' about TCP/IP's effect on the packet channels.
>
> Most of the concerns seem to center around increased congestion on the packet channel we chose to run on. I've monitored that frequency (145.01) and detect very little activity on it and
>
> .
> .
> .

The concerns can be valid and work in both directions. Your average typewriter-CB packet user doesn't necessarily require great performance from the network nor put a great strain on it. When you get a TCP/IP station transfering a couple hundred K file on the same channel then throughput of the other users of the channel can be affected.

At the same time I am told that there are performance problems on mixed netwroks for the TCP users. When collisions do occur the TNC will retransmit whenever it thinks it can get in while the TCP station will back off, politely stepping aside. This means the X-25 TNC gets to use the channel more often than the TCP station.

Another problem is the mode of operation. PAUs typically will switch the 2m rig off the local repeater and over to the TNC when they want to use it, running a hundred or so watts into the omni antenna. To get proper benefit a TCP station is usually dedicated to the purpose and running proper power into a beam into the repeater or switch site.

I think the proper way to run things is to establish full duplex repeaters, probably on 440 or above, greater than 1200 baud and use beams to "work" the repeater. Using a repeater eliminates hidden transmitter problems and since you are working point-to-point the use of beams and reduce the QRM to same channel repeaters allowing more re-use of the frequency pair.

Some things, like long distance backbones can be shared between the protocols. In New England some long distance links use NETROM nodes to connect them.

In summary, the things that you use TCP for, like transfering files, can increase traffic per user over a typical PAU. The algorithms used to send a packet can cause TCP stations to lose on shared channels. I reccomend finding a separate channel for local TCP use and sharing long distance nodes.

These are just my opinions and thoughts. Hope they help.

73s, jv

"Imagine what it would be like if TV actually were good. It would be the end
 of everything we know." -- Marvin Minsky

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From 7552918645974813718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f90aea6865b012ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-14 19:52:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9th Computer Networking Conference (ARRL)
Message-ID: <179@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 14 Jun 90 20:17:30 GMT
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Organization: The University of Hartford
Lines: 79
Posted: Thu Jun 14 21:17:30 1990

9th Computer Networking Conference

The American Radio Relay League
The Canadian Radio Relay League

Plan to participate in the 9th Computer Networking Conference,

jointly sponsored by ARRL and CRRL, to be held this September in Canada--the country that first brought you packet radio! Here are the details:

TIME AND DATE: 9 AM to 5 PM, Saturday, 1990 September 22

LOCATION: London Regional Art Gallery and Museum, 421 Ridout Street North, London, Ontario

REGISTRATION: $US 20 or $CDN 25. Registration fee includes a copy of the conference proceedings and a catered hot lunch.

A WORD ABOUT THE LOCATION: London, Ontario, population 270,000 is located in Southern Ontario midway between Detroit, Michigan, and Buffalo, New York (or Toronto, Ontario). London is accessible by car via Highway 401, rail or air. While no major airlines have direct service to London, excellent commuter service to Toronto and Detroit is provided by Air Ontario (Air Canada) and Canadian Partner (Canadian Airlines International). ComAir (Delta) provides connector service from Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio. For those in the US that might want to take in a bit of countryside, flying to Detroit or Buffalo, or to Niagara Falls, New York, and renting a car for the 2-3 hour trip to London can be a cost-effective alternative to flying directly. Check with your travel agent for details. The London Regional Art Gallery and Museum is located in downtown London, overlooking Harris Park at the forks of the Thames River. There is adequate free parking nearby.

A WORD ABOUT ACCOMMODATIONS: Conference organizers have negotiated a special flat rate of $CDN 85 a night (no limit to the number of people allowed to stay in one room) at the 322-room Radisson Hotel, London Centre, located about four blocks from the conference site. it is highly recommended that conference participants stay at this hotel to facilitate organizing Friday-night dinners and informal get-togethers. (A list of alternate accommodations can be furnished on request.) Conference participants must make their own reservations at the Radisson. Use the toll-free number (800) 333-3333 and mention the conference.

A WORD ABOUT THE CONFERENCE: Past computer networking conferences have attracted 120-150 participants from all over the US and Canada--and occasionally from beyond. Conference speakers share the results of recent work at the leading edge of packet radio. All participants hear all speakers--there are no concurrent presentations. Is this a place to find out how to get into packet radio? We would say no. But if you're a beginner and you do attend, you're certain to develop an enthusiasm for this wonderful mode. Is there anything to look at or buy? Not really--it's a conference, not a hamfest. Of course, that doesn't preclude a few interesting displays or demonstrations--or

the deal of a lifetime made in the parking lot! What about
Saturday activities after the conference? Conference organizers
will make arrangements so that everyone who wishes can have
dinner together and a night out at a popular restaurant--a good
way to end the conference.

HOW TO REGISTER: Send $US 20 or $CDN 25 to:
     9th Computer Networking Conference
     c/o Harry MacLean, VE3GRO
     500 Riverside Drive
     London, ON N6H 2R7
Include your name, address and call (if any). You will receive a
confirmation in the mail, along with maps and additional
information related to the conference.

--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | American Radio Relay League
Internet: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu |
Snail: 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 | "I have no opinions."

From -4878840907457748806
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e00232d4d75f0a7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e00232d4d75f0a7c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-15 17:31:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
nic.MR.NET!nic.stolaf.edu!thor.acc.stolaf.edu!buckij
From: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: INFO-HAMS
Message-ID: <671@nic.stolaf.edu>
Date: 15 Jun 90 13:46:52 GMT
Sender: news@nic.stolaf.edu
Reply-To: buckij@thor.acc.stolaf.edu bartsch@pnet51.CTS.COM
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: St. Olaf College; Northfield, MN
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:12186 rec.ham-radio.packet:2371
Posted: Fri Jun 15 14:46:52 1990

Hello,
I'm not yet a ham, but I have a friend who is and he asked me to post and
find out something about info-hams for him. Unfortunately he is unable
to read news, but he can send/receive mail. Could someone please send
us information on info-hams, so this poor young lad can indulge in
newsfeed on a regular basis? All input is appreciated.

Thank you,
Jonathan S. Bucki

(for Eric Bartsch, bartsch@pnet51.CTS.COM)

From -6989603516027365683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5695a2f0d8b78d72,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-16 12:39:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpda!hpcupt1!rterry
From: rterry@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Ray Terry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q - WHERE IS IT FOR THE MAC? (SUMMARY)
Message-ID: <7400020@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Jun 90 01:51:00 GMT
References: <25934@netnews.upenn.edu>
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 18
Posted: Sat Jun 16 02:51:00 1990

>SECOND - By popular demand, those of you who don't know where to find this
>version yet can anonymous ftp it from apple.com (or apple.apple.com). You
>will find it in the directory pub/ham-radio along with millions and millions
>of other nifty stuff (slight exaggeration on the millions). Anyways, all
>(30+) response pointed me here....

For those w/o access to an open subnet machine (to do the ftp), the Mac
KA9Q (version 2.0), latest BM mailer (900415), and docs are also available
via landline on MacScience BBS (408-866-4933).

Ray

=-=
Ray Terry   GEnie = R.Terry   CIS = 71150,735   HPDesk = /HP4700
Domain = rterry%hpda@hplabs.hp.com   SysOp = MacScience BBS 408-866-4933
Packet = N6PHJ @ N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA UUCP = sun!hpda!hpcupt1!rterry
UFGate = vsi1!camphq!36!ray.terry@ames.arc.nasa.gov
=-=

From 4916456255323029059
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,869d73653fed83b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-17 14:36:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q NOS 900612 problems (& G1EMM)
Message-ID: <13068@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 17 Jun 90 02:12:22 GMT
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (Dave Fritsche)

Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 63
Posted: Sun Jun 17 03:12:22 1990

I'm having problems with the KA9Q version of NOS. The version I am now trying to use is 900612 and is not a modified copy. I have run other versions of NOS in the past, and have been running G1EMM's version (900522v1.1) up until now with no problem. Here's what I've tried doing & what's happened:

- start up NOS
- at the prompt, type "con tnc phx" ("phx" is the local netrom node)
* connect is successful
- then type "n *" (get a complete nodes list, multiple packets long)
* received the nodelist just fine
- then type "users"
* NOS never tries to transmit after this. The "STA" led never comes on.
- turn trace on: "tra tnc 1111"
* NOS reports that it's sending the TNC packets, still no LED
- do an "asy stat":
```
   tnc: [trig char 0xc0]
    RX: int 1157 chr 1157 ovrn 0 hiwat 1
    TX: int 97 chr 97 sndq 14 CTS int 0
```

My system configuration:
```
    8Mhz XT, 640k
    COM2 serial port
    MFJ-1270 tnc
    Note: the RS232 cable is 3-wire with jumpers: 4 to 5, and 6 to 8 to 20
          at each end.
          (I'm curious about the "CTS" in the asy stat!?! What is that?)
```

Here is some key info from my autoexec.net file:
```
        attach asy 0x2f8 3 ax25 tnc 2048 128 1200
        param tnc 1 40
        param tnc 2 25
        param tnc 3 20
        tcp mss 88
        tcp window 88
        ax25 maxframe 1
        ax25 paclen 128
        ax25 window 128
        mode tnc datagram
        netrom qlimit 1024
        netrom window 1
        mode netrom datagram
        ifconfig netrom mtu 108
```

All "irtt's" are set to 32000. Can anyone shed some light? I reported a similar problem a few weeks ago, and Phil mentioned that he had removed the "UART transmitter tickle", and that may have been the problem. I am assuming the "tickle" was put back in on this version, but maybe it slipped thru the cracks.

The whole reason I was going back and trying the KA9Q "original", was because with G1EMM, nobody can seem to connect to the MBOX via netrom or AX.25. They get connected ok, but the MBOX prompt never comes thru. With trace turned on, I can see that my system is sending the MBOX stuff out, but it isn't making it thru the netrom node back to the user. Have I screwed up some parameters? Has anyone else seen this behavior? I can repeat the problem by connecting to the local netrom node, then connecting back to myself. Since I haven't seen anything about it in the "tcp-group" maillist, or here, I figure I have something configured wrong.

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Dave Fritsche (wb8zxu)
dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com

From 8951023284399015929
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c445b4fff90fda72,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-18 08:30:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
KELVIN.UK22.BULL.COM!kelvin
From: kelvin@KELVIN.UK22.BULL.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 900612 & async stall
Message-ID: <195@kelvin.uk22.bull.com>
Date: 18 Jun 90 13:21:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: kelvin@kelvin.uk22.bull.com
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Jun 18 14:21:12 1990

Phil Karn did indeed take out the transmitter tickle in 900612. I promptly put it back in again! You should find that the g1emm version of 900612 works correctly with the async driver.
As for the mbox funnies over netrom & ax25... I think this may be to do with a mis-match of ax25 frame sizes and the like. We had a similar problem in the UK recently and it was found to be due to a mis-configured paclen and attach command. Please give it a whirl using larger paclen and mtu sizes. If all else fails, try and determine the point of failure. One difference in my version and Phils is that I have slightly different mbox prompt sizes and this may explain the problem. I also don't put a c/r + l/f on the end of the subject prompt during mail sends. This should not cause a problem but I think MSYS tries to use the prompt for automated forwarding, instead of using the MBL type of BBS->BBS forwarding sequence....(Yuck!)
  Hope this helps a bit....
     All the best,
               Kelvin.

+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------+
| | / | | | | | |Kelvin J.Hill - BULL HN Ltd Hounslow|

	_/ __	O	__	O			Internet - 128.35.110.6
	\ |__|| \ /	|\						|Amprnet - g1emm.ampr.org 44.131.7.6
	|__.	_.\/	_.	|			_.	_.	_.	Compulink - Kelvin@cix.UUCP
+---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------+

From 5114838730242170422
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5695a2f0d8b78d72
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-18 15:12:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!jhunix!ins_atge
From: ins_atge@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU (Thomas G Edwards)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q for the Amiga
Summary: where?
Message-ID: <5577@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Date: 18 Jun 90 22:12:07 GMT
References: <25934@netnews.upenn.edu> <7400020@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Reply-To: ins_atge@jhunix.UUCP (Thomas G Edwards)
Organization: The Johns Hopkins University - HCF
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Jun 18 23:12:07 1990

Where is KA9Q available for the Amiga? (via ftp prefered)

-Tom

From -1917689152390665781
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,97503c906753d34b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-18 15:54:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!funic!santra!puukko.hut.fi!s36572u
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Connections in the Baltic States
Message-ID: <1990Jun18.225421.11467@santra.uucp>
Date: 18 Jun 90 22:54:21 GMT
References: <9006131712.AA02184@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Reply-To: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, FINLAND
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Jun 18 23:54:21 1990

In article <9006131712.AA02184@ucsd.edu> MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET (Mike) writes:
>We are searching for packet radio operators in the Baltic states.
>If anyone knows of any packet radios out there, please let me know.
>If anyone knows of anyone closer to the Baltic states, who might know,
>please let me know!

A couple of Estonian stations are active on packet. They connect to our local PacketCluster and BBS's here in Helsinki quite frequently. The distance between Tallinn and Helsinki is only about 70 km - across the Gulf of Finland, so reaching here is not a big problem for the Tallinn fellows. The station I've connected with are ES2WX and ES2RJ.

73 de OH2MBM

Karl R. Tigerstedt email : s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Helsinki University of Technology packet : OH2MBM@OH2TI.OH.EU
Faculty of Electrical Engineering

From -3804312924351585800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e5cdf3967a6e98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-18 18:20:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: concerns over TCP/IP (a non-expert's confusion)
Message-ID: <18330035@col.hp.com>
Date: 19 Jun 90 01:20:15 GMT
References: <8115@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 93
Posted: Tue Jun 19 02:20:15 1990

>==> I don't know a whole lot about packet so I've been reading
>this newsgroup to try and get a feel for it. This attitude really
>burns me - sure, a C-64 may not be ideal for packet radio but not
>all hams are rich.

It all comes back to what you're trying to do. If you're satisfied by defining "packet radio" as having a terminal connect session with a local packet bulletin board system, then great... your C64 will work fine. If you want a more exotic definition of "packet radio", then you may need more horsepower...

It's the same reason you won't find X11 running on a C64.

>Also, why should someone have to
>spend a boatloads of money on equip. for packet if they're not real
>sure whether it's a mode that they'll enjoy?

This reminds me of when, in high-school, I worked for an Apple dealer. The Apple 2 Plus was the rage then, but selling them was a pain. If you sold a guy a system with no floppy disk drive, just the cassette interface, he would find it difficult to use, frustrating, etc., and eventually he'd either want his money back, or he'd want to buy a disk drive. If you tried hard to sell

him a disk drive, he'd moan and groan about the amount of money he was spending on "something I'm not sure I'll like". But almost without exception, the guy who bought the floppy drive would be happy with his system, and the only time he'd be back was to buy software, or more blank floppies, etc.

You can buy a C64 and TNC and define "packet radio" akin to loading BASIC at cassette speeds... and it'll probably do just fine.

>I don't hear folk on HF
>complaining that all hams should buy a digitally synthesized tuner
>so it won't annoy them when your old Drake is 14 Hz off of their
>rice box's frequency. Gee, Wally.

Not exactly the same thing. The modern, digitally synthesized tuner varies in frequency accuracy from the Drake in a merely quantitative way. But some of the things some of us want to include in our definition of "packet radio" are qualitatively different than what is possible with a C64. Apples and Oranges.

>==> I don't believe this! Mr. Karn calls the newcomers `brain dead'
>because either 1) they want to homebrew because they can't afford new
>equipment [or 'cause they enjoy it] OR 2) they're new to packet
>radio and don't know all the ropes.

I don't think this is at all what Phil meant. I personally believe he thinks newcomers are "brain dead" when they expect to accelerate from 0 to 60mph in 6 seconds in an 1100cc VW Beatle, or the equivalent, when they expect to engage in very sophisticated computer to computer networking activities with a C64...

Homebrewing is great... and newcomers are extremely welcome... as long as they have or can learn to have a realistic view of what is achievable with given resources.

>If y'all treat the new Communicator Class licensees like this, the influx of
>`new blood' is not going to help. They'll just get HTs and mobile VHF/UHF
>rigs & talk with their buddies on the local repeater.

This is going to happen, to a certain extent, anyway. The hope with a Communicator Class license is that we will attract more people in to the hobby. You are likely to attract other C64 users. The repeater guys in the area are likely to attract more HT-toting repeater users. Phil and I are likely to attract protocol hackers and digital networking hardware professionals who *do* have Microvaxen, Suns, HP 9000's, etc at home that they are excited about using to help build a "packet radio network" that matches our definition. There's nothing wrong with any of that... it's the way the world works.

>Now, I'm not going to
>claim that the folk working packet MUST help the new guys, but without
>good elmers it is difficult to attract any but the most dedicated
>potential packeteer ... or attract new hams in general.

I have, and will continue to, be an "elmer" to folks in my area interested in

the area of amateur radio that I am interested in... high-speed digital communications. Got a WA4DSY 56kb modem that's not working and live nearby? Sure, I'll help you out! But the 1200-baud variant of "packet radio" has about as much interest to me as working pileups on 20m... assymptotically approaching zero. I'd be a miserable elmer for someone who wants to contest on HF, and I'd be a miserable elmer for someone who wants to use his C64 to contact the local PBBS...

>   Now don't get me wrong - I think innovation is intrinsically a
>good thing, but don't leave the rest of us in the dust. Mark the path
>so we can follow you, step by step, as our finances and our free time
>allow. That is, if you really want more folk who are packet literate.

I think we do. And I think we're marking the trail pretty well. Phil and friends left a couple of marks in the messages you replied to... one is that to play with sophisticated computer networking on radio links, you need more computer than a C64...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -4943161374322432222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2275c77fab5a2512,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-19 04:26:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!bionet!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS & SLIP
Message-ID: <8246@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 19 Jun 90 11:26:47 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 2
Posted: Tue Jun 19 12:26:47 1990

Which lines on a serial port does NOS require for proper handshaking/flow control for SLIP? And the same for a MacNET SLIP line?

From -8415802213953227451
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-19 12:20:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 19 Jun 90 19:20:26 GMT
Sender: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)

Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 60
Posted: Tue Jun 19 20:20:26 1990

Let's see,
     Asbestos jockey shorts?   Check.
     Nomex flame suit?   Check.
     Ready?   Check.
OK, let's go:

Much of the discussion in the thread 'Concerns over TCP/IP' concerns the willingness of various hams who are not a part of the rabid development group to 'get with the program' and be a part of a 24-hour/7-day 'network' (patterned after the Internet) that is the working model for the TCP/IP developers.

Other would-be users who are not willing to do this are disparaged (albeit politely) and relegated to some sub-human class known as 'BBS-users.'

Why must this be so?

Let's face it, the Internet is a GOOD model of a network. The fact that various sites are connected on a 24-hour/7-day basis fuels the fires of development by making sure that messages/files/whatever are available in 'transmission time' to other folks elsewhere.

But the Internet is NOT the ONLY model of a good network. At least as far as 'leaf' sites are concerned. In many organizations, the model of choice is the 'Client/Server' model with 'workstations' as clients and some 'host' as the server. Ideally, the server is up at all times, well-connected to other sites of interest to the organization, and able to support the clients **WHENEVER** they are powered up and attach themselves to the server.

Often (usually?) the workstations are diskless and rely completely on the server for all files and even for downloads of the OS. Users at the workstations boot them up at the beginning of a session (or of the work day), do their thing, and often power down their workstation when done. The server is 'smart' enough to queue mail (without complaint) until a given user logs in.

Hmm. This sounds suspiciously like the much-maligned BBS!

Perhaps the amateur community could be UNITED, rather than split, around TCP/IP if some work were done to develop appropriate server software that runs on top of the TCP/IP package so that workstations/leaf-sites could come and go as appropriate to the USERS' needs without mucking up mail and file transfers. No, I'm not suggesting bootp downloads of DOS over packet, but I AM suggesting that something be done so that the amateur packet community can be united around a superior standard rather than fragmented into this-and-that groups where the BBS users won't talk to the ROSE switchers and the IP'ers won't talk to the keyboarders. etc. etc. sadly etc.

Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a

HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.

Come on, guys, lighten up. Computers must serve people, not the other way around!
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I don't speak for Ford - the PR department does that!

"stupid cat" is unnecessarily redundant

From 845127744256584536
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ee5b190eefedccf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-19 16:32:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!ucselx!crash!jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Nation(World) Wide TCP/IP 56k/2mbit Community
Keywords: tcp/ip net world nation
Message-ID: <3224@crash.cts.com>
Date: 19 Jun 90 23:32:06 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Jun 20 00:32:06 1990

HI!

I was wondering if anyone was interested in a semi-formal international digital network of people who use 56kb local packet at 220mhz and above and use 10ghz surplus microwave systems to hop between cities. The local clubs could buy the 10ghz stuff and put it at someones house to act as intercity gateways. This could all happen with tcp/ip, the grapes modem and surplus 10ghz stuff. Maybe this has happened already. When is the new digital class going to be ok'd? What will you have to do? Just the test, but no code?

  Considering I'm not a ham yet (cause of the damn code requirement), this probably sounds a bit premature. I just would like to get this set up. An worldwide communications network sounds so slick I wonder why its not illegal. (And you dont have to pay AT&T or telenet...shhh...dont tell anybody!...as long as its non profit). I have some names for the network.. here are some humble suggestions...

    village: for global village
    mag/net: for electromagnetic network (think of all the puns)

I really think something like this would attract a lot of new technically oriented blood. (me for sure!) We could have free fidonet done right and maybe some good hearted person will makea a gateway to usenet/internet

(and then watch the whole community move to packet 'en-masse')

I'm really pumped...somebody tell me why this wouldnt work!

By the way....i really like the idea of a cheap SCSI interface..this would probably be fast enuf for almost all concevable packet speeds.

Jim Burnes
(if you like my idea and want to chat with me about it call (314) 962-2399)

From 6881355318062978821
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83e7ec9c070c6798
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-19 19:21:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uflorida!haven!sayshell.umd.edu!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Network Models (long)
Message-ID: <1990Jun20.022105.28171@haven.umd.edu>
Date: 20 Jun 90 02:21:05 GMT
References: <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp>
Sender: usenet@haven.umd.edu (USENET News Posting)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 46
Posted: Wed Jun 20 03:21:05 1990

In article <1990Jun19.192026.27378@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan) writes:

>Perhaps the amateur community could be UNITED, rather than split, around
>TCP/IP if some work were done to develop appropriate server software that
>runs on top of the TCP/IP package so that workstations/leaf-sites could
>come and go as appropriate to the USERS' needs without mucking up mail
>and file transfers.

Feel free to write such software. Personally, I prefer the standard TCP/IP functions pretty much as they exist. Phil Karn provides you all the source code, so you've got a good head start. At least as far as this USER is concerned, I'm happy. (Well, as happy as anyone can be at 1200 bps...) All us TCP/IP weenies are already united.

>No, I'm not suggesting bootp downloads of DOS over
>packet, but I AM suggesting that something be done so that the amateur packet
>community can be united around a superior standard rather than fragmented
>into this-and-that groups where the BBS users won't talk to the ROSE switchers
>and the IP'ers won't talk to the keyboarders. etc. etc. sadly etc.

Ah, SOMETHING should be done. Presumably SOMEONE should do SOMETHING

about this terrible problem. I wonder who?

>Believe it or not, there are actually hams who regard amateur radio as a
>HOBBY and not as a second career. These people should not be locked out
>of the future simply because they're not workaholics or lack the technical
>expertise to develop an IP-compliant cilent that runs on a VIC-20.

That's a good point. I hack on TCP/IP packet radio because its fun
for me. Hacking BBS gateway stuff into the code is "fun" for me any
longer. Who's going to (IMHO) waste their time to develop an IP based
implementation for a VIC-20? If you want something, go ahead and do
it. But don't demand that someone else provide this extra function
FOR you. It is a hobby, and each of us has our own goals an
interests. The problem is, my goals and interests don't match your
expectations. Sorry about that.

What's in it for me? We don't get paid to write this software, we do
it 'cause it fun? It's only a hobby, right?

louie
WA3YMH

From -9027746433637802391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5695a2f0d8b78d72
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-19 19:23:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!haven!sayshell.umd.edu!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q for the Amiga
Message-ID: <1990Jun20.022342.28330@haven.umd.edu>
Date: 20 Jun 90 02:23:42 GMT
References: <5577@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Sender: usenet@haven.umd.edu (USENET News Posting)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Jun 20 03:23:42 1990

A version of the KA9Q NOS code for the Amiga can be had via anonymous FTP
from Sayshell.UMD.EDU in the /pub directory. I haven't had time to do a
port of the latest NOS code, but hope to get around to it some time.

louie WA3YMH

From -5154703246007703552
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 01:28:49 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <30600043@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 22 May 90 03:56:00 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Lines: 6
Nf-ID: #R:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600041:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600043:000:248
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 21 22:56:00 1990
Posted: Tue May 22 04:56:00 1990

The DataEngine ad also mentioned the 85C30. Is this also fully accessable
by developer code?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -7541751244191581495
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,414851678df5a7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 01:34:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Full Duplex via Counter-Polarized Antennas
Message-ID: <26585258.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 22 May 90 05:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue May 22 06:09:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

I want to make full duplex point-to-point links on 430/439 MHz. I also
want to avoid using a duplexer. Here is an idea I had:

Feed TX to a horizontally-polarized yagi and use a vertically-polarized
yagi mounted on the other end of a boom. How much isolation do I buy?
I probably need a balanced matching system for this work at all well so
let's assume that I use a toroidal transformer for the balun and a
T-match or something like that. Furthermore, I also agree to mount the
thing symmetrically on the tower.

PreS: Numerous replies in answer to my post "Commercial Data Radios"
and I will repost soon. Hint: the news is not very good.

73 doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
          then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CAN.NA
          Victoria, BC, Canada

From -7929448483015880768
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26cc8c708baf3135
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 01:56:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS 0418 won't xmit
Message-ID: <23480@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 May 90 05:59:30 GMT
References: <12934@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue May 22 06:59:30 1990

Until NOS 900418, the transmit routine "kick started" the interrupt handler
whenever a frame is sent. One of my contributors suggested removing it,
claiming it may have been causing corruption of transmitted data. In any
event, it did seem unnecessary, at least with the NS16550A chips I use on my
system, so I took it out.

Apparently this breaks some systems with standard 8250 serial port chips. I
have since found that the corrupted transmit data problem was caused by
another bug that has also been fixed, so I'll reinstall the "kick start"
routine in my next update of NOS.

Phil

From -2101769697483579632
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e98df440c7704289,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 09:05:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Net/rom configuration?
Message-ID: <13859@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 22 May 90 15:09:19 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue May 22 16:09:19 1990

If you are managing a net/rom node or nodes, and have set any of the
parameters to non-default values, I'd like to know what values you chose
and why (except, of course, the rather obvious point of setting
maxframes to 1 on the access channel).

I manage a number of nodes here in town and have been tuning them the way
I think it ought to be done, but I'd like to compare notes on what other
people do.
         - Brian

From -1513525011620367589
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,602c8dbee054ee37,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 12:04:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!rutgers!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!lamont!
rgb
From: rgb@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu (bob bookbinder)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: hosts.net
Message-ID: <2424@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu>
Date: 22 May 90 17:25:27 GMT
Organization: Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory N.Y.
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue May 22 18:25:27 1990

     Where can I ftp a copy of the latest hosts.net file. I'd settle
for a local (NY area) piece of it.

                  Bob Bookbinder

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University
Palisades, New York 10964
Analog: 914-359-2900 X 498
Digital: rgb@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu
Fax: 914-359-5215
RF: WA2LWE@WB2COY

-

From 2136180529613228875
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,602c8dbee054ee37
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 15:10:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: hosts.net
Message-ID: <13873@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 22 May 90 20:14:42 GMT
References: <2424@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 116
Posted: Tue May 22 21:14:42 1990

No global hosts.net file exists, and if one did, it would be of very
little value, since the AMPRNet is not a connected network anyway.

To obtain the latest list for your area, contact the address coordinator
who assigns IP addresses in that area. Here is a complete list of those
people.

44.002	Bob Meyer	K6RTV	Calif: Sacramento
44.004	Douglas Thom	N6OYU	Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008	Brian Kantor	WB6CYT	Calif: San Diego
44.010	Brian Roode	KA6CCF	Calif: Orange County
44.012	Joe Dubner	K7JD	Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014	John Shalamskas	KJ9U	Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.018	Geoffrey Joy	KE6QH	Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020	Bill Flynn	AI0C	Colorado: Northeast
44.022	John Stannard	KL7JL	Alaska
44.024	Clifford Neuman	N1DMM	Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026	Ron Henderson	WA7TAS	Oregon
44.028	Don Adkins	KD5QN	Texas: Dallas
44.030	J Gary Bender	WS5N	New Mexico
44.032	Bdale Garbee	N3EUA	Colorado (Colorado Springs)
44.034	Jeff Pierce	WD4NMQ	Tennesee
44.036	Doug Drye	KD4NC	Georgia
44.038	Mike Abbott	N4QXV	South Carolina
44.040	Jeff Jacobsen	WA7MBL	Utah
44.042	Phil Akers	WA4DDE	Mississippi
44.044	Rolfe Tessem	W3VH	Massachusetts: western
44.046	William Simmons	WB0ROT	Missouri
44.048	Jacques Kubley	KA9FJS	Indiana
44.050	Ron Breitwisch	KC0OX	Iowa
44.052	Gary Grebus	K8LT	New Hampshire
44.054	Ralph Stetson	KD1R	Vermont
44.056	Jim Posiadlo	AE1C	Boston
44.058	Rich Clemens	KB8AOB	West Virginia
44.060	Howard Leadmon	WB3FFV	Maryland

```
44.062   Jim Dearras        WA4ONG    Virginia (not DC)
44.064   Phil Karn     KA9Q New Jersey: northern
44.065   John Pearce        WB2MNF    New Jersey: southern
44.066   unassigned
44.068   Norm Sternberg          W2JUP     New York: Long Island
44.069   Paul Gerwitz       WA2WPI    New York: upstate
44.070   Gary Sanders       N8EMR     Ohio
44.072   Dick Gulbrandsen   WD9DBJ    Chicago - North Ill.
44.074   James Curran       KA4OJN    North Carolina
44.076   Kurt Freiberger         WB5BBW    Texas: central?
44.077   Rod Huckabay       KA5EJX    Texas: west
44.078   Joe Buswell        K5JB Oklahoma
44.080   John Gayman        WA3WBU    Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082   Steven Elwood      N7GXP     Montana
44.084   Bob Ludtke         K9MWM     Colorado: western
44.086   Reid Fletcher      WB7CJO    Wyoming
44.088   Jon Bloom     KE3Z Connecticut
44.090   Mike Nickolaus          NF0N Nebraska
44.092   Pat Davis     KD9UU     Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094   Gary Sharp         WD0HEB    Minnesota
44.096   Bill Babson        WA1IVD    District of Columbia
44.098   Garry Paxinos      (waiting) Florida
44.100   Jere Sandidge      K4FUM     Alabama
44.102   Steven Corso       KV8G Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104   Ed Rasso      WA2FTC    Rhode Island
44.106   Bob Austin         N4CLH     Kentucky
44.108   James Dugal        N5KNX     Louisiana
44.110   Richard Duncan          WD5B Arkansas
44.112   Bob Hoffman        N3CVL     Pennsylvania: western
44.114   Steven Elwood      N7GXP     N&S Dakota
44.116   Tom Kloos     WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118   Jon Andrews        WA2YVL    Maine
44.120   unassigned
44.122   Troy Majors        WI0R Kansas
44.124   David Dodell       WB7TPY    Arizona
44.125   Earl Petersen      KF7TI     Nevada
44.126   Karl Wagner        KP4QG     Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing.  Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128   TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129   Japan         JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130   Germany       DL4TA
44.131   United Kingdom     G6KVK     Gareth Howell
44.132   Indonesia YB1BG     Robby Soebiakto
44.133   Spain         EA4DQX    Jose Antonio Garcia.  Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134   Italy         I2KFX
44.135   Canada        VE3GYQ    David Toth
```

44.136	Australia	VK2ZXQ	John Tanner
44.137	Holland	PA0GRI	Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138	Israel	4X6OJ	Ofer Lapid
44.139	Finland	OH2BJU	
44.140	Sweden	SM0RGV	Anders Klemets
44.141	Norway	LA4JL	Per Eotang
44.142	Switzerland	HB9CAT	Marco Zollinger
44.143	Austria	OE1YSS	Irmela Gagern
44.144	Belgium	ON7LE	
44.145	Denmark	OZ1EUI	
44.146	Phillipines	DU1UJ	Eddie Manolo
44.147	New Zealand		
44.148	Ecuador	HC5K	Ted
44.149	Hong Kong	VS6EL	
44.150	Yugoslavia	YU3FK	Iztok Saje
44.151	France	FC1BQP	Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152	Venezuela	OA4KO/YV5	Luis Suarez
44.153	Argentina	LU7ABF	Pedro Converso
44.154	Greece	SV1IW	Manos
44.155	Ireland	EI9GL	Paul Healy
44.156	Hungary	HA5DI	Markus Bela
44.157	Chile	CE6EZB	Raul Burgos
44.158	Portugal	CT1DIA	Artur Gomes
44.159	Thailand	HS1JC	Kunchit Charmaraman

44.193	Outer Space-AMSAT	W3IWI	Tom Clark

From -2129433104229791102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,414851678df5a7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 18:03:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex via Counter-Polarized Antennas
Message-ID: <1260029@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 22 May 90 17:36:15 GMT
References: <26585258.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 47
Posted: Tue May 22 18:36:15 1990

>
> I want to make full duplex point-to-point links on 430/439 MHz. I also
> want to avoid using a duplexer. Here is an idea I had:
>
> Feed TX to a horizontally-polarized yagi and use a vertically-polarized
> yagi mounted on the other end of a boom. How much isolation do I buy?
> I probably need a balanced matching system for this work at all well so

> let's assume that I use a toroidal transformer for the balun and a
> T-match or something like that. Furthermore, I also agree to mount the
> thing symmetrically on the tower.
>
> PreS: Numerous replies in answer to my post "Commercial Data Radios"
> and I will repost soon. Hint: the news is not very good.
>
> Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
>   then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
> VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CAN.NA
>   Victoria, BC, Canada
>

Doug,
   I suspect that spacial separation between antennas will be the best investment towards isolation. Avoiding feedline radiation through good balance and chokes is probably pretty important too since the two feedlines no doubt get pretty close together at some point. Using different polarizations may be helpful but probably not as big a help particularly if there are scattering and reflecting sources (ground clutter) fairly nearby. If you were to use opposite sensed circular antennas remember that reflection from a nearby specular reflector (as opposed to a scatterer) will reverse the sense and can actually make matters worse than if you were using two linearly polarized antennas. Similarly, a linearly polarized wavefront hitting a local scatterer will generate any variety of polarizations.

   Summary is: put the antennas as far apart as possible and the main beams as far away (in both ax and el) from anything close that can intercept RF. Do a good job of feedint the antennas. Use different polarizations too but don't count on that as buying as much as the other remedies.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -164607087108801629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3aac431cac8d5f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 18:15:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!
apple.com!winter
From: winter@apple.com (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Macintosh TCP/IP release
Keywords: Macintosh, TCP/IP, KA9Q
Message-ID: <41274@apple.Apple.COM>

Date: 22 May 90 23:23:19 GMT
Sender: winter@Apple.COM
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed May 23 00:23:19 1990

The latest (and last) Macintosh version of the KA9Q Internet Protocols Package is now available for anonymous FTP from apple.com (/pub/ham-radio directory). Both NET and BM are there, executables as well as source code.

If you don't have FTP capability, you can send a formatted 800K disk with a stamped return disk mailer to Doug Thom, N6OYU, 1405 Graywood Drive, San Jose, CA 95129. Or send $5.00 in lieu of disk and mailer.

As previously announced, this will be the last Macintosh version released unless someone else takes over development. Our thanks are due to Doug and to Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP, for all their work on the Mac version over the past few years.

Patty

From 8080304325761245136
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f7e9ccc771980,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 22:48:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!sox.UUCP!ka6sox
From: ka6sox@sox.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 baud G3RUH modems
Message-ID: <9005230528.AA10166@hub.ucsb.edu>
Date: 23 May 90 05:28:59 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed May 23 06:28:59 1990

About 2 years ago I got a pair of them going using the midland 13-509 radios. They work fairly well used as a pair (talking to like radios). The secret to the G3RUH is that the transmitter modulation waveform is pre-distorted to take into account the other receivers IF filter distortion. This means that the modem is designed for a homogenous network (one in which all the recievers are the same or have similar IF characteristics). Reality says that in 220mhz this is probably going to be the case as I have not heard of anyone using anything other than 13-309's for medium speed work (4800-9600 baud).

WB9MJN wrote a very good article in 220 NOTES a few months back on what mods need to be done to make the radios work very well. The only mods I did to the radios were making them true FM (adding a VARACTOR to the TX XTAL) and bringing out the discriminator, PTT, and modulator lines.

After many months of waiting to see what was going to happen to the lower 2megs of 220 a few brave souls are going to put them on the air for real :-). We are going to use them for a 60mile hop between Ventura CA and Santa Barbara CA. Both ends are G8BPQ switches using DRSI boards.

73's Tom

From 946797299444980108
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5844151bd1dd3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-23 02:20:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!kolvi.hut.fi!kwi
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PE1CHL NET
Keywords: Atari ST, TCP/IP, KA9Q
Message-ID: <246@kolvi.hut.fi>
Date: 23 May 90 07:59:23 GMT
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed May 23 08:59:23 1990

Is the newest version of PE1CHL NET Atari ST version available via FTP somewhere. I have found the MS-DOS version from numerous places, and even the revision history for ST(!) but not the ST executables...

Please...

Kaj,

OH6EH/2

From 7136519303063895484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-23 10:14:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!samsung!xylogics!bu.edu!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <1332@necis.UUCP>
Date: 23 May 90 13:32:17 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 40
Posted: Wed May 23 14:32:17 1990

In article <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> I just saw an ad for the Kantronics "Data Engine" TNC(?) in the June issue
> of QST (surprise, I am a member of ARRL). I certainly do intend to call up
> Kantronics and ask them all about it, but I'd like to find out what people
> here know about this thing. Can someone who might happen to know more please
> post what they can? One thing I did notice is that they claim this has an
> "open architecture" and a "developers technical reference" of some sort.
> I tend to disbelieve, so I will have to see it to believe it that this thing
> is going to be an easy platform to develop new ROM code for. We'll see.
>

    I am on the Kantronix Beta list... they sent me a "beta" copy of
the USERS manual for this beast.... It looks interesting, can can support
several types of external modems.   Kantronix even asks developers to let
them know if there is need for MORE support for other types of Modems.

    The ad (I just saw it too) actually explains Kantronix intentions
BETER than their user manual.... Keep in mind, that the manual was for the
AX.25 code (and KISS) that they ship standard with the TNC..... I have not
seen the developers manual.....

    I thought a couple of outstanding features (of their software) were:

    1) The ability (through a *random* password algorithm) to control
       the TNC remotely

    2) A "HOST" mode (finally :-))

    I don't remember the rest.... It seems that this unit should allow
    developers to "roll their own" without worying about the hardware
    design... I hope the cost is reasonable!!!!

                  Rich
--

 /**\
 * Rich Bono (NM1D)   If I could only 'C' forever!!   rbono@necis.nec.com *
 * (508) 635-6300   NEC Technologies Inc.   NM1D@WB1DSW *
 **/

From 1221995610597191476
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,3fd8611dd6251845,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3fd8611dd6251845,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-23 17:50:41 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!
cmcl2!dasys1!probe
From: probe@dasys1.uucp (michael)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: List of BBS's that are used by HAM'S
Message-ID: <1990May23.041047.22322@dasys1.uucp>
Date: 23 May 90 04:10:47 GMT
Reply-To: probe@dasys1.UUCP (michael)
Organization: The Big Electric Cat
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2294 rec.ham-radio.swap:426
Posted: Wed May 23 05:10:47 1990

I'm looking for a list of computer BBS's where I can get in touch with HAM
radio operators. I'm interested in geting involved with HAMing and would like
to find a users group that would help me get started. Thanks in advance!

From 895977321402733391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-23 22:10:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <30600044@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 23 May 90 20:35:00 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Lines: 66
Nf-ID: #R:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600041:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600044:000:3441
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 23 15:35:00 1990
Posted: Wed May 23 21:35:00 1990

>   I am on the Kantronix Beta list... they sent me a "beta" copy of
> the USERS manual for this beast.... It looks interesting, can can support
> several types of external modems.   Kantronix even asks developers to let
> them know if there is need for MORE support for other types of Modems.

I was specifically told by the person who was head of technical development
at Kantronics a couple years ago that there was no such program for people
to do reviews or development. I assumed that people who were developing
other ROM code for the TNC's were doing so after doing their own reverse
engineering.

Has there in fact been an effort to allow certain people to develop code
for these machines that they could have been lying to me about?

I remember when the Macintosh computer from Apple first came out and Apple
was instituting a "developers program". Since NeXT did this as well, I

assume it was a Steve Jobs idea. However, when I pursued finding out about the program, I was told that the only people who were qualified were those who had already done development. I had not done development before because I didn't anything worth doing the development on. This started a bad view I had of Apple which has only gotten worse with other matters.

Now the question is, has Kantronics in the past acted this way? Is the future going to consist of them not holding back any technical information? One of the experiments I have in mind for a TNC involves doing some work on an arriving packet in real time during packet assembly making KISS mode not usable.

>   The ad (I just saw it too) actually explains Kantronix intentions
> BETER than their user manual.... Keep in mind, that the manual was for the
> AX.25 code (and KISS) that they ship standard with the TNC..... I have not
> seen the developers manual.....

I was told today my Matt Foster at Kantronics that the Technical Developer's Manual for teh DataEngine will be available "sometime this summer".

>   I thought a couple of outstanding features (of their software) were:
>
>   1) The ability (through a *random* password algorithm) to control
>   the TNC remotely
>
>   2) A "HOST" mode (finally :-))

What is "HOST" mode? The term is sufficiently vague for me to be able to come up with lots of grandiose things that could be called by this.

>   I don't remember the rest.... It seems that this unit should allow
>   developers to "roll their own" without worying about the hardware
>   design... I hope the cost is reasonable!!!!

Sorry, but I cannot imaging doing software development without worrying, or at least knowing, the hardware design. This is probably because I do work with software at the very lowest level and perhaps most programmers never do. If Kantronics has the perception of this, and supplies "technical" data on how to make use of their low level code without giving me a chance to write better low level code, then this machine is not the developer's machine I need. Running a PC and a TNC in KISS mode would serve this need well if I were restricted this way.

So far, all the information I have about the DataEngine cannot rule out that Kantronics is not making this machine 100% open. However, I have also not been able, yet, to exhaust all sources, so significant hope still exists.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 7850360079777398868
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-23 22:33:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <4621@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 23 May 90 22:34:41 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600043@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed May 23 23:34:41 1990

In article <30600043@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>The DataEngine ad also mentioned the 85C30. Is this also fully accessable
>by developer code?

Yes.

Gary KE4ZV

From -1073388719280454820
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8541cb2b46c58c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-24 06:30:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!
maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!CONSRT.ROK.COM!
postmstr"%mrgate."ssxmb.decnet
From: postmstr%mrgate.ssxmb.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MRGATE::"SSXMB::POSTMSTR"")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Delivery Failure Report
Message-ID: <9005241210.AA11491@ucsd.edu>
Date: 24 May 90 13:12:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu May 24 14:12:00 1990

From: POSTMSTR @SSXMB
To: MRREMNET @MRGATE
     WINS%"PACKET-RADIO @UCSD.EDU" @CONSRT @MRGATE

     Author:
     Sender: WINS%"PACKET-RADIO @UCSD.EDU"@CONSRT@MRGATE@CONSRT
     Subject: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #37
     Message Class:

Recipients:

BCCROWE@DALMAC

Unable to deliver mail from Sender name WINS%"PACKET-RADIO@UCSD.EDU"@CONSRT@MRGATE@CONSRT.
Please contact your Soft-Switch Administrator to register this user in the Name Translate Directory.

From -344766782332922390
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8541cb2b46c58c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-25 06:13:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!CONSRT.ROK.COM!postmstr"%mrgate."ssxmb.decnet
From: postmstr%mrgate.ssxmb.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM ("MRGATE::"SSXMB::POSTMSTR"")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Delivery Failure Report
Message-ID: <9005251213.AA19454@ucsd.edu>
Date: 25 May 90 13:14:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri May 25 14:14:00 1990

From: POSTMSTR @SSXMB
To: MRREMNET @MRGATE
WINS%"PACKET-RADIO @UCSD.EDU" @CONSRT @MRGATE

Author:
Sender: WINS%"PACKET-RADIO @UCSD.EDU"@CONSRT@MRGATE@CONSRT
Subject: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #38
Message Class:

Recipients:

BCCROWE@DALMAC

Unable to deliver mail from Sender name WINS%"PACKET-RADIO@UCSD.EDU"@CONSRT@MRGATE@CONSRT.
Please contact your Soft-Switch Administrator to register this user in the Name Translate Directory.

From 6150496033754173224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1ed1fb2c40bc859,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-25 13:04:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!
asuvax!mcdphx!phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PC-100 or 8530 for NOS ??
Message-ID: <12953@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 25 May 90 16:04:53 GMT
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri May 25 17:04:53 1990

Does anyone have any information on a "PC-100" from PacComm?
I understand that this is a 2-port (8530) board that plugs in
to an XT, and is supported (to some extent) by the KA9Q NOS
software.

I have read here that you can get these "bare boards" from
PacComm for around $30 or so. What I'm wondering is, are there
any EPROMS or PALS on the board? Also, I understand there are
modems on board, are there also some sort of disconnect headers
to allow plugging in to 9600 bps modems (like the K9NG from TAPR)?

I'm really just looking for the simplest & cheapest way to add an
8530 to my XT, so that I can run higher-speed TCP/IP with NOS. (I
do have a couple of 8530's and AMD7910's in the junk drawer)

Any information on either PC-100, or alternative ways to add an
8530 & necessary support to an XT would be greatly appreciated.

Dave Fritsche (wb8zxu)
dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com
...!ncar!noao!asuvax!mcdphx!dlf

From 3218008999062628013
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd114674b3d481c1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-25 13:57:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!discus.technion.ac.il!lapid
From: lapid@discus.technion.ac.il (Ofer Lapid 4X6OJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help request
Message-ID: <9678@discus.technion.ac.il>
Date: 25 May 90 20:57:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: Technion - Israel Inst. Tech., Haifa Israel
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri May 25 21:57:22 1990

Hello
My father 4X1GP is giving a series of lectures to a ham club members on
the subject of packet and digital communications.
I'd like to ask if anyone has any materrial he can contribute to this
effort to give a better covrage and depth to the subjects he is about to
cover (from RS-232 to TCP/IP and Satelites).

Please mail me direct at: <ofer@genius.tau.ac.il> or <ofer@taurus.bitnet>
Many thanks and 73
Ofer Lapid 4X6OJ
4XNET TCP/IP Subnet coordinator.

From 3218657217658620169
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7194b6b27a91d515,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-25 15:01:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Commercial Data Radios: followup.
Message-ID: <265d2c9f.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 25 May 90 21:29:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 101
Posted: Fri May 25 22:29:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Here is the updated results of my research into data radio possibilities.
The information is now suffixed with a date.

PacComm: no longer in the picture. They have withdrawn their earlier
NB9600 series and its successor is nowhere near production. "Six months,
maybe?" was the answer. That probably means never. Their G3RUH modem
is still available, however, and plugs right into their own TNCs and
TNC2 clones. I got several reports saying the the G3RUH works well with
several different kinds of modified radios, and it works with no mods
with the Kantronics DVR2-2. (1990-05-15)

Kantronics: paydirt! The DVR2-2 (144MHz, 2W) works with the G3RUH modem
at 9600 baud. Lists for $239US. Compatible with a 30W power amp from
RF Concepts, list $129US. The whole thing is tested and works with a
TXD of 4 (40 ms). All shipping now. The 440MHz version of the
Kantronics DVR2-2 is not yet available. They expect to ship in
mid-July. I don't have any idea how reliable this estimate might be.
The Data Engine is shipping now, so there's something. (1990-05-15) I
got a note saying that an engineer at Kanx reported that the DVR4-2
(440MHz) will likely be frequency synthesized. I don't see how they

can have it in production and shipping by "mid-July" if they haven't even finalized the design - but then, what do I know? The price of the DVR2-2 has been reduced to $219US. (1990-05-20)

TAPR: the PacketRadio is still in neverland. Betatest has not started. Someone has the flu or maybe something more awful. They plan to offer it as a kit and also license it to commercial outfits. They figure the kit will be out in September but I really doubt that - their estimates have been very optimistic on this project so far. But I don't think it is fair to call it the "VapourRadio" (as funny as it is) considering that they showed the boards at Dayton. (1990-05-14) Since then I read in QEX that they haven't even designed the whole thing yet but I don't know when that article went to press. TAPR also sells the K9NG 9600 baud modem, which is what the G3RUH is supposed to be compatible with. The K9NG is half-duplex; the G3RUH is full duplex and has a digital TX filter that can compensate somewhat for poor receiver response. This is good if you are using a repeater or if everyone has the same type of RX. (1990-05-18)

Hamtronics: They have a modem, RX, and TX that are supposed to do 9600 baud. Their catalog hasn't arrived so I can't give more details. Does anyone have first-hand experience with this stuff? Second-hand? But I really don't think publishing rumours is worth anything. (1990-05-24)

AEA: nothing. The only data RF product they had has been cancelled and there is nothing up their sleeve. The PS186 data switch platform is in neverland. "You mean it's waiting for someone to make up his mind?" "Something like that." You know what they say: "Confused minds say No." (1990-05-15)

DRSI: The guy at DRSI told me that they are thinking about making a 4W data radio for the Amateur market which would be similar to the commercial ones they have made. Committed to the idea but no particular date in mind right now. A high-speed modem is currently a higher priority for some reason. (1990-05-15)

GLB: I called up GLB and they have an integrated data radio called the "Netlink 450" available now for $1495US. It is a half-duplex unit with 9600 baud stock, higher data rates on special order. The controller is built-in, data appears on an RS232 port. All details of transmission are handled inside the box - I don't know how it is done or what is done about callsigns, if anything. It sounds like a good thing for trunking. The price sounds high but you have to consider that it includes just about everything needed to make it work, even in high RF environments: TNC, fast switching RX/TX (1 ms), TX 2W (12W available), 5 helical RF filter. The specs sound very good, too: ovens on the crystals, digital AFC, sensitivity .6uV for 10E-3 BER, -60dB RX bandwidth is 30kHz, TX bandwidth 15kHz for 9600 baud. (1990-05-20) They also sold a 19.2kbaud unit a while back but this has apparently been discontinued since they certainly didn't mention it to me and did not include it in their literature. (1990-05-24)

GRAPES: The Heatherington (,WA7DSY,DSY) 56kbaud modem is available

from GRAPES and works. It is an RF modem operating in the 30MHz
range and therefore needs a transverter for VHF or UHF operation.
Phil tells me that the modem+xverter can be assembled for $500US;
however, he didn't tell me where to buy the transverter. A 432/28
transverter I located was priced at $599US. You still need a controller
of some sort, of course, and I read that a street-legal TNC can't
cope with 56k on its radio port. GRAPES uses a bored and supercharged
TNC2 - I don't know exactly what they do to it - and then there is
the new Kanx Data Engine, which has two 56k ports on it. Seems very
odd that they didn't put a 56k host port on as well - why not? (With
any luck it just needs a bitrate clock generated somewhere and the
mod will be easy)

======================

I still welcome comments and more information - post a note.

73 doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\
Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
          then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CAN.NA
          Victoria, BC, Canada

From -5620992509340929801
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,602c8dbee054ee37
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-25 22:53:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!amelia!eagle!news
From: mckim@mildred.lerc.nasa.gov (Jim McKim)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: hosts.net
Message-ID: <1990May25.194615.15138@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Date: 25 May 90 19:46:15 GMT
References: <2424@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu> <13873@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: mckim@mildred.lerc.nasa.gov (Jim McKim)
Organization: NASA/Lewis Research Center, Cleveland
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri May 25 20:46:15 1990

In article <13873@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>No global hosts.net file exists, and if one did, it would be of very
>little value, since the AMPRNet is not a connected network anyway.
 ...

Interesting - I just tried an nslookup of an ampr.org site and my
machine found a couple of nameservers - thumper.bellcore.com and ucsd.edu!

--

Jim McKim / Internet: mckim@mildred.lerc.nasa.gov   This is your
Phone: +1 216 891 2977 / Packet: kb8dcr@kb8dcr.ampr.org
     brain on NetNews
----------------   Any Questions?

From -7527487491569191835
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,602c8dbee054ee37
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-26 01:09:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: hosts.net
Message-ID: <13959@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 26 May 90 04:51:26 GMT
References: <2424@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu> <13873@ucsd.Edu>
<1990May25.194615.15138@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 10
Posted: Sat May 26 05:51:26 1990

Yes, of course they did, since you asked on the internet. Now turn on
your radio and switch over the the tcp/ip channel in your area, and
ask your nameserver about some host you know to be in, say, New Mexico.

Oh, no nameserver responded?

As I said, it's not a connected network.

Any questions?
     - Brian

From -1308412656857741977
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,602c8dbee054ee37
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-26 01:14:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: hosts.net
Message-ID: <7887@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 26 May 90 05:38:47 GMT
References: <2424@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu> <13873@ucsd.Edu>
<1990May25.194615.15138@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 24

Posted: Sat May 26 06:38:47 1990

In article <1990May25.194615.15138@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
mckim@mildred.lerc.nasa.gov (Jim McKim) writes:
>In article <13873@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>No global hosts.net file exists, and if one did, it would be of very
>>little value, since the AMPRNet is not a connected network anyway.
> ...
>
>Interesting - I just tried an nslookup of an ampr.org site and my
>machine found a couple of nameservers - thumper.bellcore.com and ucsd.edu!

I did the same and found both servers mentioned above plus 2 more I think and about 2500 or so hosts. I doubt if many are reachable. The only question I have though is just how did all those hosts get caught up in ucsd's domain tables? Did someone temporarily hook up a gateway which had accumulated a lot of hostnames to the Internet?

On another topic, does anyone have a list of HF TCP/IP hosts that serve as bridges to more local/regional TCP/IP networks? Or to put it another way, if I wanted to link a Hawaii AMPRnet to the mainland who should I be talking to? And an even more fundamental question, just how well connected are the regional AMPRnets across the mainland (and beyond)?

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato

From 4156084143876176911
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f7e9ccc771980
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-26 01:24:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!mirror!ssi3b1!shyoon!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 9600 baud G3RUH modems
Message-ID: <973@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 25 May 90 17:19:09 GMT
References: <9005230528.AA10166@hub.ucsb.edu>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 24
Posted: Fri May 25 18:19:09 1990
In-reply-to: ka6sox@sox.UUCP's message of 23 May 90 05:28:59 GMT

In article <9005230528.AA10166@hub.ucsb.edu> ka6sox@sox.UUCP writes:

   About 2 years ago I got a pair of them going using the midland 13-509 radios.
   They work fairly well used as a pair (talking to like radios). The secret to
   the G3RUH is that the transmitter modulation waveform is pre-distorted to take
                                                           ^^^^^^^^^^^^

you might say "pre-compensated" instead. sounds less like a kluge :-)

   into account the other receivers IF filter distortion. This means that the
   modem is designed for a homogenous network (one in which all the recievers are
   the same or have similar IF characteristics). Reality says that in 220mhz this

Or in the case of a repeater, the repeater can be tweaked to be as flat
as possible and then each user station tweaks for good match to the
repeater. If the repeater is regenerating from the digital signal
this should work well without having any real problems in trying to
connect to any random station whose tx/rx characteristics may be
different.

"The death of God left the angels in a strange position."

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From -2891340842995257783
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7194b6b27a91d515
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-26 16:04:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Supercharged GRAPE (was Re: Commercial Data Radios: followup.)
Message-ID: <2499@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 26 May 90 21:44:39 GMT
References: <265d2c9f.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 26
Posted: Sat May 26 22:44:39 1990

djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU) writes:

>transverter I located was priced at $599US. You still need a controller
>of some sort, of course, and I read that a street-legal TNC can't
>cope with 56k on its radio port. GRAPES uses a bored and supercharged
>TNC2 - I don't know exactly what they do to it -

Ok, here's our KISS racing secret. We use a nitro-injected jumper to
set the clock to a high illegal 8 mhz and then we install Dale's
ported and polished KISS-56 rom. A few RAD cuts and solders later,
and shazam - a street-legal 56kb driver. :-)

Note that the link to the PC is still 19.2 kb so the thruput is limited
to this. We recommend going with one of the aforementioned driver
boards but a souped up TNC-2 will work in a pinch. We supply modifications

and the ROM with the kit.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -5480448429717411286
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1acd68946f8c7af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-27 01:03:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Firmware Wars
Message-ID: <13969@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 27 May 90 07:44:14 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 29
Posted: Sun May 27 08:44:14 1990

There are messages currently circulating on packet BBSs out here on the
left coast that would seem to indicate that the firmware wars are
heating up again.

Unfortunately, I can't seem to pin down anyone who knows first-hand
what's going on. Story, as I heard it from several sources, seems to
be that supporters of one particular type of networking software have
been urging the government agencies and managers of sites containing
nodes running the probably-less-legitimate other version of that
software to do something about it.

Since most radio site owners barely tolerate hams in their mountaintops
anyway, all it seems to take is a little concerted harrassment by one
faction or the other, and the edict comes down "ok, that's enough, all
the ham stuff goes". And it would seem that's what's happening.

So out here in beautiful LA LA Land, it would seem that it's not just
packet radio that's become a political football, but the private remote
bases and open voice repeaters are getting tossed over the goalposts too.

At the swapmeet the other day, people were wondering how long it would
be before someone did something irrational. After all, this is the
land of freeway shootings, and the hot weather is just getting started.

See, and all along you thought networking was just a matter of solving

some technical problems. Hah.

Seems a Pyrrhic victory to me. And nobody is the winner.
     - Brian

From 7165976607579298022
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1070106049f71de8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-28 09:30:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!DUVM.BITNET!MEYSTMA
From: MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Radio in the USSR
Message-ID: <9005281551.AA15213@jade.berkeley.edu>
Date: 28 May 90 15:51:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon May 28 16:51:01 1990

Does anyone have any information concerning packet radio networks and BBSs
in the USSR? If so, please send me e-mail with everything you know. Thanks!

```
meystma@duvm.ocs.drexel.edu (Internet)
MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET         (Bitnet)
71540,2726                  (CompuServe)
M.MEYSTEL                   (GEnie)
(215) 895-2220              (Voice Mail)
```

From -4836833323914092026
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1070106049f71de8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-28 13:58:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!ckp
From: ckp@cup.portal.com (Christine K Paustian)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet Radio in the USSR
Message-ID: <30274@cup.portal.com>
Date: 28 May 90 20:58:35 GMT
References: <9005281551.AA15213@jade.berkeley.edu>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon May 28 21:58:35 1990

There may be a broader interest in this topic - would responders post to the
Net rather than by E-Mail? Many thanks.

```
     %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
     %   Christine K. Paustian         %   ckp@cup.portal.com            %
     %   Los Numeros On-Line          %%%  sun!portal!cup.portal.com!ckp  %
```

```
     %   PO Box 149                   %%%  1:272/39  (FidoNet)          %
     %   Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510    %   C.PAUSTIAN (GEnie)           %
     %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

From -9138199337945575261
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7194b6b27a91d515
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-29 12:06:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Commercial Data Radios: followup.
Message-ID: <26659@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 29 May 90 19:06:28 GMT
References: <265d2c9f.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue May 29 20:06:28 1990

In article <265d2c9f.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>,
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU) writes:
|> They also sold a 19.2kbaud unit a while back but this has apparently
|> been discontinued since they certainly didn't mention it to me and
|> did not include it in their literature. (1990-05-24)

Last I was down there GLB still had some on the shelves. They run in the 220 band and I think they stopped pushing them when we lost a major chunk of that. I'm pretty sure you can still get them, though. If anyone is interested, I'll see them Wednesday nights and can get more info.

Devon

From -1309631827308389640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1ed1fb2c40bc859
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-30 05:32:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!mirror!ssi3b1!shyoon!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PC-100 or 8530 for NOS ??
Message-ID: <978@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 29 May 90 14:20:33 GMT
References: <12953@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>

Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue May 29 15:20:33 1990
In-reply-to: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com's message of 25 May 90 16:04:53 GMT

In article <12953@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com> dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (3726) writes:

> I'm really just looking for the simplest & cheapest way to add an
> 8530 to my XT, so that I can run higher-speed TCP/IP with NOS. (I
> do have a couple of 8530's and AMD7910's in the junk drawer)
>
> Any information on either PC-100, or alternative ways to add an
> 8530 & necessary support to an XT would be greatly appreciated.

I am reluctant to post until I have everything working-working but I have designed an 8530 card which can be built and populated for about $50. It uses a JDR prototyping card, the kind with the decoding pals and buffers already etched on the board. I came up with replacement pals and a schematic to make it emulate the Eagle board, at least as far as the driver in NET (and NOS?) works. There is no DMA (the NET driver doesn't use it, I am not sure if the Eagle originally had it) but the same interrupt masking and addressing is supported. I have built a board and tested it from debug but have not run it with the driver yet. This proved the design of the PALS and such could talk to the chip as I expected to. I don't know yet if this is what the driver really expects. I was waiting to get the right oscillators and haven't gotten back to it yet.

I can email schematics (Postscript and Orcad) and PAL files (PALASM and JEDEC). I can be reached below. The files are also available for FTPing from n1dxg.ampr.org in the New England Area. For $12 I can send a set of PALs, a disk and the crystal oscillator needed.

When this is playing with NOS I will more formally announce it and distribute it better.

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
 safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

From 7320885252297064574
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9532,14448142f6cf20a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f38d,14448142f6cf20a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f38d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14448142f6cf20a,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,14448142f6cf20a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-30 21:59:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!dasys1!probe
From: probe@dasys1.uucp (michael)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap,misc.wanted,alt.cyberpunk
Subject: Re: $10,000 cash offer for underground software.
Keywords: ham,money,offer
Message-ID: <1990May31.045956.8309@dasys1.uucp>
Date: 31 May 90 04:59:56 GMT
Reply-To: probe@dasys1.UUCP (michael)
Organization: The Big Electric Cat
Lines: 2
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2312 rec.ham-radio.swap:434 misc.wanted:4447
alt.cyberpunk:1739
Posted: Thu May 31 05:59:56 1990

Will pay $10,000 for audio-visual "Mind Control" radio/computer program.
Immediate cash deal. Send a reply or call (212)-533-4351

From -9026706970182455305
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8d20cc856c19685,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-31 09:28:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!hanko
From: hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BBS forwarding exchange.
Message-ID: <1990May31.162858.8544@mentor.com>
Date: 31 May 90 16:28:58 GMT
Organization: engr
Lines: 8
Posted: Thu May 31 17:28:58 1990

There have been several postings requesting information on
how the "BBS net" forwards messages. There are a number of
different things to consider: SID (System ID), BID (Bulletin
ID), use of "OK/NO", the connect exchanges, and command
syntax. These are all spelled out in my documentation, which
you can get from your local 'rli bbs sysop - via packet.

   ... Hank - w0rli

From 4892965140113461550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b8b9106e4b9b7eb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-31 14:14:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!hanko

From: hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: W0RLI Documentation.
Message-ID: <1990May31.211415.9105@mentor.com>
Date: 31 May 90 21:14:15 GMT
Organization: engr
Lines: 9
Posted: Thu May 31 22:14:15 1990

There have been several recent postings that indicate
there are folks out there who would like to write some
documentation for me. i.e. they complained about the
existing documentation (what there is of it ...).

Please submit the additional / improved docs via packet.
It will be included in the release package.

   ... Hank - w0rli

From -2980528953951119011
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e7b838b6e8f8f23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-01 06:42:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!servinst.UUCP!jaz
From: jaz@servinst.UUCP (Jose Zapico xt. 7109)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q information needed
Message-ID: <9006011752.AA03549@servinst.yv>
Date: 1 Jun 90 13:42:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Jun 1 14:42:44 1990

My name is Jose ZAPICO, working in the research center of oil industries
in the automation area. I'm a ham , and more specific a 'paketeer'.
My callsign is YV5FSF . You can contact me via AX.25 with the following
path YV5FSF@YV5HXF.CCS.VEN.SA.

I would like to know how can i do, to contact KA9Q by this way. I need to
know if there is a new revision of the 890421.1 (the revision that I have)
in the KA9Q Internet Software Package. I want to connect to a ethernet 802.3
encapsulation via a 3com503 to one side, and to a KISS modem to the other
side.

Please respond by E-mail. Can I have your path via some BBS in AX.25.

Thank you.
Jose Zapico.

From -8199641840993066500
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b082097a15ca3801,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-01 19:22:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!ousrvr!news
From: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi (Marko Wirtanen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FAX NUMBER OF GRAPES ?
Message-ID: <SO-MMW.90Jun1212105@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 1 Jun 90 18:16:53 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: University of Oulu, Dept. of EE, Finland
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Jun 1 19:16:53 1990

Does anyone know the fax number of The Grapes (if this kind of gadget
exists) ?
Please send me mail or answer via this newsgoup.

73 Marko / OH8WM

--

    Marko Wirtanen   E-mail: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi
 Rakentajantie 5C 406   Phone: +358 (9)81 562073
    SF-90570 Oulu   Ham Radio Call: OH8WM / OH3MMW
      FINLAND

      "Once you are in communications, you will never be out of it"

From 5777355076627135872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7fe63ec48dd40739,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-01 19:43:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!lamont!rgb
From: rgb@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu (bob bookbinder)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Potentially dumb question
Keywords: TCP/IP help
Message-ID: <2451@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu>
Date: 1 Jun 90 20:57:33 GMT
Organization: Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory N.Y.
Lines: 30
Posted: Fri Jun 1 21:57:33 1990

I've got to be missing something. I've set up two stations 30 miles apart and both ends are running TCP/IP. I can successfully run telnet and ftp although it seems to lock up when the link (2m) gets marginal. When I try to telnet, ftp, ping or otherwise access another TCP/IP station I don't get past the outgoing ARP. I never get a reply. I have a valid route (just default to ax0) and I'm transmitting, but although the station may peg my S-meter it never answers. I suppose the stations I've tried could have all their servers turned off, but that's pretty unlikely. I've also tried an arp entry pointed to a local Ax25 node and I've tried netrom routing although I admit I don't fully understand if I can do that station to station without knowing if a real (IP) gateway exists.

Would someone explain the basics. I know I should be able to get my packets a little further than I'm able to now. I can hear three or four stations transmitting TCP/IP and my netrom routing table has lots of stations listed as IPXXX.

Bob Bookbinder

Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University
Palisades, New York 10964
Analog: 914-359-2900 X 498
Digital: rgb@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu
Fax: 914-359-5215
RF: WA2LWE@WB2COY

From -2328524417477833629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9532,14448142f6cf20a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f38d,14448142f6cf20a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f38d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14448142f6cf20a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,14448142f6cf20a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-01 23:25:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!neat.cs.toronto.edu!omicron.cs.fsu.edu!fsucs.cs.fsu.edu!groh
From: groh@fsucs.cs.fsu.edu (Jim Groh)
Newsgroups: misc.wanted,alt.cyberpunk,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Re: $10,000 cash offer for underground software.
Message-ID: <9006011557.AA21902@fsucs.cs.fsu.edu>
Date: 1 Jun 90 15:59:51 GMT

References: <1990May31.045956.8309@dasys1.uucp>
Reply-To: groh@nu.cs.fsu.edu (Jim Groh)
Organization: Florida State University Computer Science Department
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi misc.wanted:4468 alt.cyberpunk:1747 rec.ham-radio.packet:2315 rec.ham-radio.swap:439
Posted: Fri Jun 1 16:59:51 1990

In article <1990May31.045956.8309@dasys1.uucp>, probe@dasys1.UUCP (michael) writes:
>Will pay $10,000 for audio-visual "Mind Control" radio/computer program.
>Immediate cash deal. Send a reply or call (212)-533-4351

A few years back it seems that one of the "game" computers, atari, commodore, or something had an attatchment, two electrodes to the head and some software by which the user could control movement on the screen. You might check with some atari, etc. gurus on this. Just make the check out to ;-)

--
+   Jim Groh   + Worlds Oldest Gradual Student   +
+   Florida State Univ. +   "Where does he get those wonderful toys?" +
+   groh@sig.cs.fsu.edu +   -- The Joker --   +
+   voice 904-644-8721 + reduced to 4 lines, don't want to be rude   +

From 6746095610667428888
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7fe63ec48dd40739
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-02 07:08:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Potentially dumb question
Keywords: TCP/IP help
Message-ID: <8022@uhccux.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu>
Date: 2 Jun 90 09:13:09 GMT
References: <2451@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu>
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 6
Posted: Sat Jun 2 10:13:09 1990

My first guess would be that the other station's TXDELAY is a bit too short. Try the following, open your squelch control and try pinging the other stations. If your station picks up the echo, then they either need to increase their txdelay slightly or you need to leave your squelch open. This cure will work only if your receiver has a slow acting squelch gate which can be overcome by just opening it up. And it also applies to non-TCP/IP stations as well.

From -7929543090700415214
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22805194ff78cfcf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-02 23:32:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!sox.UUCP!ka6sox
From: ka6sox@sox.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G3RUH 9600 baud modems
Message-ID: <9006030528.AA15111@hub.ucsb.edu>
Date: 3 Jun 90 05:28:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32
Posted: Sun Jun 3 06:28:55 1990

Johnathan Vail writes:

>Or in the case of a repeater, the repeater can be tweaked to be as flat
>as possible and then each user station tweaks for good match to the
>repeater. If the repeater is regenerating from the digital signal
>this should work well without having any real problems in trying to
>connect to any random station whose tx/rx characteristics may be
>different.
>
>"The death of God left the angels in a strange position."
> _____
>| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
>|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
> ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!vail

In the case you make here which reciever are you "pre-compensating" for?
The repeater Receiver? or the "random station"? Either way the G3RUH modem
needs to know the IF characteristics of the receiver to which it is transmitting.
Otherwise just set the modem for "analog loopback" and forget "pre-compensation".
Does your repeater have DC continuity between the Discriminator and the
Modulator? How are you planning to do your regeneration? The K9NG does not do
full duplex and as far as I can tell the G3RUH has problems with doing full
duplex because of clocks. What I have put together is a G3RUH as a demod. and
a K9NG as a modulator. I still think that there are problems even with this
setup. The best thing I have seen is a IF translator. There is no distortion
introduced (if the passband of the translator is wider than the signal) but,
you still have the problem of having to know the "random station's" IF
characteristics to use the "pre-compensation" feature.

73's Tom
KA6SOX
ka6sox.ampr.orc
hub.ucsd.edu!sox!ka6sox

From -2750490920554445873

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32a3c646bfc8909c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-03 18:52:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!cernvax!chx400!fatcat!acadch!impch!subch!maxim
From: maxim@subch.imp.com (Maxim Samo)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q for Xenix available on Internet?
Message-ID: <378@subch.imp.com>
Date: 3 Jun 90 13:35:03 GMT
Organization: none
Lines: 6
Posted: Sun Jun 3 14:35:03 1990

Is there a KA9Q for Xenix available via ftp? Please mail responses to me.

 Maxim
--
          Maxim Samo, P.O.Box, 4125 Riehen, Switzerland
               e-mail: maxim@subch.imp.com

From 4017169357736341521
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf491e6523ffba53,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-03 23:40:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Field Day rules in re "packet QSO"
Message-ID: <9006040125.AA18605@ucsd.edu>
Date: 4 Jun 90 01:25:24 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Jun 4 02:25:24 1990

So, what constitutes a "packet QSO"? Does a contact with a BBS count,
or do I have to find someone to keyboard to keyboard with?
thanx, and 73, doug

From 2723320975443638176
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,71744b3aa2519028,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-04 05:53:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL!POPYACK
From: POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS Connections

Message-ID: <12595111464.10.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Date: 4 Jun 90 12:53:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jun 4 13:53:39 1990

Why is it that when I run NOS that I cannot connect to my local NET/ROM
node, then connect back to myself to get a "mailer"? I just get a Busy.
In addition, when one of my buddies (who is not running TCP/IP) tries to
connect to me, he also gets a Busy?

I used to use NET and this worked OK. What is the major difference between
NET and NOS?

Len WF2V

From 2154044503496664290
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,647aa4cf10079a7b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-04 07:17:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVMS1.BITNET!DLV
From: DLV@CUNYVMS1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: USSR packet radio (reposted from RusTeX-L)
Message-ID: <9006041358.AA15553@jade.berkeley.edu>
Date: 4 Jun 90 13:56:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Lines: 74
Posted: Mon Jun 4 14:56:00 1990

Received: by PUCC (Mailer R2.07) id 0124; Mon, 04 Jun 90 06:33:56 EDT
Received: from DUVM.OCS.DREXEL.EDU by ubvm.BITNET (Mailer R2.05) with BSMTP id
          7572; Mon, 04 Jun 90 06:27:16 EDT
Received: by DUVM (Mailer R2.05) id 2394; Mon, 04 Jun 90 06:30:43 EDT
Received: by exunido.irb.informatik.uni-dortmund.de id AA29542 (0); Sat,
          2 Jun 90 01:55:17 +0200
Received: from gtc by unido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de with UUCP
          (UNIDO-2.0.1.k) via EUnet for exunido.informatik.uni-dortmund.de id
          AB26477; Sat, 2 Jun 90 01:53:57 +0100
Received: by gtc.UUCP from gtc8; Sat, 02 Jun 90 00:20:31 +0200
Received: by gtc8.UUCP from immoscow; Sat, 02 Jun 90 02:19:36 +0400
Message-ID: <9006020219.AA05960@immoscow.gtc.de>
Newsgroups: bit.listserv.rustex-l
Date: Mon, 4 Jun 90 06:26:40 EDT
Sender: Russian TeX and Soviet E-mail list <RUSTEX-L@UBVM>
Comments: Resent-From: Mike Selitski <MEYSTMA@DUVM>
Comments: Originally-From: gera@immoscow.gtc.de (Georgi Ivanov)
From: Mike Selitski <MEYSTMA@DUVM.BITNET>
Subject: USSR packet radio..

To: "Dimitri Vulis, CUNY GC, Math" <DLV@CUNYVMS1.BITNET>

Here is more information from the terrific Gera Ivanov regarding packet radio in the USSR. My crusade for information continues - anyone with further leads, PLEASE let me know!

----------Original message----------

Of course, packet radio don't widely spread in USSR.

Soviet radio amateurs have got official permission from USSR ministry of communications for packet radio operation since March, 1990. After official permission increase quantity of packet radio amateurs. Now, I think, it is about 30-40 active soviet callsignes in packet mode. I know personally sufficient part of them. Well known (and active now) - UB5UN (Sergei Bunin, Kiev), RW3AH (Andrei Fedorov, Moscow), RA3AT (Leonid Maksakow, Moscow).

Of course, main problem is lack of contemporary amateur radio equipment in USSR. Till this time main part of soviet ham's use homemade equipment. Not because of enjoyable soldering work, but because of lack of commercial equipment.

Formerly home made equipment satisfactorily used for CW telegraph operations or SSB telephone operations. Now packet radio requires in high quality equipment based on frequency synthesizers and microprocessor control. Of course, such type equipment impossible to assemble at the kitchen!

Despite of mentioned serious difficulties, there are some active packet radio callsignes and rudimentary network.

In Moscow works now two active radio BBS's - RS3A and RK3KP.

RS3A is callsigne of Satellite Communications Laboratory. Formerly, before official permission issue, laboratory used special licence and callsigne EK3AZO. System operator - RA3AT. BBS based on PC compatible computer and WA7MBL v.5.12 mailbox software. Mailbox uses two ports - HF port, and VHF port. HF frequency is 21.117 MHz. Main forwarding correspondent - 4X1RU (they often received AMSAT bulletins).

RK3KP is callsigne of Komsomolskaya Pravda Expedition Club station. System operator - RA3APR (Evgeni Labutin). BBS based on PC compatible and TheBOX v.1.6 mailbox software. This BBS also uses two ports - HF and VHF. HF frequency is 14.095 MHz. Main forwarding correspondent - DK0MWX.

In Moscow now works small VHF network. Active callsignes - UZ3AZO (club, VHF PBBS), RW3DR, RA3APR, UK3F, RW3AH.

Among other locations it is active UB5UN, RA9YD.

After armenian earthquake there were delivered (and, I suppose,

installed) some packet radio terminals, based on Tandy 102
portable computer, PK88 TNC and Yaesu FT23R VHF transceiver.

From 701845364626953761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,61925a37eb8c1086,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61925a37eb8c1086,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-04 11:04:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!rouge!pc!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (jpd DugalJP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G3RUH's FT736R mods for 9600 baud
Message-ID: <9442@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 4 Jun 90 17:23:58 GMT
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 91
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11967 rec.ham-radio.packet:2322
Posted: Mon Jun 4 18:23:58 1990

Originated From: G3RUH 90/05/28 22:51 Msg# 184

FT736 & 9600 Baud Operation

by James Miller G3RUH

These notes tell you where to get FM RX audio direct from the
discriminator, and where to modulate the FM TX varactor directly. These
mods are non-destructive and take no more than a few minutes. The signals
bypass the "DATA SOCKET" for high grade FM operations.

The RX mod is suitable for:

 * UOSAT-D 9600 baud downlink and terrestrial links
 * 1200 baud AFSK/FM Standard Packet - BUT IT'S UNSQUELCHED.

The TX mod is suitable for:

 * FO-20/PACSAT uplink (1200 bps Manchester FM)
 * UOSAT-D 9600 baud uplink direct FSK and terrestrial links
 * 1200 baud AFSK/FM Standard Packet.

---******---

FT736 - FM Direct from Discriminator

Detected FM direct from the receiver discriminator is available from the
RX UNIT at the junction of R91 and C83. These components are shown in the

top right-hand corner of the schematic.

Proceed thus:
 1. Disconnect FT736 from the mains electricity. (Safety).
 2. Remove top cover only.
 3. RX Unit is the vertical module on the left.
 4. Locate R91 which is about 25mm from the top, 50mm from the radio rear.
    the resistor is "on-end", and near a couple of glass diodes.
 5. Scrape any paint off R91's free end and wet with solder.
 6. Your RXaudio lead should be a fine screened cable; connect the inner
    to R91, and the outer braid to a ground point (e.g. can of TO09)
 7. Route the cable out though any convenient aperture in the case.
 8. The discriminator sensitivity (FM Normal) as about 6 kHz/volt.

Important note on 9600 Baud Use

Most FT736 receivers are fitted with an LFH12-S IF filter for FM. (CF01 at the top front of the RX Unit). This is a 12 kHz bandwidth filter which is a little narrow for 9600 bps FSK operation. It is recommended you change this to 15 kHz or better still for UOSAT-D use, 20 kHz bandwidth which will allow more tolerance for doppler shift, and give a far better "eye". Suitable filters are: LFH-15S or CFW455E, and LFH-20S or CFW455D. The first of these is a Yaesu spare part, and is often already fitted. Try the standard first and see what happens; these filters have moderate part to part variations.

---******---

FT736 DIRECT VARACTOR FM MODULATION

Refer to the circuit diagram; inject your TXaudio at the junction of R32/C29 on the TX Unit. The signal level at this point should be 800 mV peak-peak, and will give +/- 3 kHz deviation. DO NOT EXCEED THIS LEVEL. Set Mic Gain to min.

Modulating the FM transmitter this way you get an LF response down to 18 Hz (at which point the associated synthesiser PLL begins to track the modulation), and an HF response which is flat to some 10 kHz.

Proceed thus:
 1. Disconnect FT736 from the mains electricity. (Safety).
 2. Remove top cover only.
 3. TX Unit is the module flat on the left (not the one tucked down the
    side vertically).
 4. R32 is just to the left of the rectangular shielded enclosure. The
    resistor is "on end". Scrape any paint off the free leg.
 5. Your TXaudio lead should be a fine screened cable; connect the inner
    to R32, and the outer braid to the adjacent enclosure.
 6. Route the cable out though any convenient aperture in the case.

 7a. 1200 BAUD G3RUH PSK MODEM: TXAudio of 800 mV pk-pk can be obtained by
     adjusting the components C9= 1uf, R3=47k, R5=infinity (i.e. remove).
     C10 stays at 10nf (0.01uf).

7b. 9600 BAUD FSK MODEM: Adjust TXAudio level with VR1

Notes compiled by G3RUH @ GB7SPV 1990 Mar 16

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@w5ddl
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From -4545255317976966484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 15:34:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <18330025@col.hp.com>
Date: 5 Jun 90 17:03:08 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Jun 5 18:03:08 1990

>> I am on the Kantronix Beta list... they sent me a "beta" copy of
>> the USERS manual for this beast.... It looks interesting, can can support
>> several types of external modems. Kantronix even asks developers to let
>> them know if there is need for MORE support for other types of Modems.
>
>I was specifically told by the person who was head of technical development
>at Kantronics a couple years ago that there was no such program for people
>to do reviews or development. I assumed that people who were developing
>other ROM code for the TNC's were doing so after doing their own reverse
>engineering.
>
>Has there in fact been an effort to allow certain people to develop code
>for these machines that they could have been lying to me about?

I was invited to be an alpha hardware tester for Kantronics, and strongly
encouraged to port the KA9Q NOS package to the box. I have the code up and
running, albeit with some lingering bugs, and hope to be able to share by
late summer (a lot of business and personal travel planned in the next
couple of months, so not much time to work on things).

Kantronics has, in my opinion, made a 180 degree about-face in their policy
towards experimentation with the DE and their data radios. The manuals are
and will ship with schematics, and some memory map information.

>Now the question is, has Kantronics in the past acted this way? Is the

>future going to consist of them not holding back any technical information?

I wouldn't expect them to "not hold back any technical info", but they are certainly providing more than enough info for anyone who cares to to write code for the DE.

>Sorry, but I cannot imaging doing software development without worrying, or
>at least knowing, the hardware design. This is probably because I do work
>with software at the very lowest level and perhaps most programmers never do.
>If Kantronics has the perception of this, and supplies "technical" data on
>how to make use of their low level code without giving me a chance to write
>better low level code, then this machine is not the developer's machine I
>need. Running a PC and a TNC in KISS mode would serve this need well if I
>were restricted this way.

Calm, Phil... yes, I believe firmly that Kantronics is offering the kind of documentation you're asking for. If they don't, I certainly won't ever ship any software for the box...

Bdale

From -9203915901199013102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5844151bd1dd3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 15:34:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PE1CHL NET
Message-ID: <18330026@col.hp.com>
Date: 5 Jun 90 17:05:29 GMT
References: <246@kolvi.hut.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue Jun 5 18:05:29 1990

>Is the newest version of PE1CHL NET Atari ST version available via FTP
>somewhere. I have found the MS-DOS version from numerous places, and
>even the revision history for ST(!) but not the ST executables...

I just got mail from Rob, telling me that he'd mailed floppies to me with his latest work. When they arrive, I'll put the bits on col.hp.com and announce availability here... would expect the disks within a week or so.

Bdale

From -5762611642335058270
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7194b6b27a91d515

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 15:34:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Supercharged GRAPE (was Re: Commercial Data Radios: followup.)
Message-ID: <18330027@col.hp.com>
Date: 5 Jun 90 17:09:07 GMT
References: <2499@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 28
Posted: Tue Jun 5 18:09:07 1990

>>transverter I located was priced at $599US. You still need a controller
>>of some sort, of course, and I read that a street-legal TNC can't
>>cope with 56k on its radio port. GRAPES uses a bored and supercharged
>>TNC2 - I don't know exactly what they do to it -
>
>Ok, here's our KISS racing secret. We use a nitro-injected jumper to
>set the clock to a high illegal 8 mhz and then we install Dale's
>ported and polished KISS-56 rom. A few RAD cuts and solders later,
>and shazam - a street-legal 56kb driver. :-)
>
>Note that the link to the PC is still 19.2 kb so the thruput is limited
>to this. We recommend going with one of the aforementioned driver
>boards but a souped up TNC-2 will work in a pinch. We supply modifications
>and the ROM with the kit.
>
>John

Hi John!

However, note that even with faster chips, 56k is running a Z80-based TNC2
pretty close to the edge. I modified two TNC's as per the instructions, and
got them finally into a state where they'd transmit fine, and each would
receive one frame and then no more. I strongly encourage folks considering
playing with the DSY modems to go with PC plug-in cards like the DRSI PCPA or
one of the cheaper alternatives cropping up, or to talk to N4PCR about the
Grace PackeTen card shown for Dayton and available now...

Bdale

From 9095296713579823222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5844151bd1dd3e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 17:05:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PE1CHL NET
Message-ID: <1990Jun6.000545.25249@pmsmam.uucp>

Date: 6 Jun 90 00:05:45 GMT
References: <246@kolvi.hut.fi> <18330026@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Jun 6 01:05:45 1990

In article <18330026@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>Is the newest version of PE1CHL NET Atari ST version available via FTP
>>somewhere. I have found the MS-DOS version from numerous places, and
>>even the revision history for ST(!) but not the ST executables...
>
>I just got mail from Rob, telling me that he'd mailed floppies to me with his
>latest work. When they arrive, I'll put the bits on col.hp.com and announce
>availability here... would expect the disks within a week or so.
>
>Bdale

Mike Curtis, WD6EHR is the US distributor for the ST version.
Send him 2 DS or 3 SS ST disks and a note telling him what you want
and he'll get back to you ASAP (1 week for me).

Mike's address is:
     7921 Wilkinson Ave.
     North Hollywood, CA 91605-2210
     (818)765-2857

The version I got is 900517

--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG   uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I speak only for myself - even my daughter's cat won't let me speak for her!

From -2205490201902477672
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1be1c430e844ad8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 19:25:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BBS Forwarding Exchange
Message-ID: <060590.185535.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 6 Jun 90 02:00:48 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Jun 6 03:00:48 1990

Unfortunately a lot of what's happening is passed by word of mouth (or
packet) between the BBS software developers. I haven't seen Hank's
documentation but I have some on the "improved BID response" (SID

letter "R") and I have received information from G1NNA describing his compressed "Packed Send" (SID letter "P"). There is also "Improved SEND" (SID letter "S") which is being still worked on.

Trying to get a consensus among the 30-40 BBS writers on every continent makes things go slowwwwwwww.

Roy, AA4RE...

From -5154075909634409116
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87f53ae044c701f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-05 19:58:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!eniac.seas.upenn.edu!jfk
From: jfk@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (James F. Kennedy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q -- Latest Revision
Keywords: KA9Q Net Macintosh TCP/IP
Message-ID: <25728@netnews.upenn.edu>
Date: 6 Jun 90 02:20:15 GMT
Sender: news@netnews.upenn.edu
Reply-To: jfk@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (James F. Kennedy)
Organization: University of Pennsylvania
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed Jun 6 03:20:15 1990

Hello All,
I'm just getting into the world of TCP/IP on packet and was wondering where one could pick up the latest revision of Net for the Macintosh. I know uunet.uu.net has v1.0 available via anonymous ftp, but I've heard talk on this newsgroup of later revisions...any help would be useful. Please send replies via email to jfk@moore.seas.upenn.edu and I will post a response if there is interest.

Thanks in advance,
de KB8DPV - James

--
James F. Kennedy - KB8DPV Internet: jfk@moore.seas.upenn.edu
University of Pennsylvania HAMNET: 146.895- (NE OHIO) 146.68- (Philly)

From -5060574844925232063
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22805194ff78cfcf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-06-07 01:45:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wang!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: G3RUH 9600 baud modems
Message-ID: <1005@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 6 Jun 90 14:47:44 GMT
References: <9006030528.AA15111@hub.ucsb.edu>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 62
Posted: Wed Jun 6 15:47:44 1990
In-reply-to: ka6sox@sox.UUCP's message of 3 Jun 90 05:28:55 GMT

In article <9006030528.AA15111@hub.ucsb.edu> ka6sox@sox.UUCP writes:

> >Or in the case of a repeater, the repeater can be tweaked to be as flat
> >as possible and then each user station tweaks for good match to the
> >repeater. If the repeater is regenerating from the digital signal
> >this should work well without having any real problems in trying to
> >connect to any random station whose tx/rx characteristics may be
> >different.
> >
>
> In the case you make here which reciever are you "pre-compensating"
> for? The repeater Receiver? or the "random station"? Either way the
> G3RUH modem needs to know the IF characteristics of the receiver to
> which it is transmitting. Otherwise just set the modem for "analog
> loopback" and forget "pre-compensation". Does your repeater have DC
> continuity between the Discriminator and the Modulator? How are you

Obviously the repeater can't compensate for another's reciever since
there are many different recievers using it. The repeater needs to be
set as you describe to a nominal setting with no pre-comensation. The
user stations need to match their recievers to the repeater and their
modulators can be adjusted to match the repeater reciever.

> planning to do your regeneration? The K9NG does not do full duplex and
> as far as I can tell the G3RUH has problems with doing full duplex
> because of clocks. What I have put together is a G3RUH as a demod.
> and a K9NG as a modulator. I still think that there are problems even

Hurrmm. this is an area of concern. I have't hooked it up yet but I
was planning on looping the clock and data back into the modem. I was
running on the assumption that I could do this although I have to
facts to base this assumption. I have put some thought into it and
the worst case is to add a second G3RUH card. Easy to do and for a
repeater not too prohibitive.

> with this setup. The best thing I have seen is a IF translator.
> There is no distortion introduced (if the passband of the translator
> is wider than the signal) but, you still have the problem of having to
> know the "random station's" IF characteristics to use the
> "pre-compensation" feature.

Not only would the repeater have the problem of matching the random
station's reciever but this would bring the problem to every user of

the repeater having to be matched to every other user. At least with regenerating each user has to tweak their own radios to mathc *only* the repeater.

Not being very experienced in this yet I would like to hear more from people using the G3RUH modem especially in a repeater. I have a feeling that by the time I have a working repeater I will have learned a few things...

73s, jv, N1DXG

"Frisbeetarianism is the belief that when you die, your soul goes up on the roof and gets stuck." -- button

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | n1dxg@tegra.com
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!n1dxg

From 6090033731879235360
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77a52f49c5527fde,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 01:26:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!miranda.UUCP!sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: frustration
Message-ID: <9005030610.AA12016@miranda.uucp>
Date: 3 May 90 06:10:23 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu May 3 07:10:23 1990

I've been trying to monitor some packet traffic, but without much success. A own MacRATT, a PK-232MBX and a TH-225A. What happens is that I can see the DCD light go on and off and see the Mark and Space LED's go back and forth, but only rarely does the contents of the packets get printed. The curious part is that the MHEARD list is constantly being updated as though packets are being received. I'll spare the net the rest of the details. If you have any ideas, send me email.

advTHANKSance
--marc

-=-
Marc A. Sarrel
N7OLI

sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

NSA fodder:

strategic, Treasury, Narco Terrorist, assassination, room temperature superconductor.

From -763388317978774503
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14cf0d8d12383655
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 09:06:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!uhasun!jbloom
From: jbloom@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hams in space
Summary: Latest SAREX status
Message-ID: <51@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
Date: 3 May 90 16:06:03 GMT
References: <9005030639.AA05453@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@uhasun.hartford.edu
Lines: 106
Posted: Thu May 3 17:06:03 1990

SAREX update from ARRL

Launch is tentatively scheduled for 0445Z on May 15
(12:45 AM, May 16 EDT), but it is subject to change, naturally.

Unless you have a scheduled QSO (if you don't, it's too late now), you can pretty much forget voice contact with the Shuttle on this mission. You can try for a packet contact, however. Use your normal TNC and 2-meter FM radio.

Here is the expected operating schedule for unattended packet (subject to change as mission requirements dictate).

MET	GMT	EDT
Start End	Start End	Start End
0/22:00 - 1/10:20	05/16 02:45 - 05/16 15:05	05/15 22:50 - 05/16 11:05
1/21:15 - 2/08:35	05/17 02:00 - 05/17 13:20	05/16 22:05 - 05/17 09:20
2/20:00 - 3/07:55	05/18 00:45 - 05/18 12:40	05/17 20:50 - 05/18 08:40
3/19:00 - 4/06:40	05/18 23:45 - 05/19 11:25	05/18 19:50 - 05/19 07:25
4/18:30 - 5/05:45	05/19 23:15 - 05/20 10 30	05/19 19:20 - 05/20 06:30
5/17:20 - 6/05:50	05/20 22:05 - 05/21 10:35	05/20 18:10 - 05/21 06:35
6/17:40 - 7/05:35	05/21 22:25 - 05/22 10:20	05/21 18:40 - 05/22 06:20
7/17:45 - 8/04:45	05/22 22:30 - 05/23 09:30	05/22 18:35 - 05/23 05:30

In this table, the MET is the "mission elapsed time," or elapsed time since launch. For example, 1/21:15 means one day, 22 hours and 15 minutes after launch. The GMT and EDT tables are based on a launch time of May 15 at 0445Z. If the launch time is different, adjust the time/date accordingly.

The following is extracted from an AMSAT handout...

Frequencies

Listed below are the frequencies presently intended to be used by SAREX for both packet and voice. Note, that in no case is "simplex" operation indicated. DO NOT CALL WA4SIR ON THE SAME FREQUENCY WHICH YOU HEAR HIM. This procedure may be a little strange for packet folks, but everything works the same way as it does when 2 or more stations are operating on a single channel.

	Shuttle Transmit Freq.	Accompanying Shuttle Receive Freqs.	Offset Designation
Group 1	145.55 MHz	144.95 MHz	Primary
	"	144.91	Secondary No. 1
	"	144.97	Secondary No. 2
Group 2	145.51	144.91	Primary
	"	144.93	Secondary No. 1
	"	144.99	Secondary No. 2
Group 3	145.59	144.99	Primary
	"	144.95	Secondary No. 1
Group 4	145.55	144.95	Primary
	"	144.70	Secondary No. 1
	"	144.75	Secondary No. 2
	"	144.80	Secondary No. 3
	"	144.85	Secondary No. 4

The primary pair for use for both voice and packet is 145.55/144.95. To facilitate communication with ground stations whose split frequency capability is limited to repeater operation, 600 kHz spacing is used on this and all Primary Offsets. However, if WA4SIR experiences too much QRM on a Primary Offset, he may switch to one of the Secondaries in the group corresponding to his transmit frequency. Group 4 is intended for use over Europe and Africa.

Information Dissemination

Dissemination of Shuttle information to those participating, as well as all interested amateurs will be via a system of key stations, particularly WA3NAN, at Goddard in Greenbelt, MD, W5RRR, at JSC in Houston, and W6VIO at JPL, in Pasadena, CA.

These stations, and others, will operate on HF and VHF 24 hours a day, carrying official NASA supplied voice communication between Mission Control in Houston and the Shuttle crew. This is basically the same service that they has performed on all non-DoD Shuttle fights for the past several years. To further provide information specific SAREX communication opportunities and related information, bulletins originated by amateur volunteers stationed at the Johnson Space Center will be fed via a computer network to these stations and others including W1AW. The Metabeacon may also be used for announcements. It is planned that the frequencies listed below will be used for this service. The selection of which HF frequencies are activated at a particular time will depend on propagation conditions.

Station	Approx. QTH	Nominal Frequencies in MHz (+/- QRM)
WA3NAN	Wash. DC	3.860, 7.185, 14.295, 21.395, 28.650. 147.45 (FM)
W5RRR	Houston	3.850, 7.227, 14.280, 21.350, 28.495, 146.64 (FM)
W6VIO	L.A.	3.840, 21.280, 224.04 (FM)
W6FXN	L.A.	145.46 (FM)

All are SSB using the sideband normally used on the band, except where otherwise indicated.

73 de KE3Z

From -6325935982133162073
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 10:19:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!bellcore!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <22885@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 3 May 90 15:52:08 GMT
References: <9005011600.AA27037@milton.u.washington.edu> <2058@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 26
Posted: Thu May 3 16:52:08 1990

In article <2058@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:

>The new rules specifically prohibit full duplex, repeater-like service
>across those splits. Sad but true.

I wish people would stop talking about what the "new rules" do differently

from the old rules. The intent of the rewrite was NOT to change what is or is not allowed, but to restructure the existing rules to incorporate informal rulings to make them more easily accessible. It was against the rules to put repeaters outside the repeater subband before the new rules were adopted, and it's against the new rules to do it now.

Be that as it may, I did advocate that definitions of "repeater" and "digipeater" be adopted that reflect the important distinction that digipeaters have to be specifically requested by a transmitting station to retransmit their packets, while plain repeaters do not. This is important because the reason for limiting repeaters to subbands is to avoid unintentional repeating of stations that do not wish to be repeated. If a "repeater" will not retransmit a signal unless the sender specifically requests to be retransmitted, then it should be classified as a "digipeater" and not restricted to the repeater subbands. Unfortunately this was considered a too "radical" proposal by the ARRL and it was not incorporated into their rules rewrite comments.

Phil

From -7409915263192976061
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 14:12:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!tech
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1840@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Date: 3 May 90 16:57:06 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 32
Posted: Thu May 3 17:57:06 1990

payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:

>   The first step in taking advantage of higher speed modems is to use
>them on the backbones. The backbones are where the heavy traffic is anyway,
>and there is little "hardware inertia" involved. You could run some strange
>I'm-not-compatible-with-anything protocol and modem on the backbones and it
>wouldn't really matter.

A friend recently presented a counter argument when I suggested the above scenerio. The argument goes like this:

The backbone traffic is orderly and reasonably predicatable and would probably run just fine at 9600 baud or less. The local level is chaos with stations contending and colliding so they should run as fast as possible in order to allow each node to get his packet on the wire and out of the way quickly.

Recently another message supported this perspective, the author was commenting on his local environment in England where 300 stations running 1200 baud were running into congestion problems.

The more I think about it the more I support the view that the nodes out in the cloud should send the data as quickly as possible - running 56K or better would obligate an upgrade in modems and radios but not the computers since you are not expected to provide and decode 50k x 60 x 60 x 24 characters of packets every day. Hopefully each node is not quite that talkative.


```
     *********        73
    **********        Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .      ****
  ..      ****        Athabasca University
 ....     ****        Athabasca, Alberta Canada
.........****        tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA   {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech
```


From 3795140838052380033
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 21:27:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <22921@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 4 May 90 01:42:10 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<1840@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri May 4 02:42:10 1990

I agree that the high speed modems are needed most by the users. Every other computer network I've seen (especially the Internet) has the high bandwidth links (10 mb/s Ethernets, etc) at the local level, somewhat slower links on the regional level, and the slowest links for the long haul paths.

I suspect that many people advocate putting high speed modems into the backbone links mainly because it's easier (i.e., it requires fewer modems) than giving them to the end users. It's somewhat reminiscent of the old joke about the drunk who was observed searching for something under a streetlight at night. When asked what he was doing, he replied that he had lost a contact lens across the street. When then asked why he wasn't looking for it across the street, he replied that the light was better on *this* side...

Phil

From -5190047918346616394
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 22:14:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <24235@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 4 May 90 02:06:03 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<1840@aurora.cs.athabascau.ca> <22921@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri May 4 03:06:03 1990

In article <22921@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@thumper..bellcore.com
(Phil R. Karn) writes:
|> I suspect that many people advocate putting high speed modems into the
|> backbone links mainly because it's easier (i.e., it requires fewer modems)
|> than giving them to the end users.

Also that the highest speeds attainable so far are in bands that support
point-to-point communication. That's why we're looking at a high speed back-
bone in this area. 1 Mb/sec links are not as doable for local, generic use.

Devon

From 6007792644702619675
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c835edc36eb2c4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 00:14:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!lll-winken!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS hosts.net file?
Message-ID: <7546@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 4 May 90 03:54:00 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri May 4 04:54:00 1990

I've been playing around with KA9Q (NOS version) and I noticed that it doesn't
seem to read the same hosts.net file that the older version does. Can anyone

tell me if the new version expects a different file name than hosts.net?

Also, how do I configure NOS to use the ethernet port on a UNIX system and at the same time, not interfere with other processes running TCP/IP?

I understand that NOS is undocumented but if anyone has collected a set of configuration notes/hints, I'd appreciate getting them.

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.bitnet

From 7465206441357578452
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ad2056329d67f94,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 08:02:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!lambton.on.ca!david
From: david@lambton.on.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Early DRSI PC Packet Adapter
Message-ID: <9005041110.AA09007@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Date: 4 May 90 11:10:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri May 4 12:10:04 1990

Has anyone got a set of schematics for the first rev of the DRSI PC*PA boards that they could share with me? Mine is about two years old and is (I think) the same as the type 1 board now, except for the layout. The first boards had some of the jumper straps accessable from the top of the card while it was in the machine and were located just to the rear of the LEDs.

I'd like to add the TAPR DCD state mod that I picked up in Dayton to it.

I'd also be willing to listen to any advice from those who have added the DCD mod or a K9NG or G3RUH modem to any of the DRSI cards.

thanks de Dave

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Email: david@lambton.on.ca Ma Bell: (519) 542-7751 x293
Paper: David Grant Fax: (519) 542-6667
Lambton College of AA&T Radio: VE3DGR (Digital class)
1457 London Rd., Box 969
Sarnia, Ontario, CANADA
N7T 7K4

From -5328864838042402009
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 11:09:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!peregrine!ccicpg!cci632!
cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <36421@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 4 May 90 18:09:55 GMT
References: <30600039@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri May 4 19:09:55 1990

There are many repeater pairs allocated in this area, but I know
of a few that have to repeater(s) on them. The person "owning"
the pair has just never gotten around to put one up (going on
a decade or more). Maybe it's inventory time, just like we do
at work to see which nodes are used and which are not, then
we won't have to pay tfor the unused ones :-(.

Packet clusters seem to create a lot of traffic, they would
benefit the most from the offset repeater idea :-).

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -2198514823215931392
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c835edc36eb2c4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 11:35:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!peregrine!ccicpg!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS hosts.net file?
Message-ID: <36422@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 4 May 90 18:35:18 GMT
References: <7546@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri May 4 19:35:18 1990

In response to the routing question...

Set the router to handle your trafiic!.
route add [44]/8 dr0a # sends all packet traffic to drsi (tnc)
route add [129.126]/16 lan # sends all 129.126.*.* to ethernet
route add [129.126,81.51] sl0 # sends this one to slip

If you set the default to ethernet then any thing ont listed
goes there. If you add the route command for a group or
individual addresses the that's where they will go.

Don't forget tot attach harware for each interface:
attach **** drsi dr0a
attach **** com1 sl0
attach **** 3com lan

etc.
Hope this helps, I have an XT which routes packet traffic as
well as slips to my other computers, which in turn route
suff to the lan.
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450
--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -5214448251805793183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c835edc36eb2c4c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 18:13:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!shamash.cdc.com
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeff Comstock - VTC/SEATTLE SILICON)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS hosts.net file?
Message-ID: <20528@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 4 May 90 22:03:57 GMT
References: <7546@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> <2608@ariel.unm.edu>
Sender: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
Organization: NR0D Packet Radio.
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri May 4 23:03:57 1990

Check out these files on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov [128.183.10.100]

The files are in tcp/nos:
nos-info.txt   Mainly info on updates.
nosdoc.txt   An archive of notes from the tcp-group dealing with NOS.

sample.net   W3IWI's doc on how to setup NOS.

Also, Phil is working on a doc for NOS. It sounds like it will be out in a
test mode pretty soon.

73,
Jeff - NR0D

From 6774275446094614414
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 19:11:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!optilink!elliott
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Summary: network speed distribution
Message-ID: <3576@optilink.UUCP>
Date: 4 May 90 19:59:38 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<22921@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: Optilink Corporation, Petaluma, CA
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri May 4 20:59:38 1990

In article <22921@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R.
Karn) writes:
>
> I agree that the high speed modems are needed most by the users. Every
> other computer network I've seen (especially the Internet) has the high
> bandwidth links (10 mb/s Ethernets, etc) at the local level, somewhat
> slower links on the regional level, and the slowest links for the long
> haul paths.

... while for the switched phone network, the speed capabilities from the
local loop to the long-haul lines is just the opposite. We have slow
connections between the user and the central office, and the fastest ones
on the inter-office lines.

The optimum economical selection of interconnect bandwidth seems to (obviously)
be related to the traffic patterns and topology. In computer networks, the
local area net carries by far the bulk of the traffic (workstation to
fileserver, for example). Much less data needs to travel between sites.

The phone network has a more even distribution of near/far connections, and
the high-speed interoffice trunks are an efficient arrangement for the
topology.

What is the most appropriate model for ham radio packet? How does the
virtual connection vs. datagram mode affect this? (Please excuse my probable
mis-use of the terminology; I am but a humble, clueless neophyte ;-)

--
      Paul M. Elliott   Optilink Corporation   (707) 795-9444
            {uunet, pyramid, pixar, tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
    "Less than perfect, that's what I've been aiming for all along."

From 681840944941953301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 21:02:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ogicse!
emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <2079@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 4 May 90 06:45:33 GMT
References: <9005011600.AA27037@milton.u.washington.edu> <2058@rsiatl.UUCP>
<22885@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri May 4 07:45:33 1990

karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

#I wish people would stop talking about what the "new rules" do differently
#from the old rules. The intent of the rewrite was NOT to change what is
#or is not allowed, but to restructure the existing rules to incorporate
#informal rulings to make them more easily accessible. It was against
#the rules to put repeaters outside the repeater subband before the new
#rules were adopted, and it's against the new rules to do it now.

But the fact remains that regardless of the intent, we have to live with
what is written on the pages of part 97. And from my perspective,
many changes were made. This is simply one.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -2862894393170278784
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14cf0d8d12383655
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 21:39:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!haven!aplcen!jhunix!ins_atge
From: ins_atge@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU (Thomas G Edwards)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hams in space
Summary: SAREX!?!?!
Message-ID: <5171@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Date: 4 May 90 23:20:25 GMT
References: <9005030639.AA05453@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: ins_atge@jhunix.UUCP (Thomas G Edwards)
Organization: The Johns Hopkins University - HCF
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat May 5 00:20:25 1990

In article <9005030639.AA05453@ucsd.edu> KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET writes:
> What frequency! What frequency! What frequency!?
> Can *I* contact this guy using my silly antenna made out of coathangers and
>5 watts of power on VHF?

Read the STS-35 press info stuff on Sci.space.shuttle. Why hasn't
anyone knowledgeable talked about SAREX on here yet!?!?!?!

Anyway, primary frequencies will be one-fourty-four.95 uplink
                                and one-fourty-five.55 downlink
(ever discover a key doesn't work during a post?)

From the press release, it appears there will be no windows for
live communication for the continental U.S. in VHF. The robot
will be avaible several times.

As far as whether or not you can hit SAREX, I'm not sure.
Making a beam may be a good idea. DOVE was very easy to pick up
on 2m with an HT and a magmount..hitting SAREX might be more difficult.

-Tom

From -9192312478659370518
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-04 21:47:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1260027@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 4 May 90 19:43:13 GMT

References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 90
Posted: Fri May 4 20:43:13 1990

Devon writes:

> Also that the highest speeds attainable so far are in bands that support
> point-to-point communication. That's why we're looking at a high speed back-
> bone in this area. 1 Mb/sec links are not as doable for local, generic use.

It's true that high speeds require point to point hardware if we are to make efficient use of our spectrum and hardware resources while providing access to more than a very small number of users. However the specifics of "how point-point" and how fast is fast are intertangled with user population density, geography, spectrum availability and a variety of social/political/economic issues.

Clearly pure Aloha operation in a major metropolitan area can only support *very* low user throughputs (witness 145.01 near any major population base) but the transition to rip-roaring speeds is a shades-of-gray deal.

In addition, the question of highspeed backbone/moderatespeed user or low speed bacbone/highspeed user depends on how we plan on using this thing. I think that there is little question that it is always going to be easier to make and support systems with highspeeds "close to home" but what is desired depends on one's interperetation of a high speed network. Is the emphasis on *highspeed* or is it on *network*? We are going to have to design for some compromise of the two since we aren't likely to be able to provide two way info at 100 MBps simultaneously among all hams worldwide within our lifetime.

The highspeed emphasis opens the door to fundamentally new applications among local users, truly exciting stuff which can do a great deal to make amateur radio enticing and exciting again. I believe we amateurs have the unique resources and skills to provide a "playground" which could entice a *lot* of new blood into the hobby. If even a portion of today's information-age techies; the CS types who didn't go into amateur radio but pursued computer hobbies instead, were attracted to the hobby I think our future would be brighter. Yes, the face of the hobby will have to change some, but it could continue as a vehicle for technically oriented individual to have a hand in the "state of the art". It could certainly also continue in its strengths as a social environment for that group. Highspeed applications might do wonders to augment those things that are already fun and interesting about the hobby too.

The networking emphasis leans in the direction of offering global communications. The demonstrated value and potential of crossing national and cultural boundaries is also truly exciting. Even if we can support little more than low latency worldwide e-mail and not high speed applications (X windows between continents etc) a worldwide amateur network could be extremely powerful in helping continue the hobby. The potential for some very interesting news group titles exists! But 1 million users all running even 300 baud throughput would demand some pretty fancy backbones.

Our present effort here in northern California is to provide a comprimise.

Current plans are for the 900/1200 MHz "user" radios to be used on half-directional/half omni (gain omni antennas) links. These radios are designed to work at or below 500 kbaud. Although I haven't done rigorous modeling yet, it appears that this all has a reasonably good chance of working given current resources and constraints. Longer term, as the number of users, density of users and information rates increase we will have to go to dedicated pt-pt link hardware. Our first backbone for connecting the user cells is expected to use the same sort of hardware as the users themselves. This suggests an emphasis on high speed to the user over networking, per se.

Because of the need for geographically diverse groups to cooperate in building the network and for the need to use amateur expertise and "connections" in getting backbone radios at existing high level sites, some of the early applications which are written for the network need to be ones which sell it to some "non-digital" people. I would love to see a simple client/server written for NOS which would allow remote base and repeater sysops to monitor and control a few bits and an analog line or two at their high level site. Such an application (providing access to the remote from anywhere the network goes) could generate a lot of good will and support from a very important group of amateurs. Such an application in trade for getting UHF or microwave(non-interfering with existing radios because of their higher frequency nature) backbones at a high level site could be a mutually beneficial arrangement.

As has already been mentioned under this basenote, the "political" and cooperational issues are probably more unknown and more difficult than any of the technical issues.

Higher speed hardware, protocols and applications are coming. I guess the question is "Can we cooperate enough to put them all to use in time?"

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -2820360303721988243
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76af4f1d9a93cf56,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 04:44:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: NOS domain.txt format
Message-ID: <7575@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 5 May 90 09:25:33 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 11
Posted: Sat May 5 10:25:33 1990

After finding out that NOS wanted to see either a domain.txt file or hosts.nos
file, I tried copying my old hosts.net into domain.txt and hosts.nos.
Unfortunately this didn't work. But I also just found an old article that
states domain.txt has to be in a domain nameserver format which I presume is
different from the hosts.net format.

Can anyone tell me what this format is supposed to look like?

Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato
AH6BW

From -6189733374865380318
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4daf9921ade78729,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4daf9921ade78729,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 06:32:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PC-Pakratt patch
Message-ID: <1990May4.203531.15322@swlabs.uucp>
Date: 4 May 90 20:35:31 GMT
Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11281 rec.ham-radio.packet:2195
Posted: Fri May 4 21:35:31 1990

I have a PK-232 and had been running the PC-Pakratt software for
over a year on a genuine AT without incident.

I have recently put a 386SX in the shack and find that there is a timing
dependency in the PC-Pakratt software that prevents it from operating.
The software indicates that it is "Unable to establish communications
with Pakratt" and terminates.

When I called the tech support at AEA, they told me that indeed there
was a timing dependency in the PC-Pakratt software and that the
original authors of the code were nowhere to be found. I asked about
a fix and they indicated that they had a new program that was going to
be released during the summer. At that point, owners of PC-Pakratt would

be offered a "deal", I was told.

So it looks like the near term solution is to patch the timing loop to eliminate the problem. To save the time, has anyone on the net hacked/patched PC-Pakratt to eliminate this problem?

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP) jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)
jack@kc1uh (TCP/IP) kc1uh@wb1cqo (AX.25)

From 5400243301623937643
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bed9602cda002477
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 09:50:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hams in space?
Message-ID: <10211@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 5 May 90 16:27:52 GMT
References: <9004271452.AA27108@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 35
Posted: Sat May 5 17:27:52 1990

In article <9004271452.AA27108@ucsd.edu> KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET writes:
>I recall reading some months ago that this summer, an astronaut on the Space
>Shuttle will be doing 2 meter packet communications with earthlings.
>
>When will this occur? On what frequency? Will it be possible for me
>to communicate with them using my BIG 5 watts of power? do i need a special
>antenna or will my rinkydink ones made out of coathangers do the trick?
>I expect QRM will be real bad, but the equiptment I got is what I'm stuck
>with ... I yam what I yam.

     Well, I don't know how suitable your equipment is for earth-shuttle communcations, but all of the details are written up in this month's (May) issue of _73 Amateur Radio_.
     It says the primary frequencies will be 145.55 down and 144.95 up. The article also says (important): "DO NOT CALL THE SHUTTLE ON THE SAME FREQUENCY ON WHICH YOU HEAR IT."
     STS-35 is scheduled for liftoff on May 9 at 0477 UTC, and should be up for 7 or 8 days.
     I'd suggest:

(1) Buy the May _73_.

(2) Try to grab the AMSAT announcements from packet or 'rec.ham-radio'.

(3) Get an orbit calculation program (if you don't already have one).

(4) Watch packet or 'rec.ham-radio' or 'sci.space' for the STS-35 orbital
    elements.

(5) Go for it!

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                          INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From 5718700649735609702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,76af4f1d9a93cf56
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 11:58:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS domain.txt format
Message-ID: <20536@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 5 May 90 18:32:54 GMT
References: <7575@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (Jeffrey Comstock - VTC / Seattle Silicon)
Organization: NR0D Packet Radio - Minneapolis Minnesota.
Lines: 43
Posted: Sat May 5 19:32:54 1990

In article <7575@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
writes:
>After finding out that NOS wanted to see either a domain.txt file or hosts.nos
>
>Can anyone tell me what this format is supposed to look like?
>
>AH6BW

Here is what my domain.txt looks like:

```
nr0d.ampr.org.          IN   A    44.94.3.12
bbs           IN   CNAME    nr0d.ampr.org.
nr0d          IN   CNAME    nr0d.ampr.org.
#
at386.nr0d.ampr.org.    IN   A    44.94.3.23
at            IN   CNAME    at386.nr0d.ampr.org.
#
n0buu.ampr.org.         IN   A    44.94.2.6
n0buu               IN   CNAME    n0buu.ampr.org.
buu           IN   CNAME    n0buu.ampr.org.
#
```

```
unix.g1xrl.ampr.org.    IN   A    44.94.3.15
unix          IN   CNAME    unix.g1xrl.ampr.org.
grettir            IN   CNAME    unix.g1xrl.ampr.org.
#
# This is a comment line.  You can take these out if you want.
#
```

The IN A records define the IP address for the given station. The CNAME records are like an alias. For instance, to ftp to N0BUU, I can enter either of the following:

```
ftp n0buu.ampr.org
ftp n0buu
ftp buu
```

Note that the only reason 'ftp n0buu' will work is because of the CNAME record that ties n0buu to n0buu.ampr.org .
The lines that start with a # sign are comment lines.
Also be sure to use periods after the domain name, like they are above.

Have fun,

Jeff

```
From 8835742032416162505
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18e0cef235edfd10,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 12:05:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!Listserv
From: Listserv@UCSD.EDU (Mailing List Processor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: your LISTSERVE request "indecipherable"
Message-ID: <9005051858.AA20781@ucsd.edu>
Date: 5 May 90 18:58:18 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 63
Posted: Sat May  5 19:58:18 1990
```

You can subscribe or unsubscribe to any of the various campus mailing lists and the local redistributions of global mailing lists by sending email to "listserv@ucsd". The commands understood by the listserv program are:

HELP
     lists this file. This is also sent whenever a message to listserv is received from which no valid command could be parsed.

HELP groupname
     lists a brief description of the group requested.

INDEX
     lists all the groups available for subscription.

LONGINDEX
     lists all the groups and their descriptions.

ADD listname
DELETE listname

ADD address listname
DELETE address listname
     adds or deletes the given address to or from the list
     specified. Mail is sent to the address given to confirm
     the add or delete operation. We strongly recommend that
     you use your campus registered mailname when subscribing
     (i.e., use the second form of the command which includes
     a specification of the address). If you omit the 'address'
     the command will assume the mailbox that is in the From:
     line of the message. Note that SUBSCRIBE is a synonym for
     ADD; UNSUBSCRIBE for DELETE.

A command must be the first word on each line in the message. Lines
which do not start with a command word are ignored. If no commands were
found in the entire message, this help file will be returned to the
user. A single message may contain multiple commands; a separate
response will be sent for each.

Please note that is IS possible to add or delete someone else's
subscription to a mailing list. This facility is provided so that
subscribers may alter their own subscriptions from a new or different
computer account. There is therefore some potential for abuse; we
have chosen to limit this by mailing a confirmation notification
of any addition or deletion to the address added or deleted including
a copy of the message which requested the operation. At least you
can find out who's doing it to you.

Examples:

     add sunusers

     add ewombat foodlovers

     delete wombat@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu connectionists

     help eggbeaters

Note that although you would mail submissions to a campus mailing list by
addressing mail to e.g., sunusers@ucsd.edu, in a subscription request
you specify the name of the list simply (without the @ucsd part) as in
the first example above.

From -1073586391524582658
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,178fe40c42da4ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-05 14:01:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
ius3.ius.cs.cmu.edu!ralphw
From: ralphw@ius3.ius.cs.cmu.edu (Ralph Hyre)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC2 1.1.7 Code (vs. MFJ-1274)
Message-ID: <9174@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Date: 5 May 90 19:54:08 GMT
References: <MIKEC.90Apr30141406@riemann.praxis.co.uk>
Organization: Carnegie-Mellon University, CS/RI
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat May 5 20:54:08 1990

Don't know about downloading, but I ordered one from TAPR at Dayton.
It arrived today, but my TNC2 clone (an MFJ-1274) doesn't seem to like it.
When I power up, the STA and CON Leds stay lit, and nothing comes over the
serial port.

Things work as expected when I revert to my MFJ firmware. (TAPR 1.1.3-based,
but with a 1986 Systek copyright). There was a note about bbRAM being loaded
with defaults after trying the new firmware. [does this mean that the new
firmware touched something in bbRAM, but left the LEDs on?]

Any hints appreciated. Mechanical contact between the EPROM and socket seems
OK, but I don't have away to verify the EPROM contents.
THanks.

From 3178473113019803108
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b504322d9fc7789,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-06 01:43:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!
nebulus!dennis
From: dennis@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need information on VADCG Board
Message-ID: <1990May6.000636.2990@nebulus.UUCP>
Date: 6 May 90 00:06:36 GMT
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Vancouver, Canada
Lines: 11
Posted: Sun May 6 01:06:36 1990

Hi,
 I just found an old VADCG TNC board (unbuilt) and I was wondering
if it would be worth the hassel of stuffing it and trying to use it.
Can I use a 201 style modem? with it. Is there any software updates

for KISS or normal (modern TNC) modes? Any information would be
would help the cause!
--

Dennis S. Breckenridge (604) 277-7413   dennis@nebulus.uucp   VE7TCP
               Still brain dead after all these years :-)

From -7743484955391229318
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,da429e8f2bbe1106,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da429e8f2bbe1106,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,da429e8f2bbe1106,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-06 10:20:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!
crdgw1!ge-dab!tarpit!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: * FULL SAREX DETAILS!! *
Keywords: Amateur Radio to Fly on STS-35!
Message-ID: <288@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 6 May 90 17:20:16 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PBBS SYSTEM, OCEAN NJ
Lines: 223
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11338 rec.ham-radio.packet:2218 sci.space:12181
Posted: Sun May 6 18:20:16 1990

* STS-35 NEWS *
===============
        Highlighting mission STS-35, the 36th flight of the
Space Shuttle and 10th mission of orbiter Columbia, will
be around-the-clock observations by the seven-member crew
using the ultraviolet astronomy observatory (Astro) and
the Broad Band X-Ray Telescope (BBXRT). Both instruments
are located in Columbia's payload bay and will be
operated during 12-hour shifts by the crew.

        Liftoff of the 10th flight of Columbia is scheduled
for 12:45 a.m. EDT on May 17 from launch pad 39-A at the
Kennedy Space Center, Fla. Columbia will be placed into
a 218 statute (190 nautical) mile circular orbit,
inclined 28.5 degrees to the equator. Nominal mission
duration is expected to be 8 days 19 hours 55 minutes.
Deorbit is planned on orbit 139, with landing scheduled
for 8:40 p.m. EDT on May 25 at Edwards Air Force Base,
Calif.

Columbia's middeck will carry the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) to communicate with amateur radio stations within line-of-sight of the orbiter in voice mode or data mode. This experiment has previously flown on STS-9 and STS-51F. Also on this mission, Columbia will function as the subject for ground sensor operations as part of the Air Force Maui Optical Site (AMOS) calibration test.

Commander of the seven-member crew is Vance Brand. Pilot is Guy Gardner. STS-35 is Brand's fourth trip to space. He previously flew on the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project mission in 1975. He also commanded Shuttle missions STS-5 in November 1982 and STS-41B in February 1984. Gardner previously piloted STS-27 in December 1988.

Mission Specialists are Mike Lounge, Jeffrey Hoffman and Robert Parker. Lounge previously flew on STS-51I in August 1985 and STS-26 in September 1988. Hoffman flew as a Mission Specialist on STS-51D in April 1985. Parker's previous spaceflight experience was STS-9 in November 1983.

Payload Specialists Ronald Parise and Samuel Durrance round out the STS-35 crew. Both are making their first space flights.

* STS-35 QUICK LOOK *
==========

Launch Date:	May 17, 1990
Launch Window:	12:45 a.m. - 3:09 a.m. EDT
Launch Site:	Kennedy Space Center, Fla. Launch Complex 39-A
Orbiter:	Columbia (OV-102)
Altitude:	218 statute miles (190 nm)
Inclination:	28.45
Duration:	8 days, 19 hours, 55 minutes
Landing Date/Time:	May 25, 1990, 8:40 p.m. EDT

Primary Landing Site:
Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Abort Landing Sites:
Return to Launch Site -- Kennedy Space Center, Fla.
Trans-Atlantic Abort -- Banjul, The Gambia
Abort Once Around -- Edwards AFB, Calif.

Crew:

Vance D. Brand	-- Commander	Red/Blue Team
Guy S. Gardner	-- Pilot	-- Red Team
Jeffrey A. Hoffman	-- Mission Specialist 1/EV	-- Blue Team
John M. "Mike" Lounge	-- Mission Specialist 2/EV2	-- Blue Team
Robert A.R. Parker	-- Mission Specialist 3	-- Red Team
Samuel T. Durrance	-- Payload Specialist 1	-- Blue Team
Ronald A. Parise	-- Payload Specialist 2	-- Red Team

Red Team shift is approximately 10:30 p.m. -- 10:30 a.m. EDT
Blue Team shift is approximately 10:30 a.m. -- 10:30 p.m. EDT

Cargo Bay Payloads:
Ultraviolet Astronomy Telescope (Astro)
Broad Band X-Ray Telescope (BBXRT)

Middeck Payloads:
Air Force Maui Optical Site (AMOS)
Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX)

SHUTTLE AMATEUR RADIO EXPERIMENT (SAREX)

Conducting shortwave radio transmissions between ground-based amateur radio operators and a Shuttle-based amateur radio operator is the basis for the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX).

SAREX communicates with amateur stations in line-of-sight of the orbiter in one of four transmission modes: voice, slow scan television (SSTV), data or (uplink only) fast scan television (FSTV).

The voice mode is operated in the attended mode while SSTV, data or FSTV can be operated in either attended or unattended modes.

During the mission, SAREX will be operated by Payload Specialist Ron Parise, a licensed operator (WA4SIR), during periods when he is not scheduled for orbiter or other payload activities. At least four transmissions will be made to test each transmission mode.

Ronald A. Parise, 38, also will serve as a Payload Specialist. Parise is a senior scientist in the Space Observatories Department, Computer Science Corporation in Silver Spring, Md. He is a member of the research team for the Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope, one of the instruments scheduled for flight as part of the Astro payload. He is from Warren, Ohio.

Parise has participated in flight hardware development, electronic system design and mission

planning activities for the Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope project. He is pursuing his astronomical research interests with the International Ultraviolet Explorer satellite under a NASA grant.

He received a bachelor of science degree in physics, with minors in mathematics, astronomy and geology from Youngstown State University, Ohio, and a master of science degree and a doctor of philosophy degree in astronomy from the University of Florida.

The primary pair of frequencies intended for use during the mission is 145.55 MHz as the downlink from Columbia, with 144.95 MHz as the uplink. A spacing of 600 KHz was deliberately chosen for this primary pair to accommodate those whose split frequency capability is limited to the customary repeater offset.

SAREX crew-tended operating times will be dictated by the time of launch. As a secondary payload, SAREX will be operated by Parise during his pre- and post-sleep activities each day. This means that wherever the Shuttle is above Earth during those operating windows, amateur stations can communicate with Columbia. Currently, those windows provide coverage for Australia, Japan, South America and South Africa.

The continental United States has little or no coverage except through a network of ground stations in other parts of the world in conjunction with relay links back to the United States.

Another part of the SAREX is the "robot," providing an automated operation which can proceed with little human intervention. The robot will generally be activated during one of the crew-tended windows and deactivated during the next one. This gives approximately 12 hours on and 12 hours off for the robot, with the operational period chosen to cover all of the U.S. passes.

SAREX has previously flown on missions STS-9 and STS-51F in different configurations, including the following hardware: a low-power hand-held FM transceiver, a spare battery set, an interface (I/F) module, a headset assembly, an equipment assembly cabinet, a television camera and monitor, a payload general support computer (PGSC) and an antenna which will be mounted in a forward flight window with a fast scan television (FSTV) module added to the assembly.

Antenna location does not affect communications and therefore does not require a specific orbiter attitude for operations. The equipment is stowed in one middeck

locker.

SAREX is a joint effort of NASA and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL)/Amateur Radio Satellite Corporation (AMSAT).

STS-35 COLUMBIA SAREX FREQUENCIES

	Shuttle Transmit Frequency	Accompanying Shuttle Receive Frequencies
Group 1	145.55 MHz	144.95 MHz
	145.55	144.91
	145.55	144.97
Group 2	145.51	144.91
	145.51	144.93
	145.51	144.99
Group 3	145.59	144.99
	145.59	144.95
Group 4	145.55	144.95
	145.55	144.70
	145.55	144.75
	145.55	144.80
	145.55	144.85

Note: The 145.55/144.95 combination is in both Groups 1 and 4 because alternate uplink frequencies from Group 1 would be used over North and South America while those from Group 4 would be used generally in other parts of the world.

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

From 635432332693948456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,318b1f7094ad40f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 07:19:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: More NOS questions
Message-ID: <7591@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 10:50:54 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon May 7 11:50:54 1990

Well, now that I've finally been clued into the major differences between the old and new version of KA9Q, I have some more questions (thought you got rid of me huh? :-)).

Can NOS be setup to auto-answer a regular modem (on a standard serial port, not a SLIP line) and connect the caller directly to the mailbox and if so how do I 'attach' the port?

Could someone (somegroup) summarize the pro and cons of setting up a TCP/IP network versus a ROSE network? I understand that setting up a ROSE node entails some changes to a TNC (much like adding a KISS EPROM to an older TNC I suppose). What exactly are these mods? Does a ROSE node require a dedicated computer the way NOS does? Which network has the largest set of users and why? (If you think I'm an ignorant neophyte at this game, you're absolutely right.)

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manao@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato

From -5555909774836025194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,318b1f7094ad40f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 10:21:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!uc!shamash!vtcqa
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More NOS questions
Summary: Try NOS as a telecommunications package
Message-ID: <20555@shamash.cdc.com>
Date: 7 May 90 15:48:55 GMT
References: <7591@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Reply-To: vtcqa@shamash.UUCP (Jeff Comstock - VTC / Seattle Silcon)
Organization: VTC Failure Analysis (we arent too busy)
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon May 7 16:48:55 1990

In article <7591@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin) writes:
>
>Can NOS be setup to auto-answer a regular modem (on a standard serial port, not
>a SLIP line) and connect the caller directly to the mailbox and if so how do I
>'attach' the port?
>

>
>AH6BW

I hacked NOS to accept commands for the modem on a slip link. Making the mailbox forget IP might be difficult (maybe a nightmare), but it could probably be done. BUT, the reason I am posting this is - dont forget about TCP/IP, and have other people call your station when they are running NOS as a term program. I experimented with this, and the nice thing is that you can have multiple sessions. At 2400 baud, I had someone transfer two files to me, I was transferring two files to them, and we had a chat session going all at the same time ! Someone could start an ftp session with you to grab a file, and while it was transferring they could telnet to your mailbox to read mail, etc. It beats the hell out of xmodem or some other protocol.

Jeff

From -5269268973412806186
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd2bea18988bb335,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 10:57:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: US Navy WET NETs
Message-ID: <9005071643.AA25968@ucsd.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 15:04:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Mon May 7 16:04:00 1990

From:
David Sweigert

To:
Interested parties

Ref:
DAEDALEAN's packet test for US Navy

Date:
May 7, 1990

     GOOD NEWS !

     The US Navy has decided to go ahead with a demonstration

test to measure the effectiveness of data transmissions from ship to shore. The following mediums shall be utilized:

- L-Band 1545 Mhz INMARSAT satellite
- HF 20 - 30 Mhz links with data modems
- Navy owned Fleet SATCOM satellites (2400 bits/second)

This represents a significant step forward for the US Navy, to measure the cost/benefit of moving data from ship to shore directly from PC user to PC user. Data will not be routed through traditional channels, i.e. radio room, communications officer.

Test shall be conducted by the Navy Electronic Systems Activity at Vallejo, Ca. Test area shall be an aircraft carrier sailing out of San Diego, CA.

If you would like more details let me know.

Dave Sweigert, WB9VKO

WB9VKO a W3ZH
301-637-5602

From -4147481452087006031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,318b1f7094ad40f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 11:11:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More NOS questions
Summary: Some diffs between ROSE and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <40787@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 7 May 90 17:21:26 GMT
References: <7591@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 32
Posted: Mon May 7 18:21:26 1990

In article <7591@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin) writes:
>Could someone (somegroup) summarize the pro and cons of setting up a TCP/IP
>network versus a ROSE network? I understand that setting up a ROSE node
>entails some changes to a TNC (much like adding a KISS EPROM to an older TNC I
>suppose). What exactly are these mods?

ROSE *is* on a PROM.

>Does a ROSE node require a dedicated
>computer the way NOS does?

One person's "require" is another person's "take advantage of". :-)

I was flabbergasted when ROSE first came out to discover that it
doesn't let you use the full power of your personal computer; it's
just another ROM replacement. I guess that's good news for people who
don't want to run their PCs on packet, but bad news for those of us
who are enjoying the new-generation software (like the KA9Q package)
that lets our desktop computers do what they're built to do instead
of sitting around like dumb terminals (or even smart terminals).

BTW, net experts, does ROSE also support AX.25 and NET/ROM the way the
KA9Q package does? Maybe it does; I just don't recall.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -829039674107114761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1a0d7480771f98,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 11:49:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
samsung!rex!rouge!pc.usl.edu!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (DugalJP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wanted: FT736<->G3RUH 9600 baud interfacing info
Message-ID: <8034@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 18:20:09 GMT
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu
Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon May 7 19:20:09 1990

At the Dayton Hamvention I saw (very briefly) a description by G3RUH of his
modifications to a Yaesu FT736R for his 9600 baud modem. I'd like to obtain
a copy, preferably ascii, of this information. Would anyone having a copy
please post it to this group, or email it to my address listed below?
Both Lafayette-area FT736 and G3RUH modem owners thank you in advance!

73 de
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx@w5ddl
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.
--

-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@w5ddl
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From 6278626360039342844
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af5be8dc33ba3f40,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 15:36:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!
brian%cyberpunk
From: brian%cyberpunk@UCSD.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net/rom performance questions
Message-ID: <9005072059.AA03373@cyberpunk.ucsd.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 20:59:51 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon May 7 21:59:51 1990

I was discussing some upgrades to the local repeater group's net/rom
node configurartion with them and ran into some interesting rumours.
It seems that there are reports of performance problems with net/rom in
the configurations they're planning on using here. I couldn't confirm
or deny these rumours. Anyone who know more? (These are for real
Raikes net/roms plugged into TNC2s with the fast processor clock
selected.)

Rumour 1. Net/rom can't achieve a long-term throughput sufficient to
justify using 9600 bps radios; supposedly the software spends so much
time with interrupts disable or doing malloc/frees or something that it
just can't get more than an effective 4800 bps through it.

Rumour 2. Net/rom doesn't have very good throughput in a three-station
node because there is some problem with the RTS/CTS arbitration of the
serial lines coupling the TNCs together; apparently collisions or long
holdoffs or something occurs on the serial interconnections that limits
effective throughput.

I don't have the facilities to experiment with this to confirm or
dispute these rumoured problems. Anyone know for sure? A solid answer
would really help me advise the local group.
     - Brian

From -4456211920699259268
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2857dcd75efbc37,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 18:11:42 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU!pdahl
From: pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PS-186 ???
Message-ID: <9005072329.AA06358@milton.u.washington.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 23:29:37 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue May 8 00:29:37 1990

Does anyone know when AEA will begin shipping the PS-186?
Do I remember correctly that it has more ports and more other
capabilities than the Kantronics Data Engine?
What needs to be done to convince AEA to nake this product available
to us?

Peter, WA7FUS

From 5034529290902956269
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d34482065f53b813,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a148,d34482065f53b813,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a148,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d34482065f53b813,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 18:14:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
rpi!crdgw1!ge-dab!tarpit!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space.shuttle
Subject: SAREX Information And Operating Hints
Keywords: Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment on STS-35
Message-ID: <289@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 8 May 90 01:14:27 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PBBS SYSTEM, OCEAN NJ
Lines: 202
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11372 rec.ham-radio.packet:2227 sci.space.shuttle:3964
Posted: Tue May 8 02:14:27 1990

SAREX-II is a secondary payload on STS-35, currently scheduled for launch on
May 17, 1990. It will be located in the Aft Flight Deck of the Space Shuttle
Columbia. Ron Parise, WA4SIR, the Payload Specialist and astronomer on Colum-
bia will be the Astronaut ham operator.

SAREX-II-02 is a secondary payload on STS-37, currently scheduled for launch
on November 1, 1990. It will be located in the Aft Flight Deck of the Space

Shuttle Atlantis. Ken Cameron, KB5AWP, the pilot of Atlantis will be the Astronaut ham operator.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the customer on the SAREX-II payloads. NASA gave its authorization for SAREX operations for the following reasons:

> To encourage our youth to become excited about science and technology, and
>
> To familiarize large numbers of the general public with manned space flight

NASA's intent in making astronauts available for SAREX operations is to involve the largest possible number of people, particularly youngsters, in Amateur Radio and the US space program. With amateur radio clubs and hams, our astronauts will speak over amateur frequencies directly with large groups of students, showing teachers, parents and communities how Amateur Radio energizes youngsters about science, technology, and learning.

You can easily become a part of this activity in your local school, as the astronauts will operate the SAREX equipment in the amateur two meter band. You will be able to send and receive messages via packet for periods of about 12 hours daily. The astronauts' work schedules will determine your chances for a voice or television message, but Ron and Ken may have an hour or more each day for these modes.

The Johnson Space Center's Amateur Radio Club station, W5RRR, in Houston, Texas, will re-transmit astronaut's signals to WA3NAN, at Goddard Space Flight Center, in Greenbelt, MD (near Washington, DC), and to W6VIO, at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, CA. These stations, plus W1AW and several VHF and UHF repeater groups, will re-transmit the signals on most amateur bands so that you and the students can copy the communications. You will hear NASA Mission Commentary, frequent bulletins to advise listeners of astronaut planned transmissions, and all amateur two-way voice and amateur television transmissions with the shuttles. Using a simple hand-held transceiver, you can open the world of science to hundreds of youngsters. Students themselves can take part in the shuttle flight via a packet connection, and some will even be able to talk directly to the astronauts in orbit.

ARRL and AMSAT are co-sponsoring these exciting missions, with AMSAT heading up technical operations. Hundreds of Amateur Radio operators have already been working behind the scenes for months. The ARRL takes the lead with information and educational support. ARRL Educational Activities Branch (EAB) and NASA HQ will create lesson plans for teachers. All you need to provide is a 2-meter rig or a packet radio setup. If you are a teacher or instructor, contact ARRL EAB to get everything you will need and regular news updates. If you are a parent or a grandparent, contact ARRL EAB and a local school. EAB will send you materials, including ways to convince teachers and school administrators that Amateur Radio is an important discipline the school should take advantage of on a full-time basis.

This a tremendous opportunity for you to showcase SAREX 1990 and amateur radio to kids of all ages in a big way. Plan on being a part of it; contact ARRL EAB now and give your best to our exciting hobby and to our hope for tomorrow: America's youth.

Listen to the ARRL Bulletins on W1AW (see QST for CW and voice bulletins) on a daily basis; and to the AMSAT Nets on Tuesdays (U. S.), 3.840 MHz, 01:30Z to 03:00Z, and on Sundays (international), 14.282 MHz, 18:00Z to 21:00Z, +/- QRM.

[ANS would like to thank ARRL and NASA for this contribution. Stay tuned next week to the ANS bulletins for more details about the STS-35 mission and its amateur radio operations.]

The WA4SIR flight aboard the STS-35 flight of the Shuttle Columbia is still officially scheduled for early May 16th (GMT), although there are some hints that it might slip by one day. The SAREX mission will carry the packet ROBOT automatic QSO machine which will allow many amateurs around the world to have two-way packet QSO's with the Shuttle during the times when our ham astronaut, Ron Parise is busy.

To work the ROBOT, you transmit on 144.950 MHz and listen to the Shuttle on 145.550 MHz. Subsequent SAREX information bulletins will give you operating hints and describe the schedule in more detail.

If you are successful in making a two-way QSO, you call and your unique QSO serial number will be automatically logged and you will receive a QSL card after the mission. You will know you met all requirements of a two-way QSO by seeing your call in the QSL beacon which will be sent every 2 minutes and looks something like:

```
WA4SIR>QSL <UI>:
NI3F/186 WB2TNL/185 W3IUI/179 WB3AFL/177 NF3N/176 WA3EPT/175
N4QQ/174 W3IWI/172 JY1/153 U6MIR/127
```

If you are heard by the ROBOT, your call will appear in the QRZ beacon which will look something like:

```
WA4SIR>QRZ <UI>:
#3405-NE3H NI3F K1LNJ WB2TNL WB3ILO N3ACL N3FWX WA3TSD WA3USG
etcetera
```

where the #3405 is a serial number incremented every 2 minutes when the QRZ beacon is sent.

Unlike the QSL "worked" list, the QRZ "heard" list is not retained in the ROBOT and the laptop computer on the shuttle. In order to send SWL cards to those who were heard, it will be necessary to have amateurs around the world help to collect the list. When you are monitoring the WA4SIR SAREX transmissions, try to capture the beacons and send them in to us in machine readable format. We are only interested in the QRZ and QSL beacon information; please strip out everything else (like QSOs monitored, any other beacons, etc.). You may send it through the amateur packet network addressed like this:

SP SAREX @ W3IWI.MD.USA

or via the Internet addressed like:

sarex@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov

and make the Subject: field contain the date/time of the beacons like:

May 19 @ 03:42z

Here are several hints that may help you make a successful packet QSO with the SAREX ROBOT that will fly with Ron Parise, WA4SIR in mid-May.

1. Frequencies: Your transmitter uplink frequency should be 144.950 MHz and you should listen for the shuttle downlink 600 kHz higher on 145.550 MHz. Under no conditions should you transmit on the 145.550 downlink!

Since there may be other packet or voice activity in your area on these frequencies, local coordination to insure a clear frequency during the ten day STS-35 mission may be needed.

2. Modulation: The uplinks and downlinks are ordinary AFSK/FM 1200 BPS signals, just like most terrestrial VHF packets. No special modems are needed. You are advised to check your transmitter's FM deviation and set it to 3 kHz or less. Most radios are typically set to 5-6 kHz and this will be too wide because of doppler shifts. If you don't have a deviation meter, listen on another radio and crank the tone level down until you hear the volume drop noticeably. Most people run too much deviation on their packet signals anyway, and you will probably find this improves the reliability on terrestrial paths too!

3. When to hear/work the shuttle: During the mission Keplerian elements and predictions will be sent frequently by WA3NAN, W5RRR, W6VIO, and many local FM repeaters, as well as by packet bulletins addressed to @AMSAT. Check with your local AMSAT area coordinators for information in your area. In general in the USA, the windows are in the late evening and early morning hours. Don't expect the SAREX hardware to be activated until the second day of the ten-day mission. Because the inclination of the shuttle orbit is only 28.5 degrees, the signals can only be heard between about +43 and -43 degrees latitude.

4. LISTEN!!!: Most packeteers don't listen to the BRAAAAP! from their radios, but you should listen during the shuttle activity. If Ron is personally available, he may turn off the SAREX packet hardware and be QRV on voice.

5. Connecting to the shuttle: All you do is to issue a connect. If you are heard, you will see something like this:

```
cmd: CONNECT WA4SIR
*** Connected to WA4SIR
```

```
   #191--- Tnx QSO with the SAREX Shuttle "ROBOT" automatic QSO machine
   *** DISCONNECTED
```

When the ROBOT hears your "ack" of its transmission, it will disconnect and you will be in the log. Because the ROBOT queues information for 3 seconds and sends several replies in one transmission, you should set your DWAIT to about 4 seconds.

6. Multiple QSO's: Once you have worked the ROBOT and make it into the log, no further QSO's from you will be logged (even if you use a different SSID). Give others a chance and don't connect multiple times!

7. Monitor!!!: Every 2 minutes a beacon addressed to QRZ will list stations heard recently, and the QSL beacon will list those worked. Every 3 minutes the Metabeacon (up to 1.7 kbytes in 7 packet frames) addressed to QST will send text describing shuttle activities. Monitor these beacons to keep informed. In Bulletin #1 we ask for you to submit copies of the QRZ and QSL beacons you copy.

8: Your chances for success: Signals from many hundreds of stations can be heard from the shuttle. With FM transmissions, only the strongest signal "wins", just like in a DX pileup. To help, the ROBOT can have up to 9 QSO's in progress at any one time. Perserverance and a well equipped station will help -- but if activity levels are high and the uplink channels are busy, it will be a matter of luck.

[From: w3iwi%w3iwi.md.usa@bbs.nn2z.ampr.org]

```
--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
       "For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
       neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken


From -6233349607521082554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e019d0e34fc82a50,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 23:02:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How packet BBS's exchange mail
Message-ID: <30600040@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 7 May 90 18:04:00 GMT
Lines: 11
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600040:000:677
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil    May  7 13:04:00 1990
Posted: Mon May  7 19:04:00 1990
```

I would like to know a little more about how the present BBS's using AX.25 do mail and posting forwarding. I am interested in basically enough of the protocol to actually design a BBS program that does it just the same, though I doubt if I ever will (SMTP/TCP/IP is the way I would anyway). Pointers to magazine articles, books, etc, would be useful. I mostly just want to understand the concepts so I can comprehend things like failure modes, but this does require bottom level protocol knowledge equal to BBS writing.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From 3430208511175456736
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 23:04:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <18330020@col.hp.com>
Date: 7 May 90 20:01:19 GMT
References: <1961@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon May 7 21:01:19 1990

>I suspect that many people advocate putting high speed modems into the backbone
>links mainly because it's easier (i.e., it requires fewer modems) than
>giving them to the end users.

Actually, Kevin Rowett N6RCE postulated a different reason that I thought made a lot of sense, and which has caused me to moderate my opinion on this subject.

He suggested that bandwidth tends to follow lines of "social locality". In the normal engineering environment, your social neighbors, or co-workers, are typically near you physically, leading to lots of local bandwidth. Your interactions with folks who are physically far away are much less, such that the need for bandwidth falls off with physical distance.

He pointed out that as Hams, may of us belong to "social groups" that are not physically adjacent. The fact that the 10Ghz work N6GN started is being carried on by folks in CO and Ottawa is an example of a social, or work, group that wants desperately to share a "fast lan", but which is widely separated physically.

The concept of bandwidth "local to the users who communicate with each other" is still valid, it just doesn't map with geography.

Bdale

From -2713536973297737180
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9f56957e20164ba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 23:04:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Packet Stuff @ Dayton??
Message-ID: <18330021@col.hp.com>
Date: 7 May 90 20:16:08 GMT
References: <9005011544.AA25423@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon May 7 21:16:08 1990

>I have not yet seen a list of the new packet related equipment
>that was introduced at Dayton last weekend. Can anyone who was
>there or has heard a report on this supply us with this info?

The only outfit actually selling anything new this year at Dayton
was Grace Communications, consisting of N4PCR and friends and
their 68302-based packet switches.

AEA was showing the N4HY-designed DSP-based "pk232-replacement",
a standalone TNC with modems implemented using a Mot 56001 DSP
chip... neat stuff. Dunno when it'll ship. They were once
again distributing a PS-186 flyer, but no board in evidence,
they seem to be waiting for me to "finish *the* software"
(emphasis mine), dunno if/when it'll ship.

TAPR had a set of loaded boards for the packetRADIO to show, and
schematics of the approaching-alpha-test TAPR DSP PC plug-in
card. Dunno when it'll ship.

Kantronics was showing a neat new box that implements a weather
monitor that can be hooked to a TNC or computer, and connected
to remotely. Didn't have much time to play with it. They were
also showing their Data Engine product, which is a dual-port
V40-based TNC. It just passed FCC testing, dunno when it'll ship.

I didn't see much new at the DRSI booth, we're still hearing
about the 56001-based DSP card they're working on with DSSI,
but dunno when it'll ship. (starting to sound like a broken
record, right?)

I didn't ever get very close to the Paccomm booth because of the
crowd surrounding them and AEA (across the aisle from each
other!), but I heard they have a TNC with modified firmware to
implement a 1200 baud full duplex regenerating repeater in
software... sounds neat.

The GRAPES guys were in the flea as usual, with WA4DSY modems
for sale... dunno how well they fared.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -3005783282760874429
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5ab2010de11064e3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-07 23:10:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!dkuug!rcbal!fk
From: fk@kos.rci.dk (Fleming Kraglund)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HELP, want to run packet on 386 AT with 386/ix SYSV 3.2 UNIX
Keywords: 386,sysv 3.2 unix,packet-radio,hw,sw
Message-ID: <825@kos.rci.dk>
Date: 7 May 90 18:22:17 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: RC International, Copenhagen, Denmark
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon May 7 19:22:17 1990

Since I now have gotten a 386 unix box i'll like to use it for packet but

     which card should i use (what would you recomend)
and
     is there a UNIX driver for it
and
     is there any UNIX commands
and
     does anybody know if the AX25 protocol is aveileble electronicaly
     some where or do i have to order a paper copy.

I could proberly write the driver and commands my self (beeing a sw guy)
but that will take time and i would proberly reinvent the wheel.

73 de OZ1LBP
--
Flemming Kraglund   fk@rci.dk   This is my OWN opinion

1/2 * PS = PS/2 (half a computer) | 1/2 * OS = OS/2 (half an operating system)

From 3769712724866850462
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e41e1b8d3ef83d44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-08 04:26:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!Justin_Randall_Padawer
From: Justin_Randall_Padawer@cup.portal.com

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FT-207R with Packet???
Message-ID: <29711@cup.portal.com>
Date: 8 May 90 04:08:27 GMT
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 4
Posted: Tue May 8 05:08:27 1990

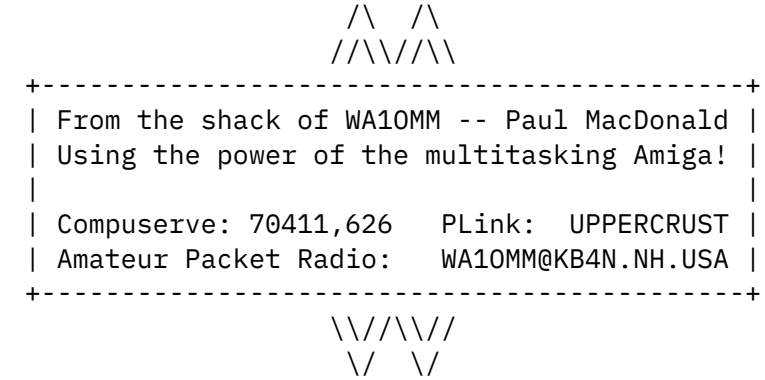
I goofed and posted a message titled "Packet and FT-207r" on the
rec.ham-radio board instead of rec.ham-radio.packet.   Could anyone
read it anyway and possibly help? I'm trying to get started with
packet.

From 4950880188098461967
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85e504160bc88f9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-08 04:35:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!mcnc!decvax.dec.com!zinn!ubbs-nh!wa1omm!paul
From: paul@wa1omm.UUCP (Paul MacDonald)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS hosts.net file?
Message-ID: <3468.AA3468@wa1omm.UUCP>
Date: 7 May 90 22:35:15 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon May 7 23:35:15 1990

It requires a file called DOMAIN.TXT which also happens to be a
different format than HOSTS.NET. Here is a sample entry from DOMAIN.TXT:

```
## Bob  Springfield
nq1c.ampr.org.  IN      A       44.44.0.35
nq1c.   IN      CNAME   nq1c.ampr.org.
```

--


From the shack of WA1OMM -- Paul MacDonald
Using the power of the multitasking Amiga!
Compuserve: 70411,626   PLink: UPPERCRUST
Amateur Packet Radio: WA1OMM@KB4N.NH.USA

From -4323071144392863694
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4daf9921ade78729
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4daf9921ade78729
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 04:02:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!
frank
From: frank@ut-emx.UUCP (Frank Abernathy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PC-Pakratt patch
Summary: turn of audio
Message-ID: <29621@ut-emx.UUCP>
Date: 8 May 90 13:20:12 GMT
References: <1990May4.203531.15322@swlabs.uucp>
Organization: The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11337 rec.ham-radio.packet:2217
Posted: Tue May 8 14:20:12 1990

In article <1990May4.203531.15322@swlabs.uucp>, jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)
writes:
> The software indicates that it is "Unable to establish communications
> with Pakratt" and terminates.
>
> So it looks like the near term solution is to patch the timing loop to
> eliminate the problem. To save the time, has anyone on the net
> hacked/patched PC-Pakratt to eliminate this problem?
> --
> Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
> uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)   jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)
> jack@kc1uh   (TCP/IP)   kc1uh@wb1cqo   (AX.25)

I also had a problem as you described above.

What I did to resolve it was to turn down the volume, disconnect the audio-in
or set the DCD Threshold to a point where the CD light doesn't come on.

Then reinitialize the I/O.

Works every time for me. PK-232/MBX with PC-Pakratt.

I suspect that having active data transitions while it's trying to initialize
just blows their firmware's mind..

hope this helps
later
frank

--
Frank Abernathy, University of Texas at Austin, frank@ut-emx.utexas.edu
Work: (512)-471-3216   Home: (512)-244-0625 (ans. mach always on...)

From -547526122503076159
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9f56957e20164ba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 05:25:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
cunews!bcars8!bnrgate!bcarh342!mleech
From: mleech@bcarh342.bnr.ca (Marcus Leech)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Packet Stuff @ Dayton??
Summary: GRAPES sales
Message-ID: <1990May8.145802.29689@bnrgate.bnr.ca>
Date: 8 May 90 14:58:02 GMT
References: <9005011544.AA25423@milton.u.washington.edu> <18330021@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@bnrgate.bnr.ca (USENET News Administration)
Organization: Bell-Northern Research, Ltd. Ottawa Ontario CANADA
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue May 8 15:58:02 1990

In article <18330021@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> The GRAPES guys were in the flea as usual, with WA4DSY modems
> for sale... dunno how well they fared.

Well, they made (as usual) a pile off us, Bdale. We bought another couple of
complete modems, and another two boards sets. I have just about all the pieces
I need now for my laptop 56Kbps packet station!

Marcus Leech, 4Y11   Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca   P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
VE3MDL@VE3JF.ON.CAN.NA   Ottawa, ON, CANADA |necessarily BNRs

From -3525922487714943809
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2857dcd75efbc37
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 08:38:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PS-186 ???
Message-ID: <18330022@col.hp.com>
Date: 8 May 90 16:06:23 GMT
References: <9005072329.AA06358@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division

Lines: 51
Posted: Tue May 8 17:06:23 1990

>Does anyone know when AEA will begin shipping the PS-186?

No. At Dayton, AEA once again had a spec-sheet available, but was not offering any price or delivery information that I heard.

I understand that they passed FCC, and claim they are "waiting for software" before beginning production and shipments.

>Do I remember correctly that it has more ports and more other
>capabilities than the Kantronics Data Engine?

It has 4 ports plus console instead of 2 plus console, or 5 instead of 3 if you're thinking in switch terms. It has provision for an optional SCSI interface. It uses an 80C186 instead of a V40, which is a bit of a downer, but simply indicates vintage, and doesn't affect performance notably.

>What needs to be done to convince AEA to nake this product available
>to us?

Dunno. Every time I've heard from them, it's been a different reason. At Dayton, they made it pretty clear they expect me to deliver up a NOS implemenation before they'll ship.

It's absolutely amazing to me that AEA has invested in the PS-186, and would halt that close to production out of an unwillingness to invest in any internal software development. The Kantronics approach of shipping software that makes their unit look like a multi-port fast TNC by default is really neat, because it means they can ship hardware that can be semi-useful to people even without any additional software effort. And it's a fundamental law of nature that folks like me write software for whatever hardware *is available* that solves a given problem.

If you want a PS-186, call AEA and tell them so, and try to pin them down on price and delivery information. Make it clear to them that you want hardware sooner rather than later, and if you feel strongly enough about it, tell them you want it regardless of software availability.

If you want a DE with more ports, call Kantronics and ask them if/when they might do a 4-port follow-on product.

If you want a 5-10 port switch product you can buy today, that's very fast with a price to match, contact Grace Communications and ask about their PacketTen, which was shown and was available for sale at Dayton, based on a 68302 processor. They'll answer email at uunet!ldhmi!donl, I'm pretty sure. They had NOS running on the board at Dayton... pretty neat.

Either way, I've got NOS "almost working" on both the PS-186 and the DE, and sometime this summer you'll be able to get ROMs from me somehow (maybe via TAPR?) that give you switch functionality on either the PS-186 or DE.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 2862861980788850680
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 11:19:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!oliveb!
amdahl!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1990May8.194208.9023@tandem.com>
Date: 8 May 90 19:42:08 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
<22921@bellcore.bellcore.com> <3576@optilink.UUCP>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue May 8 20:42:08 1990

In article <3576@optilink.UUCP> elliott@optilink.UUCP (Paul Elliott x225) writes:
>
>What is the most appropriate model for ham radio packet?

[The original article wondered about relative speeds between switches]

In general, Internet practices deliver service such that the more interaction
had with someone (or his data), the faster the link provided. Locality of
data access forms the link arch.

We all have very fast (10 Mbps - 100 Mbps) to our file servers and to people
in our work group. To other employees within the same company, it ranges from
T1 to 10 MBps. TO Mr. Karn, it drops to a nailed up 9.6Kbps V.32 SLIP link.

So, physical adjacent maps to speed adjacency. For the AR community, speed
adjacency and physical adjacency don't map too well.

For Internet practices, the pipe gets smaller the farther data travels.
TELCOs, on the other hand, always delivery the same size pipe, no matter
how far you travel. Bear in mind, the pipe the TELCO delivers is universally
too SMALL.

Just ideas for thought.

N6RCE

From 3813921491049916781
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37b89ba5f9cf3fc1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 12:23:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: faster modems and spectrum allocation
Message-ID: <2154@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 9 May 90 06:17:17 GMT
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed May 9 07:17:17 1990

A conversation on the local repeater this afternoon brought up an issue
that was news to me. A ham who works in the land-mobile business commented
that the FCC is going to reallocate most of our 900 mhz band in several
large metro areas - Atlanta included - to land-mobile service. He
further commented that there was a NPRM published a couple of months
ago.

I never saw anything in this group, from the ARRL, or anywhere else
about this turn of events. Anyone else know anything about this state
of affairs?

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -6408290857784970303
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37b89ba5f9cf3fc1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 14:31:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!hydra!jta
From: jta@hydra.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Jon T. Adams)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems and spectrum allocation
Message-ID: <1990May9.143752.9085@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Date: 9 May 90 14:37:52 GMT
References: <2154@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: Jon T. Adams NW6H
Organization: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
Lines: 30
Posted: Wed May 9 15:37:52 1990

In article <2154@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>...
>that the FCC is going to reallocate most of our 900 mhz band in several

>large metro areas - Atlanta included - to land-mobile service. He
>further commented that there was a NPRM published a couple of months
>ago.
>...
>John

We have lost the 904 - 912MHz portion of the band to an arm of Pacific
Telephone. In fact, later this month the Southern California frequency
coordination board for 900 will be meeting in a special session to
rearrange the bandplan; there is also the possibility that a second chunk,
from 916 - 924MHz, may be on the block.

However, the ARRL is busily pursuing the matter; right after they get
done with their monument to dead hams.

What am I going to do? Seems like it's time to put packet on 900 and
make terrible amounts of noise... (See? Packet IS good for something!)

:):):)

73 - Jon

--
Jon Trent Adams, NW6H | "Per Aspera Ad Astra" A Dead Roman
JTA@hydra.jpl.nasa.gov | Way-Rad : Opinionated : Single : Prevaricator :
"jpl don't know me from squat"| Raconteur : Engineer : President, Local Chapter
Ghenghis Khan Fan Club : Honorable Mention, "Calvin" Lookalike Contest

From -2830805353657503353
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9f56957e20164ba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-09 23:22:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Packet Stuff @ Dayton??
Message-ID: <18330023@col.hp.com>
Date: 9 May 90 19:46:38 GMT
References: <9005011544.AA25423@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed May 9 20:46:38 1990

>In article <18330021@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>> The GRAPES guys were in the flea as usual, with WA4DSY modems
>> for sale... dunno how well they fared.
>
>Well, they made (as usual) a pile off us, Bdale. We bought another couple of
>complete modems, and another two boards sets. I have just about all the pieces
>I need now for my laptop 56Kbps packet station!

Yeah, and you cost me a bundle, too! I wandered by Spectrum International on Sunday morning and bought their last 220 transverter, and one each 220 and 430 downconverters... now I have all the pieces to build our repeater, if and when I can find time...

:-)

Bdale

From -6366344719339226981
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4daf9921ade78729
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4daf9921ade78729
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-10 00:12:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!usc!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!att!cbnewsh!k4bnc
From: k4bnc@cbnewsh.att.com (john.a.siegel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PC-Pakratt patch
Summary: . Remove the batteries
Message-ID: <1990May9.235025.11271@cbnewsh.att.com>
Date: 9 May 90 23:50:25 GMT
References: <1990May4.203531.15322@swlabs.uucp> <29621@ut-emx.UUCP>
Followup-To: poster
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11368 rec.ham-radio.packet:2225
Posted: Thu May 10 00:50:25 1990

In article <29621@ut-emx.UUCP>, frank@ut-emx.UUCP (Frank Abernathy) writes:
> > with Pakratt" and terminates.
> >
> > So it looks like the near term solution is to patch the timing loop to
> > eliminate the problem. To save the time, has anyone on the net
> > hacked/patched PC-Pakratt to eliminate this problem?
> > --
> > Jack Bonn, KC1UH, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
>
> I also had a problem as you described above.
>
> What I did to resolve it was to turn down the volume, disconnect the audio-in
> or set the DCD Threshold to a point where the CD light doesn't come on.
>
> Then reinitialize the I/O.
>
> Works every time for me. PK-232/MBX with PC-Pakratt.
>
> I suspect that having active data transitions while it's trying to initialize
> just blows their firmware's mind..

>
>
> hope this helps
> later
> frank
>
>
> --

From -4044482618958983920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,925ccdbdcea887ba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-10 03:52:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mac/Commodore-Amiga KA9Q
Message-ID: <7627@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 10 May 90 10:52:45 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu May 10 11:52:45 1990

Anyone know where the latest releases of both the Macintosh & Commodore-Amiga
version of KA9Q can be FTP'd from? The Macintosh KA9Q I have is very buggy.
And a friend of mind with a Commodore-Amiga wants to run KA9Q.

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato

From -3718754657831647421
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a08298e4f6d4aace,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-10 07:14:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!maverick.ksu.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CSGHSG5A.BITNET!
BWLLIBMOD
From: BWLLIBMOD@CSGHSG5A.BITNET (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #23
Message-ID: <9877FCA1913F200B12@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 10 May 90 13:12:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Thu May 10 14:12:00 1990

PLEASE REMOVE MY OLD ADRESS 87674800S@CSGHSG5A.BITNET FROM YOUR LIST. THE LISTSERV AT UCSD DOESN'T WORK.

THANKS, URS HB9DIL

From 3887538254945480280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3cd8e5884207448,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-11 03:53:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!dvinci!news
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca (Peter Hardie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Old Bulletins - a (LONG) proposal to wipe them out
Message-ID: <1990May10.205136.26137@dvinci.usask.ca>
Date: 10 May 90 20:51:36 GMT
Sender: news@dvinci.usask.ca
Organization: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada
Lines: 129
Posted: Thu May 10 21:51:36 1990

One of the amusing/annoying things about bulletins is watching a station transmit a bulletin that is obviously way out of date. As an example, consider the bandwidth that has been wasted due to the continued transmission of a bulletin announcing the launch of the MICROSATS. This bulletin was still being transmitted long after the event and was then closely followed by bulletins that gave more recent element sets, each of which was soon superseded by another. Other examples are the ARRL DX bulletins and the AMSAT satellite element sets whose useful life is typically only two weeks.

The problem here is not the individuals who generate the bulletins, nor is it really the SYSOPs fault. What is required is a mechanism, built into the bulletin transmission, which automatically prevents an out of date bulletin from being forwarded (even if it has not been forwarded to all stations on a BBS forwarding list) and which also deletes bulletins once their usefulness has expired.

In Europe there's a BBS called THEBOX which has an extra field when sending a bulletin called the 'lifetime' field. At the end of the line there's a field that looks like this '#12'. The # indicates a lifetime field and the 12 says the bulletin's lifetime is 12 days. So any BBS that has this bulletin for more than 12 days will stop forwarding it and, presumably, also delete it. However, there are two problems with this. It is not compatible with most BBS systems here in North America and may make some of them croak. But it also does not prevent the continuous transmission of the bulletin after its original lifetime is up. This is because its lifetime is relative to when it was received at a BBS. So if I create a bulletin with a lifetime of two days and just before the two days are up I send it to someone else, then it can live for two more days there. If they then

send it on, it lives another two days and it can therefore live much longer than it should.

I have a proposal for any and all BBS writers out there. I believe this proposal is compatible with all existing systems and will help alleviate the above problem if implemented.

I propose that an expiry date be encoded in the BID field of any bulletin. The advantage to this is that every BBS accepts and passes BIDs. If they don't understand the expiry field, it won't matter because they'll just pass it on and treat it as they would any other BID. But compatible systems would do 'the right thing'. The BBS I'm most familiar with is CBBS (which I ported to the AMIGA) and it's BID field is limited to 12 chars. So to minimize the amount of space taken up in the BID I propose to encode an expiry date in the following way. If the first character of the BID (after the '$' BID indicator) is a number sign '#' (arbitrary, but we must all agree on it) then it is followed by two more characters which encode month and day of expiry. This encoding will assume that bulletins are never permitted to have an expiry date more than six months into the future. As an example, if I created a bulletin with an expiry date of May 5th and it is now May 10th then I consider May 5th to be over 11 months into the future (i.e. it refers to NEXT May 5th). Thus a bulletin has expired if its expiry date specifies a month/day that is more than six months in the future. If necessary, this 'standard' could add another character to include the year as a number relative to 1990 but this would then permit ridiculously long expiry dates. The month (1-12) and day (1-31) are encoded as a single character by indexing the number into the string

0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV

Thus an expiry date of Jun 14th would be encoded as #6E and the remainder of the BID then follows e.g.

sb all @ sask <ve5va $#6E2214ve5va

Putting the expiry date first ensures that it won't get truncated by a system which stores a shorter than normal BID. Any current system that doesn't know what the #6E means will simply pass it along as a part of the BID.

BUT, compatible systems are required to do the following.

1. If a system sends you a bulletin whose BID expiry date is more than six months in the future then you must reject it (i.e. the BBS replies 'N - expired'). This will occur if a non-compatible system tries to forward an expired bulletin.

2. No bulletin that has expired will be forwarded any further even if it has not yet been distributed to all those you normally send it

to.

3. In the BBS cleanup process, the SYSOP should have the option to specify that expired bulletins are automatically deleted (or archived), otherwise they are marked as 'O'ld and the SYSOP will still manually clean them up.

4. A modification is required to the commands (SB, MB etc.) that create bulletins. First there should be a universally agreed (or SYSOP specified) default expiry time, such as 14 days from the date of creation which is used on any bulletin created without an explicit expiry date. There should also be a universally agreed maximum that users can specify, say, 3 months? certainly no more than 6! Then, borrowing from THEBOX, the syntax for the SB, and similar, commands should be extended so that the user can specify the lifetime of the bulletin in days (e.g. to 21 days) by adding #21 on the end of the command. This does NOT mean that the #21 is sent when the bulletin is forwarded. It is converted into the encoded expiry date in the BID and the #21 is stripped from the command. This would have the slightly beneficial side-effect that systems with this feature would automatically adapt to receiving such a command from THEBOX and would convert the lifetime into a useful expiry date for further transmission. There are lots of RLI/MBL/MSYS systems in Europe, some of which must talk to THEBOX, and this will make them more compatible. If you implement such a BBS you could make it even more compatible by detecting if you are forwarding to a THEBOX (look for either [THEBOX or [DL5UY), and converting the expiry date back into a # field at the end of the sb command (but, of course, leave the expiry field in the bid). My CBBS currently stores and forwards the lifetime field to THEBOX. (I use the THEBOX syntax only because it already exists and I don't know of any other system that has anything similar).

NOTE that the worst that happens with this system is that things stay as they are - they don't get worse. But if implemented it helps to improve things considerably.

I will probably implement this in the next CBBS distribution for the AMIGA.

Any comment?

73 de Pete Hardie VE5VA
hardie@skyfox.usask.ca

From 3824820794937051024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3cd8e5884207448
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-11 05:51:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!

cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!haven!sayshell.umd.edu!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Old Bulletins - a (LONG) proposal to wipe them out
Message-ID: <1990May11.015526.8873@haven.umd.edu>
Date: 11 May 90 01:55:26 GMT
References: <1990May10.205136.26137@dvinci.usask.ca>
Sender: usenet@haven.umd.edu (USENET News Posting)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri May 11 02:55:26 1990

It seems that we hams are doing our typical thing again: re-inventing wheels.
Why not use the experience gained by the USENET community in building a very
large distributed bulletin board system, not to mention all of the code that's
freely available? Instead, its being re-invented bit-by-bit, piece by piece.

NIH: gack!

louie WA3YMH

From 8696010035376784560
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-11 12:19:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!iuvax!silver!barkeyp
From: barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (patrick barkey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Summary: Proper setting of ax.25 parameters
Keywords: NOS, AX.25
Message-ID: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Date: 11 May 90 18:29:25 GMT
Sender: root@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu
Followup-To: barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Organization: Indiana University, Bloomington IN.
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri May 11 19:29:25 1990

I have a problem with NOS when I am using either ax.25 or net/rom.
The problem is that whenever the sending station sends me more
than one frame, my acknowledgement of the first frame collides with
the second frame sent by the sending station.

This never happens with IP packets, but always happens with ax.25
and net/rom packets. Can anyone give me any hints what parameters to
tinker with to eliminate this problem? Thanks in advance.

   -- Pat Barkey WA8YVR
      Bloomington, IN

From -7028928821486313362
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,77d3a9c408e70adf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-11 17:10:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!JETSON.UH.EDU!ELEE6WK
From: ELEE6WK@JETSON.UH.EDU (Buckaroo Bonzai and the Team of Baker Street
Irregulars)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: this is a test... disregard if you receive this
Message-ID: <978932E057DFA06DDD@jetson.uh.edu>
Date: 11 May 90 23:41:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Sat May 12 00:41:00 1990

this is a test.. please disregard if you get this... my mail router here
at the university of houston has died a death or two.
william sanders, a subscriber to this list

From 5648657284573473268
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1bf0a84622676134,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bf0a84622676134,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a148,1bf0a84622676134,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a148,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,1bf0a84622676134,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-12 09:37:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rpi!crdgw1!ge-dab!
tarpit!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space.shuttle,sci.space
Subject: * SpaceNews 14-May-90 *
Keywords: Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment
Message-ID: <290@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 12 May 90 16:37:35 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PBBS SYSTEM, OCEAN NJ
Lines: 116
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11475 rec.ham-radio.packet:2240 sci.space.shuttle:4008
sci.space:12385
Posted: Sat May 12 17:37:35 1990

Bulletin ID: SPC0514

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SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 14, 1990

SpaceNews is published and distributed weekly around the world on USENET and Amateur Packet Radio. It is available for unlimited distribution.

* STS-35 NEWS *

The launch of STS-35 has been delayed at least until 31-May-90 due to a Shuttle hardware problem.

Here is the expected operating schedule for unattended SAREX operations by Ron Parise (WA4SIR):

Mission Elapsed Time
(D/HH:MM)

Start	End
0/22:00	1/10:20
1/21:15	2/08:35
2/20:00	3/07:55
3/19:00	4/06:40
4/18:30	5/05:45
5/17:20	6/05:50
6/17:40	7/05:35
7/17:45	8/04:45

Listed below are the frequencies presently intended to be used by SAREX for both packet and voice. Note, that in no case is "simplex" operation indicated. DO NOT CALL WA4SIR ON THE SAME FREQUENCY YOU HEAR HIM!!

	Shuttle Transmit Freq.	Accompanying Shuttle Receive Freqs.	Offset Designation
Group 1	145.55 MHz	144.95 MHz	Primary
	145.55 MHz	144.91 MHz	Secondary No. 1
	145.55 MHz	144.97 MHz	Secondary No. 2
Group 2	145.51 MHz	144.91 MHz	Primary
	145.51 MHz	144.93 MHz	Secondary No. 1
	145.51 MHz	144.99 MHz	Secondary No. 2
Group 3	145.59 MHz	144.99 MHz	Primary
	145.59 MHz	144.95 MHz	Secondary No. 1
Group 4	145.55 MHz	144.95 MHz	Primary
	145.55 MHz	144.70 MHz	Secondary No. 1
	145.55 MHz	144.75 MHz	Secondary No. 2

145.55 MHz	144.80 MHz	Secondary No. 3
145.55 MHz	144.85 MHz	Secondary No. 4

The 145.55/144.95 combination is in both Groups 1 and 4 because alternate uplink frequencies from Group 1 would be used over North and South America while those from Group 4 would generally be used in other parts of the world, such as Europe and Africa.

Dissemination of Shuttle information to those participating in SAREX, as well as all interested amateurs will be via a system of key stations, particularly WA3NAN, at Goddard in Greenbelt, MD, W5RRR, at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, and W6VIO at the Jet Propulsion Lab, in Pasadena, California. These stations, and others, will operate on HF and VHF 24 hours a day carrying official NASA supplied voice communication between Mission Control in Houston and the Shuttle crew. To further provide information specific to SAREX communication opportunities and related information, bulletins originated by amateurs stationed at the Johnson Space Center will be fed via a computer network to these stations and others including W1AW. The SAREX Metabeacon may also be used for announcements. It is planned the frequencies listed below will be used for this service. The selection of frequencies will be made depending on HF propagation conditions during the mission.

Station	Approx. QTH	Nominal Frequencies in MHz (+/- QRM)
WA3NAN	Wash. DC	3.860, 7.185, 14.295, 21.395, 28.650. 147.45 (FM)
W5RRR	Houston	3.850, 7.227, 14.280, 21.350, 28.495, 146.64 (FM)
W6VIO	L.A.	3.840, 21.280, 224.04 (FM)
W6FXN	L.A.	145.46 (FM)

All are SSB using the sideband normally used on the band unless otherwise noted.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *
==========
Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ...uunet!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
AX.25 : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
       "For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
       neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

From -4389157466908261020
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac08067fe90fbe68,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-12 22:13:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!psuvm!cunyvm!l70si
From: L70SI@CUNYVM (Don)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP activity in NYC area
Message-ID: <90133.011353L70SI@CUNYVM.BITNET>
Date: 13 May 90 05:13:53 GMT
Organization: City University of New York/ University Computer Center
Lines: 18
Posted: Sun May 13 06:13:53 1990

Hi,
   I was wondering if anyone on this conference could give me info on who
in the New York city area is running TCP/IP.
   A friend (KA2PBT) and I are just starting out with the KA2Q software
and was wondering :
1) Who in the NYC (Staten Island) area is running KA9Q
   (calls/QTH/net addresses etc)
2) What freq/data rates (5.01/4.95 etc) are most common here?

   Thanks in advance
   Don

****
* Donald Barr   Internet: L70SI@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU *
* At&t (718)-987-8751   Bitnet: L70SI@CUNYVM   *
*   or 0652   HAM: KA2YDX   *
****

From -344989410318578613
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,925ccdbdcea887ba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-12 22:16:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Mac/Commodore-Amiga KA9Q
Message-ID: <40907@apple.Apple.COM>

Date: 13 May 90 01:07:20 GMT
References: <7627@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 24
Posted: Sun May 13 02:07:20 1990

In article <7627@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin) writes:
>Anyone know where the latest releases of both the Macintosh & Commodore-Amiga
>version of KA9Q can be FTP'd from?

The latest released version of the Mac code can be found in /pub/ham-radio on apple.com. Anyone who really wants to stay informed about new releases should send their name and address to Doug Thom, N6OYU, at 1405 Graywood Drive, San Jose, CA 95129. He can provide you with interim (i.e., not official releases) versions.

>The Macintosh KA9Q I have is very buggy.

What version is this? There's been a very stable version available since at least April, 1989.

73,
Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -4653070407356520185
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-12 22:56:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Keywords: NOS, AX.25
Message-ID: <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 13 May 90 04:08:54 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 12
Posted: Sun May 13 05:08:54 1990

In article <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (patrick barkey) writes:
>I have a problem with NOS when I am using either ax.25 or net/rom.
>The problem is that whenever the sending station sends me more
>than one frame, my acknowledgement of the first frame collides with
>the second frame sent by the sending station.

All you have to do is to get the other stations to set their MAXFRAME parameters to 1. Half duplex AX.25 packet radio stations should always operate this way, with packet sizes varied to suit channel conditions.

Phil

From 3773185093182060092
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-14 03:34:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Keywords: NOS, AX.25
Message-ID: <&06#30#@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 14 May 90 00:58:29 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 31
Posted: Mon May 14 01:58:29 1990

In article <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>In article <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu (patrick barkey) writes:
>>I have a problem with NOS when I am using either ax.25 or net/rom.
>>The problem is that whenever the sending station sends me more
>>than one frame, my acknowledgement of the first frame collides with
>>the second frame sent by the sending station.
>All you have to do is to get the other stations to set their MAXFRAME
>parameters to 1. Half duplex AX.25 packet radio stations should always
>operate this way, with packet sizes varied to suit channel conditions.

While they probably should, remember that not everybody has been ordained in the Holy Church of Karn's Packet Operating Technique, and investigate the problem a little further. Is this collision happening because the other station drops carrier between the two packets? If so, won't the retransmission happen with the carrier on continuously, and the acknowledgement be sent for the last frame - or does the AX25 handler do that? If not, is his TNC trying to transmit while there's still a signal on the channel, or is the link weak enough that his TNC

is losing lock?

The recommendation in the past has been that BBSes and other data hosts
run with a MAXFRAME of 1, but said nothing about user stations.

(On another subject, my system has been down for two weeks. Have you
come up with a politically acceptable spectrum management plan yet?)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
attctc, RIP. It was nice knowing ya +--
  "Flying is a lot more fun than being in the Senate." -- Senator Jake Garn

From -3336347653387615359
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,925ccdbdcea887ba
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-14 04:15:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Mac/Commodore-Amiga KA9Q
Message-ID: <7685@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 14 May 90 04:28:00 GMT
References: <7627@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> <40907@apple.Apple.COM>
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon May 14 05:28:00 1990

The copy of MacNET that I have is from simtel20.arpa which seems to be exactly
the same as the one on flash.bellcore.com. The copy on apple.com has a later
date on it so I'll check into it.

The version I now have running (or not running) rejects the attach
commands in the autoexec.net file, but when the same attach command is typed in
manually in the console window the program takes it (am I missing something
obvious?). There are also a number of inconsistencies between the on-line help
and the separate help doc about the syntax of the attach command.

From -3329501584280909577
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-14 09:58:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Keywords: NOS, AX.25

Message-ID: <13653@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 14 May 90 16:06:04 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<&06#30#@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon May 14 17:06:04 1990

Some factors to consider:

1) It's unusual for KISS TNCs to sense RF carrier at 1200 bps. They
usually listen for data carrier, and if you're running a squelched FM
radio, they may take far to long to do that. You should have a decent
carrier detect circuit. Of the 1200 bps standalone TNCs on the market,
ONLY the MFJ1278 does, as far as I know. You can add it to all the
rest - mod kits are available from TAPR for $11 to $20 or so. Makes a
BIG improvement in performance.*

2) Even if your TNC does sense carrier well, it can't report it to the
software, so all the collision avoidance is done in the KISS code
inside the TNC and not in NOS.

3) If the TNC is in full duplex, it will transmit even if it's hearing
data carrier.

4) If there are more than two stations (including yourself) active on
a channel, EVERYONE should be running with MAXFRAMES=1. Otherwise a
collision wastes a gross amount of time.

*In some recent tests here, I found that I typically had to have TXD
set around 15 to 30 to reliably send my packets whilst receiving with
an unmodified TNC on a squelched radio. Modifying the rx TNC to
detect data instead of energy as carrier allowed me to leave the
squelch blowing; I could then use TXD on the order of 6 to 8. With
short packets, that can more than double throughput. Not bad for $11
and an hour's work.
     - Brian

From -4394549313050988916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-14 13:18:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!pasteur!agate!
shelby!portia.stanford.edu!jessica.stanford.edu!paulf
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Keywords: NOS, AX.25
Message-ID: <1990May14.201837.24591@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 14 May 90 20:18:37 GMT
References: <&06#30#@splut.conmicro.com> <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>

<23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@portia.Stanford.EDU (USENET News System)
Reply-To: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty)
Organization: Networking/Communications
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon May 14 21:18:37 1990

> While they probably should, remember that not everybody has been
> ordained in the Holy Church of Karn's Packet Operating Technique, and
> investigate the problem a little further.

E Yea Yea Et Dominae,
E Yea Yea Et Requiem....>BONK< -- Mothy Python and The Holy Grail

That recommendation can be found in nearly any good networking
reference. Perhaps we should replace
the CW requirement with readings from the Tome of Internet Hacking?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/VK2WYX | "Unix could use a more user-friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Does anyone have a card punch handy?"

From 2389845407939047550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-14 23:56:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!ousrvr!news
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.90May14233359@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 14 May 90 20:29:49 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
     <&06#30#@splut.conmicro.com> <13653@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Organization: United Lusers Against SO Prefix
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon May 14 21:29:49 1990
In-reply-to: brian@ucsd.Edu's message of Mon, 14 May 90 16:38:34 GM

In article <13653@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> radio, they may take far to long to do that. You should have a decent
> carrier detect circuit. Of the 1200 bps standalone TNCs on the market,
> ONLY the MFJ1278 does, as far as I know. You can add it to all the

Is the MFJ1278 'TAPR firmware compatible'? What is the price?

     Luru

From 7487772778185033559

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e0dbebfd114d9335,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0dbebfd114d9335,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 04:54:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!xanth!mka
From: mka@cs.odu.edu (Mark K Arquette)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Atari Portfolio on packet = interference
Keywords: interference packet atari
Message-ID: <12527@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Date: 15 May 90 02:56:33 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11477 rec.ham-radio.packet:2242
Posted: Tue May 15 03:56:33 1990

I need some help from the interference gurus out there. I am trying to set up a portable packet station using a kenwood th-21at, a heathkit hk-21 tnc and a portfolio. The problem is that the portfolio creates a whining sound right around 145.01 and 223.5 Mhz. I doubt that anyone has specific info on the atari but how about some general idea on supressing computer interference that are applicable to the portfolio. I know that the computer is the culpret through the process of elimination, and the realy nice part it that it only interfers when running a program, especially the term program for it. I am going to try some other programs but it's serial port is not quite standard at the low level so I doubt that they will work, also they (the other programs) are very big. The term program for the portfolio is just over 2k and includes xmodem file transfers and programmable function key strings. Oh well, any help will be appreciated.

From 2550044353053402673
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4374273318222c8e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 07:07:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Educational Application for Packet/tcp-ip
Message-ID: <18463.264F8E32@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 May 90 05:04:38 GMT
Organization: St. Joseph's Hospital/Medical Ctr, Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue May 15 06:04:38 1990

I have a educational application for packet radio, where we would like to run some high-speed links using KA9Q tcp/ip package.

While I have done this in my amateur installation (wb7tpy.ampr.org) at 1200 baud, what speed modems are available at the moment in either design or kit form ... 9600? 56kps?

Any information would be appreciated.

David

--

          St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona
        uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
    Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD   FidoNet=> 1:114/15
    Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org   FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

From -8626366569239157925
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4962c39e57143de9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 07:23:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!ucsd!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!
ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Enquiry about HDLC chip
Message-ID: <24E06A48_0014DB38.00936B5A433A7680$17_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 15 May 90 10:55:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue May 15 11:55:00 1990

Could anyone contact me to send me a data sheet of the HDLC chip
most commonly used, which I believe is MITEL (somenumber). Or could
anyone help me in contacting this company to get hold of a data sheet
about this chip ?
Thanks,

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics Eng.,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.
ARPA/INTERNET: <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk>
BITNET: <zdee699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk>

From -4573063632664508686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d443799d6ed3b8e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 18:00:05 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!ucdavis!iris!ford
From: ford@iris.ucdavis.edu (Gary Ford)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Beginner's Guide to TCP/IP
Keywords: TCP/IP, NET, KA9Q
Message-ID: <7360@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Date: 15 May 90 23:00:27 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
Reply-To: ford@iris.ucdavis.edu (Gary Ford)
Organization: U.C. Davis - Dept of Elec Engrg and Comp Sci
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed May 16 00:00:27 1990

I have written a document entitled "Beginner's Guide to TCP/IP on the Amateur Packet Radio Network Using the KA9Q Internet Software." This 44 page guide documents the use of NET v890421.1 and BM v3.3.1 on an IBM PC or clone with a serial interface to a TNC running the KISS firmware.

The guide is available by anonymous ftp from clover.ucdavis.edu [128.120.57.1] as the 113K ASCII file "begin.doc" in the directory /pub/ka9q. Comments and suggestions for change to the document are welcome.

I'm sure someone will ask why the guide documents NET now that NOS is available. The main reason is that NET is most commonly in use in my area. When I helped to set up a TCP/IP switch, the users needed a better manual, so I took a shot at writing one. My next project is to attempt to port NOS to my Sys5 (actually HP-UX) machine, using Anders Klemets porting kit. If I have success, I'll edit the guide to cover NOS.

Gary Ford, N6GF

From -5121746116283056742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 18:12:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Keywords: NOS, AX.25
Message-ID: <QY8#7-@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 15 May 90 23:14:24 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> <23173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<&06#30#@splut.conmicro.com> <13653@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed May 16 00:14:24 1990

In article <13653@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>You should have a decent
>carrier detect circuit. Of the 1200 bps standalone TNCs on the market,
>ONLY the MFJ1278 does, as far as I know. You can add it to all the
>rest - mod kits are available from TAPR for $11 to $20 or so. Makes a
>BIG improvement in performance.*

What constitutes a decent carrier detect circuit? What should I look for
on the schematic of my shiny new PK-88? Should I even bother looking? If
it doesn't have one, can TAPR help?

Actually, now that I think of it, the instructions in the book are to
open the squelch and set the volume where the DCD light just comes on
solid...which sounds like a not-decent carrier detect. :-(

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
attctc, RIP. It was nice knowing ya +--
  "Flying is a lot more fun than being in the Senate." -- Senator Jake Garn

From -7015137507949944194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e105cdec1241569,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,5e105cdec1241569,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-15 18:58:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!hercules!fernwood!portal!
cup.portal.com!John_A_Pham
From: John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com
Newsgroups: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gel/Cell battery
Message-ID: <29930@cup.portal.com>
Date: 16 May 90 00:52:31 GMT
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi sci.electronics:6697 rec.ham-radio.packet:2247
Posted: Wed May 16 01:52:31 1990

I have a few Gel/Cell rechargeable batteries that I want to use. My question
is what is the standard recharge voltage specs for these units? The battery has
only the following marking:
     Globe Battery Division
     Gel/Cell rechargeable battery
     GC680 6 volt 7.5 Amp Hr

A list of book references on battery would be welcome.
John

From 489243436522747618
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 00:05:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sdd.hp.com!
hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Message-ID: <18330024@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 May 90 23:50:08 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed May 16 00:50:08 1990

>> radio, they may take far to long to do that. You should have a decent
>> carrier detect circuit. Of the 1200 bps standalone TNCs on the market,
>> ONLY the MFJ1278 does, as far as I know. You can add it to all the
>
>Is the MFJ1278 'TAPR firmware compatible'? What is the price?

No. It is a bit different from your run of the mill TNC-2 clone...

Bdale

From -3458225466919449077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f64bfd455708fb7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 01:54:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
psuvax1!psuvm!cunyvm!ndsuvm1.bitnet!mn007334
From: MN007334@NDSUVM1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DSP Book References
Message-ID: <3998MN007334@NDSUVM1>
Date: 15 May 90 20:53:02 GMT
Organization: North Dakota Higher Education Computer Network, Fargo, ND
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue May 15 21:53:02 1990
DISCLAIMER: Author bears full responsibility for contents of this article.

     A while back, someone posted a list of good DSP books. If anyone still
has this list, could they please send me a copy? Many Thanks in advance!!!

Todd Enders   arpa: mn007334@vm1.nodak.edu
Minot State Univ.   bitnet mn007334@ndsuvm1
Minot, ND 58701

From 5571303174081716602
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78345f5061ec1837,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 10:31:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!xanth!mka
From: mka@cs.odu.edu (Mark K Arquette)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Atari Portfolio on Packet
Keywords: packet portfolio portable
Message-ID: <12535@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Date: 16 May 90 16:48:31 GMT
Organization: Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed May 16 17:48:31 1990

Well I have gotten a few responses from people on possible cures for my interference problems. For those who haven't seen this, I am trying to use and Atari portfolio on packet radio with a Kenwood HT. The portfolio causes a whine right at 145.01 Mhz (also at 223.40 Mhz on another Kenwood HT). I have confirmed that it is a radiated interference, it is not being transmitted through any of the cables. It is quite strong and does not diminish very well with distance (I put the antenna across the room and the signal seemed louder!). I think I need some sort of sheilding on the Portfolio but I am not sure that is even feasible. I think I heard of some sort of conductive spray that might work but I don't have any particulars, any ideas?

For the people who inquired about my setup, I am using the Portfolio as a terminal running Xterm2 by Jim Straus. This is a terminal program for the Portfolio that supports xmodem and ascii transfers and programable function key strings. It is quite nice and still less than 3k in size. I have been looking for something geared more towards packet (like yapp or pakcom (?)) but most of what I have found is too big (30-60k will work but is too big just for a few little features) It looks like I may have to do it myself.

Well thanks for any info/help you may have.

Pete Borders WB4TKA (just using a friend's account)

P.S. Our mailer can't get through to pr@NFSnet-Relay.AC.UK so if Peter Robinson wants to supply an alternate route let me know.

From -4055471088289305748
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e105cdec1241569
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,5e105cdec1241569
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 13:51:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!sun-barr!newstop!sun!amdcad.amd.com!

pepsi!phil
From: phil@pepsi.amd.com (Phil Ngai)
Newsgroups: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Gel/Cell battery
Message-ID: <1990May16.191604.24776@bach.amd.com>
Date: 16 May 90 19:16:04 GMT
References: <29930@cup.portal.com>
Sender: usenet@bach.amd.com (NNTP Posting)
Organization: Advanced Micro Devices; Sunnyvale, CA
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi sci.electronics:6716 rec.ham-radio.packet:2251
Posted: Wed May 16 20:16:04 1990

In article <29930@cup.portal.com> John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com writes:
| Globe Battery Division
| Gel/Cell rechargeable battery
| GC680 6 volt 7.5 Amp Hr

Here are some numbers I have. Both have been happy to send me
technical information. (f means fax) (I haven't included
that stupid 1 in front of the numbers, I assume anyone
capable of operating a telephone understands how that works.)

Panasonic Batteries, Ted Williams, 408 946 7481, 408 946 3753
Panasonic Battery Sales, 714 373 7538, 892 8552f
Yuasa, 800 423 4667 (not in CA) 213 949 4266, 800 962 1287

--
Phil Ngai, phil@amd.com   {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
Another NRA extremist.

From 4847795837504708436
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f013d151f9d6f7d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 22:26:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
m.cs.uiuc.edu!kenny
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and ax.25/NetRom timing
Message-ID: <14000002@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Date: 16 May 90 16:53:00 GMT
References: <44693@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:iuvax.cs.indiana.edu:44693:m.cs.uiuc.edu:14000002:000:508
Nf-From: m.cs.uiuc.edu!kenny   May 16 11:53:00 1990
Posted: Wed May 16 17:53:00 1990

Jay Maynard writes:
>What constitutes a decent carrier detect circuit? What should I look for

>on the schematic of my shiny new PK-88? Should I even bother looking? If
>it doesn't have one, can TAPR help?

If I'm designing my own TNC, what should I do for carrier detection?
Is a phaselock detector on the PLL that discriminates the tones an
adequate data-carrier-detect function, or do I need something else,
like maybe a combination of phaselock and a particular AGC level?

Kevin, KE9TV
kenny@cs.uiuc.edu

From -1757959086398991280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e105cdec1241569
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 23:16:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!hpccc!wille
From: wille@hpccc.HP.COM (Ross Wille)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Gel/Cell battery
Message-ID: <5600001@hpccc.HP.COM>
Date: 16 May 90 21:00:56 GMT
References: <29930@cup.portal.com>
Organization: HP Corporate Computing Center
Lines: 48
Posted: Wed May 16 22:00:56 1990

/ hpccc:rec.ham-radio.packet / enenkel@cs.toronto.edu (Robert Frederick Enenkel) /
6:52 am May 16, 1990 /
> In article <29930@cup.portal.com> John_A_Pham@cup.portal.com writes:
> >[wants charge specs for]
> >
> >   Globe Battery Division
> >   Gel/Cell rechargeable battery
> >   GC680 6 volt 7.5 Amp Hr
> >
> My Electrosonic catalogue lists the 20 hour charge rate as 375 mA and
> the 1 hour rate as 4.1 A. This is (I believe) for constant current
      ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> charging, which is how I charge mine. For constant applied voltage,
> the initial rate is approximately 3 times the rates given above, and
> will taper off as the charging progresses.   Robert.
> ----------
>

You can't expect to charge a 7.5 AH battery with 4.1 A for 1 hr...
    (4.1A * 1.0hr = 4.1AH < 7.5AH)

For constant current charging, try charging with a current of 0.1 the
AH rating of the battery (in this case 3/4 Amp). Ideally it would take
10 hours to fully charge your battery. Batteries are not 100% efficient

in storing the charge energy (some is wasted in heating the battery) so you should charge it a little longer, like 11 hours rather than 10. Don't leave it on the charger.

For constant voltage charging (which is what I do) use a voltage of 2.3V per cell. Your 6 volt battery has 3 cells in it, so 2.3 * 3 = 6.9V. Use an accurate digital voltmeter to measure this and don't exceed this voltage. It is better to be a little lower than a little over. Over voltage will destroy the battery over time. Under voltage will only cause your battery to be less than 100% charged. You can maintain a constant-voltage charge indefinitely (called a "float charge").

There was a good series of articles (three of them) in consecutive issues of QST magazine (Jan, Feb, Mar 1990 I believe) regarding the use of lead-acid batteries. Much of the information was directly applicable to gel cells (which are a type of lead-acid battery).

There are circuits that will charge your battery quickly at first then switch over to a maintaince float charge to keep it fully charged, but I won't get into that... just so you know.

73,

Ross Wille - N6SJD
wille@hpda.hp.com

From -8874503753589840389
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35ac6f064fba5bd1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-16 23:53:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Commercially-available data radios
Message-ID: <26518126.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 17 May 90 01:01:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 58
Posted: Thu May 17 02:01:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

I have been on the phone calling every company I could think of asking about 9600 baud packet radio. Here are the results:

PacComm: no longer in the picture. They have withdrawn their earlier NB9600 series and its successor is nowhere near production. "Six months, maybe?" was the answer. That probably means never. Their G3RUH modem

is still available, however, and plugs right into their own TNCs and TNC2 clones.

Kantronics: paydirt! The DVR2-2 (144MHz, 2W) works with the G3RUH modem at 9600 baud. Lists for $239US. Compatible with a 30W power amp from RF Concepts, list $129US. The whole thing is tested and works with a TXD of 4 (40 ms). All shipping now. The 440MHz version of the Kantronics DVR2-2 is not yet available. They expect to ship in mid-July. I don't have any idea how reliable this estimate might be. The Data Engine is shipping now, so there's something.

TAPR: the PacketRadio is still in neverland. Betatest has not started. Someone has the flu or maybe something more awful. They plan to offer it as a kit and also license it to commercial outfits. They figure the kit will be out in September but I really doubt that - their estimates have been very optimistic on this project so far. But I don't think it is fair to call it the "VapourRadio" (as funny as it is) considering that they showed the boards at Dayton.

AEA: nothing. The only data RF product they had has been cancelled and there is nothing up their sleeve. The PS186 data switch platform is in neverland. "You mean it's waiting for someone to make up his mind?" "Something like that." You know what they say: "Confused minds say No."

DRSI: The guy at DRSI told me that they are thinking about making a 4W data radio for the Amateur market which would be similar to the commercial ones they have made. Committed to the idea but no particular date in mind right now. A high-speed modem is currently a higher priority for some reason.

MFJ: - I didn't call cause I don't think they have anything and I was getting discouraged at this point.

BOTTOM LINE: There is no commercial 440MHz data radio available now. There are also none in the works, except for the Kantronics, Real Soon Now. The cost of the Kantronics is not known but will certainly be higher than the DVR2-2 at $239US. It probably also comes uncrystalled.

Now if any of you can suggest anyone else who sells data radios, or kits, or ANYTHING, please shoot me a note and I will update this list and repost.

73 doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\
Doug Collinge, first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CA.NA
Victoria, BC, Canada

From 238555058392456892

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,35ac6f064fba5bd1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-17 06:48:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
think!mintaka!ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Commercially-available data radios
Message-ID: <4543@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 17 May 90 11:12:50 GMT
References: <26518126.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu May 17 12:12:50 1990

In article <26518126.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
writes:
>
>Now if any of you can suggest anyone else who sells data radios, or kits,
>or ANYTHING, please shoot me a note and I will update this list and
>repost.
>
Under the catagory of ANYTHING -), don't forget the Grapes 56k RF modem.
It is both the modem and the radio and you CAN throttle it back to 9600
baud if you insist.-)

On the topic of G3RUH 9600 baud modems, I have two and they work fine
with MODIFIED, CRYSTAL controlled commercial radios (GE). They are not
plug-and-play and they WON'T work with SYNTHESIZED radios. It seems the
PLL in the radio nulls out some of the spectral energy of the modem that
falls within the passband of the loop filter.-(

73 Gary KE4ZV

From -656927725064145227
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,414d552d6730bdb2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-17 08:38:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CSGHSG5A.BITNET!BWLLIBMOD
From: BWLLIBMOD@CSGHSG5A.BITNET (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #30
Message-ID: <92E77C73FDDF202ECD@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 17 May 90 15:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu May 17 16:09:00 1990

please remove my old adress 87674800s at csghsg5a (bitnet) from the list.

From 4337861519964144555
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a1558d99bfbb0f9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-17 08:39:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ogicse!emory!ducvax.auburn.edu
From: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu (THOMAS_JONI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kantronics Packet Communicator II
Message-ID: <5479@emory.mathcs.emory.edu>
Date: 17 May 90 13:15:15 GMT
Sender: news@mathcs.emory.edu
Reply-To: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu
Organization: Auburn University
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu May 17 14:15:15 1990

I am interested in purchasing the KPC-2. Can some of you who use this
modem provide some feedback? Also, any of you who have other preferences
with similar features, I would appreciate hearing your opinions. Please
send e-mail to me, and I will summarize and post the results. Thanks!

Mark Hall   Internet==> MHall@Ducvax.Auburn.Edu

From -3599783995511842126
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78345f5061ec1837
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-17 20:25:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!uudell!helps!bongo!xyzoom!rob
From: rob@xyzoom.UUCP (Rob Lingelbach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Atari Portfolio on Packet
Message-ID: <112@xyzoom.UUCP>
Date: 18 May 90 03:25:23 GMT
References: <12535@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Reply-To: rob@xyzoom.info.com (Rob Lingelbach)
Organization: Tranquil Canyon Ltd, Hollywood, CA
Lines: 32
Posted: Fri May 18 04:25:23 1990
Summary:
Expires:
Sender:
Followup-To:

In article <12535@xanth.cs.odu.edu> you write:
>

>even feasible. I think I heard of some sort of conductive spray that might work
>but I don't have any particulars, any ideas?
>
>Pete Borders WB4TKA (just using a friend's account)

From Miller-Stephenson one can buy a can of "RFI Conductive Coating"
part # MS-485 (black, 16 oz.).
Recommended for Lexan, Noryl, Merlon, Cycolac, ABS, Styron, PVC,
   metals and other surfaces.

Advantages:
MS-485 is a black coating which may be applied in a 2 mil layer to
absorb RFI/EMI over a broad frequency range. It dries in approximately
15 minutes and is functional within minutes of application.

Safety:
Low order of toxicity
Does not attack plastic, rubber or metals

The above two paragraphs are verbatim from the can...I do not have
personal experience with the product.
Miller-Stephenson's corporate offices are in Danbury, CT.

--
Rob Lingelbach   internet: rob@xyzoom.info.com Compuserve: 71101,176
packet radio: KB6CUN@K6IYK.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA   amprnet: [44.16.0.106]
voice: 213 464-6266 xyzoom: 213 464-4281
2641 Rinconia Dr Los Angeles, CA 90068

From 6819970001977349017
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dd73ecaa6e6059c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-17 22:17:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q for Atari
Message-ID: <7754@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 18 May 90 04:35:35 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri May 18 05:35:35 1990

Anyone know where I can find an Atari version of KA9Q?

AH6BW
Internet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.uhcc.hawaii.edu
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato

From 1003127049240163604
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78345f5061ec1837
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-18 00:18:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!
philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Atari Portfolio on Packet
Keywords: packet portfolio portable
Message-ID: <95747@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 17 May 90 15:24:34 GMT
References: <12535@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu May 17 16:24:34 1990

I'm not familiar with the Atari Portfolio computer, but maybe you could find
its crystal oscillator clock and move it a few KHz. Assuming that you can get
at the actual xtal (that it's not a sealed rectangular can that includes the
oscillator ckt), try putting a small (about 5pF) cap across the xtal. This
might pull the harmonic off the freq of interest, and ruin reception on some
other freq! If it is a sealed module, maybe replace it with one with a freq a
fraction of a % higher or lower. Watch out that you don't adversely impact
some critical timing, like a modem circuit.
**This is not a high quality fix, as all you're doing is pushing your RFI to
another frequency. But if you just want to operate the one frequency, and you
don't have any neighbors into radio, you could get away with this.
>>best is to eliminate the RFI, if you can.

Hope this helps   WA2ISE
==========
A notice found on a piece of test equipment made in Japan:
"IT PUT ON THE VINYL SHEET ON THE SURFACE OF UPPER & LOWER PANEL FOR THE
PROTECTION PLEASE USE AFTER TEAR OFF VINYL SHEET WHEN USING.

From -7255658659433077152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6077bef69f5248a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-18 01:57:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!algedi!kenk
From: kenk@algedi.UUCP (Ken Koster (N7IPB))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 baud modems
Keywords: k9ng g3ruh
Message-ID: <0596.AA0596@algedi.UUCP>
Date: 18 May 90 04:29:41 GMT

Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri May 18 05:29:41 1990
Expires:

As part of a planned upgrade to the local network we are in the process of evaluating the performance of the various 9600 baud modems. We would appreciate hearing from anyone using any of the available modems. While measured performance would be the most valuable, even subjective comments would be welcomed. Information on their performance in regenerative repeater applications would be particularly welcome.

As usual please EMAIL your responses to me and I will summarize for the net.

Thanks

--
Ken Koster (N7IPB) algedi!kenk@pilchuck.Data-IO.COM or
12653 NE 95th ...uunet!pilchuck!algedi!kenk
Kirkland,Wa 98033 Packet: n7ipb@kd7nm

From 100224987716828992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78345f5061ec1837
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-18 14:46:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Atari Portfolio on Packet
Message-ID: <1260028@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 18 May 90 15:00:47 GMT
References: <12535@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 30
Posted: Fri May 18 16:00:47 1990

> even feasible.I think I heard of some sort of conductive spray that might work
> but I don't have any particulars, any ideas?

You might consider Miller-Stephenson "MilShield" Conductive coating,
part number MS485 is an aerosol can. Applied as instructed they claim
it gives surface resistivity of half an ohm/square. I think a can
costs around $6 or so but I make no claim for the product other than that
I have used it in the past (coated a homebrew fiberglass parabola with it
and it worked fine through 10 GHz).

Miller-Stephenson Chemical Company Inc
Corp. Hdqrtrs Danbury, COnnecticut 06810

12261 Foothill Boulevard

Sylmar California

6348 Oakton Street
Morton Grove, Illinois

514 Carlingview Drive
Rexdale, Ontario
Canada

I suppose the aerosol is full of CFCs.....

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 6941168736512736874
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,398297f53fbbd810,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-18 16:07:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!emory!ducvax.auburn.edu
From: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu (Mark Hall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kantronics KPC-2
Keywords: Kantronics, Modems
Message-ID: <5502@emory.mathcs.emory.edu>
Date: 18 May 90 20:56:12 GMT
Sender: news@mathcs.emory.edu
Reply-To: mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu
Organization: Auburn University
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri May 18 21:56:12 1990

I am interested in purchasing the Kantronics Packet Communicator II (KPC-2).
Does anyone have any advice, horror stories, or love stories they would like to
share concerning this piece of hardware? Does anyone have another favorite
they would like to tell me about? I am open to suggestions and any assistance
I can get! (My first packet set-up) Thanks in advance for any assistance.

Mark Hall   Internet ==> MHall@Ducvax.Auburn.Edu
                   Ma Bell ==> 205/844-9185

From 6863334494794361184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9adc762330d199a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9adc762330d199a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-18 21:02:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar!rfc
From: rfc@briar.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Mod file: Uniden 2510 AGC speed mod for packet
Keywords: *WARNING: mod file WARNING*
Message-ID: <95833@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 19 May 90 04:02:23 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2270 rec.ham-radio:11592
Posted: Sat May 19 05:02:23 1990

copied from packet:
 Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID   From   To
26389 BF   1878   1 0508/1111 6894_TI3DJT TI3DJT MODS@NYNET ()
  Sb: speeding up Uniden 2510 AGC

  For those of you who are using a Uniden 2510 for packet, you can
  speed up AGC speed considerably, just by removing the AGC SSB switch
  transistor Q-111 This transistor switches the AGC off for CW
  operation, and on for SSB operation. All I did was remove it and my
  radio now works with very good speed on 10m. You may put a switch
  between the pads that were for collector and ground. When you want slow
  AGC turn the switch ON pulling line to ground. For fast agc turn
  switch off leaving line floating. That is all there is to it.

  The description of the mod for the 2510 may work for the 2600.
  Those who have the Uniden 2600 may find that the AGC is the same for this
  radio. Look for NJM2902 IC (this is the AGC amp), you may find a
  transistor connected thru a RC network, to pin 12 of said ic. Remove
  also. (this mod not tested!)

  Ciao de Chuck ti3djt @ ti0paq.cri.na

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE
==========
A notice found on a piece of test equipment made in Japan:
"IT PUT ON THE VINYL SHEET ON THE SURFACE OF UPPER & LOWER PANEL FOR THE
PROTECTION PLEASE USE AFTER TEAR OFF VINYL SHEET WHEN USING.

From -4055989002143163121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6888b9f9f88886f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,d6888b9f9f88886f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-19 02:16:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!
rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip

Subject: Quote without comment
Message-ID: <23433@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 May 90 05:39:20 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2264 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:10360
Posted: Sat May 19 06:39:20 1990

Advertisement in the October 7, 1989 issue of the British magazine
"New Scientist", page 15:

"The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is seeking, for its new project based on OSI LAN with distributed environment including servers and VM and VMS hosts (PC or PS/2 user terminals), an experienced

NETWORK SYSTEMS SPECIALIST

familiar with the hardware/software aspects of LAN, network management and operating systems, terminal emulation and host coupling, OSI protocols INCLUDING TCP/IP [my emphasis - Phil], X.400 and X.25, to be responsible for overall implementation of the network system. Please apply with cv to ISO Personnel Services, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland."

--Phil

From -712196288004793011
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114424,b348ce7f900491c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114424,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b348ce7f900491c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-19 02:37:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!nebulus!dennis
From: dennis@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: bc.unix,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS/NET Unix
Message-ID: <1990May18.171219.3296@nebulus.UUCP>
Date: 18 May 90 17:12:19 GMT
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Vancouver, Canada
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2266
Posted: Fri May 18 18:12:19 1990

I have been looking for a newer version of NOS or NET
for Unix. The version I have for NET us 890421.1a (unix)
Several things are broke, TELNETD, the mail box goo. I
have fixed some of the bugs with it but it still

hangs on a msgsnd() every no and then. Can someone out
there let me know the IP address of the host that is
the keeper of the currrent NOS/NET Unix bits.

I am also looking for a local site to feed me the tcp-group
mailing list either via news or standard mail. If you can
help me out please call me at 277-7413 after business hours

Thank you!

--

Dennis S. Breckenridge (604) 277-7413   dennis@nebulus.uucp   VE7TCP
               Still brain dead after all these years :-)

From 3238869782738759312
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b348ce7f900491c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-19 02:42:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
math.lsa.umich.edu!emv
From: emv@math.lsa.umich.edu (Edward Vielmetti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS/NET Unix
Message-ID: <EMV.90May19040528@noether.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Date: 19 May 90 08:05:28 GMT
References: <1990May18.171219.3296@nebulus.UUCP>
Sender: news@math.lsa.umich.edu
Organization: University of Michigan Math Dept., Ann Arbor MI.
Lines: 64
Posted: Sat May 19 09:05:28 1990
In-reply-to: dennis@nebulus.UUCP's message of 18 May 90 17:12:19 GMT

the home of unix for nos is sics.se [192.16.123.90] but it is a
slow ftp from here. from a recent posting to tcp-group:

From: klemets@sics.se

> What are the various Unix versions of NOS? Where are they?

You will find them at sics.se in the directory archive/packet/ka9q/nos.

The archive nosunix.tar.Z contains files for BSD UNIX that have been
tested on Sun-3's with SunOS 4.0 and NeXT's. It also contains files
which I have been using for UNIX System V release 3. These may be
slightly out of date however.

The archive lwpnos.tar.Z contains files for the Sun-4 (e.g. SparcStation.)
The files will also work on any other machine that uses SunOS 4.0,

such as Sun-3's.

If you run NOS like this on a BSD system you can make it talk to the native IP code using Julian Onions "Tunnel driver". This driver is installed in the kernel and allows you to route IP datagrams between the kernel and a process in user space (e.g. NOS.) If you are on packet radio, this is an excellent way of making your BSD system available on the radio channel. It is definitely much cheaper than buying a PC to use as a dedicated router, as some may suggest.

The version of the Tunnel driver that I was using had a bug in it, that had to be fixed. This bug may have been fixed in later versions, but to be on the safe side you should consider using my corrected version of the Tunnel driver, which is in tundrvr.tar.Z.

The AX.25 STREAMS module for SunOS 4.0 and UNIX System V is in streams.tar. I am still seeking for volunteers who would like to turn this into something useful. The idea is, as presented in the ARRL CNC paper, to build a stack of protocol modules on top of this module. I began writing ARP and IP modules. One would put a TCP STREAMS driver on top of them. In user space there would be a couple of routines that mimic the BSD socket interface using the STREAMS driver.

The archive netnix.tar.Z contains my special version of NOS that takes advantage of the multitasking in UNIX. It implements a client-server model with the protocol stack in user space, using semaphores and shared memory. It will work on machines with SunOS 4.0 and on UNIX System V.

The NETNIX files have just recently been updated thanks to Scott Bertilson. He corrected a couple of bugs, such as a problem with the semaphores that would cause erratic behaviour under some circumstances. I had been puzzled for quite some time by this bug. He also modified the serial port driver so that it would be more efficient.
Users of NETNIX are therefore encouraged to upgrade to the latest version.

The NETNIX distribution is self-contained. That is, you are not supposed to merge the files with a recent version of src.arc as with the other UNIX versions of NOS.

Good luck,
Anders (SM0RGV)

--Ed

Edward Vielmetti, U of Michigan math dept.
emv@math.lsa.umich.edu

From 5623214848934151071
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f03af54831322b59,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-19 21:41:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!icom!icom.icom.com!kevin
From: kevin@icom.icom.com (Kevin Gilmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for multiport tnc?
Message-ID: <1990May19.220023.8290@icom.icom.com>
Date: 19 May 90 22:00:23 GMT
Sender: kevin@icom.icom.com (Kevin Gilmore)
Organization: Icom Systems, Inc.
Lines: 12
Posted: Sat May 19 23:00:23 1990

I have a unix box at home with many ports. I have a 50 watt kenwood 2 meter unit with an antenna 70 feet high. I want to run a multi user Bbs. Any one know of a TNC that allows multiconnect with only one radio?

Please reply via email as I do not usually read this news group.

Kevin Gilmore, N9EDA
kevin@icom.icom.com
uunet!icom!kevin

From 6768462762495493245
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f03af54831322b59
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-19 22:58:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Looking for multiport tnc?
Message-ID: <13821@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 May 90 03:50:43 GMT
References: <1990May19.220023.8290@icom.icom.com>
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun May 20 04:50:43 1990

Actually, MOST of the commercial TNCs offer multi-connect capability, but not as you perhaps envision, with lots of serial ports.

What you can do is to put them in multiconnect transparent mode, and demultiplex the incoming streams yourself. For example, in the MFJ1270, you can tell the software USERS=10, CONM TRANS, and STREAMDOUBLE. Then each separate connections will be preceded by a two-character flag such as |A or |J or whatever. Your software can then split these up into separate streams, and prefix the responses with the appropriate stream switch characters to direct output back to same user.

I've been thinking of cobbling up something like this with a BSD Unix
pseudo-tty interface (like the 'uw' package) so that up to 10 users
could have pseudo-ports on a single serial port on my workstation using
only one tnc and radio. Haven't done it yet, but it seems feasible.
         - Brian

From -600054049005213009
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e013fb7243f5b30,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-20 09:21:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!dircon!uab1017
From: uab1017@dircon.uucp
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS Files
Message-ID: <1990May20.071113.9238@dircon.uucp>
Date: 20 May 90 07:11:13 GMT
Sender: uab1017@dircon.uucp
Reply-To: uab1017@dircon.uucp ()
Organization: The Direct Connection, UK
Lines: 11
Posted: Sun May 20 08:11:13 1990

Hello Folks,
 I have obtained a copy of NOS_0329 but I have no examples of
the autoexe and domain files that go with it, could some kind sole
mail me an example of the format of these. I assume that the auto file
is similar to the previous NET s/w but the Domain file is different
to the hosts file. I previously have only used the ATARI versions
but now reluctantly have bought a PC clone.

Regards Charles G4GUO [44.131.16.14]

From 7435032812572750095
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e013fb7243f5b30
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-20 12:43:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS Files
Message-ID: <23441@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 20 May 90 19:19:31 GMT
References: <1990May20.071113.9238@dircon.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 10
Posted: Sun May 20 20:19:31 1990

I released a user reference manual for NOS several weeks ago. It can be found on flash.bellcore.com (128.96.32.20) by anonymous FTP. The file name is /pub/ka9q/userref.nr. This is a nroff/troff source file; it should be printed with the command "nroff -ms userref.nr" or "troff -ms userref.nr".

For those of you without access to nroff, I have placed an nroff'ed version of this file in "userref.out" in the same directory.

Phil

From 7704237213761615401
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a8f8ff1bc2a746c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-20 13:54:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Death of WET NET
Message-ID: <9005202033.AA08105@ucsd.edu>
Date: 20 May 90 19:40:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 93
Posted: Sun May 20 20:40:00 1990

Well, looks like the US Navy is going to drag it's feet on packet radio. Test slated for this summer will most likely be cancelled. Sooo, my company has advised me of impending lay-off. If anyone here (hears) of a potiential job site, let me know. Thanks.

=========
DAVID G. SWEIGERT   R E S U M E

B4 Perry Circle   Phone: (301) 637-5098 (day) SECRET Clearance
Annapolis, MD
          21403

OBJECTIVE   A position where extensive experience, education, and capabilities in the areas of Systems Analysis, Network Design, Documentation, Interface Modules, and Software Engineering would have valuable applications.

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

EXPERIENCE Ten years of direct experience encompassing the following areas:

SENIOR NETWORK ANALYST:
Responsible for the design, development and implementation of computer networking systems . . Developed designs and documented requirements with use of long-haul and local area networks and management tools . . . UNIX appliactions, NFS, TCP/IP, X.25, Ethernet, Token Ring, Protocol Conversion . . . Software QA and Configuration Management . . . and experienced in system level testing on mainframe, minicomputers and microcomputers platforms.

HARDWARE:
ATT 3B2. . .3Com. . .Sun Workstations . . .MicroVAX . . . IEEE 802.X. . .Novell. . .PCs' 286 and 386 . . . Tandem NonStop II. . .DEC Vax 8350. . Concurrent Computer Corp 3256/60. . .Sperry 1100/60.

SOFTWARE:
X.25. . .UNIX (Sun/OS, Berkeley, C-Shell, Bourne Shell) . . .ASYNC. . . MSDOS/PCDOS. . . SCO Xenix. . .TCP/IP. . .VMS

LANGUAGES:
C . . . SQL (ORACLE) . . ASSEMBLER

EDUCATION Florida Institue of Technology, Masters Business Administration candidate, night school at Andrews AFB, MD. Program Management, Budgets, Contract Law. Texas A & M University system, Bachelor of Business Administration, Information Systems

EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND

1989 to Present DAEDALEAN, Inc. (DAI), Columbia, Maryland
PROJECT ENGINEER/PROGRAM MANAGER:
Responsible the design and implementation of Santa Crux Operation Xenix application for the 386 environment to move data files from

shipboard Honeywell DPS-6 via commercial dial-up satellite channel (INMARSAT) to shore based counterpart. Technical Project Leader responsible for providing direction of 2 software engineers for the design and coding of small scale software project. Activities include software design and development software requirements, design and documenta{ion, updating, documenting, maintaining and conversion of existing software. Determined system specifications. System and Unit level testing of the existing systems. Worked from specification to improve efficiency of the system. Researched data for conversion to new the system.

1988 to 1989 TRW Information Netwo
etc..
etc..

From -1480375932954492204
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26cc8c708baf3135,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-20 21:18:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS 0418 won't xmit
Message-ID: <12934@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 21 May 90 01:04:59 GMT
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon May 21 02:04:59 1990

I have been using the 0329 version of NOS for quite awhile here, without much trouble. After getting the preliminary NOS documentation, I decided it was time to drop the 0418 version in place and start using the current stuff. When I did, I found that the only time my system would actually key the transmitter, was on startup of NOS (I would imagine that the "netrom bcnodes" is what went out). After that, if I do a "finger", "connect", or any other type of connection to another station, the transmitter never gets keyed. The 0329 version, with the same environment works like a charm. The interesting thing is, the AX.25 timers are running, and retrys are occurring, even though nothing is actually being transmitted. Eventually, the "connect" attemp times out.

My configuration is:
- 8088 XT @ 8 Mhz

- com2: (8250)
- MFJ-1270 TNC

Any help? I have the sources and can apply patches. I haven't seen the version of NOS on "flash" change since 04-18-90.

Dave Fritsche (wb8zxu)
dlf@phx.mcd.mot.com
...!noao!asuvax!mcdphx!dlf

From -4899888536404709980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 01:46:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 21 May 90 05:54:00 GMT
Lines: 12
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600041:000:756
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 21 00:54:00 1990
Posted: Mon May 21 06:54:00 1990

I just saw an ad for the Kantronics "Data Engine" TNC(?) in the June issue of QST (surprise, I am a member of ARRL). I certainly do intend to call up Kantronics and ask them all about it, but I'd like to find out what people here know about this thing. Can someone who might happen to know more please post what they can? One thing I did notice is that they claim this has an "open architecture" and a "developers technical reference" of some sort.
I tend to disbelieve, so I will have to see it to believe it that this thing is going to be an easy platform to develop new ROM code for. We'll see.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -1684661688357272376
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,d6888b9f9f88886f
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6888b9f9f88886f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 05:55:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!mit-eddie!mintaka!
think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!haven!decuac!
shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.esg.dec.com!pstjtt.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: Re: Quote without comment
Message-ID: <1572@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 21 May 90 12:55:41 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2288 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:10392
Posted: Mon May 21 13:55:41 1990

In article <23433@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes...
>   NETWORK SYSTEMS SPECIALIST
>
>familiar with the hardware/software aspects of LAN, network management and
>operating systems, terminal emulation and host coupling, OSI protocols
>INCLUDING TCP/IP [my emphasis - Phil], ...

Yeah, so? OSI's TP4 is almost exactly TCP/IP -- that's no secret.

                        >>>==>PStJTT
              Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: Nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

From 2456385481456708980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c73f96e00f924796
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 09:13:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!samsung!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics Data Engine
Message-ID: <4590@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 21 May 90 13:15:50 GMT
References: <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon May 21 14:15:50 1990

In article <30600041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>I just saw an ad for the Kantronics "Data Engine" TNC(?) in the June issue
>of QST (surprise, I am a member of ARRL). I certainly do intend to call up
>Kantronics and ask them all about it, but I'd like to find out what people
>here know about this thing. Can someone who might happen to know more please
>post what they can? One thing I did notice is that they claim this has an

>"open architecture" and a "developers technical reference" of some sort.
>I tend to disbelieve, so I will have to see it to believe it that this thing
>is going to be an easy platform to develop new ROM code for. We'll see.
>

I spent quite a while at Dayton with the Kantronics folks asking questions
about this box. It's based on a V40 processor. It will accept 512k of ROM
and 512k of RAM though it ships with 64k and 64k (thats bytes not bits).
It is designed to be an open data engine that can drive two 56k baud ports
and a 19.2kb async link simultaneously. Their developers guide will include
full schematics and address maps. The modems can be daughter cards internal
to the box or external via connectors on the back. They include one 1200
baud daughter card modem with each unit shipped. They have available
prototyping daughter cards for your own modem designs. The external
connections have been tested with the G3RUH 9600 baud modem and the
Grapes 56k modem. Since the architecture is similar to a pc, you should
be able to port code developed on a pc to the data engine rather easily.
The software that ships with the box is very similar to the KAM. The
hardware physically looks very good (nice clean layout). Whether we need
a "super tnc" is of course another question altogether. As a two port
high speed switch with a lower speed tap (19.2k to an ordinary kiss tnc),
it has possibilities. It also might serve as a telebit substitute on
a Unix (tm) box.

I like it!
73 Gary KE4ZV

From 8245188480981915433
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,398297f53fbbd810
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 10:32:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-2
Keywords: Kantronics, Modems
Message-ID: <5504@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Date: 21 May 90 16:33:58 GMT
References: <5502@emory.mathcs.emory.edu>
Sender: news@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu
Reply-To: mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose)
Organization: JHU-Applied Physics Laboratory
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon May 21 17:33:58 1990

In article <5502@emory.mathcs.emory.edu> mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu writes:
>I am interested in purchasing the Kantronics Packet Communicator II (KPC-2).
>Does anyone have any advice, horror stories, or love stories they would like to

Mark,

I have been using two KPC-2's in KISS mode for about a year, and have
found them to be the most reliable part of my station. The only thing
about them which I'm not real sure about is the DCD-modem combination.
Kantronics uses the 7910 modem chip, and doesn't have a true "state-
machine" DCD circuit. Rather, it regards any channel activity as
a detected carrier. This doesn't affect things too much on VHF, but
on HF it might be a hassle.

Nevertheless, I remember reading in one of the Packet Conference proceedings
that the 7910 did a better job on noisy signals than the TAPR 2121/2122
circuit. I can't remember which conference and I'm only 80% sure
of this information.

Regarding the DCD circuit, 73 Magazine recently ran an article about
retrofitting a TAPR state-machine DCD to a Kantronics TNC, so even
that little problem (if it is one) can be taken care of.

Cheers,

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From -6153782059044772409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,398297f53fbbd810
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 14:02:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!think!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Kantronics KPC-2
Keywords: Kantronics, Modems
Message-ID: <1990May21.183428.1799@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 21 May 90 18:34:28 GMT
References: <5502@emory.mathcs.emory.edu> <5504@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 38
Posted: Mon May 21 19:34:28 1990

In article <5504@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose) writes:
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>machine" DCD circuit. Rather, it regards any channel activity as

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>circuit. I can't remember which conference and I'm only 80% sure
>of this information.
>
>Regarding the DCD circuit, 73 Magazine recently ran an article about
>retrofitting a TAPR state-machine DCD to a Kantronics TNC, so even
>that little problem (if it is one) can be taken care of.
>
Will this mod also work with the KAM??

For the benefit of us who don't subscribe to '73' could you either post
the appropriate info or point to a source of more info?

>Cheers,
>
>Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
>mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

73
--
Bill Meahan WA8TZG   uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
I speak only for myself - even my daughter's cat won't let me speak for her!

From -2899820368822405371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6077bef69f5248a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 22:29:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET1.JCTE.JCS.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 baud modems
Message-ID: <9005212139.AA16725@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Date: 21 May 90 21:39:29 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon May 21 22:39:29 1990

Has anyone gotten a G3RUH 9600 baud modem working on any radio on 220 MHz?
If so, could you please specify what radio, and any other personal experience
that you may have had with these modems. I am especially interested in any
reports of problems using them with PLL radios.

I am aware that they are a "plug and play" with the new Kantronics DVR units,
but Kantronics doesn't make one for 220. In addition, the TAPR packet-RADIO
seems to be pretty well bogged down, and their beta test models are now

going to be strictly on 2 meters vice both 144 and 220 MHz.

Any "hints or kinks" would be MOST appreciated!

Thanks for your time.

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy@wb4uou
mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

From 8552525496624350212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a5dcf8d72ab01f40,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-21 23:37:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ingr!b11!bill
From: bill@b11.ingr.com (Bill Welch)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tapr tnc-1 (beginner looking for info)
Keywords: wa8ded, kiss, etc
Message-ID: <8023@b11.ingr.com>
Date: 21 May 90 13:48:45 GMT
Organization: ZAIAZ INTERNATIONAL
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon May 21 14:48:45 1990

I picked up a 2m rig and a tnc-1 at the b'ham fest. Until now,
I have been so busy with other aspects of amateur radio, and have
ignored packet. Now I am interested :-)

Any pointers to what I can do with this would be appreciated.
It came with eproms for WA8DED and KISS, as well as the original
firmware.

I managed to connect to a local bbs using wa8ded firmware, but
I am sure that some of you out there have a lot of good information
concerning operation, etc. Thanks in advance!
bill welch uunet!ingr!bill   kc4mxj

From 8707762654134180581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9043b37f1dfcecdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-22 01:18:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Gel/Cell battery
Message-ID: <30600042@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Date: 22 May 90 03:53:00 GMT
References: <15574@vlsisj.VLSI.COM>
Lines: 28
Nf-ID: #R:vlsisj.VLSI.COM:15574:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600042:000:1419
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 21 22:53:00 1990
Posted: Tue May 22 04:53:00 1990

> If you have access to a voltage regulated power supply, adjust it
> *unloaded* for 2.43 volts per cell for lead acid battaries (or 1.43
> for nicad's). When the current drops off to a few milliamps, the
> cells are charged.

Nicads have a phenomena where a constant voltage source can cause
a thermal runaway condition. Just after full charge, heat begins
to build up in the battery resulting in a decrease in resistance,
an increase in current, an in increase in heat, less resistance,
more current, etc. You can see smoke, sparks, spraying hydroxides,
explosions, etc.

Limit your charging current to C/10 where C is the 1 hour capacity
for standard charging and charge for 15-16 hours. Quick chargers
have thermal detection circuits or something more sophisticated
to know when to stop charging and drop to trickle charge (C/50).

I always slow charge my nicads and frequently leave them charging
for 24, 48, and even 72 hours with barely perceptable heating.
The charger is current limited by 18 volts through 75 ohms for
1200 mah packs. I also run the packs down SLOWLY to virtually
0 volts (low current and equal cells is not likely to reverse
a cell) and have never seen a hint of life shortening in the
year and nearly 100 cycles I have used them.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -5039323715112829517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f7344,a464f611d6b5e399
X-Google-Attributes: gidf7344,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,79ff635662847c3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-23 10:58:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!math.lsa.umich.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!sdsu!crash!jburnes
From: jburnes@crash.cts.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Getting Started!?
Keywords: help me please
Message-ID: <2367@crash.cts.com>
Date: 23 Apr 90 08:32:11 GMT
Organization: Crash TimeSharing, El Cajon, CA

Lines: 42
Posted: Mon Apr 23 09:32:11 1990

Hi!

A friend of mine and I want to get into packet radio. We are not hams. We are willing to jump through the necessary hoops. We both are software/ hardware engineers and understand various amounts of circuit theory. We would like to know:

1. What is the highest speed modem usable on standard packet frequencies? I have heard of 9600 bps modems being used. What about Telebit Trailblazer spread-spectrum type modems?

2. What class of ham liscense is necessary to run packet? What tests and theory must we have to get this liscense?

3. How much would a rig capable of 2400 bps operation cost (used)? I already have a 386 machine. I would like to upgrade to national/ international coverage (if that is applicable) and also to higher speeds.

4. I have heard that you cant upload messages/files to someones node and then have that information automatically forwarded through a network. Someone told me humans had to intervene. That sounded silly. Kinda defeats the whole purpose of a network, no? Sorry.. since I'm mostly a pc hacker I not quite sure how to ask a lot of questions without sounding naive.

5. What is a good book to get started with?

6. It seems like I have been trying to get into packet/ham for the last 5 years or so and always fail to clear the morse/test hurdles. I'd like to remedy this as soon as possible. Any ideas for making the transition easier?

Yours in communications,
Jim Burnes

I do not beleive in 'isms
I think, on the whole, 'isms are a bad thing

Ferris Buehler (paraphrased)

From 7664616226519370129
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e345e9f0b116863e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-23 15:35:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!pmsmam.uucp!wwm

From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Has NOS been ported to the Atari ST?
Message-ID: <1990Apr23.013439.14739@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 23 Apr 90 01:34:39 GMT
Sender: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Apr 23 02:34:39 1990

The subject line says it all.

If not, why not? Micro-RTX could easily provide the requisite multi-tasking
kernel if the one that's included in the NOS source isn't suitable.

We ST users wait with bated breath! (especially we who still have older
520's :-) :-})
--
Bill Meahan | UUCP: uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
                    | snail: 128 Factory St., Ypsilanti, MI 48197
#include <disclaimer.std> | voice: +1 313 484 9320
/* witty */ |packet: wa8tzg @ wa8ooh.mi.usa.na

From -2437471639813548399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,827ea08d4b3e47cc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-23 23:05:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!ncs.dnd.ca!
asterix.drev.dnd.ca!louis
From: louis@asterix.drev.dnd.ca (Louis Demers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Apple II Software for RTTY and Facsimile ?
Message-ID: <1990Apr23.152950.4205@asterix.drev.dnd.ca>
Date: 23 Apr 90 15:29:50 GMT
Organization: DREV, Defence Research Est. Valcartier
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Apr 23 16:29:50 1990

(I am posting this for a collegue, hope this is the right place)

A friend is looking for software for his Apple II+ to receive
Facsimile (he already has the interface to his radio) for example
of wheather maps. He would like also a piece of software that
implements the RTTY protocol.

If software is unavailable, we would settle for the algorytms.

Please respond through Email as this site doesn't receive any of the
rec. groups.

PPS: Please don't laugh, this is all foreign to me.

--
Louis Demers	DREV, Defence Research Establishment,Valcartier
louis@asterix.drev.dnd.ca	POBox 8800, Courcelette,Quebec, CANADA, G0A 1R0
(131.132.48.2)	Office: (418) 844-4424 fax (418) 844-4511
+--------------------------+---+

From 2739611329597024598
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 04:31:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!miranda.UUCP!
sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: faster modems
Message-ID: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Date: 23 Apr 90 21:34:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 44
Posted: Mon Apr 23 22:34:34 1990

Well, there has been some discussion recently here about how most hams
with TNCs are using horribly outdated and slow equipment. 1200 baud
seems to be the lowest common denominator. And, sometimes I get the
feeling that some hams don't have much desire or incentive to move to
higher baud rates. In fact, I spent a while talking to the "packet
expert" at a local amateur radio store recently. I asked him about
some TNC that had a 2400 baud modem vs one that had a 1200 baud modem.
I asked wether 2400 would catch on, given my experience with land line
modems where everyone was starved for speed. He said "no." His
reasons seemed pretty fuzzy to me, but he seemed to claim that 1) 2400
baud wouldn't catch on because everyone already has 1200 baud modems,
2) 1200 baud seemed fast enough to him, and 3) that 2400 baud wasn't
really twice as fast as 1200 because the extra speed was used
inefficiently. (But don't hold me to that, this was a while ago.)

Anyway, my question is this: How can we "hams in the know" encourage
the use of faster and more effecient modems on the airwaves, given
that we agree that "faster is better." One of this guy's arguments
holds weight in that there is a lot of "hardware inertia" out there.

Specifically what kind of faster and more efficient modems are
available and suitable for packet-radio? How fast is fast? 9600?
19.2K? 56K? How much extra bandwidth do these faster modems require?
What about FCC regulations on speed?

Is there such a thing as auto baud rate recognition that would allow a
digipeater to work a several different speeds with different stations
on the same frequency? This would allow a smoother transition to

faster modems by giving people incentive to buy them without
immediately obsoleting everyone's 1200 baud equipment?

Would it be a good idea to set up digipeaters that work on several
different speeds (and frequencies) as a way of encouraging higher baud
rates?

Just curious,

--marc
-=-
Marc A. Sarrel
N7OLI
sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

From 7276508900437188726
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,801fe1a7956acd22
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14d32c9bc2a2c8e9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 08:37:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pulse on X-band
Message-ID: <24279@usc.edu>
Date: 24 Apr 90 01:28:17 GMT
References: <24255@usc.edu> <1250147@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 55
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11015 rec.ham-radio.packet:2135
Posted: Tue Apr 24 02:28:17 1990

I received some email from W3OTC that I responded to, and thought a
posting would be appropriate. Here it is:

% From: Robert Carpenter <rc%cmr.ncsl.nist.gov@usc.edu>

% Am I missing something? It seemed to me that you wouldn't benefit from a
% low duty cycle when fighting a large path loss.   I would think that some
% synchronous system, with correlation detection of some sort, would be the
% best bet. Of course you COULD build a receiver that just listened during
% the narrow pulses to ignore the in-between noise. I'd also worry a bit
% about pulse-spreading due to multipath. Maybe a pseudo-random scheme would
% be a good approach, but would likely have a mid-to-high duty cycle, and thus
% not be pulse.

It is a possibility to build a receiver that only listens when a pulse

is supposed to occur, but that wasn't necessarily what I was thinking about. The advantage of using the high peak power of a pulse is that it would be EASILY DETECTABLE even with high path loss. This means that (in theory) you could set up a data link much like CW is used with the human ear: the presence of a pulse has one meaning, and the absence of a pulse has another. There is probably even a better way to do it: consider what you could do if you were to phase modulate the pulses. In other words, control the time delay or latency between pulses. A short time delay could mean a 0 bit, and a long delay could mean a 1 bit.

% Or do you have a good source of low duty cycle 10 GHz power, and want to
% build a system around it?

No, I don't have a 10 GHz pulse source, but they are available. Now if we could only use them legally ...

% Pardon the confused questions, but I don't normally think of low-duty-cycle
% pulse transmission and weak signal operation as going together.

Most people don't. Certainly, I'm not suggesting that real time communications like voice be sent this way. I'm merely proposing that this might be a good use for part of our microwave spectrum. The packet guys are in great need of high-speed inter-city links (among other things).

% Bob W3OTC

% PS. Look at the picture of the 10 GHz SSB PHONE station in QST (I thought in
% W3XO's column, but can't find it.) I've seen and heard '3XO's video of it
% operating over a non-line-of-sight 25 mile path with excellent sigs.
% The power output was in the 20 - 100 mW range, I think.

I've done better than 40 miles over non-line-of-sight paths with only 10 mW and CRUDDY WIDEBAND FM! This was with 2 foot dish antennas on both ends of the path at X-band. Still, I'm not pooh-poohing their efforts; I'm just trying to show that even with simple cheap equipment you can do a lot more than most people expect in the SHF and EHF spectrum.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From -4632316352585579377
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,801fe1a7956acd22
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14d32c9bc2a2c8e9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 08:48:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: pulse on X-band

Message-ID: <24281@usc.edu>
Date: 24 Apr 90 01:41:49 GMT
References: <24255@usc.edu> <1250147@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 45
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11016 rec.ham-radio.packet:2136
Posted: Tue Apr 24 02:41:49 1990

In article <1250147@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
% Ken,
%   I don't think pulse privileges really are that much of an issue in
% preventing effective use of the band. As I see it, the main advantage would be
% in using surplus hardware.

Yes, this would be the advantage. I'm not suggesting that we have an
undue hardship with the pulse restriction; I am suggesting that it is
arbitrary and capricious, and that if we didn't have the restriction,
there would be one more possible way that we could effectively
communicate on the band.

% However, moderate power narrowband
% equipment is no longer a difficult proposition. Very long links and
% OTH links require optimum use of the resources; reasonably efficient
% use of the spectrum (bps/Hz numbers) and highly directional beams to
% avoid waste and QRM; as well as physically larger receive antenna apertures
% to recover the information. Even so I suspect that for reliable networks and
% comm. channels we are likely to end up with a larger number of shorter LOS
% links instead of long haul OTH ones.

This may be true. However, I don't think anybody has ever experimented
with using high-power low-duty-cycle signals to build a packet switched
microwave network. My idea might not pan out to anything, but on the
other hand, how will we know unless somebody tries to do it?

% Troposcatter is a fairly predictable
% propagation mechanism at 10 GHz (see my description of an
% experience with it on a 400+ mile path during the 1987 10 GHz terrestrial
% DX record outing in December 1987 QST) but long haul links are inherently
% lossier and less reliable than shorter LOS ones.
%   I strongly agree that we need to use our microwave resources and in
% particular 10 GHz but I think we will end up finding that for efficient
% use of our amateur resources we will start looking more like the telephone
% companies and common carrier folks when we solve the backbone problem.
%
% Glenn Elmore -N6GN- N6GN @ K3MC   glenn@n6gn.ampr.org glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

Sure, we might wind up looking like the telephone companies. Maybe they
have already tried the pulse idea. On the other hand, I have never
heard of it. If nobody has yet tried it, to see what the results are,
what is wrong with us amateurs giving it a try. It just might be
useful.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6 kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From 5133278081361601359
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,eb1a8f121a2f10f2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb1a8f121a2f10f2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 10:35:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!psuvm!mls129
From: MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu (Michael L. Sensor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: MFJ 1274 TNC for sale
Message-ID: <90113.205337MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 24 Apr 90 00:53:37 GMT
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2137 rec.ham-radio.swap:399
Posted: Tue Apr 24 01:53:37 1990

For sale once again:

MFJ 1247 HF/VHF TNC. Almost never used (yes it works).

LED tuning display. Compatible with MFJ WeFAX software (for PCs and
Macintoshes). Personal mailbox.

Comes with 5-lead RS232 cable and homebrew connector to use on Icom IC2AT.

Bought for $150.00 at Dayton. Asking $125.00. May trade or bargain.

For more info:

Mike Sensor KD3LR / AFA1UP
Box 134 Oak Hall
Penn State Altoona Campus
Altoona PA 16601-3760
(814) 949-5439
UNTIL MAY 4!

2406 E 32 St
Erie PA 16510-2702
(814) 899-8261
AFTER MAY 4!

C'mon, MFJ isn't *that* bad!

Mike Sensor MLS129 @ PSUVM

From -5728141493697148633
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 22:29:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1959@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 25 Apr 90 05:29:30 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 65
Posted: Wed Apr 25 06:29:30 1990

sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel) writes:

>Anyway, my question is this: How can we "hams in the know" encourage
>the use of faster and more effecient modems on the airwaves, given
>that we agree that "faster is better." One of this guy's arguments
>holds weight in that there is a lot of "hardware inertia" out there.

>Specifically what kind of faster and more efficient modems are
>available and suitable for packet-radio? How fast is fast? 9600?
>19.2K? 56K? How much extra bandwidth do these faster modems require?
>What about FCC regulations on speed?

At the risk of sounding a bit commercial, I'd suggest you buy some of
our GRAPES/WA4DSY 56kb modems, some transverters (or better yet, design
some inexpensive transverters and make kits available.), design an
application that will provide a needed or desired service to the
ham community and then hit the packet demo trail just like we did
4 or 5 years ago. Build a portable station, go to ham clubs and the
like and demonstrate this valuable user service(s). Emphasize the
benefits provided and de-emphasize the hard-core technical aspects.
You will have provided the incentive for the user community to
upgrade and they won't even know it happened to them.

What kind of applications? Here are some off the top of my head:

*   Realtime Database services (callsign database, gridsquares, etc)
*   Realtime WEFAX/NOAA weather map distribution.
*   Voicemail store-and-forward and mailbox services.
*   Realtime wide area chat or "CB" conferences.
*   Remote execution (so ya wanna do a PCB but don't want to buy
     pCAD? Nooooo Problem.)

In terms of bandwidth, the GRAPES/DSY modem uses about 1.1 hz per
bps and so requires about 75 khz of bandwidth at 56kbps. The bandwidth
is fairly sharply limited so splatter beyond these bounds is not a problem.

And the signal within the bandpass sounds like white noise.

In terms of rules, before the great ARRL/FCC rules rewrite, this type modem could be used at 220 mhz and above. Now that we've been "represented" again by the ARRL, 220 is out. But anything 440 or above is fine. The low power and wide bandwidth minimize interference with other services.

>Is there such a thing as auto baud rate recognition that would allow a
>digipeater to work a several different speeds with different stations
>on the same frequency? This would allow a smoother transition to
>faster modems by giving people incentive to buy them without
>immediately obsoleting everyone's 1200 baud equipment?

Unfortunately, the modulation schemes, bandwidth, linearity requirements and the like vary widely enough that nothing short of a linear translater could handle all the protocols on the table. The solution is to simply and temporarily hang a 1200 baud port off the side of the server and give it limited services - sort of a tickler.

If you do this, you will ease the user community into the new standard and at some point in the future, the 1200 baud stuff can be turned off because it is no longer used.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From 4419387362775934304
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-24 22:52:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!
rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1961@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 25 Apr 90 05:52:38 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <690@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed Apr 25 06:52:38 1990

mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

>comm., Dale Heatherington's 56 Kbps modem technology and Glen Elmore's 10 Ghz

>work is the way to go but Dale/Grapes are gonna have to license it
>to someone for sale as a completed unit or it will never catch on. We
>have also suffered another set back with the Totally Awesome IO board
>project. Its commercial license was never completed and those efforts
>have now fallen through.

I'd like to echo Bob's comments and expand on it a bit. In particular,
the problems being experienced commercializing these fine products.
I suspect that the Awesome IO board is suffering from the same problem
as the DSY modem.

Over the past 2 years, I've personally contacted the heads of most of
the packet-oriented hardware vendors regarding the DSY modem - not as
a GRAPES representative but simply as an enthusiastic ham who knows
something about the product.

The story I've gotten almost invariably has been almost identical in
each case. The problem is ALL VENDORS ARE DEMANDING EXCLUSIVE,
PROPRIETARY LICENSES TO THE TECHNOLOGY. In other words, these vendors
are wanting to take the work contributed by a number of hams, and hog it all
to themselves. This, of course, is totally unacceptable. Think where
packet would be today if TAPR had not standardized a protocol and an
implementation.

I know for a fact that Dale's license terms are very, VERY reasonable,
almost bordering on the trivial. So here's the prime opportunity for
someone with a little cash and some time laying around. Grab a license
for the DSY modem, get one of the capable designers design you an RF
front end and make a product out of the modem. Dale's modem is very
elegant and easy to build and uses nothing exotic.

Meanwhile, for the rest of you, perhaps the next time you have an
interaction with a vendor, you might ask them why they're being
so greedy.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -2918745742692142945
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 00:09:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!usc!apple!ames!
sun-barr!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <22526@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 Apr 90 19:46:13 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 52
Posted: Tue Apr 24 20:46:13 1990

In article <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel) writes:
>
>Anyway, my question is this: How can we "hams in the know" encourage
>the use of faster and more effecient modems on the airwaves, given
>that we agree that "faster is better." One of this guy's arguments
>holds weight in that there is a lot of "hardware inertia" out there.

I have done a *lot* of thinking about this problem. Given that amateur radio is a voluntary, personally funded activity, you can't force hams to buy new hardware. But there's another approach: establishing a frequency allocation policy that encourages the use of more efficient modulation and frequency reuse techniques. The more efficient your proposed use of the spectrum, the more likely you are to get an allocation.

Amateur frequency coordinators now follow a first-come first-served policy, and this *must* change. In many areas like Los Angeles and New York, the VHF/UHF bands are nearly full with FM repeaters and conventional 1200 baud packet, and there is little room to experiment with newer, more efficient techniques. This backward-looking policy has many costs:

1. We do not make effective use of our allocations, vis a vis other services (e.g., land mobile). This leaves us highly vulnerable to spectrum grabs.

2. It contributes to a mindset that because the bands are "full", we must impose irrelevant, arbitrary licensing requirements (like a code test) to avoid congestion. The result is stagnant growth in the amateur service at a time when other users of spectrum are growing explosively, and this also leaves us open to spectrum grabs.

3. We do not fufill our mandate of developing new technologies, and this again contributes to a perception that amateur radio just isn't worth the spectrum allocated to it.

There is a lot of irony here given that the ARRL's main argument against the takeover of 220-222 MHz was that extra spectrum should not be necessary to deploy new, spectrally-efficient techniques -- they should be used in the existing land mobile bands. Do as we say, not as we do, I guess.

Recently the Bellcore radio club hosted a talk by an engineer who works for the NYNEX cellular radio system. I was impressed by the amount of traffic they carry in only 20 MHz. It's all done by careful selection of transmitter sites, real-time control of power levels, and heavy use of computer and data

communications technology both in the base stations and in the mobile units. In contrast, amateur VHF/UHF voice technology is virtually unchanged in 20 years (being comparable to the old IMTS mobile telephone systems that cellular radio replaced), and our packet technology is hardly better.

Sooner or later, more efficient modulation and frequency reuse techniques *will* appear on our bands. The question is whether or not they'll be amateur stations.

Phil

From -7866264549465324490
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 08:45:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!apple!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <690@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 24 Apr 90 16:34:46 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 57
Posted: Tue Apr 24 17:34:46 1990

From article <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>, by sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel):
>
>
> Anyway, my question is this: How can we "hams in the know" encourage
> the use of faster and more effecient modems on the airwaves, given
> that we agree that "faster is better." One of this guy's arguments
> available and suitable for packet-radio? How fast is fast? 9600?
> 19.2K? 56K? How much extra bandwidth do these faster modems require?
> What about FCC regulations on speed?
>

Marc:

I believe that for hams in the US, it must be made into an appliance. For this reason, I have worked extremely hard to bring DSP to bear on the problem of modems for ham use and at the same time to keep the cost down. Hams are basically cheap and these days they are basically technically lazy. They LOVE to play with and explore the use of technology and can get more out of a technology than almost anyone else. However, the actual initial implementation must have been done by `someone else.' If the ham radio manufacturers had to pay real engineers, real salaries to do their design work, we would never see this technology cost a reasonable amount. My efforts in this area along with partners KB2CST and KA2MOV

for commercial concerns and with WA7GXD, KV7B, W3IWI for TAPR and AMSAT
have essentially been done for free. The man year of software development
that has gone into this would have cost `real engineering $$' so much
that the products would be as much as a good transceiver. About another
man year in software development must go into these products before it is
the true be all and end all for medium to low(audio) bandwidth modes.
With a desperate need for new technology on HF and multiple modems needed
to work satellites, ROBOT 1200C's costing a fortune when you can get them
for SSTV, WEFAX APT equipment costing a few hundred, etc. etc. It has just
gotten too expensive for a ham to `do it all' with individual pieces of
equipment. For these applications, a several hundred dollar box/board
that `does it all' (IMHO, such as mine) is the answer.  For truly `fast' digital
comm., Dale Heatherington's 56 Kbps modem technology and Glen Elmore's 10 Ghz
work is the way to go but Dale/Grapes are gonna have to license it
to someone for sale as a completed unit or it will never catch on. We
have also suffered another set back with the Totally Awesome IO board
project. Its commercial license was never completed and those efforts
have now fallen through. IMHO, with the DSP work that I have been leading,
the 56 KB stuff that Heatherington/Grapes is pushing, Totally Awesome
IO from K3MC/N6RCE, 10 Ghz-megabit stuff from Glen Elmore, TCP-IP from
KA9Q, we have ALL the technology we need to lead us into 21-st century.
We must make `everyham' an integral part of the total conversion to
the new information technologies and give them plenty of room for expansion/
experimentation such as with the OPEN ARCHITECTURE DSP stuff, and Karn's
`open architecture' approach to TCP/IP, etc. We must find a creative
solution to the distribution of this technology to hams.

Bob
--

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    My opinions are my own no matter |    Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)              |    CCR, AMSAT, etc.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

From 1003085685856530580
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c9b54cd35ae775c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 10:25:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE Satellite
Message-ID: <9004241908.AA14576@ucsd.edu>
Date: 24 Apr 90 19:07:23 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Apr 24 20:07:23 1990

I have been monitoring for DOVE for a coupla days, and haven't heard a peep.
I listened (an heard) when it was first up, and went back for more this week,

to no avail. Is it still alive? I'm listening on 145.825 MHZ.

+---------------------------------------+
: KEVIN M. SAVETZ - KC6GWQ   :
: Bitnet: kevin@calstate.BITNET :
: Internet: gpr001f@ccs.calstate.edu :
: Fishnet: salmon@smoked.poached.fried :
+---------------------------------------+

DISCLAIMER: I assume no responsibility for any messages that I post, expressed or implied. Opinions expressed by me are not necessarily my own.

-30-

From 6751261705274267104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 11:30:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <22527@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 Apr 90 20:09:20 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 52
Posted: Tue Apr 24 21:09:20 1990

In article <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel) writes:
>Specifically what kind of faster and more efficient modems are
>available and suitable for packet-radio? How fast is fast? 9600?
>19.2K? 56K? How much extra bandwidth do these faster modems require?
>What about FCC regulations on speed?

There are three main classes of higher speed (>= 9600 bps) modems now available:

1. 9600 b/s noncoherent FSK in a standard 20 KHz FM voice channel, usually using modified voice radios. The K9NG modem was the first design in this class, with the G3RUH design following suit. TAPR distributes K9NG kits, while G3RUH's modem is commmercially available. Complete 9600 bps RF modems that do not require an existing voice transceiver are in various stages of design, production engineering and test at TAPR, AEA and GLB, but I believe that none is yet actually on the market.

2. 56 kb/s MSK in 100 KHz channels on 220 MHz or higher. This is the WA4DSY design that has been sold as a kit by GRAPES (the Atlanta-area packet organization) for several years. This unit does not use a standard voice

radio; when combined with a transverter, it is a complete RF modem. I've
been using this one myself for the past two years with excellent results.
See my review in the October 1989 issue of 73.

3. 2 Mb/s noncoherent FSK on 10 and 24 GHz, as developed by N6GN and N6RCE
over the past year or so and written up in the December 1989 issue of Ham
Radio. This one has the biggest potential of all, as it could be used as
the basis of a dedicated backbone network carrying not just "packet",
but also voice and facsimile images. It appears that increasing the
speed of this system to 10 Mb/s or more is fairly straightforward. A
single link operating at this speed could carry 156 simultaneous
telephone-quality voice QSOs!

>Is there such a thing as auto baud rate recognition that would allow a
>digipeater to work a several different speeds with different stations
>on the same frequency? This would allow a smoother transition to
>faster modems by giving people incentive to buy them without
>immediately obsoleting everyone's 1200 baud equipment?

This is not easily done because the better techniques for sensing carrier
on a shared channel depend on the receiver knowing the data rate (and
modulation method) in use.

>Would it be a good idea to set up digipeaters that work on several
>different speeds (and frequencies) as a way of encouraging higher baud
>rates?

Yes. This is actually being done (with IP routers and NET/ROM nodes rather
than digipeaters) in our area; we have a 56kb/s TCP/IP channel on 220.55
that is gatewayed to the NET/ROM network on 2m and 70cm.

Phil

From -2163610044989608362
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 11:57:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!vsi1!zorch!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <1990Apr25.185701.8060@tandem.com>
Date: 25 Apr 90 18:57:01 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <690@idacrd.UUCP>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 35
Posted: Wed Apr 25 19:57:01 1990

In article <690@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>

>I believe that for hams in the US, it must be made into an appliance.

I completely agree Bob!

>   We
>have also suffered another set back with the Totally Awesome IO board
                            ^^^^^^^^

Bob, from the trenches, we don't really view it as a set back. Delay
maybe, but Awesome I/O *is* happenning! I'm staring at film right
now ready to go to a board maker....

We do live in Silicon Valley, and getting cards made is easier than
shopping for a car here. The PacBell yellow pages has three entire
pages listing people who will make cards..

We realize there's more to getting a product out than just having cards
made, but it K3MC Awesome will happen.

>project. Its commercial license was never completed and those efforts
>have now fallen through.

THis really sounds worse than it is.   K3MC (Awesome) has not died! Only the
arrangements with that particular commericalizer.

>   Totally Awesome
>IO from K3MC/N6RCE, 10 Ghz-megabit stuff from Glen Elmore, TCP-IP from
>KA9Q, we have ALL the technology we need to lead us into 21-st century.
>
>Bob

N6RCE

From -4889799303041382118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c2f4f933b18a837,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 13:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: US Navy and packet radio
Message-ID: <9004252116.AA01334@ucsd.edu>
Date: 25 Apr 90 20:08:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Apr 25 21:08:00 1990

  The U.S. Navy has commissioned a multi-media test of ship-shore

data communications. Particular media under test:

- HF communications
- Fleet SATCOM (2400 bit/second US Navy satellites)
- INMARSAT Commercial satellite channels

  It is believed the HF communications portion shall include a packet radio test.

  SPAWAR Code PMW-156 (Capt. Joesph Price, USN) is coordinating the test at the direction of VADM Jerry O. Tuttle, USN, OPNAV Code 094. The testing agent shall be the Naval Engineering Center at Vallejo, CA. The test platforms shall be ships assigned out of San Diego, CA. The test is lated to begin this summer.

  Mission support data shall be transferred from an aircraft carrier to shore based NARDAC, Naval Regional Data Automation Center.

cheers...

WB9VKO

From 8434183544116970674
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-25 19:10:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <83N#1AG@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 26 Apr 90 02:10:11 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <22526@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 47
Posted: Thu Apr 26 03:10:11 1990

In article <22526@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>I have done a *lot* of thinking about this problem. Given that amateur radio
>is a voluntary, personally funded activity, you can't force hams to buy new
>hardware. But there's another approach: establishing a frequency allocation
>policy that encourages the use of more efficient modulation and frequency
>reuse techniques. The more efficient your proposed use of the spectrum, the
>more likely you are to get an allocation.

>Amateur frequency coordinators now follow a first-come first-served policy,

>and this *must* change. In many areas like Los Angeles and New York, the
>VHF/UHF bands are nearly full with FM repeaters and conventional 1200 baud
>packet, and there is little room to experiment with newer, more efficient
>techniques.

(dig, dig...ok, I found it.) [putting on President, Texas VHF-FM Society hat]

You've beat this drum before, and I've argued it before. While your idea
has merit in a perfect society, it *cannot* work in the real ham world.

Frequency coordinators now serve in an advisory capacity. You'd like us
to tell people who have coordinations and are currently operating
repeaters on frequencies where they do not experience regular,
significant interference (the standard which coordinators try to
maintain) that, all of a sudden, the rules have changed, and that they
must either shut down entirely, or accept unheard-of, and previously
unacceptable, levels of interference.

They wouldn't listen to us.

Instead, they'd keep on operating on what they perceive as *their*
frequency. You know that they don't own it, I know it, but they don't -
and they're the only ones with the power to make such a change work.

Frequency coordination and spectrum management isn't just a technical
problem, but a highly political one as well. Come up with a way to
accomplish your goal that *can* be accepted by the population of current
FM voice system operators and users, and your wish will come true, and
I'll sign up to promote it. This isn't the school debate society,
though, where changes can be implemented by fiat. You must account for
the mechanisms involved in implementing the change, and _that_ is where
your problem lies.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
attctc, RIP. It was nice knowing ya +--
  "Flying is a lot more fun than being in the Senate." -- Senator Jake Garn

From 254956362376093852
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58a8f6d0dd267d51,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-26 01:29:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!stc!praxis!riemann!mikec
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Networking
Message-ID: <5053@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 26 Apr 90 08:29:49 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Lines: 65

Posted: Thu Apr 26 09:29:49 1990
X-Mailer: GNU Emacs RMAIL

Hello All,

I'd like the benefit of people's experiences concerning what to do when your local 2m 1200bps single channel based network begins to overload.

Our local packet network is at breaking point for about 50% of the time. To put the network under a more 'formal' basis we had a meeting of all local packeteers with the aim of creating a group to maintain and enhance the network. Various suggestions were made on how to solve things, some good, some bad. Here's a summary of the network as it stands:-

NB - My local area is Bath/Bristol/Cardiff (S/W England & S Wales)
Total population ~1 million - Amateurs on packet ~300

90% of traffic sits on 144.650 all 1200bps - Local chats and node traffic.
Some links now exist on 70MHz - mainly for BBS forwarding.
There are 2 major nodes on 2m - They are on very high sites running 25W erp consequently they hear a lot and lots can hear them.

Perhaps a greater problem is that most routes out of our area are poor and they also must talk to well-sited nodes. It not unusual to have stations telephoning node sysops because they think the node is down - when its due to the node hearing so much that its squelch is permanently open!
Most of the nodes in our area form backbone links in all directions and the NTS Mailboxes rely on them heavily.

The basic idea is to move the well-sited nodes into lower 'city' locations keep them as the user access points and then tie up these nodes on separate links (4m/70cms/23cms). Where to put the links is a moot point - 4m has a source of cheap PMR equipment but no bandwidth - 70cms more expensive, more channels but it's not a primary band - 23cms expensive but plenty of wide open space.

What I'd like are your thoughts/experiences/suggestions etc. Particularly why you chose frequencies/data speed etc.

As a final note - one of the things that I noticed at the meeting and while talking to the local users were :-

1) People need to learn that the packet system needs to shunt data fast. It's a serious network that moves data regardless of what the data is and how it gets from one point to another.

2) People don't understand much about protocols and the NET/ROM system eg. NOT realising that KA/NODES are not real nodes and trying to explain why p-persist will squeeze a few more % out of the network.

Thanks for your time & 73,

Mike
****

ARPA : mikec@praxis.co.uk	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@uk.co.praxis	PraXis Systems
UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec	Manvers Street
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Bath, Avon
AX.25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7SDN	BA1 1PX UK
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	

From -8385402096255526236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c9b54cd35ae775c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-26 06:03:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE Satellite
Message-ID: <693@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 25 Apr 90 15:06:01 GMT
References: <9004241908.AA14576@ucsd.edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Apr 25 16:06:01 1990

From article <9004241908.AA14576@ucsd.edu>, by KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET:
> I have been monitoring for DOVE for a coupla days, and haven't heard a peep.
>

Kevin:

It is alive and well downlinking on 2401.100 Mhz +/- an unbelievable amount
of doppler. There is no way the straight calculation can be as impressive
as trying to track that stuff and copy data! I am reloading its software
and its gonna do speech when it comes back on.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -2964663324546405129
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe1ad2b8787cdd2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 103f30,fe1ad2b8787cdd2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 04:07:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!math.lsa.umich.edu!sharkey!lopez!flash
From: flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois)
Newsgroups: unix-pc.general,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham Packet BBS on ATT UNIX PC?
Keywords: whats the scoop.
Message-ID: <1990Apr27.023118.15972@lopez.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 90 02:31:18 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Great White North/UPlink
Lines: 57
Xref: gmdzi unix-pc.general:341 rec.ham-radio.packet:2147
Posted: Fri Apr 27 03:31:18 1990

Here's the deal. I am the system administrator of a Public Access Unix BBS, and have been running a BBS at the same phone number since 1983. Being a consultant by trade, and doing all of my work at home, I can run the BBS, and also play ham radio day and night. I have a speaker from the ham rig in my computer room, and I have a video feed from the BBS monitor in my ham shack. The two hobbies sort of meld. I talk with other UNIX people on the ham bands, and send email to ham friends on USENET.

I am obsessive compulsive, I admit it and I use it to an advantage.

I do not have a packet system. Not today. I always managed to put it off.

The PBBS that serves this area of Upper Michigan is going to be going down soon. They are looking for someone else to run one.

A ham from Lower Michigan said he would donate a TNC. I agreed to supply what equipment I can, and am mulling over what is the best way to go. I have an old XTAL type 2m rig and a spare antenna to kick into the project.

I also have an AT&T UNIX PC with a 20 meg hard drive. Not much, but probably enough to run a PBBS.

Why the UNIX PC? (also known as a 7300, or 3b1)

Well I got to thinking how easy it would be, while reading rec.ham.radio on the console of the landline BBS, I could forward articles to the Packet BBS with ease, using UUCP.

Has anyone ever done this?

Would the 3b1 be up to the job? If so, I will also donate that to the project. It would be a great service to the hams of Northern Michigan to have selected articles from USENET ported over to our local PBBS. I will not do it if I have to haul floppies up a flight of stairs (The USENET site is on the ground floor, and my hamshack is one floor up).. BUT using UUCP would be a breeze.

Our own BBS software on lopez is locally written, so I can have any mods I want tossed in simply, and many I can write myself (The software STARBASE, is very configurable, and will eventually be made public)...

The trick will be to link everything together. I am sure it could be done with a XENIX type PC, but that route is beyond our meager budget.

Any ideas, thoughts, ponderings, musings, experiences welcome.

Thanks, es 73

Gary
--
== 14.313 == Amateur Radio Forum Saturday 11:00AM Eastern time == 14.313 ==
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ===============

From 3620217308029180867
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4751f3601dbb556a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4751f3601dbb556a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 09:38:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!joehol
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SAREX STS-35 space shuttle
Keywords: packet radio
Message-ID: <54307@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 90 16:38:43 GMT
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11116 rec.ham-radio.packet:2153
Posted: Fri Apr 27 17:38:43 1990

     i never got any direct replies, so i'll try again...

is any body out there going to have a way for use
people up in Seattle (latitude 47 deg.) to connect
to the SAREX mission ?

i've heard rumors about people having KA-NODEs, but
i haven't heard from the horses mouth yet...

anybody have any names or callsigns of people doing/planning

this ????

joe holman, ka7ldn
uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol
joehol@microsoft.uucp
206-882-8921 work

From -8123644349162680980
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83a9a03adf5a6bd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,83a9a03adf5a6bd8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 12:39:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!psuvax1!psuvm!mls129
From: MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu (Michael L. Sensor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: MFJ TNC sold
Message-ID: <90117.153924MLS129@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 27 Apr 90 19:39:24 GMT
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 3
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2152 rec.ham-radio.swap:404
Posted: Fri Apr 27 20:39:24 1990

The MFJ 1274 TNC I advertised here has been sold.

Mike Sensor MLS129@PSUVM

From -8277766041241265049
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf2d88f31852634f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 13:25:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!miranda.UUCP!sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: shareware in packet radio
Message-ID: <9004272025.AA08133@miranda.uucp>
Date: 27 Apr 90 20:25:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Apr 27 21:25:12 1990

Is there an FCC policy or other generally accepted rules regarding
putting shareware on packet radio BBS's? Is transmitting shareware
considered a "business communication"? What about freeware? Just
curious...

--marc

-=-
Marc A. Sarrel
N7OLI
sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

NSA fodder:

Binary Chemical Weapon domestic disruption munitions FBI Clifford
Stoll Soviet detonator fissionable KGB colonel $400 million in gold
bullion genetic backsatter Pentagon nuclear

From -1390348478791187208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 103f30,fe1ad2b8787cdd2
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe1ad2b8787cdd2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 14:24:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!umich!sharkey!cfctech!ttardis!rlw
From: rlw@ttardis.UUCP (Ron Wilson)
Newsgroups: unix-pc.general,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham Packet BBS on ATT UNIX PC?
Message-ID: <2533@ttardis.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 90 21:24:51 GMT
Organization: Gallifrey
Lines: 38
Xref: gmdzi unix-pc.general:344 rec.ham-radio.packet:2155
Posted: Fri Apr 27 22:24:51 1990

In article <1990Apr27.023118.15972@lopez.UUCP>, flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois)
writes:
>A ham from Lower Michigan said he would donate a TNC. I agreed to supply
>what equipment I can, and am mulling over what is the best way to go. I
>have an old XTAL type 2m rig and a spare antenna to kick into the project.
>
>I also have an AT&T UNIX PC with a 20 meg hard drive. Not much, but
>probably enough to run a PBBS.
>....
>The trick will be to link everything together. I am sure it could be
>done with a XENIX type PC, but that route is beyond our meager budget.
>

>Gary

Anything thing you can do with Xenix on a PC, you can do with the Unix-PC.

A 20 meg disk might be too small - even a minimal news feed requires a lot
of disk space.

There is program written by the people at KA9Q called simply KA9Q. It is
a program designed to implement protocols like Telnet (a terminal emulator),
FTP (file transfer protocol), and others over packet radio.

KA9Q does work on the Unix-PC.

Using the KA9Q program and a pty driver would enable any Unix system to
receive Telnet and FTP connections over packet radio (not to mention SLIP/SLFP
connections from other computers).

Because of the pty driver (psuedo terminal), any Telnet connection would log
into the Unix system normally (via getty and login) just as through the
person had called in with a modem.

I'm sure other people on the net can help you with technicalities in setting
this up (I know nothing about packet radio other than what it is).

Good luck.

- Ron

From -8899376097519802084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e5404e2bdde69f9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-27 17:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!bionet!arisia!cdp!saff
From: saff@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need help in radio data communic.
Message-ID: <241300007@cdp>
Date: 28 Apr 90 00:08:00 GMT
Lines: 24
Nf-ID: #N:cdp:241300007:000:640
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!saff   Apr 27 17:08:00 1990
Posted: Sat Apr 28 01:08:00 1990

Friends,

I work in a brazilian organization who also give
support for non-profits organizations. We work with a similar
organization, here in San Francisco Bay Area. We are about to get
authorization to use the PeaceSat, an old militar satellite now used
for pacific purposes, and we plan to use initially to get a cheap

and good link from our machines. I have no experience in this area,
so I am asking for help with some (maybe dumb) questions:

 - Possible baud rates

 - Hardware required

 - Places where look for hardware

Thanks very much for any help,

Saliel Figueira Filho
Chief Programmer
IBASE

{pyramid, hplabs, ...}!cdp!saff

From -1177445688753859106
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85adec3066708845,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85adec3066708845,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-28 01:55:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!motcid!froula
From: froula@motcid.UUCP (Don Froula)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Teletext
Keywords: teletext data television
Message-ID: <2657@violet29.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 90 15:01:26 GMT
Organization: Motorola Inc., Cellular Infrastructure Div., Arlington Heights, IL
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11095 rec.ham-radio.packet:2150
Posted: Fri Apr 27 16:01:26 1990

Does anyone have information about the fate of Teletext services in the US?
This is an information service that provides text and block color graphics
capability on a home TV receiver equipped with a special decoder. The data
is embedded in several unused TV lines in the vertical blanking interval.
The data repeats over and over in the form of a magazine. The decoder
simply grabs pages as they come by and stores them in a display buffer.
The system is very popular in the UK.

Zenith used to offer an embedded decoder on some of their sets. Also, Dick
Smith electronics offered a kit a few years back.

Observations on several local broadcast and cable channels show considerable
activity in the blanking interval.

Information on current status of Teletext and sources for decoders would

be appreciated.

Don WD9DMP

From 5764471043873200224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bed9602cda002477,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-28 01:55:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hams in space?
Message-ID: <9004271452.AA27108@ucsd.edu>
Date: 27 Apr 90 14:52:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Apr 27 15:52:53 1990

I recall reading some months ago that this summer, an astronaut on the Space Shuttle will be doing 2 meter packet communications with earthlings.

When will this occur? On what frequency? Will it be possible for me to communicate with them using my BIG 5 watts of power? do i need a special antenna or will my rinkydink ones made out of coathangers do the trick? I expect QRM will be real bad, but the equiptment I got is what I'm stuck with ... I yam what I yam.

All help appreciated!

-- Kevin

+---------------------------------------+
: KEVIN M. SAVETZ - KC6GWQ   :
: Bitnet: kevin@calstate.BITNET :
: Internet: humbolt!waffle@csun.edu :
: Fishnet: salmon@smoked.poached.fried :
+---------------------------------------+
DISCLAIMER: I assume no responsibility for any messages that I post, expressed or implied. Opinions expressed by me are not necessarily my own.

-30-

From -995189576394035238
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,bbd365321a95f4c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bbd365321a95f4c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9532,bbd365321a95f4c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-28 03:38:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!dutrun!dutentb!ese
From: ese@dutentb.UUCP (Kees Schot)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,misc.wanted
Subject: AR-2002 scanner remote info wanted
Keywords: scanner AR2002 remote
Message-ID: <556@dutentb.UUCP>
Date: 28 Apr 90 10:38:55 GMT
Organization: Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11252 rec.ham-radio.packet:2186 misc.wanted:4252
Posted: Sat Apr 28 11:38:55 1990

!! HELP !!

For about one year I'm looking for information on the
computer interface of the AR-2002 communications receiver.

If someone has hard- or software information about
this interface (or also about other interesting aspects of
this equipment) please send it to me by email to

    schot@dutentb.tudelft.nl

or on paper to:

    C.A. Schot,
    Grote Kreek 45,
    3079 CC Rotterdam,
    The Netherlands.

Even the name and address of the (I thought Japanese)
manufacturer of this scanner can help me.

Please, help me, because this is the last hope for me
to get this information.

From -7856709731258403228
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-28 08:56:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!mintaka!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <10171@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 28 Apr 90 15:56:42 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)

Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 43
Posted: Sat Apr 28 16:56:42 1990

In article <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel) writes:
>expert" at a local amateur radio store recently. I asked him about
>some TNC that had a 2400 baud modem vs one that had a 1200 baud modem.
>I asked wether 2400 would catch on, given my experience with land line
>modems where everyone was starved for speed. He said "no." His
>reasons seemed pretty fuzzy to me, but he seemed to claim that 1) 2400
>baud wouldn't catch on because everyone already has 1200 baud modems,
>2) 1200 baud seemed fast enough to him, and 3) that 2400 baud wasn't
>_really_ twice as fast as 1200 because the extra speed was used
>inefficiently. (But don't hold me to that, this was a while ago.)
>
     I also feel that 2400 baud will not catch on, but my reasoning is much different. 2400 baud is just not that much of a jump beyond 1200 to make it worth the trouble. Go for 9600 baud or 56kb (though 4800 baud seems to be a happy medium for many because it supposedly works with more radios than the higher speeds).

>Anyway, my question is this: How can we "hams in the know" encourage
>the use of faster and more effecient modems on the airwaves, given
>that we agree that "faster is better." One of this guy's arguments
>holds weight in that there is a lot of "hardware inertia" out there.

     The first step in taking advantage of higher speed modems is to use them on the backbones. The backbones are where the heavy traffic is anyway, and there is little "hardware inertia" involved. You could run some strange I'm-not-compatible-with-anything protocol and modem on the backbones and it wouldn't really matter.

     Many of the UHF backbone links of the network in Ohio are at 4800 baud. The NEDA guys have many 4800 baud trunks and are quickly moving for 9600 baud. Also, on the NEDA network, many of the high-volume users (DX clusters, BBSs, TCP/IP) are using higher speed uplinks to the backbone.

     There is never going to be an overnight switch away from 1200 baud. Like MS-DOS, it will dog us for a long, long time. Put the high-speed modems in the places will they will give maximum benefit and gradually people will migrate beyond 1200 baud.

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                          INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From 6036519418227329930
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5c3b2d2b0e57aa4b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-28 14:56:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!
uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!m.cs.uiuc.edu!kenny
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham Packet BBS on ATT UNIX PC?
Message-ID: <14000001@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Date: 28 Apr 90 21:56:00 GMT
References: <23118@<1990Apr27>
Lines: 7
Nf-ID: #R:<1990Apr27:23118:m.cs.uiuc.edu:14000001:000:148
Nf-From: m.cs.uiuc.edu!kenny   Apr 28 16:56:00 1990
Posted: Sat Apr 28 22:56:00 1990

>There is program written by the people at KA9Q called simply KA9Q.

Gee, Phil, I never knew you were twins.... 8-)

Kevin, KE9TV
kenny@cs.uiuc.edu

From 5325669845910674721
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe3d8f931f2913ab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-29 23:49:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ALASKA.BITNET!JSDCF2
From: JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET ("Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for Packet "Maps"
Message-ID: <9004292046.AA23056@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Apr 90 21:45:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2"
<JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Sun Apr 29 22:45:45 1990

My wife and I will be taking a cross country car camping
trip starting June 17th. I plan to haul a packet rig with
me. We have done the 2 meter mobile packet routine in the
past and have enjoyed it.

I would appreciate receiving any packet maps of the areas we
will be traveling thru. From past experience, you find
PBBS's in the strangest places. I would hate to miss one
because I didn't have their frequency.

We will be driving down the Alaska Highway, across Canada to

Manitoba, and eventually to Washington DC and back home
again the same way to Juneau Alaska. We will drive thru
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, N. Dak,
Minn, Iowa, Wisc, Ill, Indiana, Ohio, Penn, MD and West VA.

Send the packet maps to me via packet or BITNET. My
addresses are KL7RH@KL7HFI or KL7RH@KL7AW by packet. I can
also be reached thru BITNET at JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET

Thanks.

Duncan Fowler, KL7RH

From 2614877556545645044
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5c3b2d2b0e57aa4b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-30 08:57:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham Packet BBS on ATT UNIX PC?
Message-ID: <1501@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 30 Apr 90 02:48:22 GMT
References: <23118@<1990Apr27> <14000001@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/9600(v.32)/PEP with MNP L5
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Apr 30 03:48:22 1990

In article <14000001@m.cs.uiuc.edu> kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu writes:
>>There is program written by the people at KA9Q called simply KA9Q.
>Gee, Phil, I never knew you were twins.... 8-)
>Kevin, KE9TV kenny@cs.uiuc.edu

So thats how Phil manages to make all of the
conferances and yet still work on the ka9q code
and do his bellcore work.. He had himself
duplicated a few times. Lets see,
1 for belcore, 1 for tapr, 1 or amsat,
1 to sleep, 50 to answer his email, 1 to code 8-)....

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

From 3562054445287010242
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ca01a31e23d929d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-30 23:44:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL!w8sdz
From: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Keith Petersen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE3W13.ZIP - DOVE Sat. Telemetry decoder for files or HAPN
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12586024903.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 30 Apr 90 20:59:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Apr 30 21:59:00 1990

[--forwarded message--]
From: lsuc!ncrcan!brambo!wwg@AI.TORONTO.EDU (Warren W. Gay VE3WWG)

I have uploaded to SIMTEL20:

pd1:<msdos.ham-radio>
DOVE3W13.ZIP   DOVE Sat. Telemetry decoder for files or HAPN.

This program operates on all compatible video cards including
Hercules. Colour is also supported. Input can come from a previously
captured file or it may come directly from the Hamilton Area Packet
Network (H.A.P.N.) AX.25 card as the satellite screams overhead.
NK6KTLM format is also accepted without editing. Output can be a
updated screen display or to a report file if output is redirected
(format auto-adjusts).

[--end forwarded message--]

Thanks, Warren!

Keith
--
Keith Petersen
Maintainer of SIMTEL20's MSDOS, MISC & CP/M archives [IP address 26.2.0.74]
Internet: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil, w8sdz@brl.mil BITNET: w8sdz@NDSUVM1
Uucp: {ames,decwrl,harvard,rutgers,ucbvax,uunet}!wsmr-simtel20.army.mil!w8sdz

From 207756102865091490
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,178fe40c42da4ca0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 01:28:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!stc!praxis!newton!mikec
From: mikec@riemann.praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC2 1.1.7 Code
Message-ID: <MIKEC.90Apr30141406@riemann.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 30 Apr 90 13:14:06 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Organization: PraXis Electronic Design Ltd, Bath, Avon UK
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Apr 30 14:14:06 1990
X-Mailer: GNU Emacs RMAIL

Hello All,

Have TAPR made the new 1.1.7 TNC2 Code available for download yet ?

If so, where/what means.

73,

Mike
****

ARPA : mikec@praxis.co.uk	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@uk.co.praxis	PraXis Systems
UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec	Manvers Street
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Bath, Avon
AX.25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7SDN	BA1 1PX UK
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	

From -7298356635280814416
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 103f30,fe1ad2b8787cdd2
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe1ad2b8787cdd2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 03:59:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!
wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Newsgroups: unix-pc.general,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham Packet BBS on ATT UNIX PC?
Message-ID: <2703@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 30 Apr 90 23:18:18 GMT
References: <2533@ttardis.UUCP>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com
Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Followup-To: unix-pc.general
Organization: Wyse Technology
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi unix-pc.general:346 rec.ham-radio.packet:2161
Posted: Tue May 1 00:18:18 1990

In article <2533@ttardis.UUCP> rlw@ttardis.UUCP (Ron Wilson) writes:
>There is program written by the people at KA9Q called simply KA9Q. It is
>a program designed to implement protocols like Telnet (a terminal emulator),
>FTP (file transfer protocol), and others over packet radio.

People at KA9Q? Has Phil cloned himself?

Steve KA6S

From 5647208292486576618
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 05:48:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <22786@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 May 90 02:17:51 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <1959@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue May 1 03:17:51 1990

In article <1959@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>In terms of rules, before the great ARRL/FCC rules rewrite, this type
>modem [wa4dsy]
>could be used at 220 mhz and above. Now that we've been "represented"
>again by the ARRL, 220 is out. But anything 440 or above is fine.

This is news to me. I'm still running 56kbps on 220.55, and as far as I
know it's still entirely legal.

Phil

From -6422270250873875103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f81498a3eb63e113,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f81498a3eb63e113,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 07:24:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!psuvax1!
psuvm!afz1
From: AFZ1@psuvm.psu.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: 9M2DX operation
Message-ID: <90120.195910AFZ1@psuvm.psu.edu>
Date: 30 Apr 90 23:59:10 GMT
Organization: Penn State University
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:11154 rec.ham-radio.packet:2163
Posted: Tue May 1 00:59:10 1990

Dear friends ---

I will be returning home to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, at the end of May. I have
been operating N3FLX while in the States. I plan to be active on the OSCARs
and Moonbounce from 9M2 land.

If there are any hams out there who would like to dispose of any items that
may be useful to me, I will greatly appreciate that. I am looking for items
would enable a good satellite and moonbounce (2m and 70cm) stations to be
setup. My moonbounce experience was gained at K3CR (Penn State Amateur Radio
Club station) and taught by AF1T (2m WAS #100). It is my dream to finally
setup a super-duper moonbounce station.

So, if anyone would like to donate any items of interest, please e-mail
directly to me or through packet. Until then, 73 and hpe to cu soon.

Ahmad, N3FLX/9M2DX.

<< AHMAD F. M. ZAIN   BITNET : AFZ1@PSUVM   >>
<< 316 COMM AND SPACE SCIENCE LAB   PACKET : N3FLX@WA7SSO.PA.USA.NA >>
<< ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EAST   RADIO   9M2DX@9M2BBS.MYS.AS   >>
<< PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY   AMPR.ORG : 44.080.0.133   >>
<< UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802.   "TIME IS LIFE"   >>

From -6991443472147820630
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf2d88f31852634f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 10:14:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
snorkelwacker!bu.edu!mirror!ssi3b1!shyoon!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: shareware in packet radio
Message-ID: <949@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 30 Apr 90 18:51:04 GMT
References: <9004272025.AA08133@miranda.uucp>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Apr 30 19:51:04 1990
In-reply-to: sarrel@miranda.UUCP's message of 27 Apr 90 20:25:12 GMT

In article <9004272025.AA08133@miranda.uucp> sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
writes:

> Is there an FCC policy or other generally accepted rules regarding
> putting shareware on packet radio BBS's? Is transmitting shareware
> considered a "business communication"? What about freeware? Just
> curious...

IMHO: Any kind of shareware, begware or crippleware software that depends on the user base to disseminate itself and compel people to "register" or otherwise send money to the author is a business transaction if transfered over amateur radio. That is, by using packet radio to distribute this kind software you are providing a service to people that are making money (or at least transacting their business...) off this software.

IMHO: Any kind of public domain or copylefted software used for amateur purposes is OK to transfer over amateur radio.

"Koukinaries"

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!n1dxg

From -5180604977202619119
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e9f56957e20164ba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 14:11:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!ucsd!ucbvax!
MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU!pdahl
From: pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Packet Stuff @ Dayton??
Message-ID: <9005011544.AA25423@milton.u.washington.edu>
Date: 1 May 90 15:44:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue May 1 16:44:39 1990

I have not yet seen a list of the new packet related equipment that was introduced at Dayton last weekend. Can anyone who was there or has heard a report on this supply us with this info?

CURIOUS MINDS WANT TO KNOW!

73 de Peter, WA7FUS

From 2641958282933110181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 14:12:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU!pdahl
From: pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <9005011600.AA27037@milton.u.washington.edu>
Date: 1 May 90 16:00:38 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue May 1 17:00:38 1990

Is anyone operating dual frequency, full duplex packet nodes on 2 meters on frequencies other than coordinatable/bandplan repeater pairs? How about 145.01/145.61? How do you interpret the fcc rules on this one? 145.61 is in an area where repeaters are supposedly not permitted but is a full duplex packet node a repeater as we have come to know repeaters? The ARRL Repeater Directory says that the frequencies between 145.5 and I believe 145.8 are bandplanned for experimental modes. Everything in this developing mode of packet radio is experimental isn't it?

Please let me know what you think.... We need some full duplex packet systems and standard repeater pairs have all been used for voice repeaters whether they are really needed or not.

Peter, WA7FUS

From -2324960537607237181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc0502b2114d2f31,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 15:32:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sunybcs!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!kodak!ektools!kinsman
From: kinsman@ektools.UUCP (Andrew A. Kinsman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: DOVE TELEMETRY DATA.... here is how.
Message-ID: <2613@ektools.UUCP>
Date: 1 May 90 15:38:48 GMT
Sender: kinsman@ektools (Andrew A. Kinsman)
Reply-To: kinsman@ektools.UUCP (Andrew A. Kinsman)
Organization: Eastman Kodak, Dept. 47, Rochester NY
Lines: 76
Posted: Tue May 1 16:38:48 1990

Spacecraft: DOVE-1: Rev: 1
Date: 1/7/90

Equations are in the form: Y = A*N^2 + B*N + C

where:
N = Telemetry Count (00 - FF)
A, B, C = Equation Coefficients
Y = Result (In Specified Units)

HEX	Descripion:	C: cccccccccc	B: bbbbbbbbbb	A: aaaaaaaaaa	Units: uuuuuu
0	Rx E/F Audio(W)	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
1	Rx E/F Audio(N)	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
2	Mixer Bias V:	+0.000	+0.0102	0.000	Volts
3	Osc. Bisd V:	+0.000	+0.0102	0.000	Volts
4	Rx A Audio (W):	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
5	Rx A Audio (N):	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
6	Rx A DISC:	+10.427	-0.09274	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E/F DISC:	+9.6234	-0.09911	0.000	kHz
9	Rx E/F S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5 Volt Bus:	+0.000	+0.0305	0.000	Volts
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000100	0.000	Amps
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.0108	0.000	Volts
D	8.5V BUS:	+0.000	+0.0391	0.000	Volts
E	IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000037	0.000	Amps
10	+10V Bus:	+0.000	+0.05075	0.000	Volts
11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Amps
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.0100	0.000	Volts
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.1023	0.000	Volts
14	Rx Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
15	+X (RX) temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.7932	-0.0034084	0.000	Volts
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.7978	-0.0035316	0.000	Volts
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.8046	-0.0035723	0.000	Volts
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.7782	-0.0034590	0.000	Volts
1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8410	-0.0038355	0.000	Volts
1B	Bat 6 V:	+1.8381	-0.0038450	0.000	Volts
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.8568	-0.0037757	0.000	Volts
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.7868	-0.0034068	0.000	Volts
1E	Array V:	+7.205	+0.07200	0.000	Volts
1F	+5V Bus:	+1.932	+0.0312	0.000	Volts
20	+8.5V Bus:	+5.265	+0.0173	0.000	Volts
21	+10V Bus:	+7.469	+0.021765	0.000	Volts
22	BCR Set Point:	-8.762	+1.1590	0.000	Counts
23	BCR Load Cur:	-0.0871	+0.00698	0.000	Amps
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	-0.00920	+0.001899	0.000	Amps
25	+5V Bus Cur:	+0.00502	+0.00431	0.000	Amps
26	-X Array Cur:	-0.01075	+0.00215	0.000	Amps
27	+X Array Cur:	-0.01349	+0.00270	0.000	Amps
28	-Y Array Cur:	-0.01196	+0.00239	0.000	Amps
29	+Y Array Cur:	-0.01141	+0.00228	0.000	Amps
2A	-Z Array Cur:	-0.01653	+0.00245	0.000	Amps
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.01137	+0.00228	0.000	Amps
2C	Ext Power Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00250	0.000	Amps

2D	BCR Input Cur:	+0.06122	+0.00317	0.000	Amps
2E	BCR Output Cur:	-0.01724	+0.00345	0.000	Amps
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
31	Baseplt Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
32	FM TX#1 RF OUT:	+0.0256	-0.000884	+0.0000836	Watts
33	FM TX#2 RF OUT:	-0.0027	+0.001257	+0.0000730	Watts
34	PSK TX HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
35	+Y Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
36	RC PSK HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
37	RC PSK BP Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
38	+Z Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
39	S band TX Out:	-0.0451	+0.00403	0.000	Watts
3A	S band HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C

ADC Equations: V = 0.01028 N - 0.05138
N = 97.31 V +5.000

From -3232403487498467845
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc06a7f07ea136c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 18:06:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!ndcvb!cartan!
ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs
From: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Higher speeds
Message-ID: <ik9Hi2w161w@w8grt.fidonet.org>
Date: 1 May 90 18:15:29 GMT
Organization: QRV de W8GRT
Lines: 54
Posted: Tue May 1 19:15:29 1990

(330) Sat 28 Apr 90 3:42p
By: Brian Battles
To: Bob Mcgwier
Re: Fast packet
St:

@EID:1811 149c7d40

Bob,

In your reply to Marc Sorrel, you wrote:

BM> ...Hams are basically cheap...

Make that "poor," not necessarily cheap. Most hams I know are perpetually in danger of bankrupting their family financies to buy new gizmos.

BM> ...and these days they are basically technically lazy...

Although many are just busy or lacking education. Some of us have little time to get on the air, let alone design and build some fancy new digital high-tech device. Some hams have had little computer or digital education and have to struggle to keep up. Besides, many hams prefer to provide traffic handling/emergency communications/etc than to build a lot of gear.

BM> ...My efforts in this area along with partners KB2CST and KA2MOV
BM> for commercial concerns and with WA7GXD, KV7B, W3IWI for TAPR and
BM> AMSAT have essentially been done for free...

And are greatly admired and appreciated by all amateurs with any slight understanding of technology and creativity!

BM> ...[with rigs] needed to work satellites, ROBOT 1200C's costing a
BM> fortune when you can get them for SSTV, WEFAX APT equipment costing
BM> a few hundred, etc, it has just gotten too expensive for a ham to
BM> `do it all' with individual pieces of equipment...

<sigh> All too true.

73 de Brian Battles, WA1YUA ⋆ HAM RADIO & PACKET Echo Moderator
QTH New Britain, Conn.
Packet: WA1YUA @ N1API

... Someday my ham radio may save your life!
--- Via Silver Xpress V2.24 (1:141/880)

Brian Battles, WA1YUA - via FidoNet node 1:141/880
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!880!141!1!brian.battles
INTERNET: brian.battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

From -3953434405644831541
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 22:42:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <30600039@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 1 May 90 22:41:00 GMT
Lines: 39
Nf-ID: #R:<9005011600.AA27037@milton.u.was:-44:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600039:000:2043

Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 1 17:41:00 1990
Posted: Tue May 1 23:41:00 1990

You might try doing some unusual splits in the repeaters. The FCC rules do NOT allow repeaters in the 145.5-146 Mhz range (nor 144.0-144.5) so you need to limit yourself to 144.5-145.5 and 146-148.

It is a sad shame that spectrum planners and repeater coordinators are not making any attempt to plan for greater density of spectrum usage. They simply assume that when there is no repeater pair that comes up without a conflict on the computer, that that band is full at that location.

Spectrum planners need to get on the ball and do some planning. If that calls for some repeater pairs to be dedicated to packet, so be it. It may not be necessary to do that.

However I must assert one thing for certain: just because someone has had a repeater on a given frequency already is no reason for having a "right" to stay there. If packet radio needs to share the spectrum of repeater pairs then the spectrum should be allocated as needed.

This probably means some repeaters will have to move. Hey folks, that is part of progress. Of course some hams are totally against progress, and the only solution I can suggest for them is to take them off the air.

By the way, you CAN get several TIMES the number of repeaters on the air in the major cities as you have now. It also appears that the number of repeaters in several are NOT EVEN NEEDED. The situation as it exists now is mostly turf claims. This has to end and spectrum planners and repeater coordinators need to get off their hind ends and do something.

Problems will always exist when those who coordinate are also there to protect the turf of existing repeater owners.

I a big city you can hit 20 to 40 repeaters easily. Tell me how many of them are actually IN USE most of the time? What is the average amount of airtime per repeater per day? I think you will find things are NOT as dense as we might like to think.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -2190774725928833150
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-01 23:38:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!uokmax!nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu!skaggs
From: skaggs@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu (Gary Skaggs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <1990May2.015019.17522@uokmax.uucp>
Date: 2 May 90 01:50:19 GMT
References: <30600039@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: usenet@uokmax.uucp (Nets)
Organization: National Severe Storms Laboratory
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed May 2 02:50:19 1990

I agree 100% with Phil on the problem of repeaters and the need for ending
the *turf* battles that are occurring over frequency *rights*. But, I think
the REAL solution if you want *full duplex* is individual, not-necessarily-
600 Khz-offset frequencies. put one in the 145 simplex area, the other in
146. Yes, I know *FM simplex* is what it says. If the natives are restless
about such *sins*, cross-band. This saves on duplexor costs. You can buy
a good quality radio for less than what it will cost you for a good set of
band pass/band reject duplexors. Then run real full duplex.

On second thought, go up in frequency and run FAST, full duplex.

Gary Skaggs   Internet: skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu
National Severe Storms Laboratory (The Tornado People)
     "The Channel 9 Alpha system, technology at it's _____________?"

From -5713109895103661258
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-02 04:25:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <2049@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 2 May 90 05:43:47 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <1959@rsiatl.UUCP>
<22786@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 27
Posted: Wed May 2 06:43:47 1990

karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

>In article <1959@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>>In terms of rules, before the great ARRL/FCC rules rewrite, this type
>>modem [wa4dsy]
>>could be used at 220 mhz and above. Now that we've been "represented"
>>again by the ARRL, 220 is out. But anything 440 or above is fine.

>This is news to me. I'm still running 56kbps on 220.55, and as far as I
>know it's still entirely legal.

I'm sorry that I can't quote chapter and verse, Phil, but I don't have
my personal copy of the new Part 97 yet. My comment stems from a GRAPES
session a few months ago when we were reviewing the rewrite. As I recall,
the new language puts both a baudrate and a bps limit on everthing below
440. I'm going to be in a ham store tomorrow, so I'll pick up my
own copy of Part 97 and find the clause. Meanwhile, you might want
to reread the digital sections carefully. It was the consensus of every-
body that read those paragraphs that day that 56k was out on 220.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From 1082561845280257386
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f814619b7f2f3839,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-02 08:12:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!CSGHSG5A.BITNET!BWLLIBMOD
From: BWLLIBMOD@CSGHSG5A.BITNET (Urs Baer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet-Radio Digest V1 #14
Message-ID: <9EE77249DC1F406E7D@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 2 May 90 08:39:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Wed May 2 09:39:00 1990

please remove my old adress 87674800s@csghsg5a.bitnet from this list!!!

From -6375792123765748474
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c16d9673b44cae0c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-02 12:26:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: faster modems
Message-ID: <22858@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 2 May 90 16:56:32 GMT
References: <9004232134.AA04767@miranda.uucp> <1959@rsiatl.UUCP>

<22786@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2049@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed May 2 17:56:32 1990

In article <2049@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>As I recall,
>the new language puts both a baudrate and a bps limit on everthing below
>440.

I think you're referring to a typo in the rules rewrite that did indeed
move the limit for wideband packet up to 420 MHz. This was not the intention
of the FCC, and in fact it was fixed in an errata ruling.

Phil

From -3667597553122151371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,178fe40c42da4ca0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-02 15:33:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC2 1.1.7 Code
Message-ID: <18330019@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 May 90 14:34:36 GMT
References: <MIKEC.90Apr30141406@riemann.praxis.co.uk>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed May 2 15:34:36 1990

>Have TAPR made the new 1.1.7 TNC2 Code available for download yet ?

No. You really want a copy of the new manual that is shipping with 1.1.7.
Call TAPR and order a copy, it's cheap.

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

Bdale

From -5742206380707647224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,baa4c51a9aaa8cfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-02 20:19:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
ius3.ius.cs.cmu.edu!ralphw
From: ralphw@ius3.ius.cs.cmu.edu (Ralph Hyre)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet in Cincinnati, OH?
Message-ID: <9137@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Date: 2 May 90 22:13:32 GMT
References: <11538@wpi.wpi.edu>
Organization: Carnegie-Mellon University, CS/RI
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed May 2 23:13:32 1990

Moved from urban area in Pittsburgh, PA (plenty of stations) to Milford, OH (near Cincinnati, OH) and I'm having more difficulty contacting stations. I can hear W8YS and KY8T (sp?) in PASSALL mode (I would expect errors, Lebanon OH (home of W8YS) is 30 miles away, I don't know where the other station is.)

Does anyone know how the Cincinnati WAN is organized? Where else should I look besides 145.0{1,3}.

I'm ready to break out my 10M rig and go HF.

Thanks.

- Ralph N3FGW

--

- Ralph W. Hyre, Jr.
internet: ralphw@ius3.cs.cmu.edu AMPRnet: in transition
applelink: am0005 (attn: Ralph Hyre) (user to be n3fgw@w2xo)

From 7915562448817985484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d27bc72e21c8a1c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 00:39:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Full Duplex packet on 2 meters?
Message-ID: <2058@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 2 May 90 20:10:47 GMT
References: <9005011600.AA27037@milton.u.washington.edu>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed May 2 21:10:47 1990

pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl) writes:

>   Is anyone operating dual frequency, full duplex packet nodes on
>2 meters on frequencies other than coordinatable/bandplan repeater pairs?
>How about 145.01/145.61? How do you interpret the fcc rules on this one?
>145.61 is in an area where repeaters are supposedly not permitted but is a full
>duplex packet node a repeater as we have come to know repeaters? The

The new rules specifically prohibit full duplex, repeater-like service
across those splits. Sad but true.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From 4948740356322200758
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14cf0d8d12383655,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-05-03 00:52:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hams in space
Message-ID: <9005030639.AA05453@ucsd.edu>
Date: 3 May 90 06:39:09 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 44
Posted: Thu May 3 07:39:09 1990

I posted a query a few days ago about a space shuttle flight on which a ham op
woold be using 2-way packet communications. I received no answers (possibly
because the internet address in my .sig was dead...) So I will ask again, and
add what little I do know, taken from May 1990 QST.

Quote:
The Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment #2 (SAREX-2) packet radio station recently
underwent testing at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama,
with assistance from area hams.
        The packet radio station flying on space shuttle mission STS-35 will
give each amateur who connects to WA4SIR a QSO number confirming the contact.
More than 550 teachers, parents, and Amateur Radio clubs assisting schools have
contacted the ARRL Educational Activities Department for details on making a
contact with the shuttle crew. This is a great opportunity for showing the excit
excitment of Amateur Radio to our youth! QSL cards will be available.
        The FCC has granted Payload Specialist Ron Parise, WA4SIR, a waiver to

use his call sign for a space station aboard STS-35 to be launched May 9, 1990. Teachers can obtain shuttle locators from the ARRL Educational Activities Department by sending a 9- x 12-inch envelope with 45 cents postage affixed.
End Quote.

Questions!:
 What frequency! What frequency! What frequency!?
 Can *I* contact this guy using my silly antenna made out of coathangers and 5 watts of power on VHF?
 How do I know when the shuttle is audible? (I know -- listen for it. I mean how do I predict?)
 What frequency?!

I am not a parent, teacher, or club, and (besides) I doubt I'd get any meaningful info from the ARRL before the 9th anyway. All help appreciated.

Kevin Savetz
The .sig is right this time.... vvvvvvv

+--+
: KEVIN M. SAVETZ - KC6GWQ   :
: Bitnet: kevin@calstate.BITNET :
: Internet: gpr001f@ccs.calstate.edu :
: Fishnet: salmon@smoked.poached.fried :
+--+

DISCLAIMER: I assume no responsibility for any messages that I post, expressed or implied. Opinions expressed by me are not necessarily my own.

-30-

From 4352842329800655464
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb12b13596027b9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 11:13:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Cheap synchronous serial for packet
Message-ID: <10094@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 11 Apr 90 18:13:29 GMT
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Apr 11 19:13:29 1990

Minor brainstorm:

To get a synchronous serial port for packet, why not retrofit a Zilog SCC to fit into an 8250 UART socket?

Why bother? Low cost: serial cards are a dime a dozen. I'd guess that with a little scrounging and some not-too-difficult modification work, you could end up with a dual port (or maybe even a four port: 2 SCCs) card for about $30. Plug in a cheap '3105 based 1200 baud modem and/or your latest 56kb toy, hack a driver for Phil's TCP/IP, and off you go!

Anyone care to comment on this? I've got the specs on the SCC and the 8250 datasheets are on order. From what I can remember about the 8250, it doesn't look that difficult: just a matter of swizling the pins around.
--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From -5928416436512106258
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 11:39:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <22007@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 18:39:35 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<1990Apr10.222740.23405@tandem.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Apr 11 19:39:35 1990

In article <1990Apr10.222740.23405@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett) writes:
>At the risk of Flames, another alternative is to have a master station,
>and *poll*. I know this imposes the requirement of a master (build
>two if your worried about single point of failure), but masters have
>worked pretty well for the voice FM repeater crowd.

There are two main problems I can see with polling schemes on packet radio. The first is one common to all polling schemes: the overhead required in polling a lot of stations when only a few of them have any traffic. To get good performance in this situation you need to set up algorithms for dynamically inserting and removing stations from the poll list, and these can get very complex.

The second drawback is that the master station has to have a solid RF path to every station that it polls. This may not always be practical on a simplex channel. If you use a repeater you don't have this problem, but then you might as well use CSMA/CD.

The one place where polling might make sense is if you build the repeater, are unable to implement CD at the user nodes, and you invoke the polling technique only when the traffic load goes above some threshold. Below the threshold stations simply contend randomly for the channel; when things get busy you start polling. But the algorithms to do this are decidedly non-trivial.

Phil

From -3202288418856234549
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb12b13596027b9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 11:57:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Cheap synchronous serial for packet
Message-ID: <13049@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 11 Apr 90 18:57:20 GMT
References: <10094@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Apr 11 19:57:20 1990

payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:
>Minor brainstorm:
>   To get a synchronous serial port for packet, why not retrofit a Zilog
>SCC to fit into an 8250 UART socket?

You can get a PC-compatable wirewrap breadboard card for about $20, and it already has complete address decoding and bus buffering on it. (JDR Microdevices and elsewhere.)

To add a pair of SCCs to this is really trivial.

One $6 monolithic oscillator, a little bit of TTL glue, some RS232 level shifters for the ports that need it, and you've got it. Real cheap.
     - Brian

From -5485951783000981860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 14:47:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Message-ID: <18330015@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 21:47:20 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Apr 11 22:47:20 1990

>   I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
>so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
>know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
>multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.
>
>   Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?

I'm not precisely familiar with the N/R approach, but clearly for any kind of reasonable performance with the data rates involved, you'll want to build a widget that provides a CTS or similar input to hardware flow control the TX line on each PC, so they don't mash each other on the wire. The serial port code in NET/NOS as shipped does not use any kind of hardware flow control in any form, though the folks in Japan have tweaked a version to do incoming flow control, and report it wasn't a very big change to Phil's driver.

Either PE1CHL or PA0GRI told me about a board that had been fashioned in Holland to drive the CTS or whatever line on N/R-equipped TNC's in a round-robin fashion to allow more equal sharing of TX time between the TNC's, and to help eliminate this collision problem, but I confess I don't recall the exact details... maybe one of them or their friends will hop in and tell us the specifics...

73 - Bdale

From 93630650115820006
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 19:42:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 12 Apr 90 02:42:34 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Followup-To: comp.os.cpm
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 23

Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2856 rec.ham-radio.packet:2053
Posted: Thu Apr 12 03:42:34 1990

In article <21974@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil
Karn) writes:
> Fine. My code is freely available to any and all hams.

Does this sound snotty to anyone else or is it just me? The original post
asked a very simple question. He just wanted to know if anyone had done any
work with TCP on CP/M or whether the original stuff and been maintained to
any degree. And instead of a polite "no, no one is working on that but you
are welcome to if you like" he gets this lecture on how his computer isn't
worth using and he should buy a PC. When he says he likes his computer he
gets another reply telling him if he wants it he should write. Like he was
complaining or something. But he never did complained! In fact, he said:

> I sort of hope there isn't any, then I will have to write some.

Anyone in this hobby that says something like this in this day and age does
not deserve the shit this guy is getting back for it. And he's getting it
from those people pushing the most for a no-code license to get more doers
into ham radio!!! [not meant to imply I am pro-code]

This is no fun anymore.

Devon

From -889151879884010945
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e61bce3993d97ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 00:09:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ncar!mephisto!psuvax1!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <22018@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Apr 90 07:09:12 GMT
References: <9004110950.AA10278@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 59
Posted: Thu Apr 12 08:09:12 1990

In article <9004110950.AA10278@ucsd.edu> C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J.
Schmidt") writes:
>what you described is exactly how some satellite uplinks for mobile
>stations are working to avoid collisions.

Satellites are a special case because of the long propagation delay. CSMA/CD

falls apart very rapidly as propagation delay is increased, because everybody "sees" the channel as it was a quarter of a second ago, and anything they do won't be seen by the other stations for another quarter of a second.

>And if the 'poll' is encapsulated inside of the regular
>frame this principle would not even avoid additional overhead it will
>avoid some empty ACK frames which would have to be sent otherwise.

You still have the problem of either spending time polling stations who don't have any traffic, or allowing those who do have traffic to contend for the channel (and possibly colliding).

>Some nice description about this could be found in
>
>   IEEE journal on selected areas on communication
>
>of the preveous years.

Another good reference is Tanenbaum's "Computer Networks".

>A full-duplex channel does not avoid collisions, it just reduces them
>somewhat.

True, but even "reduces somewhat" can make all the difference in the world. Ethernet is a good example -- it is very stable even under pathological overload because of the collision detection feature combined with backoff.

>Transposing APPLE's localtalk to PR could help a little bit but doesn't
>solve the problem in general. Because no station can make shure to
>get it's RTS frame through and no CTS sending station can make shure
>to stop ALL other stations if some are hidden related to the CTS sending
>station. Only a master station up on a hill has a chance to be heard by
>all others.

You are correct that collisions between RTS frames can happen, but remember that these are (ideally) much smaller than the data frames, so the damage (in terms of lost channel capacity) isn't as great. It's like Ethernet: collisions can occur only during a relatively small window compared to the total data packet duration. But CTS packets have a nice property in this system: if you can hear one, then chances are that the sender of the CTS could hear you as well, and you should stay off the channel for the appropriate interval. But if you *don't* hear the CTS, then it's probably okay for you to transmit since he probably won't hear you anyway. This scheme is essentially a time-domain analog to the Busy Tone Multiple Access (BTMA) scheme. Of course, if you're going to do automatic power control on each packet, then you've got to be more careful.

As for compatibility with AX.25, I see no need to change the AX.25 frame format. You'd do everything "on top" of the existing frame structure. Of course, the link control procedures are different so you'd want to establish a separate channel that would be limited to those agreeing to use the new procedures. But I'm willing to write the code...

Phil

From 4020805873520243818
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 02:50:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!sgi!rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
From: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <56534@sgi.sgi.com>
Date: 12 Apr 90 09:50:08 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<1990Apr10.222740.23405@tandem.com> <9004111235.AA21337@dxmint.cern.ch>
<9004111314.AA02131@zit.cigy.>
Sender: news@sgi.sgi.com
Reply-To: rpw3@sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 71
Posted: Thu Apr 12 10:50:08 1990

In article <9004111314.AA02131@zit.cigy.> jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
writes:
+---------------
| Very few cellular systems out their actually implement power cutbacks, (at
| least two years ago this was true on the east coast). My cellphone had
| 'diagnostic mode' where you could see all this, and you practically had to
| be on top of the cell site (100-200 meters) before it would cut power. This
| was Bell Atlantic and Cell One in Baltimore, DC, New York, and Phila.
+---------------

A guy I met the other day works for PacTel Mobile Services here in the Bay
Area (they're a reseller for Cellular One, which is owned by PacBell -- you
go figure), and he would agree with you. He said that the power cutback is
mostly to protect the cell site's receiver from overload, and he said the
same thing, "have to almost be right under the cell site to cut back". EXCEPT
that what they really hate is people who have full 3-watt (car-based) mobiles
and then go and add "high-gain" (5 dB?) antennas. He said that if they didn't
have power cutback they'd get input overload and cross-channel bleed all over
the place when one of those puppies got close to the cell. And the customer
would blame the cellular carrier...

Also... In article <1990Apr10.222740.23405@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem
(Kevin J. Rowett) writes:
+---------------
| At the risk of Flames, another alternative is to have a master station,
| and *poll*. I know this imposes the requirement of a master (build
| two if your worried about single point of failure), but masters have
| worked pretty well for the voice FM repeater crowd.
|

| Consider construction of a cell of users (this scales nicely, in either
| direction) that have a master. The master polls each member of the
| cell. The master would also have links (preferrably pt-pt) going to
| other cells. This way, a master could be moving traffic in and out
| of a cell duplexed with intra-cell traffic.
+---------------

This is *exactly* the architecture we finally came around to for Xerox/XTEN.
(Remember them? Late 1970's? Proposed nation-wide digital common carrier based
on a 10.6 GHz cellular system for local distribution? 256 Kb/s data rate.)
After looking at lots of fancy protocols for the local cell's multi-access
control, things like "Reservation TDMA with a slotted-Aloha reservation
channel", we decided to use simple polling (with a variable-rate polling
schedule depending on recent station traffic history). But this was made
easy by the fact that the outgoing broadcast channel from the cell was on
all the time, so polling info could be slipped into the output data stream
at almost no cost.

Do the FCC regs permit a full-duplex repeater to key-down "forever"?
If so, there's also another ancient method that could be used here, called
Busy-Tone Multiple Access (BTMA), which is just a form of CSMA using a
sidetone or sub-carrier back out from the repeater to indicate incoming
carrier detect at the repeater. The win here is that you can be streaming
useful data out from the "repeater" (o.k., a full-duplex "bridge") while
you are doing the CSMA resolution.

There's a *lot* of ancient packet-radio access-protocol technology from the
late 60's and the 70's (mostly from DARPA reports) that probably could be
usefully dusted off and applied [with updates and file-to-fit] to modern
amateur packet. The whole issue of the hidden-transmitter problem was studied
to death back then. Sounds like it's time to do some literature searches...

-Rob

Rob Warnock, MS-9U/510   rpw3@sgi.com   rpw3@pei.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc.   (415)335-1673   Protocol Engines, Inc.
2011 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94039-7311
That is,

From 8458133455057624258
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc1037dfcf6d7942,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 03:10:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: daisy-chained RS232 cable

Message-ID: <9004121010.AA14688@ucsd.edu>
Date: 12 Apr 90 10:10:37 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 44
Posted: Thu Apr 12 11:10:37 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 12 Apr 90 11:00:35 MEZ

>I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
>so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
>know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
>multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.
>
>Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?

A simple approach to connect several RS232s together is described in
the doc of TheNet. It uses some diodes crosswired between all Ports.
Up to (about) 5 ports may be connected together in this fashion.
The manual is available on several servers.

A more sophisticated solution was designed at the NORD><LINK group
by DG9FU about 1 1/2 year ago. This version utilized a ring counter
which enabled / disabled all connected ports (via CTS pin). Two (?)
prototypes have been working and this idea was catched by pa0apa.
So he redesigned the circuitry by replacing some CMOSs by a FPLA
and designed a PC-board around it.
This idea was given up meanwhile because every enable/disable cycle
for a nonrequesting TNC produces 2 interrupts in the firmware. This
produced a lot of additional load to the TNC's CPU if the
auto-enable feature of the interface is not used.

So I developed another circuitry that avoids all of these problems.
There are no unneccessary 'polls' to the TNCs. So there is no additional
interrupt load for the CPU (unfortunatly the TNC's SIO may only be
operated in software enable/disable mode in the required context).
The circuit operates in a way of channel interlock which allways grants
exclusiv bus access and avoids collisions. A kind OM around here offered
to produce some pc boards of this circuit. But I haven't got any input
of him since quite a long time (I hope he's still alive).

But meanwhile there's a 4th version en vogue here. It is utilized in
the newest development of NORD><LINK's TheNetNode. All RS232s are
connected in serial, which means every TXD is connected to the next
RXD etc. Access is handled in a way of a TOKEN RING. This avoids
internal collisions by it's nature. But it requires TOKEN RING
support in the software of all connected TNCs or PCs (of course).

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 1463226749378009158
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 07:59:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!
batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Keywords: RS-232, NET, NET-ROM.
Message-ID: <10098@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 12 Apr 90 14:59:43 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 139
Posted: Thu Apr 12 15:59:43 1990

In article <122@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
>   I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
>so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
>know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
>multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.
>
>   Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?
>

        I've got some docs here on hooking Net/Rom nodes back to back. It
lists a product called a ".. TJP Octopus which is a diode matrix board that
allows up to 8 TNCs to be tied together with minimum hassle. The board is
available from
        John Painter
        7 Jefferson Street
        Nashua, NY 03060

        for $15. Information on the board may be gotten for a S.A.S.E at the
same address."

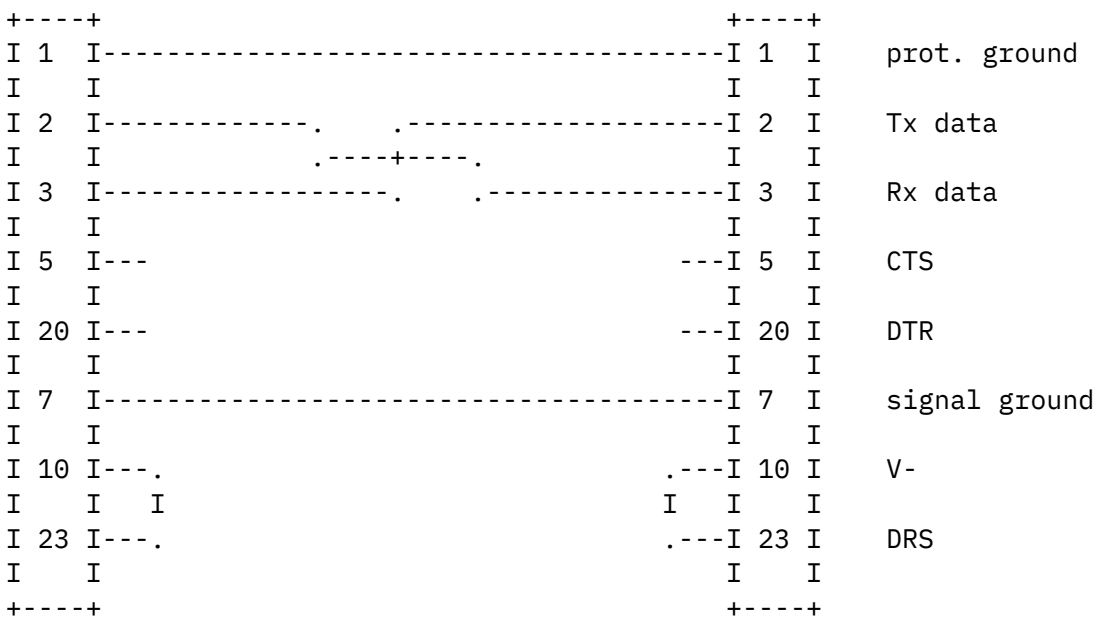
        I have neither used nor seen the card.

        Digging through the TheNET DOCUMENTATION, I found the following
diagrams which may be of use:

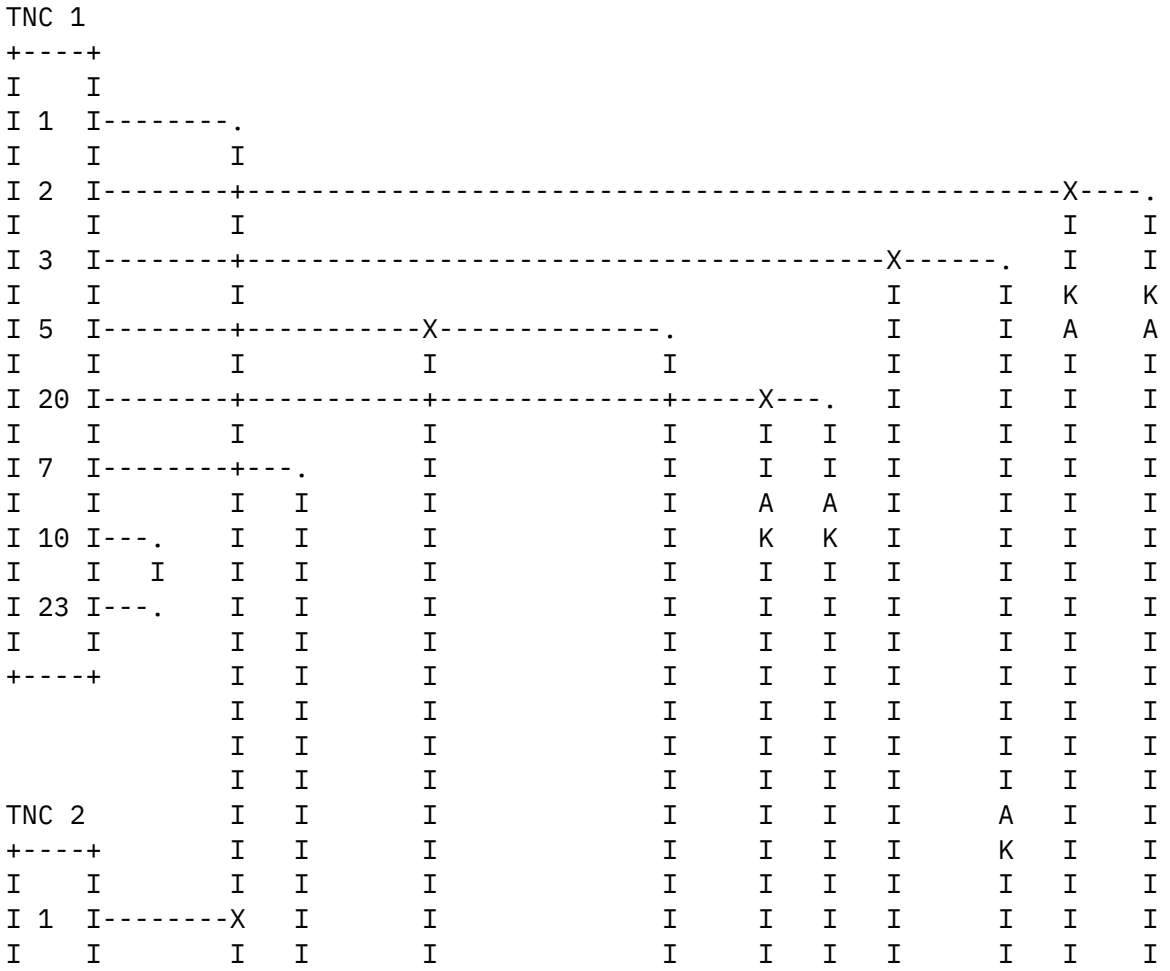
***** Start of excerpt *****

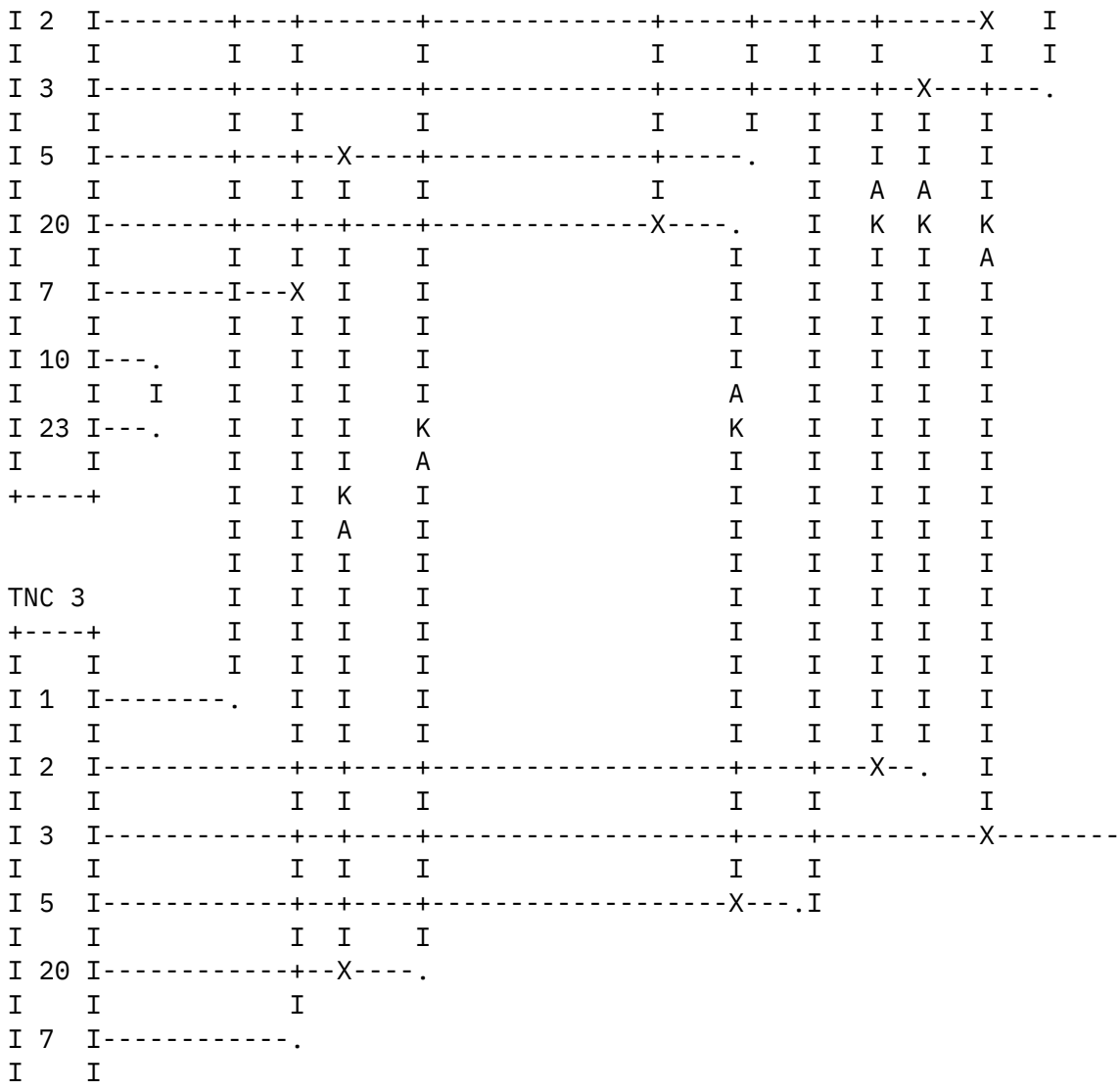
              Connector Cable for 2 TNCs Interlink Operation

TNC 1   TNC 2   signal



Connector Cable for 3 TNCs Interlink Operation





***** End of excerpt

Looking at the diagram for the 3-node interconnect I notice that they are using CTS and DTR (pins 5 & 20). From the way they are interconnected, I'd guess that these lines are used for a activity indicator, much in the same way the Carrier Detect is used on the air.

I do not know if the SLIP code does this as well, so you may be at the mercy of probability: a node has no way to check if the serial line is already in use before transmitting.

Comments?

--

= =

Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From -7973345675291117431
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e61bce3993d97ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 12:36:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <1990Apr12.193600.20207@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 12 Apr 90 19:36:00 GMT
References: <9004110950.AA10278@ucsd.edu> <22018@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Apr 12 20:36:00 1990

IEEE 802.4 (broadband) makes use of a token pass arrangement that allows
units to 'come and go' onto the network. Any applicability of a token-
passing scheme?

--
Bill Meahan | UUCP: uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
                   | snail: 128 Factory St., Ypsilanti, MI 48197
#include <disclaimer.std> | voice: +1 313 484 9320
/* witty */ |packet: wa8tzg @ wa8ooh.mi.usa.na

From -3004651863460321724
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ef2bcae701ccbd7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 14:18:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ncar!husc6!m2c!wpi!jwhitson
From: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA8DED Proms and TNC1s in general
Keywords: tech data?
Message-ID: <11527@wpi.wpi.edu>
Date: 12 Apr 90 21:18:44 GMT
Organization: Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Lines: 42
Posted: Thu Apr 12 22:18:44 1990

     Can anyone make a comment on how TNC-1s are organized, in
     particular the following information: (assume Heath HD-4040)

     1)   Which parts of the memory map are used by the TNC,
          What is the hard-reset start address, and where do

the code sections fall within the ROM? There is a C000 8K prom and an E000 8K prom ... what parts of the code fall where? Thanks ....

2) Can anyone tell me where I can get full documentation on Ronald Raikes WA8DED proms, version 1.0? And whether they will work with the TNC1.HEX file off of the SIMTEL20.ARPA::PD3:<MISC.KA9Q-TCPIP>TNC1.HEX ???? More thanks ....

3) Can anyone tell me why the TNC1*.ASM files from the TNC_TNC1.ARC files on SIMTEL20.ARPA don't compile? I tried to assemble them using Motorola's Standard Field Development Assembler, AS9 for the 6809, and it choked on two unknown opcodes: TAB and CLI.

4) And finally, can anyone tell me if there is a pin-equivalent EEPROM (Electrically-Erasable PROM) for the 2764 EPROM?

What happens is is that my TNC doesn't work with the new proms, not with all the reccomendations I have gotten. I am trying to think of every possible problem. If you have any ideas, drop me a line! Just about all comments are helpful. (except for the "get a new TNC!" type).

Also, does anyone have a TNC with the standard Heath Proms, and could send me a HEX file of the image? Or is that a copyright violation? I bought my TNC used with the WA8DED proms.

THANKS FOR ALL YOUR HELP!!!

--
---------- If at first you don't succeed, so much for skydiving ---------
John Whitson: Internet: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu Bitnet: jwhitson@wpi.bitnet
73's from KB2GNC/1 UUCP: uunet!wpi.wpi.edu!jwhitson
---------- Anything with this tag on it is purely my own opinion ---------

From -3085221772072606286
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 15:12:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!haven!aplcen!stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Date: 12 Apr 90 22:12:23 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Sender: news@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu

Reply-To: mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose)
Organization: JHU-Applied Physics Laboratory
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Apr 12 23:12:23 1990

In article <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen) writes:
> [A great deal of umbrageous comments about the responses to the question
> about running NET under CP/M, then]
>
>Anyone in this hobby that says something like this in this day and age does
>not deserve the shit this guy is getting back for it.

This sort of "treatment" is the norm, and you may take it to be abusive
or derisive only if you choose to. By this time, most Usenet-ers understand
that it is unrealistic to demand a well-phrased, erudite, and mannerly
response to their questions. Nor do they have any reason to expect them.
(I am referring to the general case, and am not making a judgement call
on any of the responses related to this posting.) Since most respondents
have limited time and are able only to pass on a terse message in
answer, one should not read any more into them than what is there.

When someone posts a question on the Usenet, he/she expects information
in return. If editorial opinions happen to be included with the response,
most individuals are familiar enough with grammar and meaning to separate
them out and discard them if appropriate.

Finally, even if a poster does receive derisive responses to a question,
it is no reason to abandon the pursuit of the original goal. To do so
would be prideful and counterproductive. When such things happen to me,
I take what information I did get, and go back to work on my project
without any further communication with my antagonists.

>This is no fun anymore.

That's regrettable. So find what IS fun to you, and pursue it.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj%stda@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From -1497910723786321069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,baa4c51a9aaa8cfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 19:07:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!husc6!m2c!wpi!jwhitson
From: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Things are better!
Message-ID: <11538@wpi.wpi.edu>
Date: 13 Apr 90 02:07:51 GMT
Organization: Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Apr 13 03:07:51 1990

Things are better for the packet station. As it turned out, the programmer I had did not understand Motorola S-Records starting at address F800 in a PROM that addresses 0000 - 1FFF. I guess from TNC_TNC1.ARC what was expected was that one downloads the S-Record format. Anyway, I burned the KISS image in TNC1.HEX and VOILA, it worked!!

One other tiny request ... could someone give me some IP addresses in the Central Massachusetts area that I can talk to on 2 meters? The closer to Worcester the better ... and THANKS A MILLION YOU ALL!!

--
---------- If at first you don't succeed, so much for skydiving ---------
John Whitson: Internet: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu Bitnet: jwhitson@wpi.bitnet
73's from KB2GNC/1 UUCP: uunet!wpi.wpi.edu!jwhitson
---------- Anything with this tag on it is purely my own opinion ---------

From 3176321229561745029
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-12 21:41:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Keywords: RS-232, NET, NET-ROM.
Message-ID: <2770@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 13 Apr 90 04:41:43 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP> <10098@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Apr 13 05:41:43 1990

The TJP octopus works quite well...I've seen several of them, and ALL of the sites on the North East Digital Association network use them...it contains room for eight TNC's, comes as a kit, and is very neatly laid out.

NEDA, for those who may not know, is VERY large, covering probably three fourths of New York State, and with arms reaching deeply into

New England, and growing every day. I am REALLY curious about what other sizeable net/rom networks are out there, and if there are any such umbrella organizations as NEDA or if it's just chaos.

Chris
--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From -6690122099560998670
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-13 06:11:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <13095@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 13 Apr 90 13:11:28 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> <5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Apr 13 14:11:28 1990

This needs some more comment:

I don't believe it is possible to fit NET or NOS as it currently functions into a slow machine with only 8 bits and 64k of address space without incredible contortions such as overlays and a major gutting of its functionality. Even if it were possible, I don't see how this can in any way be called innovation.

If someone wants to TRY, I can only shake my head in wonderment and offer them encouragement, whilst counseling that beating a dead horse offers little reward. ("Have fun storming the castle!")

I can see a place for a stripped-down version of NOS (just rip out the kitchen sink and all the other ornamental clap-trap) that would be a stupid IP router that you could stick in a Xerox 820 or other similar small-brain machine. That would make a nifty little mountaintop router.

But the economics of the marketplace still apply: just because I happen to have three of the damn Ferguson/Xerox Z80 CP/M machines sitting in my garage doesn't make it a good platform for developing ANYTHING for the ham radio network. Too many replications of the finished product

will be needed to form the network for the use of ANYTHING that can't
be bought or made cheaply to be a good choice.

This replicability is the reason that the IBM-PClone was chosen for NOS
development. In today's computer marketplace there isn't ANY OTHER
choice for ham equipment that can even come close to being as available
as are the pieces for building PClones.

We are NOT talking (or yelling, as the case may be) about the
onesie-twosie home station; what I'm talking about is the dedicated
AMPRNet network nodes. Either they're going to be a custom-built device
that offers overwhelming performance or else it ought to be something
we can buy for really cheap in whatever numbers are required.

In summary (for this has gone on for far too long), if you are just
interested in doing something for yourself, far be it from me to try to
dissuade you (except to opine that you are wasting your time), but
those of us with a large scope of goals really think we have better
things to do.

Love and kisses,
     - Brian

From -7262436497288278344
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb12b13596027b9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-13 07:25:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!bu.edu!mirror!ssi3b1!shyoon!
tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Cheap synchronous serial for packet
Message-ID: <944@atlas.tegra.COM>
Date: 13 Apr 90 14:25:17 GMT
References: <10094@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu> <13049@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: Tegra-Varityper, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 30
Posted: Fri Apr 13 15:25:17 1990
In-reply-to: brian@ucsd.Edu's message of 11 Apr 90 18:57:20 GMT

In article <13049@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

   payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:
   >Minor brainstorm:
   >   To get a synchronous serial port for packet, why not retrofit a Zilog
   >SCC to fit into an 8250 UART socket?

   You can get a PC-compatable wirewrap breadboard card for about $20, and
   it already has complete address decoding and bus buffering on it. (JDR
   Microdevices and elsewhere.)

   To add a pair of SCCs to this is really trivial.

   One $6 monolithic oscillator, a little bit of TTL glue, some RS232 level
   shifters for the ports that need it, and you've got it. Real cheap.
        - Brian

I have designed just such a board for a digital repeater project. I
can send postscript or orcad schematics and PAL equations to anyone
who asks. This is supposed to be an "Eagle" compatible board, at
least as far as the driver for NET is concerned. Email me at one of
the address below or FTP 'em from n1dxg.ampr.org if you are local.

73

char*p="char*p=%c%s%c;main(){printf(p,34,p,34);}";main(){printf(p,34,p,34);}

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@448.625-/29.62(WorldNet)
 ----- jv@n1dxg.ampr.org {...sun!sunne ..uunet}!tegra!n1dxg

From 3594297512448429413
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-13 11:37:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!psuvax1!
psuvm!cunyvm!ndsuvm1!plains!egeberg
From: egeberg@plains.UUCP (Roger Egeberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Keywords: RS-232
Message-ID: <4130@plains.UUCP>
Date: 13 Apr 90 18:37:45 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP>
Reply-To: egeberg@plains.NoDak.edu (Roger Egeberg)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: North Dakota State University, Fargo
Lines: 22
Posted: Fri Apr 13 19:37:45 1990

In article <122@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:
>
>   I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
>so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
>know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
>multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.
>
>   Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?

Back in 1981 or 1982 there was an article in Byte magazine about hooking
several microcomputers together with serial ports. A couple of simple

circuits were shown, and the software necessary to implement a simple
network was described. It was called ULCNET (Ultra Low Cost NETwork).

I don't know what it would take to convert the SLIP driver to use this,
but thought it might at least give you some ideas.

The magazines are at home, but I'm almost sure it was in an October issue,
either from 1981 or 1982. I can find out for sure if you can't find it and
are interested.
--
Roger Egeberg
NDSU Extension Service   BITNET: nu062423@ndsuvm1.BITNET
North Dakota State University   Internet: egeberg@plains.NoDak.edu

From -8638070463906867114
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb12b13596027b9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-13 14:58:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!nikhefk!henkp
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Cheap synchronous serial for packet
Message-ID: <641@nikhefk.UUCP>
Date: 13 Apr 90 21:58:19 GMT
References: <10094@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Reply-To: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Organization: Nikhef-K, Amsterdam (the Netherlands).
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri Apr 13 22:58:19 1990

>Minor brainstorm:
>
>   To get a synchronous serial port for packet, why not retrofit a Zilog
>SCC to fit into an 8250 UART socket?
>   Why bother? Low cost: serial cards are a dime a dozen. I'd guess
>that with a little scrounging and some not-too-difficult modification work, you
>could end up with a dual port (or maybe even a four port: 2 SCCs) card for
>about $30. Plug in a cheap '3105 based 1200 baud modem and/or your latest 56kb
>toy, hack a driver for Phil's TCP/IP, and off you go!
>   Anyone care to comment on this?

Get a copy of 8th ARRL data conference proceedings. Read the article of
a four channel IBMPC board with 2 * 8530's. The output is opto isolated current
loop. The output signals of each channel are RXD, TXD, RTS, DCD. There is also
a cheap external TCM3105 based modem. The all the schematics are included.
When you want more channels, you can use more boards on the same interrupt!

I have printed circuit boards of the IBMPC board (~$20), 1200 baud modem (~$3)
and also components. After a long beta test period, the distribution in the
Netherlands started a few weeks ago. I haven't started with the delivery to

the sign up list from the conference.

The driver is already in NOS and in PE1CHL's version of NET.

Henk PA0HZP   henkp@nikhef.nl

From 7840587647201894520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ef2bcae701ccbd7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-13 22:17:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!dali!milton!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpspkla!dubner
From: dubner@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Joseph L. Dubner)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WA8DED Proms and TNC1s in general
Message-ID: <4640002@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Date: 14 Apr 90 05:17:42 GMT
References: <11527@wpi.wpi.edu>
Organization: Hewlett Packard Company, Spokane, Wa.
Lines: 58
Posted: Sat Apr 14 06:17:42 1990

John Whitson (jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu) asks about " WA8DED Proms and TNC1s in general"

John, you asked 4 questions and I have 1.5 answers for you :-) I used the WA8DED code in a TNC-1 but it was a long time ago. However, the 6809 will always remain a fond memory and I still faintly remember some of its specifics.

> Can anyone make a comment on how TNC-1s are organized, in
> particular the following information: (assume Heath HD-4040)

> 1) Which parts of the memory map are used by the TNC,
> What is the hard-reset start address, and where do
> the code sections fall within the ROM? There is a
> C000 8K prom and an E000 8K prom ... what parts of
> the code fall where? Thanks ....

This is the "half an answer". The 6909's reset vector is at $FFFE - $FFFF. Obviously, it'll lie at the very top of the E000 8K EPROM. It points to the startup code and other vectors (NMI, IRQ, etc.) are at $FFF2 through $FFFC. Some of them also point to code. But I can't be less vague about how the code is organized; sorry.

> 3) Can anyone tell me why the TNC1*.ASM files from the
> TNC_TNC1.ARC files on SIMTEL20.ARPA don't compile? I
> tried to assemble them using Motorola's Standard
> Field Development Assembler, AS9 for the 6809, and it
> choked on two unknown opcodes: TAB and CLI.

TAB and CLI are 6800 mnemonics and don't exist in the 6809. "Real" 6809 code wouldn't use them, of course. But they're convenient and many 6809 assemblers allow their use and convert them to the applicable 6809 instructions, either in a "hard wired" fashion or by use of macros. You can get the same effect if you substitute ANDCC #$EF for CLI (Clear Interrupt Mask) and TFR A,B for TAB (transfer A to B). There are a whole slew of other 6800 mnemonics that have 6809 "equivalents" too.

> 4) And finally, can anyone tell me if there is a pin-equivalent
> EEPROM (Electrically-Erasable PROM) for the 2764 EPROM?

The 2864 comes to mind, but I've never actually tried one.

When I had my TNC-1, I had both the 4 standard TAPR and 2 WA8DED EPROMs installed in a piggy-back fashion, with a toggle switch to select the CE (chip enable) lines on the appropriate EPROMs. Another set of contacts on the switch selected alternating banks of the NOVRAM. This allowed easy changing back and forth. I don't take credit for this configuration; KB7G told me about it.

Hope this helps. Good luck with it.

73, Joe, K7JD

Joe Dubner K7JD | Hewlett Packard Company | dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
| TAFC-34 M.S. 2I | (509) 921-3514 (work)
| Spokane, WA 99220 | (208) 772-3657 (home)

From -7676332640042959804
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-14 09:44:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 14 Apr 90 16:44:43 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 51
Posted: Sat Apr 14 17:44:43 1990

In article <13095@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>... a

>stupid IP router that you could stick in a Xerox 820 or other similar
>small-brain machine. That would make a nifty little mountaintop router.

It's coming...that's one of the 3 projects that are going on here,
and it's just waiting for a _DECENT_ Z-80 cross-assembler/simulator.

>But the economics of the marketplace still apply
 ... stuff deleted

>We are NOT talking (or yelling, as the case may be) about the
>onesie-twosie home station; what I'm talking about is the dedicated
>AMPRNet network nodes.

Sure, you're right, but there should be some developement for the low-
end of things...after all, that's where most people are SUPPOSED to be.
A sun 3/50 running sunview wouldn't make a very good file server for
ten other machines; a file server wouldn't suit me very well on my
desk. Right now, we've got a bunch of fully-functioning pieces of
the network, and it's easy to say: "The network is just being born;
let's make as much of it 'complete' as we can _NOW_".

So, then, let's clarify something here that I've had on my mind for
some time: What's the difference between a "network node" and an
"end user" as it relates to IP? And just where are these "end users"?

I've always thought it would be neat to put an EPROM into a TNC2
(cheap, available, etc.) that would give you, say, FTP and TELNET,
or maybe even just TELNET, to let the unfortunate ax.25-only users
get into things from a dumb terminal. Keep in mind that there is
still a LOT of resistance to TCP/IP in some parts of the country,
for a variety of reasons. It behooves us to ease the masses into
things when we know that we _will not_ survive on our own.

>Love and kisses,
>   - Brian

"Later, doooooooood"

         Chris

--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW   cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President   n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology   N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT   CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From 2688936796701951125
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55

X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-14 14:26:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!unmvax!ariel!
news
From: news@ariel.unm.edu (News supported software)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multiple Z80 processors and righteous hacks.
Message-ID: <2344@ariel.unm.edu>
Date: 14 Apr 90 21:26:44 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<519@compnect.UUCP> <2254@ariel.unm.edu>
Reply-To: cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu.UUCP (aNk1ez)
Organization: The third person on the left INC.
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2875 rec.ham-radio.packet:2071
Posted: Sat Apr 14 22:26:44 1990

Keywords : none
From: cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu (aNk1ez)
Path: carina.unm.edu!cs2591aq

Back aways Techs mentioned multiple Z80 processors....
I wanted to know, how can you keep 2 z80 processors from fighting
on one S100 bus? any ideas?

About the NewComm program, its a small little thing, (under 2 k still) that
a fairly well featured comm program for its size. The only problem is that
you have to hack the code to christs grave and back to get it to work on
your machine because I wasnt think portability when I wrote it, just,
I Need a com program.

Agh

Dent / cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu

From -4505814698986033367
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a6b41899c129204a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6b41899c129204a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,a6b41899c129204a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,a6b41899c129204a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-14 18:14:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-

radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: DAYTON!
Keywords: meeting place, Friday night, "Digital Suite", Stouffers
Message-ID: <651@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 15 Apr 90 01:14:28 GMT
Organization: very little
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10847 rec.ham-radio.packet:2072 rec.ham-radio.swap:392
rec.radio.shortwave:977
Posted: Sun Apr 15 02:14:28 1990

USENET MEETING PLACE AT DAYTON HAMVENTION

It's that time of year again! Year after year we see postings on
USENET asking, "Where can USENET radio afficinados get together for
an old fashioned eyeball at the Dayton Hamvention?"

In 1990 we have a place of our own.

Come to the Digital Suite on Friday, April 27 at the downtown Stouffers
Hotel, room 425. I have a large suite reserved for packet, RTTY, USENET
and Fidonet hams, so we can all get together and see what each other
looks like (scary!).

This is at Stouffers, where many of the DX clubs host the infamous
hospitality suites. . .where you can gab with famous DX and contest
hams until the wee hours. And now we have our own hospitality suite!

Show up after 8pm, room 425, downtown Stouffers in Dayton, April 27th.

BYOB and non-smoking, please.

See you there!

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

From 1423106546018558891
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-14 23:52:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!usc!jarthur!

elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!shelby!neon!kaufman
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <1990Apr15.065205.20941@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 15 Apr 90 06:52:05 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu> <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
Lines: 19
Posted: Sun Apr 15 07:52:05 1990

In article <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
.In article <13095@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

.>But the economics of the marketplace still apply
- ... stuff deleted

-Sure, you're right, but there should be some developement for the low-
-end of things...after all, that's where most people are SUPPOSED to be.

Why, pray tell? What is going on in people's minds that make us think that
$589 for a crummy handheld radio is OK, but $200 for a computer is not?

-A sun 3/50 running sunview wouldn't make a very good file server for
-ten other machines; a file server wouldn't suit me very well on my
-desk.

Maybe not. But a Heathkit DX-100 wouldn't, either.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

From -6119662541751806016
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6b41899c129204a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-15 02:39:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DAYTON!
Message-ID: <30600037@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 15 Apr 90 09:39:05 GMT
Lines: 32
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600037:000:1548
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Apr 15 01:24:00 1990
Posted: Sun Apr 15 10:39:05 1990

Dayton is getting closer. Here are the suggested frequencies whereby

rec.ham-radio and info-hams people can communicate. Of course there will be lots of QRM especially at the Hara Arena on 2 meters. Three frequencies are suggested just in case someone is stuck on one band.

        223.600
        445.600
        145.600

If you can get on 223.600, that should be the first place to try. Second will be 445.600, and finally if you must and can get through, go for 145.600. The first of these frequencies was suggested a while back and I added the UHF suggestion then. With this posting I am adding the 2 meter suggestion for those stuck on that band.

        PL 118.8 (2B)

If you can transmit a PL/CTCSS tone, I suggest everyone use 118.8 hz (2B). That way those of us who can do tone squelching can cut out some of the QRM. This will be especially useful for those who are stuck on 2 meters.

Outside of the Hara Arena, simplex might not hit everybody. Perhaps you can try all three bands depending on your capabilities. The fallback is to call on repeaters. I suggest the primary keyword to say and to listen for be "usenet". Others such as "rec ham radio", "fidonet", and "info hams" might work, but might also be a bit more misleading to others. Due to the low number of repeaters for the significan ham crowd in Dayton, suggesting a particular one would probably be futile.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN-- | Individual CHOICE is fundamental to a free society
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> | no matter what the particular issue is all about.

From -360162406937016806
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-15 05:16:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!ogicse!emory!rsiatl!kd4nc!ke4zv!
gary
From: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Summary: Bad Ideas
Message-ID: <101@ke4zv.UUCP>
Date: 15 Apr 90 12:16:39 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu> <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 42
Posted: Sun Apr 15 13:16:39 1990

In article <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>[stuff deleted]
>
>So, then, let's clarify something here that I've had on my mind for
>some time: What's the difference between a "network node" and an
>"end user" as it relates to IP? And just where are these "end users"?

A network node only needs to route packets so you can leave out all
the application protocols like smtp, telnet, ftp, etc. All you must
have is the link protocol and ip protocol handlers in a net node. A
user station on the other hand would be pretty useless without the
application protocols aboard. In practice we don't bother to strip
out the application protocols in our switches since we don't need
the extra free memory and it makes onsite debugging easier. However,
we do make sure that the servers for the mbox and such are left
disabled. It is very frustrating to find the switch down because
some "poor dumb users " have connected to the mbox and left connections
hanging to the point of exceeding max session. The mbox is no substitute
for a real lan bbs.

Where are the end users? At both ends of a session of course! -)
We have Unix boxes in people's homes, dos boxes in people's homes, and
a few crazys with laptops in their cars.
>
>I've always thought it would be neat to put an EPROM into a TNC2
>(cheap, available, etc.) that would give you, say, FTP and TELNET,
>or maybe even just TELNET, to let the unfortunate ax.25-only users
>get into things from a dumb terminal. Keep in mind that there is
>still a LOT of resistance to TCP/IP in some parts of the country,
>for a variety of reasons. It behooves us to ease the masses into
>things when we know that we _will not_ survive on our own.
>
THIS IS A VERY BAD IDEA!!!
First, one of the most valuable things about tcp/ip is that part of
the network lives INSIDE your computer. This makes possible end-to-end
integrity of file transfers. If you attempt to put the protocol in
an external box, there is no way to guarantee that the data arrives
intact on the destination user's disk.
Second, the economics of dumb terminals is absurd. Like in the discussion
on porting the ka9q code back to cpm, PCs ARE CHEAPER THAN TERMINALS!
>
73 Gary KE4ZV

From -5716135380756061117
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb12b13596027b9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-15 18:16:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!
pitt!speedy.cs.pitt.edu!km
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Cheap synchronous serial for packet
Message-ID: <7375@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 16 Apr 90 01:16:48 GMT
References: <10094@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu> <13049@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum)
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Apr 16 02:16:48 1990

In article <13049@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:
>>Minor brainstorm:
>>   To get a synchronous serial port for packet, why not retrofit a Zilog
>>SCC to fit into an 8250 UART socket?
>
>You can get a PC-compatable wirewrap breadboard card for about $20, and
>it already has complete address decoding and bus buffering on it. (JDR
>Microdevices and elsewhere.)

I got a blank PC board for the PC-100 for $25 from Paccomm, and the last
time I talked to the people at Paccomm, they had LOTS of boards around
unsold. The PC-100 is very similar to the DRSI, and has space for onboard
modems. This is more cost-effective than wire-wrapping something.

 Ken Mitchum KY3B
 km@cs.pitt.edu

From 3486356480708243277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-15 21:46:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <22201@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 16 Apr 90 04:46:47 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu> <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 47
Posted: Mon Apr 16 05:46:47 1990

In article <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>So, then, let's clarify something here that I've had on my mind for
>some time: What's the difference between a "network node" and an

>"end user" as it relates to IP? And just where are these "end users"?

The distinction is more clear in the "real" Internet, where you usually have routers ("network nodes") that switch IP packets between networks, and hosts ("end users") that generate and consume IP packets. In Internet parlance, my host code has "imbedded gateway functionality", so a single machine can handle both functions. (BSD UNIX-based systems also have imbedded gateway functionality, even though most aren't used that way.) Anyway, it's up to you to decide whether you want to dedicate a set of machines to act as routers or if you prefer to have the user nodes share this function.

>I've always thought it would be neat to put an EPROM into a TNC2
>(cheap, available, etc.) that would give you, say, FTP and TELNET,
>or maybe even just TELNET, to let the unfortunate ax.25-only users
>get into things from a dumb terminal.

Telnet can already be used from a plain AX25 TNC by means of the SM0RGV "mailbox" module in NOS. One of the commands that Anders added a few months ago is a "gateway" feature that allows you to connect to the mailbox using straight AX.25 and then initiate a TELNET connection to an Internet host.

But "FTP on a TNC2" doesn't make much sense; how do you use a file transfer protocol on a system that doesn't have a file system?

> Keep in mind that there is
>still a LOT of resistance to TCP/IP in some parts of the country,
>for a variety of reasons. It behooves us to ease the masses into
>things when we know that we _will not_ survive on our own.

The real issue is a basic difference in network philosophies. The TNC is fundamentally designed to connect a "dumb terminal" to a packet network so it can talk to other dumb terminals; it is patterned after the X.25 "PAD" of the middle 1970s. (Even though most TNCs are probably now connected to host computers, the "dumb terminal model" still applies, unless the TNC is running in KISS mode.)

In contrast, TCP/IP is for COMPUTER (not terminal) networking. That is, it's designed to support computers instead of terminals at the end nodes. So TCP/IP has little to offer to the ham who doesn't have a personal computer in his shack. But as more and more hams get computers, they'll discover the advantages in networking them. That's when they'll get interested in TCP/IP.

Phil

From 8247830489933757085
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d45b61b9d9e9a50,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-15 22:33:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!miranda.UUCP!sarrel
From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RF question
Message-ID: <9004160533.AA28278@miranda.uucp>
Date: 16 Apr 90 05:33:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon Apr 16 06:33:26 1990

Pardon me for posting a question that is only tangentially related to
packet radio, but I don't have access to Internet and can only get a
limited number of mailing lists.

Here is my problem. I have an HT, a power supply and a TNC. The
problem only involves the first two. I'm getting RF interference
problems when I transmit on high power (6 watts) off the power supply.
In fact, the HT just turns itself off. I have to cycle to power on
the power supply to restart. I have already added a counterpoise cut
to 1/4 wave for 146 MHz to the chassis of the power supply and I've
also wrapped the DC supply line from the power supply to the HT ten
turns around a pair of RF chokes that I got at radio shack. I live in
a third floor apartment, so a real "earth ground" in not feasible. In
fact, it seems as though the problem has gotten worse since Ive tried
these things.

Am I in danger of doing harm to my radio? What further steps can I
take to eliminate this problem?

advTHANKSance,

Marc
N7OLI

Marc A. Sarrel
sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

From 7206559750341858942
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 05:45:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!ncar!boulder!platt
From: platt@boulder.Colorado.EDU (The Crouton Man)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multiple Z80 processors and righteous hacks.
Message-ID: <19720@boulder.Colorado.EDU>
Date: 16 Apr 90 12:45:25 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<519@compnect.UUCP> <2254@ariel.unm.edu> <2344@ariel.unm.edu>

Sender: news@boulder.Colorado.EDU
Reply-To: platt@boulder.Colorado.EDU (The Crouton Man)
Organization: University of Colorado, boulder
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2892 rec.ham-radio.packet:2085
Posted: Mon Apr 16 13:45:25 1990

In article <2344@ariel.unm.edu> cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu.UUCP (aNk1ez) writes:
>Keywords : none
>From: cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu (aNk1ez)
>Path: carina.unm.edu!cs2591aq
>
>Back aways Techs mentioned multiple Z80 processors....
>I wanted to know, how can you keep 2 z80 processors from fighting
>on one S100 bus? any ideas?
>
>Dent / cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu
>
funny, but Norstar did this 10 years ago (or more) with there
Horizon, not with 2 Z80's, but with 4... i am not sure how they
got around it, but as i recall, it was thru the wonder of timesharing
the io... it has 4 seperate CPU baords in it, all sharing the io board,
each with 64k of memory for that processor... you might want to look
into how they handled it...

Later.

-=- The Crouton Man -=- platt@tramp.colorado.edu -=-

From 2445998940445945775
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d45b61b9d9e9a50
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 06:38:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RF question
Summary: using bypass capacitors to stop RFI
Message-ID: <91906@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 16 Apr 90 13:38:22 GMT
References: <9004160533.AA28278@miranda.uucp>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Apr 16 14:38:22 1990

RFI in the power supply: Have you tried installing capacitors across the
power supply inputs, outputs, and to the metal case of the supply? Use 0.01uf
@ 1.4KV or higher on the powerline end of things. 0.01 @ 50v should be OK on
the 12v output. If that doesn't do it, try putting caps (0.01 @ 1kv) across

the rectifier diodes (if it's a switching power supply) on the 'hot' side.

Nothing critical about the value 0.01uf, any disk ceramic near that size
should be fine.

hope this helps WA2ISE

From -2036242568204755440
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 10:08:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (The Bounty Hunter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Summary: Usenet readers deserve clear, civil postings
Message-ID: <40280@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 16 Apr 90 17:08:28 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon Apr 16 18:08:28 1990

In article <5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose) writes:
> By this time, most Usenet-ers understand
>that it is unrealistic to demand a well-phrased, erudite, and mannerly
>response to their questions. Nor do they have any reason to expect them.

Say what?? Unless Usenet participants want to define themselves as a
lower life form, I see no reason why I shouldn't expect the same sort of
civilized conversation here as I would in person. It shows a lack of
respect for one's own ideas as well as for the reader when someone
doesn't take the time to communicate a message clearly. And I'd think
it takes extra effort to include unmannerly remarks, so it should be
easier to be civil. :-)

> Since most respondents
>have limited time and are able only to pass on a terse message in
>answer, one should not read any more into them than what is there.

Does this imply that the hundreds of people who *read* the posting
don't have limited time? Why should they have to spend extra time
decoding the meaning of the posting because the writer didn't take
an extra couple of minutes to be clear?

I know, for instance, that Phil Karn averages over a hundred incoming
email messages a day; then add all the newsgroup messages he reads.
Yet I've seen him spend ten minutes on a reply that someone else might

dash off in one, just to make sure that he's expressing himself clearly
and accurately.

Phil is just one example; I'm sure that many other people on the net
are similarly conscientious. They're the ones whose opinions I give
credence to. I've had to give up reading postings by some people who
might have some decent ideas simply because I couldn't find the good
idea buried in all the sloppy writing.

Anyway....followups should probably go elsewhere; pick a suitable
newsgroup and go for it.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 8521244359832718222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 10:25:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!nosc!simasd!pnet07!donm
From: donm@pnet07.cts.com (Don Maslin)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multiple Z80 processors and righteous hacks.
Message-ID: <85@simasd.UUCP>
Date: 16 Apr 90 17:25:19 GMT
Sender: root@simasd.UUCP
Organization: People-Net [pnet07], San Diego, CA
Lines: 6
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2894 rec.ham-radio.packet:2089
Posted: Mon Apr 16 18:25:19 1990
X-Local-Date: 16 Apr 90 10:25:19 PDT

Probably the easiest way is with a master and multiple slave processors
operating under TurboDOS in an IEEE-696 environment.

UUCP: {nosc ucsd crash ncr-sd}!pnet07!donm
ARPA: simasd!pnet07!donm@nosc.mil
INET: donm@pnet07.cts.com

From -5145168904473368300

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 13:42:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sdd.hp.com!hp-pcd!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <18330016@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Apr 90 20:42:41 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Apr 16 21:42:41 1990

>As for compatibility with AX.25, I see no need to change the AX.25 frame
>format. You'd do everything "on top" of the existing frame structure. Of
>course, the link control procedures are different so you'd want to establish
>a separate channel that would be limited to those agreeing to use the new
>procedures. But I'm willing to write the code...

Hmmm. This makes me wonder if RTS/CTS frames are *really* going to be that
much smaller than data frames in an interactive environment. For file
transfer, yes... but... comments?

Bdale

From 3608282047818872421
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-16 15:18:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!pacbell!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Summary: RATS and the ROSE X.25 Network are currently using Busy-Tone
      Multi-Access (BTMA) to enhance network backbone performance.
Message-ID: <9624@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 16 Apr 90 22:18:15 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<56534@sgi.sgi.com>
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 36
Posted: Mon Apr 16 23:18:15 1990

There has been some discussion about BTMA (Busy-Tone Multi-Access)
packet systems here on the net and so I thought I'd throw my two-cents in!

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society has been using with this type of access for its backbone using a single 440 MHz voice-grade machine with good results. The purpose of this system is to provide connectivity for some of the ROSE X.25 Switches in the OSI-type packet network operated by RATS here in the NY/NJ/CT/PA/DE region.

We have installed a receiver and transmitter at a high site accessable from anywhere within about 100 miles (minimum) of New York City. The controller is a TNC-2 that runs the digital regenerator software. The controller "listens" for packets and sends out a busy tone (HDLC Flags) on the output to inhibit other stations. As valid frames are received, they start out the trasnmitter FIFO-style with a one frame delay.

The code will be enhanced in the future to include general polling and "recent/most active user" polling algorithms as experience dictates.

The Xanthus Regenerator Code can be purchased for a small fee from:

PAC-COMM Packet Radio Systems
+1.813.874.2980
Ask for Tom Moulton.

If you would like more information on this, or other RATS Open Systems Environment (ROSE) networking tools (packet switches, servers, BBSs) contact:

Gordon Beattie, n2dsy
+1.201.651.4168 (Office)
+1.201.387.8896 (Home)
n2dsy@hou2d.att.com
n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso
n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa

From -7825981680538484282
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d45b61b9d9e9a50
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 11:51:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RF question
Message-ID: <13117@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 16 Apr 90 18:58:05 GMT
References: <9004160533.AA28278@miranda.uucp>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Apr 16 19:58:05 1990

It's not clear from your description whether the power supply is shutting down or whether the HT is dying. (Remember that the pilot light in most supplies just tells you that the power switch is on, not

whether you have any output from the supply or not.)

If it's the supply that's shutting down, you probably have RF getting into the regulator circuit and you need to add a bunch of bypass capacitors to the AC input and DC output connections. .001 uF 1 KV disk ceramic capacitors are a good way to start, and they're quite cheap. (The value isn't critical; anything from .001 to .01 ought to work just fine.)

Put them from each side of the input and output to chassis ground in the supply; that means you'll need four of them (three if the negative supply output is grounded already). Or get someone to do it for you if you doubt your technical skill.

If it's the HT that's dying, you need to use some test equipment and see if the power supply is holding the proper voltage when you key up. Again, bypassing is probably the answer.
     - Brian

P.S. I mailed you a response to this, but we couldn't find a route to your posting site. Apparently it's not in the uucp maps, which your system administrator should remedy.

From 4648336299806049632
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a09319c38234aa0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 12:04:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!IBM.COM!BELLINI
From: BELLINI@IBM.COM ("Robert P. Bellini PE   bellini@ibm.com", N2IGU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RF Problems
Message-ID: <041690.152044.bellini@ibm.com>
Date: 16 Apr 90 19:22:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Apr 16 20:22:55 1990

Check the current rating of the power supply. It sounds like you may be drawing more that it has and causing it to shut down!

Bob Bellini N2IGU n2igu@n2igu.ampr.com   bellini@ibm.com

From -8503577872334830208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a09319c38234aa0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 12:49:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
miranda.UUCP!sarrel

From: sarrel@miranda.UUCP (Marc Sarrel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RF Problems
Message-ID: <9004162049.AA28965@miranda.uucp>
Date: 16 Apr 90 20:49:55 GMT
References: <041690.152044.bellini@ibm.com>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Apr 16 21:49:55 1990

Thanks, but the power supply is rated at 5 amps continuous and 7 amps
intermittent. The HT draws 1.9 amps on high power and the TNC draws
0.9 amps. Thanks anyway...

marc
N7OLI

Marc A. Sarrel
sarrel%miranda.uucp@moc.jpl.nasa.gov | "Oh, _lightweight_ Alpaca..."
..!sun!sunburn!miranda!sarrel | -Blanche DuBois

From -4684449343150292395
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d45b61b9d9e9a50
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 15:35:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!
karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RF question
Message-ID: <22247@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 17 Apr 90 07:10:07 GMT
References: <9004160533.AA28278@miranda.uucp> <91906@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Apr 17 08:10:07 1990

Regarding RFI in power supplies: don't overlook the power cord. I've found
that much RFI gets into (and out of) equipment this way, and it's actually
quite easy to stop. At almost every hamfest I've attended over the past five
years I've found people selling surplus AC power line filters made by
Corcom, Delta, CDE, Potter, etc. They seldom cost more than $5, and they can
work wonders. Because they are constructed in sealed metal boxes, they have
much better isolation than most filters made from discrete components.

It's best to put them inside your equipment if you have the room. If your
equipment uses an IEC standard power connector (like those used on IBM PCs

and clones) an excellent approach is to replace it with an integrated RFI filter/IEC connector. Not only is this usually the easiest approach, but you get the benefit of blocking the RFI right at the point where it enters (or exits) the equipment cabinet.

In general, the lower an RFI filter's current rating and the larger it is physically, the better the RF attenuation will be. So use the largest filter you can fit into the available space, and don't use a 20 amp unit for a 1 amp load if a lesser-rated unit is available. (Obviously, the unit must be rated to carry the actual load!)

Every time I buy a PC clone, I immediately install a power line filter inside the power supply. It really does make a difference, especially on the AM broadcast band.

Phil

From -8471691249510470912
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 15:35:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <22248@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 17 Apr 90 07:38:55 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <18330016@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 53
Posted: Tue Apr 17 08:38:55 1990

In article <18330016@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>Hmmm. This makes me wonder if RTS/CTS frames are *really* going to be that
>much smaller than data frames in an interactive environment. For file
>transfer, yes... but... comments?

It depends, of course, on how large the data frames are. Small interactive packets are always less efficient to handle in a contention environment than large packets, but then the large packets usually account for the bulk of the load (and the overload) on such networks.

I think my scheme could support an optional "unguaranteed" data frame. It would be sent without the RTS/CTS handshake, but the transmitter would still be obliged to defer to RTS and CTS packets it hears from other stations. If you use this feature to send character-at-a-time TELNET packets, then any lost data will automatically be retransmitted along with subsequent data without too much extra overhead since the headers dominate anyway. At some

point, of course, the link could switch back to handshake mode if things just aren't getting through. The choice could be made by the link driver itself (by looking at the size of the link transmit queue in bytes) or controlled by TCP/IP by setting the "reliability" type-of-service bit after some number of unsuccessful retries.

Of course, one could always ban character-at-a-time TELNET...

I've also been analyzing the power-controlled variant of my scheme. It should work as long as CTS packets are always sent at full power, which must be the same for all stations. This is necessary to ensure that everyone within radio range of a given receiver is made aware that it is about to receive something. RTS packets could be sent at a power level appropriate for the intended receiver, or at full power if this level is unknown.

Whenever you overhear a RTS or CTS frame not addressed to you, you set a temporary limit on your own transmitter power. The level and duration of the limit is chosen according to the sender of the RTS or CTS frame such that you can't clobber that station's receiver when it listens for a response (either a CTS or data frame). If the amount of power needed to reach the sender of the RTS or CTS frame is unknown, then the power limit is set at zero. You are free to send any traffic you may have during another station's transfer as long as the power required doesn't exceed whatever limit is in effect. (Note that this may inhibit you from sending CTS frames, since they are always sent at full power.)

The power limit is lifted after allowing enough time for an RTS frame to be answered with a CTS, or for a CTS to be answered with the specified amount of data. Note that hearing a data frame does NOT inhibit your transmitter in any way -- the preceeding CTS frame should have already set whatever power limitation is appropriate to keep you from clobbering its intended recepient. This is how you can solve the "exposed terminal" problem frequently encountered by hilltop digipeaters.

The more I think about this scheme, the more I think it may actually work.

Phil

From 9002648949734627111
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-17 18:28:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <10126@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 17 Apr 90 17:40:54 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu> <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>

<101@ke4zv.UUCP>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 125
Posted: Tue Apr 17 18:40:54 1990

In article <101@ke4zv.UUCP> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
writes:
>A network node only needs to route packets so you can leave out all
>the application protocols like smtp, telnet, ftp, etc. All you must
>have is the link protocol and ip protocol handlers in a net node. A
>user station on the other hand would be pretty useless without the
>application protocols aboard. In practice we don't bother to strip
>out the application protocols in our switches since we don't need
>the extra free memory and it makes onsite debugging easier. However,
>we do make sure that the servers for the mbox and such are left
>disabled. It is very frustrating to find the switch down because
>some "poor dumb users " have connected to the mbox and left connections
>hanging to the point of exceeding max session. The mbox is no substitute
>for a real lan bbs.

    Sometimes "poor dumb users" are at the mercy of a "slow dumb
network".

>Where are the end users? At both ends of a session of course! -)
>We have Unix boxes in people's homes, dos boxes in people's homes, and
>a few crazys with laptops in their cars.
>>
>>I've always thought it would be neat to put an EPROM into a TNC2
>>(cheap, available, etc.) that would give you, say, FTP and TELNET,
>>or maybe even just TELNET, to let the unfortunate ax.25-only users
>>get into things from a dumb terminal. Keep in mind that there is
>>still a LOT of resistance to TCP/IP in some parts of the country,
>>for a variety of reasons. It behooves us to ease the masses into
>>things when we know that we _will not_ survive on our own.
>>
>THIS IS A VERY BAD IDEA!!!

    I disagree completely. See below.

>First, one of the most valuable things about tcp/ip is that part of
>the network lives INSIDE your computer. This makes possible end-to-end
>integrity of file transfers. If you attempt to put the protocol in
>an external box, there is no way to guarantee that the data arrives
>intact on the destination user's disk.

    True, but not really applicable. Point-to-point NON-network
protocols exist that handle file transfers with integrity just fine: Kermit,
XMODEM, and even an AX.25 text stream.

>Second, the economics of dumb terminals is absurd. Like in the discussion
>on porting the ka9q code back to cpm, PCs ARE CHEAPER THAN TERMINALS!

Not true. Get near any university or large computer company and terminals are a dime a dozen. I've seen good Z-19s w/ modems for $50. Or, go to a yardsale and pick up a Commodore 64.

Most of the above points are minor ones, but they collectively raised some feelings that have been stewing inside of me for a long time:

First and foremost, plain old AX.25 text streams will be with us for a long, long time. Its the lowest common denominator for just about all of amateur packet radio. It is also the simplest packet "mode" to understand: just "CONNECT" and off you go. Given these two facts, I claim that plain old AX.25 text streams are and will continue to be the most popular "mode".

Second, it has been claimed that, in general, more equipment is required to run TCP/IP over plain old AX.25 text streams (hereafter "POATS"). While this may be true, I do not believe that it is an inhibiting factor for people running TCP/IP.

Instead, I claim that the main inhibiting factor for TCP/IP is ignorance. People avoid what they don't understand. Relatively few people have seen TCP/IP running, and even those that have can be in the dark. I've talked to people on packet that they want to replace AX.25 with TCP/IP for increased throughput on file transfers. I quickly explained how IP packets were shoved over AX.25 links, and how TCP and IP added overhead to each packet.

Also, in supposrt of this point, compare the implementation of Net/Rom to TCP/IP. Unlike TCP/IP, few people have network nodes in their house. Rather, Net/Rom nodes are erected for public use, with POATS up and downlinks. Because of this, the general knowledge of Net/Rom (and other networks configured in the same way: ROSE & TexNet) by average users is much greater than the knowledge of TCP/IP.

Finally, (and sadly), politics is a major problem in packet radio networking. You have the TCP/IP, Net/Rom, ROSE, TexNet, DX Cluster, and POATS camps. The less each knows about the other, the more "racist" the politics problem becomes.

In light of the above observations, I think the networks should be designed with the lowest common denominator in mind: POATS. Sure, having the network terminate at the user is better for various reasons ("file transfer integrity..."), but I think that's a luxury that some can afford (and understand) and some can't. I wish I had a Sun or VAX in the basement with a dedicated line, but I don't and Kermit and XMODEM work just fine.

I like the direction the NOS MBOX is going in. A POATS user can connect and play around with TCP/IP, just like is currently done with Net/Rom. He/she can observe: "Hey! I get pretty reliable connections with this TELNET thing..." or "The mail here seems a lot more reliable.." I think all MBOXes SHOULD be enabled.

*** Flame on

I get incensed at people who claim (and it has been done) that

I ham somehow inferior because I'm not running TCP/IP. When I explain to them that I'm running a software TNC with a modem hanging off my parallel port and that I wrote the software myself because I originally couldn't afford a TNC, they back off. I think TCP/IP offers the best networking currently available, and I'll get into it when I get the time and means.

There is a lot of exciting work being done on the "front line" of packet radio with high-speed modems, networking, etc. However, the "rear guard" of people running Digicom>64, my program, or some other POATS seem neglected. I argue that they MUST NOT be neglected, because it is their demand that ultimately drives packet radio development.

Case in point: the NEDA network in New England. This large network was not driven by technology (they are using TheNET nodes with TNCs connected back to back), but by POATS user DEMAND. Pure and simple.

I'm working on a very long range proposal to cut NEDA over to TCP/IP. However, the current configuration would be maintained: POATS up and down links, with TCP/IP (instead of Net/Rom) between network nodes. Such a scheme offers the most benefit to the most users. You could, of course, run TCP/IP from your house, but it shouldn't be a requirement.

** Flame off

As usual, comments?

--

= =

Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From 2692876311574007143
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 02:37:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sdd.hp.com!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Message-ID: <18330017@col.hp.com>
Date: 17 Apr 90 21:57:42 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Apr 17 22:57:42 1990

Yeah, I remember the ULCNET article... will have to dig that back out of the pile...

>I don't know what it would take to convert the SLIP driver to use this,
>but thought it might at least give you some ideas.

As I recall, that also involved using a small circuit to drive either DTR or CTS on the serial port, or maybe it was DCD... as an indication of activity

on the cable. All that would be needed I think is to change the initialization for the 8250/16450/16550 serial port IC in the asynch driver code to turn on hardware flow control outbound, so that the PC wouldn't transmit when the cable was in use.

I think it'd be a near-trivial mod, but I don't have time to pursue it.

Bdale, N3EUA

From -9076006360169896996
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 03:28:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BTMA
Message-ID: <1879@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 18 Apr 90 05:12:21 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com> <56534@sgi.sgi.com> <9624@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 53
Posted: Wed Apr 18 06:12:21 1990

n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie) writes:

>There has been some discussion about BTMA (Busy-Tone Multi-Access)
>packet systems here on the net and so I thought I'd throw my two-cents in!

>The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society has been using with this type
>of access for its backbone using a single 440 MHz voice-grade machine with
>good results. The purpose of this system is to provide connectivity
>for some of the ROSE X.25 Switches in the OSI-type packet network operated
>by RATS here in the NY/NJ/CT/PA/DE region.

>We have installed a receiver and transmitter at a high site
>accessable from anywhere within about 100 miles (minimum) of New York City.
>The controller is a TNC-2 that runs the digital regenerator software.
>The controller "listens" for packets and sends out a busy tone (HDLC Flags)
>on the output to inhibit other stations. As valid frames are received,
>they start out the trasnmitter FIFO-style with a one frame delay.

>The code will be enhanced in the future to include general polling and
>"recent/most active user" polling algorithms as experience dictates.

But BTMA is at best, a patch, and at worst, a resource hog. Assuming your channel is full duplex at the node, it makes no sense to throw away half of the available thruput transmitting a busy tone when data

could occupy the same slot. I also fail to see how digital regeneration
buys one anything either. Even if an incomming packet is corrupt, the
busy tone must be transmitted for the duration in order to prervent
the next station in line from also trashing its packet in collision.

Here in Atlanta, we run a full duplex digi/switch on 146.73/13. We
started out with busy tone and quickly realized that we were throwing
away half of our thruput potential. The switch currently has a simple
hardware bit repeater grafted to the modem disconnect of a TNC-2.
This is still a suboptimal solution since the bit repeater tends to
accentuate the clock jitter produced by the TNC-2 clock recovery
state machine.

An optimum configuration would probably have the transmitter keyed
all the time. Flags would be transmitted the instant RF carrier is
detected in the receiver which busys the channel until the transmitting
station can stabilize and start data transmission. A simple audio
path between the receiver and transmitter is probably more than adequate
and demonstrates a high KISS factor. Voice users are excluded through
administrative or military means. This would, of course, require
true DCD on the users' stations.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | We can no more blame our loss of freedom on congress
Radiation Systems, Inc. | than we can prostitution on pimps. Both simply
Atlanta, Ga | provide broker services for their customers.
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd| - Dr. W Williams | **I am the NRA**

From -2725104952223882409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a6b41899c129204a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 07:18:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DAYTON!
Message-ID: <36041@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 17 Apr 90 17:57:40 GMT
References: <30600037@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Apr 17 18:57:40 1990

In article <30600037@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>Dayton is getting closer. Here are the suggested frequencies whereby
>rec.ham-radio and info-hams people can communicate. Of course there

>will be lots of QRM especially at the Hara Arena on 2 meters. Three
>frequencies are suggested just in case someone is stuck on one band.
>
>   223.600
>   445.600
>   145.600

Just a really really dumb thought....
If anyone were to have a crosband repeat dual bander (ie 731/631,th75),
all three bands could be linked.

IMHO Actually it probably isn't that dumb an idea, since I usually
set up my 721 at most hamfest to cross band 440 and 140 for handheld
use :-). There are also the low power freq areas for use if you use 5w.
or less to get away from the norm.

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -4660928647752697989
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 07:18:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!
rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Message-ID: <36040@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 17 Apr 90 17:35:40 GMT
References: <122@bongo.UUCP> <18330015@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Apr 17 18:35:40 1990

In article <18330015@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>   I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
>>so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
>>know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
>>multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.
>>
>>   Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?
>

I have used (in the past) a multi-drop configuraution, but not using

rs232. The rs232 was converted to 5Volt differential drivers and
and thus bused together. (I don't have any of this handy, but I still
have some of the WW boards to llok up the parts, schematics). This
allowed up to 30ish users on the same 4 wire system. Doesn't rs422
or one or one of those (I don't recall) specs allow multidrop??
Anyway these converters were cheap to build, and worked fine at
56KB.

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From -3067923771453170631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 08:34:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!
karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
Message-ID: <22284@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 18 Apr 90 03:04:16 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
<21974@bellcore.bellcore.com> <21614@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
<5120@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <13095@ucsd.Edu> <2781@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
<101@ke4zv.UUCP> <10126@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 78
Posted: Wed Apr 18 04:04:16 1990

In article <10126@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu> payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew
Payne) writes:
>   Instead, I claim that the main inhibiting factor for TCP/IP is
>ignorance. People avoid what they don't understand.

Agreed. There is no such thing as a free lunch, and even when the
software for a powerful networking system like TCP/IP is free, you still
have to understand how to set it up and use it. But things are
improving.

> Relatively few people
>have seen TCP/IP running, and even those that have can be in the dark. I've
>talked to people on packet that they want to replace AX.25 with TCP/IP for
>increased throughput on file transfers. I quickly explained how IP packets
>were shoved over AX.25 links, and how TCP and IP added overhead to each
>packet.

Yes and no. The per-packet overhead of POATS is already so large that adding TCP/IP headers makes little incremental difference. More important factors are the differences in protocol behavior and implementation such as retransmission, backoff and packetization strategies. I would argue that TCP/IP running atop AX.25 in the UI (connectionless) mode usually achieves better overall channel throughput than most plain old connected-mode AX.25 channels because TCP deals much more efficiently with lost and duplicated packets, and because the data packet sizes are generally more reasonable (why, oh why does it seem that every BBS in the world sends no more than one text line per frame, even when the lines are 2 characters long??)

> Also, in supposrt of this point, compare the implementation of
>Net/Rom to TCP/IP. Unlike TCP/IP, few people have network nodes in their
>house.

Everybody who has run my package for the past few years has had both a TCP/IP *and* a NET/ROM node, thanks to the efforts of W9NK (the original author of the NET/ROM implemenation in my package) and SM0RGV (who ported it to NOS).

> Rather, Net/Rom nodes are erected for public use, with POATS
>up and downlinks. Because of this, the general knowledge of Net/Rom
>(and other networks configured in the same way: ROSE & TexNet) by average
>users is much greater than the knowledge of TCP/IP.

With the "mailbox gateway" feature now in NOS (again courtesy of SM0RGV), there is really no fundamental difference between a "network node erected for public use, with POATS up and downlinks" that speaks TCP/IP on the "network" side and one that speaks NET/ROM, ROSE or TexNet on the network side. Any differences in general knowledge are probably due instead to the relative popularity of a given system.

> Finally, (and sadly), politics is a major problem in packet radio
>networking. You have the TCP/IP, Net/Rom, ROSE, TexNet, DX Cluster, and
>POATS camps. The less each knows about the other, the more "racist" the
>politics problem becomes.

Yes, politics is a problem. But TCP/IP is unique in demonstrating that it can work with and build on the facilities provided by these other networking "camps". IP datagrams are routinely sent across NET/ROM backbones, and the incorporation of NET/ROM functionality into NOS allows what are nominally "TCP/IP nodes" to handle "pure" NET/ROM traffic. No other "camp" in amateur packet radio has demonstrated this flexibility. That's why TCP/IP is called an "internetworking" protocol.

> In light of the above observations, I think the networks should be
>designed with the lowest common denominator in mind: POATS.

This is amateur radio, and our networks are being designed and built by volunteers. Since they aren't paid (and in many cases have to dig into their own pockets for funding) it seems a little unfair to criticize

them for building the network as they see fit. If you disagree, you are more than free to build a network the way YOU want it, as long as you raise your own funding. In fact, you should feel free to build the service you want on top of the network I have built.

Assuming we can use our spectrum reasonably efficiently, there should be enough room in amateur radio for everyone with an idea of how a network should be built.

Phil

From -7154325350189445083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 08:51:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!xanth!rlb
From: rlb@cs.odu.edu (Robert L. Bailey)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multiple Z80 processors and righteous hacks.
Message-ID: <12245@xanth.cs.odu.edu>
Date: 18 Apr 90 03:24:07 GMT
References: <85@simasd.UUCP>
Reply-To: rlb@cs.odu.edu (Robert L. Bailey)
Followup-To: comp.os.cpm
Organization: Old Dominion University, Norfolk Va.
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2906 rec.ham-radio.packet:2105
Posted: Wed Apr 18 04:24:07 1990

In article <85@simasd.UUCP> donm@pnet07.cts.com (Don Maslin) writes:
>Probably the easiest way is with a master and multiple slave processors
>operating under TurboDOS in an IEEE-696 environment.

Indeed! A few years back I used a Sierra Data Sciences S-100 system with that exact configuration running TurboDos. It was quite a system for its time! I believe that the way the bus sharing was accomplished was by having the master processor poll each slave for I/O requests. The only job the master had to do was to check each slave in turn and if the slave requested I/O then the master performed the requested function. I'm sure that there was some sort of time slice algorithm too, because we never had any problems with one of the slaves 'hogging' the I/O.

Like I said, it was quite a dynamite little system with 1 master/4 slaves. Each slave had its own terminal port, and did we ever keep that little sucker busy! The master controlled all I/O to the hard & floppy disks. It also maintained a print spooler to organize print requests. We even had an 8748 emulator board & cross compiler for doing software development

for embedded microprocessor systems. When we ran the emulator, there was
some bus contention, and we had to limit the system to a single slave
to avoid crashes while emulating.

Bob Bailey (rlb@cs.odu.edu)

From 1482620682654692555
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9e2986b373411b54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 08:52:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Famous article missing?
Message-ID: <262b2a16.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 17 Apr 90 23:25:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Apr 18 00:25:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Did anyone see an article posted by me entitled "Famous DCD mod."?
73 Doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
          then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CA.NA
          Victoria, BC, Canada

From 3670588912340138972
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f25e2abcd74f293,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 10:57:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: Innovators need thick skin
Message-ID: <9004181338.AA02579@ucsd.edu>
Date: 18 Apr 90 13:39:14 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 88
Posted: Wed Apr 18 14:39:14 1990

X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 18 Apr 90 15:34:50 MEZ

on
>Date: Tue, 17 Apr 90 17:40:54 GMT
>From: Andrew Payne <payne@TCGOULD.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
writes:

>Subject: Re: Innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M sofware...)
> [.............]
>
>   Second, it has been claimed that, in general, more equipment is
>required to run TCP/IP over plain old AX.25 text streams (hereafter "POATS").
>While this may be true, I do not believe that it is an inhibiting factor
>for people running TCP/IP.
>
>   Instead, I claim that the main inhibiting factor for TCP/IP is
>ignorance. People avoid what they don't understand. Relatively few people
>have seen TCP/IP running, and even those that have can be in the dark. I've
>talked to people on packet that they want to replace AX.25 with TCP/IP for
>increased throughput on file transfers. I quickly explained how IP packets
>were shoved over AX.25 links, and how TCP and IP added overhead to each
>packet.

This might be one good explanation. But I guess it's not the only one.

We had a little 'burst' of TCP/IP activity around here about a year ago
(maybe 1 1/2 ?). I organized the IP-address scheme for northern Germany
and managed requests for IP-addresses. Everyone who requested has got
TCP/IP (CMU, KA9Q, NCSA) from me for his tests/QSOs/installation/etc.

But since about one year no more requests dropped in here. Most TCP/IP
activity around here vanished. Even those stations formerly working
on TCP/IP changed over to different systems. So it could hardly be
a problem of ignorance (even though there is allways some).

But what are the reasons?

My answer is simple: There is no simple answer|

Maybe some HAMs treat TCP/IP as a dying standard. Most international
commitees expressed their intention not to establish any new TCP/IP
version. Instead an OSI conforming standard shall be supported (whatever
it may be some times). Maybe some HAMs are waiting for a AMPR version
of such a standard. I understood RATS was going that way.
(This does NOT relate to the fact that TCP/IP is still the only reliable
and independent standard on an ETHERNET for all different kind of machines.)

Maybe other HAMS feel TCP/IP was developed for another world where
some criteria is totaly different from a HAM world (reliable nodes,
stabil links, coordinated management, etc).

Maybe some HAMs don't know how to spell it,

or whatever else....

But these are only individual opinions NOT to use TCP/IP, but what are
the reasons to use other systems?

The summe of different aspects could bring some explanation.

At the user site we have some fine terminal programms around here. These
programms allow to 'TELNET' to other station(s) on one or more channels,
transfer files on another channel, and route/connects through the
network on a 3rd (4th, 5th,...) channel. TURBOPR (for PCs, by dl1bho)
or DIGICOM (for c64s or c128s, by dl8mbt) are some good examples.
Even subconnects through these programms to 3rd stations are
possible (or to another frequency/band).

On the network site we have a system of several hundreds of (mostly)
TheNet nodes. TheNetNode is catching up right now. So users might ask
their node what other TheNet nodes in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France,
Swiss, Austria, Hungary, etc, etc are active right now and connect through
(if the coresponding RF-links are reliable).

And there are BBSs in this cellular network. Meanwhile NORD><LINK's
TheBox (by df3av) became somekind of standard right now in western
Europe. It supports several TNCs, individual language per user,
multiconnects, gateway functions PR/AMTOR, auto-forwarding,
remote-sysop-maintenance, file compression on forwarding links, life
time management, help menue, etc, etc.

All of these items are designed to work together in a network and
support each other. So if one looks at just one of the items the comparisons
to other systems will allways be a miss. But if you look at it together
this maybe an answer why other HAMs prefer other systems.

Maybe...

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 8723202632323027412
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,499c389b8e5b2705,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 12:37:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: innovators need thick skin (was: CP/M software...)
Message-ID: <9004181555.AA12408@ucsd.edu>
Date: 18 Apr 90 15:55:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32

Posted: Wed Apr 18 16:55:22 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 18 Apr 90 16:38:36 MEZ

on

>Date: Wed, 18 Apr 90 03:04:16 GMT
>From: "Phil R. Karn" <jupiter!karn@BELLCORE.COM>

writes:
>
>
>[.................]
>strategies. I would argue that TCP/IP running atop AX.25 in the UI
>(connectionless) mode usually achieves better overall channel throughput
>than most plain old connected-mode AX.25 channels because TCP deals much
>more efficiently with lost and duplicated packets, and because the data
>packet sizes are generally more reasonable

This has to be one of the main 'requisitions':
as long as an IP layer runs it's own protokoll including checks for
error recovery (because it doesn't rely on it's layer 2) the
protocol overhead would be tremendous.

>(why, oh why does it seem
>that every BBS in the world sends no more than one text line per frame,
>even when the lines are 2 characters long??)

This is one good reason to run NORD><LINK's TheBox. It doesn't only
fill up the frames up to the parameterized limit, additionaly a
compress modus could be switched on. So up to the double amount of
bytes could be squezed out of one I-frame.

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From -225819197177758645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,122c97f61331902f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-18 13:47:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Repeaters
Message-ID: <262c2776.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 18 Apr 90 17:16:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 49

Posted: Wed Apr 18 18:16:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

> John (**I am the NRA**) De Armond, WD4OQC

> An optimum configuration would probably have the transmitter keyed
> all the time.

I don't think this is necessary; DPLLs in the RX clock recovery circuits could maintain coherence with the TX clock for quite a long time, depending on the bit rate. For 9600 bps I calculated that a DPLL based on a one ppm crystal oscillator could maintain the phase OK if the TX beacons once every idle minute.

> Flags would be transmitted the instant RF carrier is
> detected in the receiver which busys the channel until the transmitting
> station can stabilize and start data transmission.

> A simple audio path between the receiver and transmitter ...

These two concepts seem incompatible to me because the phase of the flags would be incoherent with the phase of the received data.

However, if using a bit-regenerating type of repeater, and if the RX and TX clock in the repeater were tied together (i.e., no RX clock recovery circuit) , it would be possible for a user to synchronize the phase of his TX to the repeater's RX by using his own RX clock (recovered from the repeater's TX) as his TX clock and adding a phase shift to account for the round-trip speed-of-light delay to and from the repeater. This scheme would eliminate synchronization delays altogether except for when a station first went on the air.

This would probably work only at lower bit rates like 9600, where the wavelength of half a bit is sufficiently large to swamp phase changes due to multipath and other things. Users could find the necessary phase shift between their RX and TX with the aid of a map showing the required phase shift in rings around the repeater site. Or else by good old just tweaking it until it worked.

Does anyone do this? What is the loss of efficiency due to syncronization?
73 Doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge, first try: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
then try: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU VE7GNU@VE7GNU.#VIC.BC.CA.NA
Victoria, BC, Canada

From 6360447579549645041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2bc79b375f7ba08f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 02:37:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!kolvi.hut.fi!kwi
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Webersat modulation
Keywords: Webersat AMSAT Raised cosine
Message-ID: <240@kolvi.hut.fi>
Date: 2 Apr 90 20:33:26 GMT
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 68
Posted: Mon Apr 2 21:33:26 1990
References:

Posted: Sun, Mar 18, 1990   6:20 PM GMT   Msg: NGJA-4199-1758
From: UOSAT
To: AMSAT
Subj: Some WEBER "Raised Cosine" Notes

Dumped on 17 Mar 90 00:00:08 Saturday by ELE093

 From: JAMES MILLER G3RUH via TMAIL Address: UOSAT
 Date: 1990 Mar 16   =====

                     RAISED COSINE SPECTRUM ETC
                     ----
                       by James Miller G3RUH

 WEBER is using different transmit waveform filtering than the others.
The baseband shape of a Weber bit is   D(t)*(1+Cos 2*pi*t/T)   where:

  D(t) is the data, = +1 for logic "1", = -1 for logic "0",
  T is the bit period
  t is time - runs from -T/2 to +T/2 for each bit.

This is the "raised cosine shaping" you hear being discussed. If you plot
out the formula A = 1 + COS(X) , with X = -180 TO +180 deg, this should be
quite clear.

The spectrum of this signal is -3db at +/-1200 Hz, -11.5 db at +/-1800 Hz,
NIL at +/-2400 Hz, and the first sidelobe is a negligible -32db at +/-3000
Hz.

In contrast, the shape of PACSAT, and LUSAT is approximately D(t), which
is "straight PSK". Each bit is rectangular. Most of the energy is
contained between the first nulls at +/-1200 Hz. The first sidelobe is
-13db at +/-1800 Hz.

So roughly speaking, the Weber modulation spreads some +/-2400Hz whereas

the others are +/-1200 Hz. You'd expect this because the Weber bits are "narrower" than 1 bit; compare your 1+COS(X) sketch with an enclosing rectangle.
H
 Now the receiver 3 db bandwidth is typically 3 kHz, i.e. only +/- 1500 Hz, so a certain amount of Weber energy is lost on reception. Or looked another way, the transient phase response of a typical SSB receiver to Weber data will show transient loss of coherence. This is why the LOCK LED flickers in some systems, and the bit error rate can be higher - insufficient receiver bandwidth.

The theoretical minimum RF bandwidth required to transmit 1200 bps binary PSK is 1200 Hz, i.e. +/-600 Hz. A practical minimum, which is achieved by the sort of technique I use in the 9600 baud modem TX secti is approx +/- 900 Hz.

Weber uses a look-up table on a bit by bit basis; it's a "1 bit finite impulse response" shaping filter or F.I.R. The 9600 baud modem which is on UOSAT-D/UO-14 looks-up over a span of 8 bits. So the audio spectrum is correspondingly tighter, and by design has sidelobes at least 50 db down. The waveform is the same as my eprom TXBETA1's Selection 0

By the way, you could also use my 9600 baud modem to drive a balanced modulator to generate very sweet 9600 bps PSK. The RF bandwidth would be about 15 kHz.

 73 de James G3RUH @ GB7SPV 1990 Mar 16

P.S. Sorry if you knew all this already. I've had many enquiries, so this response seemed appropriate. I haven't seen it published elsewhere.

(relayed from TeleMail by I2KBD - ITAMSAT Project)

From 4034297488474804721
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b3e7640f6c0261e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 03:31:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVM.BitNet!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.BitNet (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Msys
Message-ID: <9004030410.AA20915@ucsd.edu>
Date: 3 Apr 90 04:01:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Apr 3 05:01:06 1990

Anyone know what the latest version of Msys is and where I can FTP it from? I'm pretty sure there's a version after1.06, but could be wrong.

Also, Regarding View, Is there a source other than Hamster.business.uwo.ca
from which I can FTP it? For some reason I haven't been able to establish
an FTP session with Hamster.

Thanks and 73, Joe, kc2yu, kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org, kc2yu@nn2z.nj, SKOHC@CUNYVM

From 7992952125630173056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5715c376846e67
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 04:51:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!tsdiag!nn2z!
From: nn2z@nn2z.AMPR.ORG (Dave Trulli)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BM RAM..
Message-ID: <1868@nn2z.AMPR.ORG>
Date: 3 Apr 90 11:51:49 GMT
References: <4629@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Reply-To: nn2z@nn2z.ampr.org (Dave Trulli)
Organization: NN2Z Packet Gateway
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Apr 3 12:51:49 1990

BM is a smalll model program, on DOS and takes us around 94k of memory
if you set the size of the mailbox to about 400 message. The size
of the object file is about 33k and even if it used all its data
section the that would be another 64k so I would say the way I have
it written its wont use more that 96k. If its crashing its must be
due to some other problem so mail me some more details.

How many message are in you mail box ?

Dave nn2z
--
nn2z@nn2z.ampr.org or djt@homxa.att.com

From 2384215602242501510
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47646f6ce0b6d0f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 11:40:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Compiling KA9Q NET with Turbo C

Message-ID: <18330012@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Apr 90 18:40:32 GMT
References: <17469@ethz-inf.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 3
Posted: Tue Apr 3 19:40:32 1990

All net development is now under Turbo C 2.0.

Bdale

From -5619076557203108876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 08:31:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!peregrine!ccicpg!cci632!rit!ritcsh!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <2670@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 4 Apr 90 15:31:44 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 38
Posted: Wed Apr 4 16:31:44 1990

In this part of the country, a LOT of work has been done with the
NET/ROM and TheNet systems. What you say is DEFINITELY true; you
will get a much better response by using a single-port node as a
digipeater than as a single-port node. This is true for both reasons
you noted: hidden-transmitter, and the fact that the "node" is no longer
a digipeater leaves us with the fact that it is another station
competing for air-time. Throw into this an occasional nodes broadcast
and things get worse.

HOWEVER, make it multiport and it's a different story. On a
multiport node (usually three transmitters: a user uplink, a
backbone link going in one direction, and a backbone link going
in the other direction) the TNC's are separate and can transmit
simultaneously. While it's ACK'ing you back on the uplink, your
packet is going out. For this reason, a club has a lot of
motivation to chip in for their higher-speed modems on the
backbone links rather than all individually upgrading as users.

One statistic that comes up time and time again with the N.E.D.A.
experiments is in the arrangement of backbone links. Even if these
links are hidden-transmitter-free, if you've only got two stations
on frequency, you get a FIVE-TO-ONE IMPROVEMENT over adding just

ONE MORE transmitter. We can prove this with channel-usage
analysis quite easily, and it's also quite logical (I'll continue
if there's interest in this topic).

The point I'm trying to make is that single-port nodes are, in most
cases, not only completely useless but actually damage the channel
more than a plain vanilla digipeater would. IN MOST CASES.

Chris n2jgw
--
--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW
President
Rochester Institute of Technology
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT

cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From -5801652293331541887
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2af943c9fc5744e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2af943c9fc5744e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 11:01:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SAREX STS-35
Keywords: space shuttle sarex
Message-ID: <40043@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 4 Apr 90 04:38:47 GMT
References: <53940@microsoft.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10637 rec.ham-radio.packet:2012
Posted: Wed Apr 4 05:38:47 1990

In article <53940@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN) writes:
>   i'm disappointed to read in the the AMSAT Journal
>   that the SAREX STS-35 mission will only have a 28.5
>   inclination - making direct communications to Seattle
>   47.7 latitude impossible...
>
>   is anybody out there going to be digipeating someway,
>   somehow, so us poor out o' luck northerners will have
>   a way to make contact with the packet set-up ???

Joe--

As previously announced in the AMSAT bulletins that Phil Karn posts,
AMSAT will have an extensive redistribution network active during
both of the next two SAREX missions.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 2487414756904335793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c39f482e6e3d9b97,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 15:17:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!
dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WET NET, Packet Radio for USN
Message-ID: <9004041624.AA28046@ucsd.edu>
Date: 4 Apr 90 16:13:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Wed Apr 4 17:13:00 1990

From:
David Sweigert

To:
Interested Packeteers

Ref:
Navy's Use of Shipboard Packet Systems

A technical abstract is being created to provide appropriate officials within the US Navy telecommunications community with an explanation of packet radio and how it may be utilized to move non-tactical mission support (supply and maintenance) data from ship to shore based host computers.

I am serving as the coordinator for this effort representing a coalition of packet enthusiasts. My interest is scholarly, I want to see US Navy shipboard telcommunications improved.

I am requesting individuals with appropriate contributions to E-mail me your comments and ideas (so far I have received very good feed-back). I will be broadcasting draft abstracts to allow interested parties a chance to chop on the document.

The Navy is interested and wants to hear more, let's organize a top notch document.

Sincerely,

Dave Sweigert
WB9VKO
Annapolis, MD

From -3112870702905896140
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2e0d14eca4f3530,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 15:17:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WET NET, US Navy and Packets
Message-ID: <9004041624.AA28094@ucsd.edu>
Date: 4 Apr 90 16:03:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Apr 4 17:03:00 1990

From:
David Sweigert

To:
Interested Packeteers

Ref:
Navy's Use of Shipboard Packet Systems

A technical abstract is being created to provide appropriate officials within the US Navy telecommunications community with an explanation of packet radio and how it may be utilized to move non-tactical mission support (supply and maintenance) data from ship to shore based host computers.

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a top notch document.

Sincerely,

Dave Sweigert
WB9VKO
Annapolis, MD

From -7276407182758652047
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,40b76eb6a04efb13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 15:22:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cec2!sek9424
From: sek9424@cec1.wustl.edu (Scott Eric Keller)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet info wanted
Message-ID: <1990Apr4.170627.9440@cec1.wustl.edu>
Date: 4 Apr 90 17:06:27 GMT
Sender: news@cec2 (USENET News System)
Reply-To: sek9424@cec2.wustl.edu (Scott Eric Keller)
Organization: Washington University, St. Louis, MO
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Apr 4 18:06:27 1990

I have convinced my professor in my "Computer Communications" class that a paper on amateur packet radio would be an appropriate project for his class. However, I now have the task of explaining the workings, use, and problems concerning packet radio. Unfortinately, packet is not a mode that I am intimately familiar with. I know we have many Packet Gods out here, so I would like any reccommendations on books, sources, papers, articles, people, etc. that would aid my endeavor. I only need to fill about 10-15 pages, but I would like to learn as much as I can. (Plus I'll find out what I want to buy when I get out in May....)

I already have the AX.25 book, Gateway book, and Computer Networking Conference books from the ARRL on order. Other reccomendations would be appreciated.

Reply by mail, TNX in advance...

Scott

--
Scott Keller (KA0WCH) - Permanent Undergrad - Dept. of Computer Science
Wa$hington Univer$ity - St. Louis, Mo. USA
Internet: sek9424@cec2.wustl.edu UUCP:ihnp4!wucec2!sek9424 (I think...)
The opinions represented here are mine and mine alone, not Wa$h. U's.

From -7564482483406832434

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-04 22:55:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!
aurora.AthabascaU.CA!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <LYNDON.90Apr4144737@orthanc.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 4 Apr 90 20:47:37 GMT
References: <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
     <1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp>
     <1990Mar31.170058.25568@nebulus.UUCP>
Sender: news@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Apr 4 21:47:37 1990
In-reply-to: root@nebulus.UUCP's message of 31 Mar 90 17:00:58 GMT

In article <1990Mar31.170058.25568@nebulus.UUCP> root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S.
Breckenridge) writes:

   One of the downsides is that the TB works like a spread spectrum
   audio channel, I don't know whats going to happen with fading etc...

You're going to have all kinds of trouble. If the modem desides to
"retrain" based on selective fading, you're going to lose that portion
of the audio channel. While this is all well and good when the link
takes a dive, the modem doesn't "retrain" when conditions *improve*
therefore selective fading could eventually reduce your throughput
to zero.
--
Lyndon Nerenberg CF6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
     {alberta,decwrl}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

From -4352534774240141092
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-05 09:17:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!emory!mephisto!gatech!kd4nc!
km4ba!alan
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <135@km4ba.UUCP>
Date: 5 Apr 90 01:10:37 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
<4482@cpoint.UUCP> <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU> <21540@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: km4ba's packet radio gateway, Atlanta GA.

Lines: 50
Posted: Thu Apr 5 02:10:37 1990

karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

>In article <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU> henry@garp.mit.edu (Henry Mensch) writes:
>>finally, DES has been broken a variety of times by a variety of
>>people; not all of these people have been highly-skilled scientists,
>>either 8-]

>Please back up this statement. There have been no known, proven cases in
>which DES has been "broken" in the sense that the key was derived from
>ciphertext alone (or even some matching cipertext/plaintext pairs) except
>for cases where the key was trivially chosen (e.g., an English word), making
>a brute-force key search feasible.

stuff deleted....

Unfortunately, the recent hacker gang from West Germany was able
to defeat the encryption used in Unix systems, (Is this DES???)
if the account that I read was accurate. It *did* involve the
assumption of common language words as passwords, combined
with leading and trailing ascii charecters.
(IE: camel1, 4pony, etc.) It also involved being able to look at
/etc/passwd, which in most newer systems does not divulge anything.

Users seem to have favorite words as names to use as passwords, and
attempts by Unix to make them more secure usually result in adding
simple non-alphabetic chars. to their favorite word.

Bottom line.... Unskilled, but clever hackers with pc's and modems
found lots of holes, and used them to "back into" secure passwords.

They could not do it every time, but they were able to back into
enough passwords to do their "thing".

The ironic thing is that they would have been easy victims of
their techniques! (I guess that is why they got caught by an
astronomer/physics type!) 8->

Anyway, the account was interesting reading, and I am sure
everyone has heard of it. But it was an example of people
defeating, if not breaking encryption. (Kind of like kicking
in a door that has 2 strong deadbolts on it. doesn't make much
difference if the door frame isn't strong also!)

No claims to cryptography (or spelling) expertise here!
(so don't flame too hard! :->)
73
Alan Barrow km4ba

..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan
..!hplabs!hpfcse!hpuagai!alan

From -6418229436498060769
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a8385122775436
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-05 18:31:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE news
Message-ID: <660@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 5 Apr 90 16:17:59 GMT
References: <238@kolvi.hut.fi>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Apr 5 17:17:59 1990

From article <238@kolvi.hut.fi>, by kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik):
> Posted: Sun, Mar 18, 1990   5:45 PM GMT   Msg: KGJA-4199-1727
> From: BMCGWIER
>
> Dave Blaschke, W5UN, is the owner of the world's largest privately owned
> 2 meter antenna. With 32.5 dBi gain, and nearly 2 megawatts of EIRP, he
>

Not any more. I am awfully sad to have to let you know that Dave loss the
entire array to a tornado. It is a total loss. One of the great personal
achievements in ham radio gone, probably forever.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -7115835804580845664
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 04:48:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!tech
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 5 Apr 90 21:59:28 GMT
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2805 rec.ham-radio.packet:2021
Posted: Thu Apr 5 22:59:28 1990

This question has been asked, and I wasn't interested at the time.

Is there any software around? I know that there is a version of tcp/ip some where and I understand Phil Karn wrote his eary stuff on CP/M. Does somebody have the early Karn package? Assuming it exists of course.

I sort of hope there isn't any, then I will have to write some. Build an interface and shoot for 56k :)

     *********   73
    **********   Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .   ****
  ..   ****   Athabasca University
 ....   ****   Athabasca, Alberta Canada
.........****   tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA   {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech

From 8279972154340017682
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a8385122775436
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 07:31:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rice!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE news
Message-ID: <9004060652.AA18253@zit.cigy.>
Date: 6 Apr 90 08:12:20 GMT
References: <9004051745.AA02280@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Apr 6 09:12:20 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 6 Apr 90 8:52:22 MESZ

Gee that's really awful. (The tornado taking his antenna out).
What about getting together a net-wide collection for reconstruction funds. After all, that system was an asset that AMSAT used to recover a very expensive satellite, and it might be needed again.

I don't know he owner personally, but such an array must have cost a fortune to construct. (Was this the one that appeared in the ARRL antenna book a couple of years ago?) If we get an estimate of how much it will cost to put back together, I'm willing to sign

up to contribute...
--
Joseph C. Pistritto (jcp@brl.mil -or- cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net)
 Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002, Basel, Switzerland
 Tel: +41 61 697 6155 (work) +41 61 692 1728 (home)   GMT+2hrs!

From 5783819686090305235
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d08e5846a218538a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 08:37:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: availability of TheNetNode
Message-ID: <9004061536.AA28616@ucsd.edu>
Date: 6 Apr 90 15:37:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 64
Posted: Fri Apr 6 16:37:39 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 06 Apr 90 17:30:51 MEZ

There was a tremendous amount of requests for the new TheNetNode.
So here is the answer to all those questions asking for availability.
Please forgive me if I couldn't reply to all individual requests.

For all those netlanders who didn't caught the first intro of
TheNetNode here is some short info (again).

TheNetNode

by NORD><LINK

This new Version runs entirely inside a PC or Atari computer and uses
TNC2s with a special KISS Eprom as an "intelligent interface".

New features are:
 - up to 255 Channels on one Computer
 - Call forwarding (just connect MYBOX, the node will know what call
   to connect you with and how to get there. If a BBS is down the sysop
   may set a route to an adjacent box.
 - Converse Mode
 - Monitor Heard list
 - Help system expandable by sysop
 - Software updating thru radio
 - Watchdog hardware for TNC and Computer (simple)
 - Sysop has full remote access do DOS
 - sophisticated statistics done for every channel (quality, thruput, etc)
 - written in C (we use Turbo-C 2.0)
 - TNC-KISS firmware with TOKEN-RING protocol

Hardware? Only standard items (plus simple watchdog). The PC and all TNCs
are connected together in a token ring.

Fortunatly some kind OM offered to translate the german version of the
doc to an english version. This might take some days.

TheNetNode will be uploaded to some servers / mailers. As I don't
have direct access to SIMTEL20 this will be done by that OM too.

Like before all software of NORD><LINK is priced at 00.00 $. It may be
used freely for any amateur application, modified, and redistributed
under the same conditions. But there are restrictions for
commercial users.

If you don't like to wait for the software to be available on a server
you might get it via regular mail. Any PC size disk may be supplied.

Send your request to

NORD><LINK e.V.
Hinter dem Berge 5
D-3300 Braunschweig
F.R.G.

Remember: the software comes at no charge, but you have to care for the
expense of postage, air mail costs, floppies, etc. So be shure to include
sufficient IRCs or dollar bills at your choice to cover the costs.
A mailing label with your own address would be very helpfull.

More details will be available soon.

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 8834797228576019470
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,892acc4e9f9b1025,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 11:15:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!SMCVAX.BITNET!GOODWIN
From: GOODWIN@SMCVAX.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet S/W on DEC PCs
Message-ID: <9004061308.AA19006@ucsd.edu>
Date: 6 Apr 90 11:58:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Apr 6 12:58:00 1990

Is anyone successfully running packet on a DEC Rainbow? I have one available
to me with both DOS & CP/M, 512K. If anyone knows of software that works with
this machine, I'd appreciate any information you can send me about it.

Thanx...


```
==========================================================================
Dave Goodwin                                |
Coordinator, PC Support/User Services       | To err is human.
VAX System Manager                          | To really foul things up,
--------------------------------------------| You need a computer.
BitNet/CREN : Goodwin@Smcvax                |
Ma Bell     : (802)655-2000 X2220           |
Pony Express: Saint Michael's College       |
              Department of Computer Services |
              Winooski Park                 |
              Colchester, VT 05439          |
==========================================================================
```


From -6483237514832256552
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 15:25:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Apr 90 22:25:05 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 70
Posted: Fri Apr 6 23:25:05 1990

In article <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry
McLarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>Recently, one of the users of my PBBS commented to me that he seemed to get
>much better response when connected to the BBS via a NET/ROM node, if he
>used the node simply as a digi rather than connecting to it first, and
>then downlinking to the BBS.

Barry,

Yes, this phenomenon is quite real. At the ARRL conference a few years
ago (when NET/ROM was still fairly new) I used exactly the situation you
describe (replacing a digipeater with a NET/ROM node) to illustrate the
fallacy in Software 2000's marketing claims that hop-by-hop
acknowledgements are all that's needed to solve amateur packet radio's

collision problems. In some cases, such as the one you describe, the addition of hop-by-hop acknowledgements only makes things worse because of the synchronized ack/data collisions (not to mention the extra overhead of the acks themselves).

Of course, digipeaters aren't ideal either, as it was their poor performance that motivated the development of NET/ROM in the first place. PRIACK is a step in the right direction, but it's just a heuristic that doesn't solve the fundamental problem: finding some way to either avoid collisions or limit their impact on channel throughput.

Several such schemes have been proposed, ranging from full duplex repeaters that eliminate hidden terminals and allow for collision detection (CSMA/CD) if the user terminals are also made full duplex, to abandoning multiple access schemes altogether and relying exclusively on point-to-point or point-to-multipoint schemes. I've suggested some of these myself, and N6GN is now probably the most vocal proponent of the point-to-point approach.

However, if you believe (as I do) that even with lots of point-to-point links there will still be a need and a place for multiple access operation, then we still need a better solution to the collision problem. Yet another possible scheme would be CSMA/CA (collision avoidance) modeled after Apple's Localtalk network. Basically each station sends a short "request to send" (RTS) message to the destination station and waits for a "clear to send" (CTS) reply before sending the actual data.

Stations hearing a CTS would stay off the channel even if they had not heard the RTS that caused it. This is the key feature of the algorithm, as it causes hidden terminals to remain silent until the traffic can be sent. (The RTS messages would indicate the amount of traffic to be sent, and the CTS message would echo this so the other stations would know how long to stay off the channel.)

It is still possible for collisions to occur, but they should happen only between RTS messages. These are much shorter than data packets, so not as much channel time should be wasted by them. Obviously this scheme works best when the stations have lots of traffic to send in each RTS/CTS/data cycle, and there should be a bypass mechanism to allow a small amount of data to be sent without the RTS/CTS overhead. (You would, however, still have to obey the CTS holdoff rules).

There are also some nifty extensions that you could make to this scheme for power control. If the CTS message includes a relative S-meter indication, then the sender could determine how much power is necessary to reach that station. By caching the responses in a table, the sender could use different amounts of power depending on how much was needed to reach a given destination. This alone should result in a considerable increase in system throughput when a single channel is used by many stations over a wide area (e.g., 145.01 MHz in many areas).

I would really like to see people analyze this protocol further and give

it a try. I think it would help performance on single-channel networks much more than hop-by-hop acks and PRIACK.

Phil

From -7761725475527773757
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47646f6ce0b6d0f5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 15:27:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Compiling KA9Q NET with Turbo C
Message-ID: <21861@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Apr 90 22:27:30 GMT
References: <17469@ethz-inf.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Apr 6 23:27:30 1990

In article <17469@ethz-inf.UUCP> muellerm@inf.ethz.ch (Markus Mueller) writes:
>After having tested around a bit with NET.EXE, I am also interested in
>recompiling the sources of NET in order to include stuff of my own. I
>intend to use Borland's Turbo C; however NET has been developped under
>Microsoft C and therefore some problems occur when recompiling the sources.

>1. Has anybody already done this? Hints? Pitfalls?

Eh??!! I've been using Turbo-C (version 2.0 Professional) to develop my code for perhaps two years now. You must have a *very* old version of the code that dates from when I used Aztec C as my development base.

>2. What memory model is required for NET? Should I use Large?

I've been using the "large" model (large data + large code) for quite some time.

Phil

From 617650714618508352
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 15:39:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <21862@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Apr 90 22:39:44 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
<4482@cpoint.UUCP> <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU> <21540@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<135@km4ba.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Apr 6 23:39:44 1990

In article <135@km4ba.UUCP> alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow) writes:

>Unfortunately, the recent hacker gang from West Germany was able
>to defeat the encryption used in Unix systems, (Is this DES???)
>if the account that I read was accurate. It *did* involve the
>assumption of common language words as passwords, combined
>with leading and trailing ascii charecters. [...]

Conventional UNIX systems use DES in a "one-way function" mode so that
only encoded passwords need be stored anywhere on a system. There is no
known way to reverse the one-way encoding (which depends on the security
of DES to known-plaintext attack) BUT an attacker can try to brute force
the system by trying large numbers of keys to see if any produce the
same encoded result as the one they're trying to determine.

I'm thoroughly familiar with this type of attack, as I have done it
myself for some time as a way to find weak passwords and get them
changed before the hackers discover them. That's why I specifically
qualified my statement about DES. The keys MUST be chosen from a large
enough space that they cannot be found by a brute force search. The
best-built combination lock in the world is worthless if people set the
combinations to "obvious" values.

For more details on this whole subject, see the paper by my colleague
Dave Feldmeier (AD3J, btw) and myself that we published in the proceedings
of the Crypto '89 conference.

Phil

From 4242312055542642519
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 15:44:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!
bellcore!jupiter!karn

From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Apr 90 22:44:48 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2812 rec.ham-radio.packet:2029
Posted: Fri Apr 6 23:44:48 1990

In article <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
writes:
>This question has been asked, and I wasn't interested at the time.
>
>Is there any software around? I know that there is a version of tcp/ip some
>where and I understand Phil Karn wrote his eary stuff on CP/M. Does somebody
>have the early Karn package? Assuming it exists of course.
>
>I sort of hope there isn't any, then I will have to write some. Build an
>interface and shoot for 56k :)

Yes, my code did indeed begin life on CP/M, specifically the Xerox 820.
But this was five years ago, and much has happened in the meantime to PC
clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
the point.

Phil

From -8708631995502257967
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf60481dbc053a04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 19:44:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!bridge2!mips!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watserv1!ria!uwovax!
31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: <None>
Message-ID: <5630.261d1bcc@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 7 Apr 90 02:44:27 GMT
Lines: 38
Posted: Sat Apr 7 03:44:27 1990

The following is a relatively easy modification that allows reliable 19.2
K baud on the serial port and radio port of most TAPR TNC-2 boxes.

***** FIRST AND FOREMOST *****

Replace U3 (LM324 op amp) with a TL084CN or TL094 if no TL084CN or eqiv. This is a high speed JFET hi-Z op amp. Just that fix alone will allow you to run 9600 baud on the serial port to your computer. I found that the TAPR 1.1.6. code WITH the PMS ran without any serial port misbehaving BUT it was sluggish. The 1.1.6. code (or lower) without PMS is quite a bit quicker.

***** 19.2 K *****

Cut the PC trace that goes to pin 2 of divider U1 about 1/8" from U1. Run a short jumper from pin 10 of the divider U1 to the side of the trace you just cut that goes to the SW2 baud rate switch. This is the side of the cut opposite to pin 2 on U1. This supplies a 307.2 K clock to pin 1 and pin 6 of the SW2 which NO LONGER SELECTS 300 BAUD.

The 307.2 K is 19.2K/16 which is fine and dandy. To run 19.2K on the serial port, turn SW2 switch 1 on. SW2 switch 6 selects 19.2 K to the MODEM port, switch 7 selects 1200 baud to the modem port and switch 8 selects 9600 baud to the modem port.

(keep in mind to leave switch 7 on unless you have installed a higher
  speed modem in your TNC)

We are running 19.2 K serial and 9600 baud radio with G3RUH modems and kantronics DVR 2-2 radios with excellent results. Next step is to up the G3RUH boards to 19.2 K by replacing a couple of capacitors.

OHHH WHAT A FEELING.......

de Anthony Varga VE3ZAV
    Kellogg Canada Inc
    London, Ontario, Canada
    519 455 9660 Vmx 367
    519 681 1650 Home

From -4616661719556638294
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9a5cbcfe08a8502a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 19:46:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!yale!mintaka!bloom-beacon!mcgill-vision!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watserv1!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR TNC-2 High Speed (19.2K) Serial Port Modification
Message-ID: <5631.261d1c62@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 7 Apr 90 02:46:58 GMT
Lines: 9
Posted: Sat Apr 7 03:46:58 1990

I screwed up with the title on my posting for the TAPR TNC-2 serial port
19.2 K baud modification.

Read message entitled   <NONE>

de Anthony Varga VE3ZAV
    Kellogg Canada Inc
    London, Ontario, Canada
    519 455 9660 vmx 367

From 4905270036476401027
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-06 23:09:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!wuarchive!swbatl!ammrk
From: ammrk@swbatl.sbc.com (Mike R. Kraml)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1310@swbatl.sbc.com>
Date: 7 Apr 90 06:09:45 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml)
Organization: Southwestern Bell Tele. Co. - Advanced Technology Lab - St. Louis
Lines: 37
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2828 rec.ham-radio.packet:2034
Posted: Sat Apr 7 07:09:45 1990

In article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>In article <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
writes:
>>This question has been asked, and I wasn't interested at the time.
>>
>>Is there any software around? I know that there is a version of tcp/ip some
>>where and I understand Phil Karn wrote his eary stuff on CP/M. Does somebody
>>have the early Karn package? Assuming it exists of course.
>>
>>I sort of hope there isn't any, then I will have to write some. Build an
>>interface and shoot for 56k :)
>
>Yes, my code did indeed begin life on CP/M, specifically the Xerox 820.
>But this was five years ago, and much has happened in the meantime to PC
>clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
>be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
>or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
>supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
>the point.
>

>Phil
Well Phil, I too have a desire to run a tcp/ip package on my cpm system.

My reasons are:
A. I have a Televideo TS802H (10 meg hard drive) still in excellent condition
   and I can't think of a better use for it.
B. I have invested several thousand dollars in my current development system
   and can't afford to let the thing run day and night for packet.
C. I have no real desire to own a pc clone at any price.

So, if you do still have some CPM code laying around that would run on an old
CPM box I am sure a lot of those good old CPM boxes cound use the work out.
Thanks, and 73, Mike WQ0N
--

 ==
  Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)
  UUCP: {uunet, bellcore, texbell}...!swbatl!slims!ammrk
 ==

From -5538668758759739680
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9dce280e02aa5f36,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-08 16:37:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RTTY DX Notes, 4/6/90
Message-ID: <1474@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 8 Apr 90 00:11:08 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/9600(v.32)/PEP with MNP L5
Lines: 173
Posted: Sun Apr 8 01:11:08 1990

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
==

SB ALL @ ALLUSA $RTDX0604
RTTY DX Notes, 1of3, 4/6/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 6th April 1990.
Part 1 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0604

Oh dear. Just when we thought that we had all the frequency problems
solved with the packet chaps, here we go again. Now, because of QRM,
the ARRL wants the FCC to give them their own special frequencies for

unattended operation, at the expense of the RTTY/CW operators. But I thought it was an error free system, or has someone been telling me lies again? Why don't they dash off to 10, 18 or 24 MHz and leave the gentlemen alone? Write to the FCC and ARRL and point out the error of their thinking, but do so before April 23, and make it good and strong.

Our thanks this week go to G0ABI, I5FLN, I5ICY, I5IGD, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, VK4DXN, W1DA, WA1URA, W2JGR, W0LHS and the Tri-State DX Association VHF packet cluster. Thanks chaps for all the information. It's really appreciated.

Bandpass:

Friday 30:

SU1HN	14089	at	0000Z	
JY9SR	14090	at	0550Z	
CE0ZIG	21083	at	0610Z	
RO4OV	21090	at	1320Z	
HL1ST	14083	at	1350Z	
3B8QS	14089	at	1850Z	

Saturday 31:

ZP6DN	14088	at	0125Z	
HI8BG	14086	at	1205Z	
A41SK	14085	at	1303Z	
J28TY	28084	at	1315Z	
5N8ALE	28075	at	1325Z	
VS6VC	21090	at	1331Z	
UZ3AYR	21089	at	1335Z	
UZ9CWA	21094	at	1430Z	
FR5FI	14090	at	1716Z	
BZ1RDX	21086	at	1850Z	
6W6JX	21086	at	1857Z	
EA9MY	14089	at	2130Z	
FM5WD	14086	at	2135Z	
UA0SK	21089	at	2250Z	Z18
UC1AWW	14088	at	2250Z	
UO4OWQ	14086	at	2303Z	

Continued in part 2.
/EX
SB ALL @ ALLUSA $RTDX0704
RTTY DX Notes, 2of3, 4/6/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 6th April 1990.
Part 2 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0704

Sunday 1:

UA0SK	21090	at	0018Z

SU1HN	14086	at	0030Z	
AA6TT/V2	14090	at	0203Z	
HC8VB	14083	at	0310Z	
UZ9CWA	14091	at	0315Z	
UO4OWQ	14082	at	0400Z	
UC1AWW	14090	at	0600Z	
EA9MY	21094	at	1525Z	
TA2DE	28088	at	1530Z	
VU2JX	28091	at	1530Z	
ZP6DM	28095	at	1530Z	
RO4OV	21086	at	1536Z	
9J2AL	28093	at	1755Z	
J28TY	14085	at	1847Z	
HI8BG	14090	at	2033Z	
FM5FA	21085	at	2045Z	
CU3LB	21083	at	2213Z	

Monday 2:

ZP6DN	14081	at	0056Z	
UY5EG	14091	at	0355Z	
J28SI	14084	at	0430Z	QSL
BY9GA	21088	at	0647Z	
A51JS	14088	at	1230Z	QSL/Note
YB0IKI	21091	at	1415Z	
UC1AWW	14088	at	2045Z	

Tuesday 3:

EA6MQ	14092	at	0540Z	
UW1YY	14092	at	0545Z	
HL1SX	21083	at	1028Z	
FM5WD	14090	at	1040Z	50BD
4K2OT	14090	at	1042Z	50BD
3B8CZ	14074	at	1500Z	FEC
A51JS	14083	at	1(26Z	
EA9MY	14097	at	2250Z	

Wednesday 4:

BY4WNG	21087	at	0930Z	
TA3D	21090	at	1200Z	
VS6VC	21083	at	1506Z	
5V7DP	21083	at	1713Z	
UI8FM	14083	at	1805Z	

Thursday 5:

BY1QH	14078	at	0920Z	ARQ
UA0SK	21090	at	1006Z	

QSL Information:

We are a little light in this area this week. Sorry about that.

J28SI was Heinrich on his way back from A15. QSL to DJ6JC.

A51JS will QSL on his return to VK9NS.

Continued in part 3.
/EX
SB ALL @ ALLUSA $RTDX0804
RTTY DX Notes, 3of3, 4/6/90

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 6th April 1990.
Part 3 of 3.
BID: $RTDX0804

Notes Of Interest:

Ron, ZL1AMO reports that he will be signing ZK2RW this coming week for a two week stint. QSL to his home address.

Aves Island is still on schedule, and should appear on 11th April through 15th April, all digital modes, RTTY, AMTOR and packet. RTTY will be on 087 on all bands, and they will listen on 090 to 099 KHz. Packet and AMTOR will be on the normal frequencies for these modes.

Jarvis Island is also on schedule, they should appear on 13th April until 23rd April. Their calls may be either AH3C/KH5J or AH3C/KH4J. It is believed that they will be OK for DXCC.

Burma was supposed to show on March 24th, but nothing heard. Maybe it will not occur.

Spratley seems to be going fine, though there have been no reports for some weeks. Keep your fingers crossed.

VU7JX, JS, reports that he had 6500 contacts from the Laccadives. JS says that he has answered all cards received, but if you want a card, please send a SASE before the end of June. After that date all blank cards will be destroyed.

Packet in China. BZ1FB reports that he has a packet BBS in Beijing on 21101 KHz from 0900Z until 1500Z and on 14105 KHZ from 1500Z until 2400Z.

Jim, A51JS, has some small problems, like snow, power failures, and his hosts being overly kind, but he keeps trying to get on the air. So be patient, he will make it.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) VIA TG9VT.

Relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
/EX

From 4609414227228648091

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3d7cd421337d6d0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-09 15:08:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!think!yale!husc6!genrad!dls
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet help with PK232 & Kenwood TM-221A
Message-ID: <35014@genrad.UUCP>
Date: 9 Apr 90 13:10:17 GMT
Sender: news@genrad.UUCP
Lines: 66
Posted: Mon Apr 9 14:10:17 1990

I'm looking for anyone who thinks they can help resolve problems I'm having connecting a PakRatt PK232 TNC to a Kenwood TM-221A 2-meter radio.

The cable I created is home-brew and does NOT contain the same "color" wires as the standard PK232 cable, but it should be adequate. It is shielded "4-pair" standard computer cable, containing two twisted wire pairs: one is white / black, the other is red / black. Standard berg connectors is used on the TNC end and an 8-pin DIN is used on the radio side.

There is no close match that I could determine from the Appendix K "Radio connections" section of the PK 232 manual....the closest one was the Kenwood 8 pin....and as far as I can tell, it's not sufficient. Anyway, I used the descriptions supplied in the PK232 manual/schematics and the descriptions supplied in the TM-221A manual to come up with these connections:

TNCpin	PK232 color	My color	TNC function	Radio function	Radiopin
1	GREEN	Black(wh)	RX Audio	RX detector O/P	6
2	WHITE	White	TX Audio	Microphone Audio	1
3	BLACK	Black(red)	Squelch	?	N/C
4	BROWN	Shield	Ground	GND (Microphone)	7
5	RED	Red	PTT	PTT (stby)	2
4*	SHIELD	Shield	Ground	GND (PTT)	8
N/C				DOWN	3
N/C				UP	4
N/C				8V/Max 15mA	5

*I assume that Shield and Brown are wired together in the standard PK232 cable....in any case, used the Shield in place of the Brown and write radio pins 7 and 8 together at the Din connector.

The only description supplied in the PK232 manual for connection to "Kenwood 8 pin" connectors shows:

PK232 color	Radiopin
White	1
Red	2
Shield	7
Brown	8

with this at the bottom of the page:
NOTE: On all radios, the shield should go to the same place as the brown

wire, unless otherwise noted.

With this cable setup, I find that I can transmit (I can see the S meter on the radio go to full scale), but I can't seem to receive. There is sound coming out of the speaker on the radio, so I can hear signals coming in, but there is no response from my computer, and the threshold leds on the TNC do no flicker. It's almost as if there is a broken wire on the receive side.... but I did check the cable with an Ohmmeter, and it's ok.

Now, the TM-221A manual shows that the pin 6, which is the RX detector output has only approximately 150 mV/600 ohms. I'm not entirely sure what that means, but I'd think that 150 mV would be sufficient signal. The only other thing I can think of doing is to open up the 2 meter radio and run a wire direct from the speaker.....the catch is, it's not my radio, so this isn't a viable solution.

Has anyone out there had any experience with TM-221A as a 2-meter packet station? If so, could you tell me how you wired your cable?

Thanks for your help in advance.

Diana

->Diana L. Syriac   CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile   Ham: KC1SP(1 super pilot)<-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls   or dls@genrad.com
         <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459   I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!!
              <-

From 8919437003222711648
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9d5dfba8762a65a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-09 21:17:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
snorkelwacker!husc6!m2c!wpi!jwhitson
From: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: THANKS TO ALL!!
Keywords: packet tnc
Message-ID: <11269@wpi.wpi.edu>
Date: 9 Apr 90 22:27:50 GMT
Organization: Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Apr 9 23:27:50 1990

Thanks to all of you for your great help, in particular with the R-C hack to get my TNC to work with my ICOM 2AT. The last obstacle to hurdle happened last night ... I turned down the volume on the HT and *bingo*, I got a connection!! Anyway, I'm in business.

--
---------- If at first you don't succeed, so much for skydiving ---------
John Whitson: Internet: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu Bitnet: jwhitson@wpi.bitnet
73's from KB2GNC/1   UUCP: uunet!wpi.wpi.edu!jwhitson
---------- Anything with this tag on it is purely my own opinion ---------

From -7943667082761293431
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec22a12c83ebe1ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-09 21:31:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!
dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: US NAVY PACKET RADIO
Message-ID: <9004092219.AA03841@ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Apr 90 21:48:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Mon Apr 9 22:48:00 1990

There has been much communication and discussion in recent weeks
concerning DAEDALEAN's proposal for transmission of non-tactical
ADP mission support data for the US Navy. DAEDALEAN is expanding
the original proposal to include packet radio.

Why ?

The time is right to explain packet radio technology to the
appropriate Navy planners who are tasked with understanding
emerging technology.

DAEDALEAN has two proposals on the table being reviewed by the
Space and Naval Warfare Command for utilizing INMARSAT L-Band
(1556 Mhz) satellite channels as a network backbone for the
transmission of mission support data (logistics and maintenance).

DAEDALEAN's interest is to see the efficiency of this new
technology promoted to the military as a method of modernizing
existing fleet ADP communications channels.

More data shall be forth coming---

David Sweigert
9017 Red Branch Rd
Columbia, MD 21045

From 8936216159289502927
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,727ecf6491f73757,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-09 21:31:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!nikhefk!henkp
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: International Packet-meeting in Frankfurt
Message-ID: <640@nikhefk.UUCP>
Date: 9 Apr 90 20:58:26 GMT
Reply-To: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Organization: Nikhef-K, Amsterdam (the Netherlands).
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Apr 9 21:58:26 1990

International Packet-meeting in Frankfurt

In cq-DL 3/90 is a small announcement about the 6th International Packet-Radio
meeting 21 and 22 April at the university of Frankfurt, Robert-Mayer Str. 2-4,
Frankfurt. Both days start at 10.

I am located in Holland and couldn't find more information.
Before I will go to this meeting, I must have more information.

Is there a program, hotels, etc?? I haven't an email address of someone
near the organization (UUCP, Bitnet, Hamradio packet).

Henk Peek, PA0HZP, UUCP: henkp@nikhef.nl, Hampacket: PA0HZP@PA0RYS
                    Mail: H.Z.Peek, PB329, 1440AH Purmerend, Holland.

Ps: We are with a small group.

From -9092016805017070287
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf0d8958c34ea0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-09 23:00:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!spock!perryd
From: perryd@spock (Dave Perry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need hints on Z8530 SCC
Message-ID: <2956@sx200d>
Date: 9 Apr 90 16:49:11 GMT
Reply-To: perryd@sx200d (Dave Perry)
Distribution: all
Organization: Mitel. Kanata (Ontario). Canada.
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Apr 9 17:49:11 1990

This is my first posting, so if I mess up don't flame me too badly.

I am currently trying to build a synchronous interface card for IBM compatibles, specifically to drive the WA4DSY modem at 56Kbs. I know that the "Awsome IO" card is coming, but I wanted to try it myself and perhaps make something a bit simpler. The card uses an 8530 SCC and uses a DMA channel in the PC in half duplex, single transfer mode. It works most of the time, but here is my problem:

To transmit, I program the DMA controller, unmask it and select TX DMA in the 8530. Then I reset the end of packet flag so a CRC will be generated when the DMA stops feeding bytes to the SCC. An external status interrupt occurs at the end of message, and I use this to end the transmission (after a delay to allow the CRC and flag to clear the chip). The problem is, it seems sometimes I don't get the interrupt at the end of the packet, and the transmitter stays on, hanging things.

If anybody has run into this or has any ideas, I'd appreciate hearing from you.

PS. The problem only happens when the card is busy, like when using FTP (I have written a driver for Phil Karns' NET package). If traffic is sparse, as when pinging the other machine (I have two of these set up for testing), things work fine.

It is probably some silly bug on my part, but I've put in several hours on this so it doesn't hurt to ask. 8-).

Dave Perry VE3IFB

From 5599758604833511155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 09:58:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wa3wbu!compnect!dave
From: dave@compnect.UUCP (Dave Ratcliffe)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Summary: Maybe he likes it??
Message-ID: <519@compnect.UUCP>
Date: 9 Apr 90 21:01:25 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: John Core at home, Harrisburg,PA
Lines: 35
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2841 rec.ham-radio.packet:2039
Posted: Mon Apr 9 22:01:25 1990

In article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:

> In article <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
writes:
> >This question has been asked, and I wasn't interested at the time.
> >
> >Is there any software around? I know that there is a version of tcp/ip some
> >where and I understand Phil Karn wrote his eary stuff on CP/M. Does somebody
> >have the early Karn package? Assuming it exists of course.
>
> Yes, my code did indeed begin life on CP/M, specifically the Xerox 820.
> But this was five years ago, and much has happened in the meantime to PC
> clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
> be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
> or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
> supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
> the point.

Phil, maybe he likes it! I have a Molecular Mod. 9 in my little room with 2
Seiko 8610's nearby. All operational, all (gasp) CP-MP/M or N-Star and all
multi-user. Nice machines, fun to hack on and just play with. There is
LOTS I'd like to find for these 2 (Seiko and Molecular) machines as
well. Also have a PC next to the Seiko's. The Seiko's are more fun. I'd
like to find a terminal program that will run on the Seiko's 8086. Maybe
even something for the Mole's 8080. Maybe you don't see the point now
but lots of us still like to play around with admittedly older but
sometimes more intriguing systems.

BTW, if anyone DOES have any term program that'll run on either of these
'old technology' :-) machines, I'll be happy to hear from you.

            >> Dave <<

[------: Dave Ratcliffe :---------:---: UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!compnect!dave :----]
:   :   The Data Factory BBS   :
:   :   Data: (717)657-4997 - (717)657-4992   :
[................................:..]

From 4083248303708535957
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 10:19:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!
payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <10080@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 10 Apr 90 13:44:17 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<1310@swbatl.sbc.com>

Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 22
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2842 rec.ham-radio.packet:2040
Posted: Tue Apr 10 14:44:17 1990

In article <1310@swbatl.sbc.com> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>In article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
>>be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
                                                ^^^

     This item joggled my memory about a question I've been meaning to ask for a while. What's the smallest PC system configuration you can get away with? I had in mind: motherboard, drive controller, drive, power supply, and any necessary packet I/O boards. No display card, display, keyboard.
     Motivation being setting up a dedicated packet switch. It sure would be cheaper than outfitting a full system and would be less power hungry.
     I know my BIOS would balk right away at no display and keyboard, but I was wondering if anyone had tried such a configuration?

     Any comments appreciated.
--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                          INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From 3329531784056613859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec3928bcf710810d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 10:32:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.CRC.DND.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <9004101431.AA02753@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Date: 10 Apr 90 14:31:49 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Apr 10 15:31:49 1990

Thanks to Phil and Chris for their comments. I agree that new approaches to CSMA are needed... we will likely pursue the collision detection approach on our 56kbs MAN, and the Localtalk collision avoidance protocol offers some intriguing possibilities for dealing with hidden transmitters. Right now, though, I'm concerned with the short-term problem of helping

those poor blighters in the 1200bps trenches :-). Any performance tweaks which can be easily implemented and offer a significant improvement in channel usage are worthwhile, I think. The TAPR DCD upgrade is one such. PRIACK could be another, but if it cannot be applied to nodes, BBS's, and many of the user stations, it won't have much impact. It appears to me that adding PRIACK to KISS would be a rather difficult hack, so maybe it would be better to put the effort into other CSMA strategies.

It seems clear to me that, whatever else we do, we should strive towards having *only* full-duplex repeaters on multiple-access channels. This will never happen with the present 1200bps frequencies, but should be kept firmly fixed in mind as users start to gravitate to 9600bps and new MANs get set up to accommodate them. Repeat after me: "I will NOT put up a 9600bps half-duplex node/digi". Let's not repeat our past mistakes.

Barry

From -8027381014921043660
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 10:46:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!hydra!jta
From: jta@hydra.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Jon T. Adams)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Keywords: Cheap PCs
Message-ID: <1990Apr10.151113.15149@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov>
Date: 10 Apr 90 15:11:13 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<1310@swbatl.sbc.com> <10080@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Sender: Jon T. Adams
Organization: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California
Lines: 62
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2843 rec.ham-radio.packet:2042
Posted: Tue Apr 10 16:11:13 1990

In article <10080@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu> payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:
>In article <1310@swbatl.sbc.com> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>>In article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>>clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
>>>be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
>   ^^^
>
>   This item joggled my memory about a question I've been meaning to
>ask for a while. What's the smallest PC system configuration you can get
>away with? I had in mind: motherboard, drive controller, drive, power
>supply, and any necessary packet I/O boards. No display card, display,

>keyboard.
>   Motivation being setting up a dedicated packet switch. It sure
>would be cheaper than outfitting a full system and would be less power
>hungry.
>   I know my BIOS would balk right away at no display and keyboard, but
>I was wondering if anyone had tried such a configuration?
>...
>Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne

Our group in the Los Angeles / Southern California area has been building up low-cost PCs for packet switching nodes for the last year or so. Being in SoCal, the land of the cheap clone and 100000000000000000 Chinese computer vendors, there's quite a good selection of components at cheap prices. And, if the stuff doesn't work right, the vendors are usually local.

Anyway, a 10MHz XT mother board w/ 0k RAM can be had for as little as $53; I've even seen a few 12MHz boards for $50, but that's a rarity. RAM costs about $1.70 per chip for 256-10 stuff, sometimes a bit more. Nine of those get you the minimum 256k RAM; eighteen are preferable.

Power supplies new are $25 to $35; an old (but fully working) 65 watt supply may be as little as $10. Cases are 10 to 20 bucks, new maybe 25. Monochrome boards are 15 to 20. Dual port serial cards (if you plan on using your standard external TNC2 modem) are as little as $10 with one port stuffed, or 18 to 20 with both ports stuffed.

Most BIOSes that I have seen don't require a keyboard for proper operation; the majority of them will beep and imform you of a system error but will merrily go onward and continue to boot. If you set the switches on the motherboard for an EGA video display, the AMI BIOSes (at least) will happily work without a display board.

So, let's add up what it would cost (on the average) for a very basic PC if purchased on any given Saturday at the Chinese computer Show.

```
10MHz XT board w/BIOS and 0k RAM :   $58
256k RAM                         :   $19
Power Supply and Case            :   $40
Dual-Port Serial Card            :   $19
                         total   :  $136
```

Oh, add six bucks for the admission fee; add a few bucks for gas and parking, and driving time... Then, if you want me to get this stuff for you, add my commission and the total will be about $35,000 @:)...

Adios and 73 - Jon
--
```
Jon Trent Adams, NW6H          | "Amateur Radio isn't Everything;
JTA@hydra.jpl.nasa.gov         |  It's the ONLY thing..." - JTA
These are just OPINIONS, ok?!? | Ladies! >Single homeowner w/convertible<
"Shove it into RUN-8 and we'll see what this baby can do!" - JTA
```

From -8137367155962091361
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5715c376846e67
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 11:46:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BM RAM..
Message-ID: <18330013@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 Apr 90 14:07:38 GMT
References: <4629@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Apr 10 15:07:38 1990

It has not ceased to amaze me how many people have tried to use BM as a
serious mailer. It has amazed me even more how many people have succeeded.
I wrote it as a quick hack to test out SMTP handling in NET, and to demonstrate
how one might interface a mail user agent to NET.

I suppose it's a tribute to Dave Trulli, NN2Z, who has been the caretaker of
BM for some time... I tried to discourage him early on, but... :-)

And Phil tried to suggest that calling it 'BM' would keep people from wanting
to use "my <bleep>y little mailer"... :-)

End of aside...

Bdale, amused as usual

From 5454710992713552209
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 12:31:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ncar!unmvax!ariel!
carina.unm.edu!cs2591aq
From: cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu (aNk1ez)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <2254@ariel.unm.edu>
Date: 10 Apr 90 17:58:03 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<519@compnect.UUCP>
Sender: news@ariel.unm.edu
Reply-To: cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu.UUCP (aNk1ez)
Organization: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Lines: 67

Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2847 rec.ham-radio.packet:2044
Posted: Tue Apr 10 18:58:03 1990

In article <519@compnect.UUCP> dave@compnect.UUCP (Dave Ratcliffe) writes:
>In article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>> In article <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken) writes:
>> >This question has been asked, and I wasn't interested at the time.
>> >
>> >Is there any software around? I know that there is a version of tcp/ip some
>> >where and I understand Phil Karn wrote his eary stuff on CP/M. Does somebody
>> >have the early Karn package? Assuming it exists of course.
>>
>> Yes, my code did indeed begin life on CP/M, specifically the Xerox 820.
>> But this was five years ago, and much has happened in the meantime to PC
>> clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
>> be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
>> or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
>> supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
>> the point.
>
>Phil, maybe he likes it! I have a Molecular Mod. 9 in my little room with 2
>Seiko 8610's nearby. All operational, all (gasp) CP-MP/M or N-Star and all
>multi-user. Nice machines, fun to hack on and just play with. There is
>LOTS I'd like to find for these 2 (Seiko and Molecular) machines as
>well. Also have a PC next to the Seiko's. The Seiko's are more fun. I'd
>like to find a terminal program that will run on the Seiko's 8086. Maybe
>even something for the Mole's 8080. Maybe you don't see the point now
>but lots of us still like to play around with admittedly older but
>sometimes more intriguing systems.
>
>BTW, if anyone DOES have any term program that'll run on either of these
>'old technology' :-) machines, I'll be happy to hear from you.
>
Hmm... It might help to know what kind of I/O you're using. My system is a Z80b-6MHz (Mostly CompuPro stuff) CPU-Z board,with 3 RAM17 boards (64k that supports the extended 24bit addressing for 192k system ram) , c CompuPro SMB-2 board for boot and some I/O, Fulcrum Tech.'s VIO-X1 video board connected to a Samsung Amber Digital monitor, a ComputerWatch RTC, Two GodBout DISK1 boards (running 2 MPE 1.2mb 8" drives and 4 360k DDDS 5.25" drives respectivly) a DISK2 board connected to a Segate 80mb harddrive (some hack, huh? I'm proud of it!) SSM's IO4 and IO5 boards for lotsa RS232 and Parallel (been working on making this old TRS80 into a parallel terminal(ish) thing since these parallel ports are all Bi-Directional. would be cool) A Tarbell 8" controller that is hooked up to one (wouldn't want more) 256k 8" floppy (only thing its used for is formatting and transfering data to/from the pdp11/34's rx01 drive.. (damn DEC. can't even make their drives able to format a floppy. thanks a lot.) and tto top it off, Jade's "Bus Probe" and a homebuilt Hex display for address/IO... oh, its also using an IBM clone 101 key keyboard (Better than that old IMSAI IKB-1 anyday!)

I'm quite proud of my box, as ya can tell.. anyways, coupla questions...

(oh, if you've got a standard Z80SIO, i've got a great home-hacked comm program.. (well, I'm not responsible for writing it.. My cohort "Dent" is .. full featured and its under 3 K. Great for ROMing.. (It even has SCROLL BACK!! heh. i'll have him post the source.) anyways, coupla questions.

I have another S100 machine that is sitting in my garage waiting to be reassembled. there are quite a few Z80a CPU boards out there. (As in 4 of them. and one 8080 board) i was wondering if anyone knew of anyone else | has info on how to hook up more than one processor to a S100 bus... I'd really enjoy having a multiprocessor Z80 machine lying around, and i could apply the same trick to Leviathan (the big Uzi / CP/M machine described above).. would be a righteous hack.

Thanx in advance, if theres anyone to thank.

Techs / cs2591aq@carina.unm.edu   aNk1e ByT0rz k1Ub common account

Insert disclaimer of your choice here. This Disclaimer Space Intentionally Left Blank..

From 7997634774982864716
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 12:32:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!tech
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 10 Apr 90 17:11:03 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2848 rec.ham-radio.packet:2045
Posted: Tue Apr 10 18:11:03 1990

From article <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn):
> Yes, my code did indeed begin life on CP/M, specifically the Xerox 820.
> But this was five years ago, and much has happened in the meantime to PC
> clone pricing and availability to make me wonder why anybody would still
> be interested in CP/M. With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
> or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
> supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
> the point.
>
> Phil

Because I own a CP/M box.

Because I like to see how how much can be done with 64k and 4MHz.
Because I don't like 80xx boxes.
Because I feel like it.
Because this is a hobby and economic justification is irrelevant.

     *********   73
    **********   Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .   ****
  ..   ****   Athabasca University
 ....   ****   Athabasca, Alberta Canada
..........****   tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA   {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech

From -8706001833798701931
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ab561b8de8f98e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-10 15:23:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mit-eddie!strata
From: strata@eddie.mit.edu (Martha S. Rose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet from handhelds, help for novice packeteer
Summary: want info on setup
Keywords: handhelds, packet, dual-frequency, novice
Message-ID: <1990Apr10.190138.8435@eddie.mit.edu>
Date: 10 Apr 90 19:01:38 GMT
Reply-To: strata@fenchurch.mit.edu (M. Strata Rose)
Organization: MIT, EE/CS Computer Facilities, Cambridge, MA
Lines: 68
Posted: Tue Apr 10 20:01:38 1990

I'm going to be traveling around the country starting sometime in the fall, and hope to get personal email and limited file transfers via packet, and (if possible) run a mobile packet BBS or TCP/IP node BBS for techno-nomads. I'm very very new to all this, having barely creased the binding on my just-purchased Q & A reference. I should have my Tech license by June, along with a lot more savvy about all this, but best to start asking questions now!

My current plan is to try to find a good deal on a used dual-band handheld (146/440) at Hosstraders in a few weeks. I want to get one that has the requisite connectors (or modifiability) to hook up for packet. I'd also like to keep an eye out for a good deal on a packet modem. Unfortunately, I'm still so new at it that I don't know what to look for or what to stay away from. Can some of you experienced hands give me a good beginning equipment list-of-suggestions?

(Notes: Of course, I *can* wait until the Fall HossTraders if I have to, but I'd like to be able to snag components that I'll definitely need if I see an exceptional deal! I want dual band because most of my friends in Boston/MIT and the Bay Area are on 440 (including the

MIT packet link), but there'll be many many more folks on 2-meter in the non-urban areas where I expect to spend most of my time.)

Constraints: (flag any that seem unreasonable!)

- assemble complete system (except computer & power) for under $2K

- use Mac SE which I already own (though I will get a PC if I gotta)

- use handheld dual-band which I can remove to carry around

- at least 1200 baud link, faster is nicer!

- able to use satellite, repeaters, or whatever to reach San Fran/Bay Area or MIT W1MX packet-to-Internet links

- able to deal with Packet TCP/IP (this is a big black hole that I've only read about here and don't know the details of)

- assembly possible by someone (me!) who can solder, use a multi-meter, and read (slowly) simple circuit diagrams without understanding them very well. I have a StuDly EE Housemate who could help me etch & load a PC card if that's the One True Way, but I'd prefer to stick with off-the-shelf subsystems where possible/affordable.

- can be reasonably contained & antennaed within the scope of my 18-foot Airstream (shouldn't be a problem, but can't use any 30 foot stationary towers, for instance!) Will I need a mini-dish? Or can I get by with a long antenna along the side which I'd raise when parked?

Thanks very very much for assistance and input! I'm going to collect all this stuff I'm learning into one central reference and put it in Hypercard after I'm set up, share the gift of knowledge and all that. I'm especially interested in hearing from any full-time nomads out there. If they're reading this they're probably doing exactly what I want to do!

73,
_Strata

****
M. Strata Rose, Systems Manager strata@eddie.mit.edu
MIT Center for Cognitive Science strata@psyche.mit.edu
E10-244 617-253-7892
****

From -6696029506595539152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec3928bcf710810d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 01:18:40 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!samsung!usc!apple!sun-barr!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <21972@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 08:18:40 GMT
References: <9004101431.AA02753@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Apr 11 09:18:40 1990

In article <9004101431.AA02753@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry
McLarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>It seems clear to me that, whatever else we do, we should strive towards
>having *only* full-duplex repeaters on multiple-access channels.

Even though I'm an advocate of this approach, I'm not sure that it's the
only way to go. The more I look at cellular telephone systems the more I'm
bothered by the traditional amateur approach of finding the tallest building
or mountain in the area and sticking the highest-powered repeater you can
afford on top. This causes a given channel (or channel pair) to be limited
to one user at any instant over a very wide area. And then we wonder why
it's so hard to get channels.

One of the potential advantages of the CSMA/CA scheme, especially if
automatic power control is incorporated, is its inherent ability to exploit
spatial reuse of a common channel. Working against this, of course, is the
added overhead of the RTS/CTS dialog. What I would really like to see is the
result of some simulations that compare the two techniques for a variety of
realistic configurations.

Phil

From 2154393874105968276
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 01:23:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!samsung!usc!apple!sun-barr!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <21973@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 08:23:10 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<1310@swbatl.sbc.com> <10080@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>

Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2880 rec.ham-radio.packet:2077
Posted: Wed Apr 11 09:23:10 1990

In article <10080@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu> payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne) writes:
>   This item joggled my memory about a question I've been meaning to
>ask for a while. What's the smallest PC system configuration you can get
>away with? I had in mind: motherboard, drive controller, drive, power
>supply, and any necessary packet I/O boards. No display card, display,
>keyboard.
>   Motivation being setting up a dedicated packet switch. It sure
>would be cheaper than outfitting a full system and would be less power
>hungry.

I'm doing exactly this right here. I have a stripped XT that runs my code as a dedicated IP gateway between my shack Ethernet and a 220.55 MHz 56kb packet channel. It consists of a case, power supply, XT motherboard, single 360K floppy drive, Ethernet interface and DRSI PCPA card (to talk to the modem). When I turn it on, it boots automatically. I leave it on 24 hours/day. I can't remember what all the parts cost, but just go to one of the PC computer shows and you can certainly price a comparable system very quickly.

>   I know my BIOS would balk right away at no display and keyboard, but
>I was wondering if anyone had tried such a configuration?

My BIOS doesn't balk, as long as I set up the config switches properly. My system does have a display adaptor, monitor and keyboard mainly because I already had them sitting around, but the system will run just fine if I disconnect them.

Phil

From 4921429659384158901
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 01:28:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <21974@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 08:28:40 GMT
References: <21863@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>

Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi comp.os.cpm:2881 rec.ham-radio.packet:2078
Posted: Wed Apr 11 09:28:40 1990

In article <1804@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken) writes:
>Because I own a CP/M box.
>Because I like to see how how much can be done with 64k and 4MHz.
>Because I don't like 80xx boxes.
>Because I feel like it.
>Because this is a hobby and economic justification is irrelevant.

Fine. My code is freely available to any and all hams. It's mostly in C and should be reasonably easy to port, assuming you can cram what currently takes 277K on the PC (not counting data space) into 64K (counting data space). Consider also that most Z-80 C compilers seem to generate object code that's roughly twice as large as on the 8086.

Have at it!

Phil

From 1308769784800997620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bd6e5fb32539c502,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 04:17:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!bloom-beacon!w1gsl
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu (Steven L. Finberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Spring FLEA at MIT Sunday April 15 Camb MA   HAM SWAPFEST
Summary: 9 AM to 4 PM
Message-ID: <1990Apr11.032506.6980@athena.mit.edu>
Date: 11 Apr 90 03:25:06 GMT
Sender: news@athena.mit.edu (News system)
Organization: Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Lines: 36
Posted: Wed Apr 11 04:25:06 1990

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and sellers spaces are $6.00-each at the gate

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Square area from 9AM to 4PM, with sellers set-up
time starting at 7AM. Have no fear of rain, a
covered tailgate area is available (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

******** 50 cent buyers discount with hard copy of this notice ************

From -7994223209777032262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c402026cb2f7e2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 04:17:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!haven!decuac!
shlump.nac.dec.com!phdsr1!kharris
From: kharris@phdsr1.dec.com (Karl Harris - N0ACO)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet at Trenton???
Message-ID: <10168@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 01:22:52 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Apr 11 02:22:52 1990

What's going on with the packet presentations this year at Trenton Computer
Festival?

I think the site has changed, I've been told the festival is going to be at
Mercer County Commmunity College. Can anyone verify this?

Thanks, in advance!

Karl

From -4920386806698170796
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a1c718f3dbbdefc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 04:45:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!cs.utexas.edu!texbell!uudell!helps!
bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Daisy-chained RS-232 cable
Keywords: RS-232, NET, NET-ROM.
Message-ID: <122@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 10 Apr 90 15:50:57 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood California U.S.A.
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Apr 10 16:50:57 1990

     I would like to join the serial ports of several computers together
so I can run KA9Qs SLIP between then. Sort of poor man's Ethernet. I
know that a similar trick is used to join several TNCs together for
multi NET-ROM use. The trick involves resistors and diodes I believe.

     Does anyone have details on how to daisy-chain RS-232 ports?

Yours in eager anticipation
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -4787499871403326117
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 05:00:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!vsi1!
zorch!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <1990Apr10.222740.23405@tandem.com>
Date: 10 Apr 90 22:27:40 GMT
References: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 31
Posted: Tue Apr 10 23:27:40 1990

In article <21860@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

writes:
>
>However, if you believe (as I do) that even with lots of point-to-point
>links there will still be a need and a place for multiple access
>operation, then we still need a better solution to the collision
>problem. Yet another possible scheme would be CSMA/CA (collision
>avoidance) modeled after Apple's Localtalk network. Basically each
>station sends a short "request to send" (RTS) message to the destination
>station and waits for a "clear to send" (CTS) reply before sending the
>actual data.
>
>Stations hearing a CTS would stay off the channel even if they had not
>heard the RTS that caused it. This is the key feature of the algorithm,
>as it causes hidden terminals to remain silent until the traffic can be
>sent. (The RTS messages would indicate the amount of traffic to be sent,
>and the CTS message would echo this so the other stations would know how
>long to stay off the channel.)
>

At the risk of Flames, another alternative is to have a master station,
and *poll*. I know this imposes the requirement of a master (build
two if your worried about single point of failure), but masters have
worked pretty well for the voice FM repeater crowd.

Consider construction of a cell of users (this scales nicely, in either
direction) that have a master. The master polls each member of the
cell. The master would also have links (preferrably pt-pt) going to
other cells. This way, a master could be moving traffic in and out
of a cell duplexed with intra-cell traffic.

N6RCE

From 3474300008547880974
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6b09b9ccf17e92ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b09b9ccf17e92ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 06:30:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!burdvax!gvlv2!gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com!
ean
From: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com (Ed Naratil)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: No Code - My two cents worth
Message-ID: <631@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM>
Date: 11 Apr 90 13:30:13 GMT
Sender: news@gvlv2.GVL.Unisys.COM
Reply-To: ean@gvlv3.gvl.unisys.com (Ed Naratil)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Unisys Defense Systems, Great Valley Labs, Paoli, Pa
Lines: 38
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10860 rec.ham-radio.packet:2082

Posted: Wed Apr 11 14:30:13 1990

Herewith follows my opinion on the so-called "NO CODE LICENSE"

In the beginning there was spark gap and CW, or to be more correct interrupted continuous wave (ICW). Therefore there was a need to test would-be amateur radio operators in rules, regulations, *AND* operating proficiency in ICW.

This is 1990. We have not only ICW available, but also AM, FM, SSB, NBFM, RTTY, PACKET, MCW, etc., etc.

Therefore, I propose that the amateur bands be broken up into exclusive segments for each mode of operation. No longer will CW be allowed anywhere in a band.

I also propose, that the would-be amateur radio operator be required to take a test for *HIS* mode of operation in addition to the required test in rules and regulations.

Call signs would be issued based on the mode of operation in order to police the bands. i.e. PA3xxxx for Packet License in the 3rd call area. CW3xxxx for CW License in the 3rd call area. etc. The prefix would designate the mode of operation. Naturally to avoid confusion with calls of other countries a complete world-wide re-issuance of call signs would be needed.

I think this would appease those who claim "my call is like my name, I don't want to change it." (shades of incentive licensing). But, just think, if you operate three different modes, you'll have three different calls.....just like a - first name - middle name - and last name.

Note to possible ARRL officials:

Please consider the above when next attending a League policy meeting. Thank you.

Ed Naratil, W3BNR @ N3LA.#EPA.PA.USA
ARRL LIFE Member, QCWA LIFE Member

From 2841098196996662197
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4d73425dd89d2ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 06:31:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!nrl-cmf!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC1KISS.whatever help
Message-ID: <9004110710.AA27451@zit.cigy.>

Date: 11 Apr 90 07:38:18 GMT
References: <9004110030.AA08974@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Apr 11 08:38:18 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 11 Apr 90 9:10:39 MESZ

I have exactly the same configuration. I burned TNC1KISS.MOT
into a prom (by itself), replaced the Prom in the HD4040, and
voila, first time. I didn't bother to hook up a terminal to
see what happened, just ran NET straight away. Note that
TNC1KISS and TNC1BOOT are different programs, you can't burn
them both into the same prom. TNC1KISS will 'come up' in KISS
mode, at 4800 baud I believe (link from the TNC->PC). You may
just have the speed wrong.
                                                -jcp-

PS: you are correct, NOVRAM is not used by TNC1KISS

--
Joseph C. Pistritto (jcp@brl.mil -or- cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net)
 Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002, Basel, Switzerland
 Tel: +41 61 697 6155 (work) +41 61 692 1728 (home)   GMT+2hrs!

From 9193585895600880786
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 06:42:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <9004111314.AA02131@zit.cigy.>
Date: 11 Apr 90 13:42:45 GMT
References: <9004111235.AA21337@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Wed Apr 11 14:42:45 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 11 Apr 90 15:14:04 MESZ

To get really good spatial reuse, you'd have to reduce power A LOT.
In particular, it's worth noting that cellular systems RARELY reuse
the 'setup' channels between cells, (there are like 30-40 of these
per carrier). The voice channels are reused, because many cells
have sectorized antenna systems, and you know which sector the mobile
is in.

If you had a bunch of linked packet stations, accessing one database,
then you'd pretty much have to use geography, and use of different

frequencies by adjacent 'cells' to allow sufficient reuse to make
it worthwhile. Also, the central node would have to FORCE the
connection to be handled by the nearest node on the frequency, which
is a bit beyond the concepts we have installed now. I can think of
situations where this would work well, and also really pathological
ones. (One of the most pathological cell systems is Los Angeles, where
most of the cells can 'hear' each other). Chicago was the first really
hard one (its really flat).

I'm sure a lot of queuing theory models have been done of the cellular
system, but it has the advantage of being able to 'park' your connection
onto a different channel than you make the initial contact on. Perhaps this
would be a useful feature for a 'packet radio?'.

Very few cellular systems out their actually implement power cutbacks, (at
least two years ago this was true on the east coast). My cellphone had
'diagnostic mode' where you could see all this, and you practically had to
be on top of the cell site (100-200 meters) before it would cut power. This
was Bell Atlantic and Cell One in Baltimore, DC, New York, and Phila.
                                                -jcp-

--
Joseph C. Pistritto (jcp@brl.mil -or- cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net)
 Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002, Basel, Switzerland
 Tel: +41 61 697 6155 (work) +41 61 692 1728 (home)   GMT+2hrs!

From -2292358019524726407
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e61bce3993d97ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 07:01:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <9004110950.AA10278@ucsd.edu>
Date: 11 Apr 90 09:50:37 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 58
Posted: Wed Apr 11 10:50:37 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 11 Apr 90 11:41:50 MEZ

on

>Date: Tue, 10 Apr 90 22:27:40 GMT
>From: "Kevin J. Rowett" <vsi1!zorch!tandem!kevinr@APPLE.COM>

writes

>Subject: Re: Channel access, node vs digi
> ....

>
>At the risk of Flames, another alternative is to have a master station,
>and *poll*. I know this imposes the requirement of a master (build
>two if your worried about single point of failure), but masters have
>worked pretty well for the voice FM repeater crowd.

some kind of non flame here:
what you described is exactly how some satellite uplinks for mobile
stations are working to avoid collisions.
And if the 'poll' is encapsulated inside of the regular
frame this principle would not even avoid additional overhead it will
avoid some empty ACK frames which would have to be sent otherwise.

Some nice description about this could be found in

   IEEE journal on selected areas on communication

of the preveous years.

An adaption to AX.25 of this access method (DAMA) was described in last
year's proceedings of the ARRL's meeting.

If the neccessity of a master is just a pain or the strongest success
is mostly a problem of your point of view. If a cellular backbone network
is build (using exclusive links on dedicated freqs) a master station
for all uplinks is neccessary anyway. So there are good reasons
to manage the channel access by this station|

Some ideas about other collision avoidance technics.

A full-duplex channel does not avoid collisions, it just reduces them
somewhat. The dead-time-clobbering effect could not be solved this way.
And there are other problems. But it wastes bandwidth.

Transposing APPLE's localtalk to PR could help a little bit but doesn't
solve the problem in general. Because no station can make shure to
get it's RTS frame through and no CTS sending station can make shure
to stop ALL other stations if some are hidden related to the CTS sending
station. Only a master station up on a hill has a chance to be heard by
all others.
I guess Localtalk wasn't designed to solve hidden station problems
(there are no hidden stations on a wire). So transposing this method
to PR wouldn't bring us a general solution. But it will bring us another
protocol which would be incompatible to AX.25

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 716711641419353341

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a86f8b8245cce55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 07:02:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!hplabs!hpcc01!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M sofware for packet radio and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <18330014@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Apr 90 14:02:40 GMT
References: <1798@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 36
Posted: Wed Apr 11 15:02:40 1990

>> With XT clone boards having bottomed out at $60
>> or so, and with a well-established and highly competitive supplier network
>> supporting PC technology, why bother with Z-80s and CP/M? I just don't see
>> the point.
>
>Because I own a CP/M box.

Great! So do I... anyone want to buy an Ampro Little Board?

>Because I like to see how how much can be done with 64k and 4MHz.

Great! Take Phil's current sources and go for it! The CP/M world will
revere you...

>Because I don't like 80xx boxes.

None of us do, when compared to workstations. When compared to CP/M boxes,
you're at least two-sigma from the norm.

>Because I feel like it.

Great! Take Phil's current sources and go for it! The CP/M world will
revere you...

>Because this is a hobby and economic justification is irrelevant.

Agreed. But given the choice of writing for an inefficient cpu with 64k of
code space, or a slightly less inefficient (but still nasty) cpu with 640k
of space, which would you rather do? It's clear that Phil goes for the latter.
It's clear that you prefer the former... great, the world is big enough for
both of you...

If your environment is really that great, and you enjoy it that much, and
you want Phil's code to run in it... noone is stopping you!

73 - Bdale

From 4583284612542458131
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c402026cb2f7e2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-11 07:38:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.CRC.DND.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet at Trenton???
Message-ID: <9004111438.AA16595@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Date: 11 Apr 90 14:38:29 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 51
Posted: Wed Apr 11 15:38:29 1990

Snarfed from Compu$erve:

#: 13398 S9/Packet Radio
    04-Apr-90 20:39:47
Sb: Trenton Packet Meeting
Fm: Jon Pearce, WB2MNF 70206,421
To: All

Arrangements are being finalized for the packet radio seminar to be held at
the Trenton Computerfest on April 21. This year the 'fest will be held at
Mercer County College, since the load became too great for Trenton State.
Since we're going to be in new facilities we've scaled down the formal
presentations to allow more informal communications, side meetings, and
flea-marketing. The topic schedule and preliminary time slots are as follows:

   Digital Signal Processing (DSP) - 10:00 to 11:00 by N4HY and friends
   Working the Digital Satellites - 12:00 to 1:00 by WB2MNF
   Setting Up Your TCP/IP Station - 2:00 to 3:00

This should give you a chance to hear about the NEW advances in DSP - several
manufacturers will have DSP boards on display at Dayton, and this technology
promises to touch virtually EVERY digital communication mode. Hear N4HY tell
how he used DSP and a Commodore 64 at work to decode the digital signals in
"Star Trek IV" (I THINK it was a C64 - I remember that it started with a "C").

This was an astonishing year for amateur satellites with SEVEN new birds
launched since new years. WB2MNF has been active on most of the new
satellites and will present an overview of the satellites, how you can use
them, and what you need to work them.

TCP/IP has been presented at several TCF meetings; however mostly at a
theoretical and developmental level. This seminar will discuss the procedures
that you need to follow to get a station on the air - the meanings of the
commands, proper station configuration, etc. The speaker team is being
assembled.

The meetings will be in Room 210 of the Math and Science Building. A talk-in
frequency will be announced later.

Further information will follow. Hope to see you there.

Jon Pearce, WB2MNF@WB2MNF

- Barry VE3JF

Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
Internet: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca   UUCP: ...utzoo!dciem!nrcaer!dgbt!barry
CI$: 71470,3651   PBBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6]

From 7673236868257240299
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-20 10:25:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!dali!milton!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!
unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <18330004@col.hp.com>
Date: 20 Mar 90 18:25:42 GMT
References: <2356@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 51
Posted: Tue Mar 20 19:25:42 1990

>Perhaps I'm missing something, but this seems like a text-book answer
>to my question that just *can't* work in the real world.

Depends entirely on what you stipulate as "the real world".

>Isn't the entire "Local Area Network" a form of clustering?
>If the addresses weren't "clustered" (maybe the problem is that I'm just
>using the wrong word), then connecting to 129.21.201.2 (my machine) would be
>a confusing thing to do: the first few bits wouldn't select Nysernet,
>and the next few bits wouldn't specify WHERE in Nysernet, and the
>next few bits wouldn't specify which LAN within RIT, etc.

You're missing my point. Yes, in practice, is is *wonderful* that addresses
have been assigned in a heirarchical fashion, and that routers typically are
smart enough to recognize that and take advantage of the fact to minimize the
size of their routing tables. But, there is no requirement other than
administrative/efficiency that it be done this way.

>Maybe part of the confusion is that on packet, we don't have any
>have dedicated IP routers (yet!). When they come, and when we have
>a "backbone" net spanning the globe, the LAN concept will become
>**crucial**.

Some of us do have dedicated IP routers on packet. That's not relevant, except in that we tend to make them resource starved enough that we discover the benefits of "efficiency hacks" like clustering *very* quickly.

I wish I really believed that amateur packet radio will really have globe-spanning IP backbones within my lifetime. If I didn't think it was possible, I wouldn't work so hard to try and see it happen... but...

>The only work comes in giving them information to
>translate your hostname into an address, and in modifying tables
>each time a new LAN is brought into the network. How can this
>work without heirarchal clustering of addresses?

I object strenuously to the notion that someone needs to some something manually just because another subnet gets added. Maybe you didn't mean that, but you seemed to imply it. Good routing software will include the ability to recognize and propagate routing information as the topology of an Internet changes.

>Please tell me if I'm all wet here (no offense will be taken - aren't
>we all still learning, after all? :-))

No, you're not wet at all. I think we just disagree on what I perceive as a need to differentiate between what is intrinsically required to make something work, and what is forced by constraints on resources. I see clustering as a textbook case of the latter.

Bdale

From -5699861727512258914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12ec54631f3293b4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-20 10:27:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!cornell!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clever Digi
Message-ID: <18330005@col.hp.com>
Date: 20 Mar 90 18:27:34 GMT
References: <2604745a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Mar 20 19:27:34 1990

>It does this by simply directly acknowledging packets addressed
>to it as a digipeater by synthesizing packets that look like
>they are acks from the destination station. Likewise the
>reverse direction.

>This is so simple and nifty - why doesn't everyone do it this way?

I'd question whether it is legal. This implies that the PE1CHL code is
identifying itself as another station?

Bdale

From -7921543440325006950
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,20d4ff1436dbc406,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,20d4ff1436dbc406,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-20 20:47:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!news-server.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!nosc!ncelvax!geoff
From: geoff@ncelvax.UUCP (Geoff Dann)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: "Bad Header!" message in ka9q
Keywords: Bad Header, ka9q, AX25, Net
Message-ID: <638@ncelvax.UUCP>
Date: 20 Mar 90 17:35:38 GMT
Organization: Naval Civil Engineering Lab, Port Hueneme
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1909 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:2351
Posted: Tue Mar 20 18:35:38 1990

I've set up NET over a KISS TNC (MFJ-1274) .
Throughput on FTP seems slow.
Often I get the message "AX25 Receive:"
              "Bad Header!"

              Any idea what this is?
I'm digipeating through a NETROM node to the only other two stations
running NET. This happens most often right after my TNC has
transmitted, which makes me wonder if the digipeater is transmitting
my packet before my TNC/radio is ready to receive.
This happens with ka9q 881225 and pe1chl/ka9q 871225.12.

Related question maybe: Anyone have a list of what the tnc parameters
are, and suggested ranges? The documentation is sketchy on them.
Thanks.....
                        Geoff n3cfx
          geoff@ncelvax.nosc.navy.mil
          n3cfx@n3cfx.ampr.org (if I get it running!)
          n3cfx@w8akf-1

From 2463826803284720372
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12ec54631f3293b4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-20 20:47:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!haven!decuac!
shlump.nac.dec.com!koning.dec.com!koning
From: koning@koning.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clever Digi
Message-ID: <9414@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 20 Mar 90 17:45:04 GMT
References: <2604745a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: DEC -- Distributed systems architecture
Lines: 41
Posted: Tue Mar 20 18:45:04 1990

In article <2604745a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>,
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU) writes:

> I just got PE1CHL NET and it is excellent. One notable feature
> is the digipeater, which looks exactly like a digi but works
> just like a node.
>
> It does this by simply directly acknowledging packets addressed
> to it as a digipeater by synthesizing packets that look like
> they are acks from the destination station. Likewise the
> reverse direction.
>
> This is so simple and nifty - why doesn't everyone do it this way?

Perhaps because it's a well known BAD idea. It "works" when loads
are light or the traffic patterns happen to work out in your favor.
As soon as they don't, you get into a state where you have to free up
a buffer to be able to accept a message from the digi next to you,
but you can't free up a buffer because that digi is also short on
buffers and can't accept your message right now.

This is called a "store and forward deadlock". There are various
ways to fix it.

1. Toss a message when things get congested. That's the "connectionless"
   (IP style) solution. It works well, but if you do that you CAN'T
   fake the ACKs, since then you would break the next layer up.

2. Guarantee that there are enough buffers. This can be done in
   connection oriented (X.25 style) cases. What you described isn't
   since there is no digi level flow control. In any case, this approach
   requires "pessimistic" allocation of resources: you have to allocate
   buffers for the worst case or you haven't done anything at all. Given

typical bursty traffic, the average case buffer load is a very small
fraction of the worst case. In other words, this solution is very
wasteful of memory. It may be wasteful of bandwidth if you end up
running with a smaller "transmit window" (number of packets in transit)
than would otherwise be necessary.

  paul, ni1d

From -6857956993055972784
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6ba5f881a3beb8c5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-20 22:46:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!X043BH%TAMVM1
From: X043BH%TAMVM1@UCSD.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <9003202138.AA24342@ucsd.edu>
Date: 20 Mar 90 08:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Tue Mar 20 09:00:00 1990

unsubscribe (2nd request)

From -9071491600115594586
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ea6d55cf81897d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 03:32:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!dvinci!weyr!Ken.Crowston
From: Ken.Crowston@weyr.FIDONET.ORG (Ken Crowston)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ 1278
Message-ID: <605.2606C500@weyr.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 20 Mar 90 23:25:49 GMT
Organization: Benden Weyr, Saskatoon Sk. (306)-382-5746
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Mar 21 00:25:49 1990

I{s anyone out there using {the MFJ1278? Especially the newer versions! I am
thinking of buying one and would apreciate some comments. Hoqw well does it work
on CW, RTTY etc as I'm not planing to use it just for packet.

tnx es 73's de VE5KEN - Ken
                Saskatoon, Sask., Canada

--
Ken Crowston - via FidoNet node 1:140/22
UUCP: alberta!dvinci!weyr!Ken.Crowston

Internet: Ken.Crowston@weyr.FIDONET.ORG
Standard Disclaimers Apply...

From 601937966833830421
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,20d4ff1436dbc406
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,20d4ff1436dbc406
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 11:15:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Re: "Bad Header!" message in ka9q
Keywords: Bad Header, ka9q, AX25, Net
Message-ID: <21137@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 21 Mar 90 08:45:22 GMT
References: <638@ncelvax.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1914 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:2359
Posted: Wed Mar 21 09:45:22 1990

The message "Bad Header!" from NET (I assume you have trace turned on)
means exactly what it says: that the host computer received a frame
from the TNC that has a bad AX.25 header. This is usually due to character
loss in the link between the TNC and the host computer. There is no
flow control in the KISS TNC protocol, so this problem can happen if you
run the link too fast. Try slowing it down to 4800 or 2400 baud.

Phil

From 2535756991243587984
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f6c7b904c2dfcb6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 22:33:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NB9600 - Gone but back again RSN
Message-ID: <26069df8.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 21 Mar 90 17:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Mar 21 18:09:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Thanks, Bdale. (How do you pronounce your name?)

I phoned PacComm about the NB9600 Integrated Packet Radio (TNC+
modem+RF) and they saith:

"We had to redesign it but we hope to have it ready for Dayton"

Now what am I going to get the "appliance" people in my group
to buy?
73 Doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From 1743239478821837344
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14673189fbd5ba7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 22:45:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!uunet!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PSUARCH.BITNET!PLB
From: PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET ("P Bandini, PSU Arch Dept, 814/863-0062")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Modem tax on phone lines.
Message-ID: <9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>
Date: 21 Mar 90 14:18:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Mar 21 15:18:00 1990

It just came to my attention that the FCC is considering an
additional tax for modem use of telephone lines...
Does anybody have any information/comments/suggestions...?
This is my first posting, so please forgive if inappropriate.

Pier L. Bandini, Dept of Architecture, Penn State University.
PLB@PSUARCH.bitnet

From -3599431645323989930
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,160b3bf80b912b50,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 23:34:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
IRMIAS.BITNET!CRISTINA
From: CRISTINA@IRMIAS.BITNET (Cristina Tozzi)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: net at 56kbit
Message-ID: <9003211849.AA20716@ucsd.edu>
Date: 21 Mar 90 18:50:08 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Mar 21 19:50:08 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 21 Mar 90 19:48:23 ITA

What do I need to set up a station running net.exe at 56kbit ???

Thanks in advance,
Cristina.
---
cristina@irmias.bitnet

From -4557621181586281141
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63f5c94be23796da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-21 23:46:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!stc!praxis!newton!mikec
From: mikec@riemann.praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ROSE
Message-ID: <MIKEC.90Mar21130036@riemann.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 21 Mar 90 13:00:36 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Organization: PraXis Electronic Design Ltd, Bath, Avon UK
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Mar 21 14:00:36 1990

Hello All,

Could someone mail me some info on the ROSE system ?

I had heard of someone running on an Atari ST - Has ROSE been ported
to this machine?

Thanks & 73,

Mike
****
.....

ARPA : mikec@praxis.co.uk	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@uk.co.praxis	PraXis Electronic Design
UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec	The New Church
AMPRNET: g6dhu@g6dhu.ampr.org [44.131.20.3]	Henry Street
AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7IMB	Bath Avon
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	BA1 1PX UK
.....

From -1803516531570339028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14673189fbd5ba7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 00:15:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!samsung!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Modem tax on phone lines.
Message-ID: <9461@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 21 Mar 90 19:26:58 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Mar 21 20:26:58 1990

In article <9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>, PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET ("P Bandini, PSU Arch
Dept, 814/863-0062") writes...
>It just came to my attention that the FCC is considering an
>additional tax for modem use of telephone lines...
>Does anybody have any information/comments/suggestions...?
>This is my first posting, so please forgive if inappropriate.

NO! NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO!

NO! NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO!

NO! NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO!

Yes, I'm SHOUTING and repeating myself. There was a "chain letter"
to this effect in MANY newsgroups a couple of months ago. It is
ABSOLUTELY FALSE. The FCC had considered something that vaguely
resembled it a couple of years ago, but those commissioners are GONE
and the new FCC is NOT interested in it. Period. BTW, if you can
get comp.dcom.telecom, do check it out; I think somebody this week
had a posting that had the FCC's written reply to a query on the
topic.

Just being Rumor Control Central -- again.
      fred k1io

Fred R. Goldstein   goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com

or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

From -7829007839156351853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3a603577f7fc3d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,d3a603577f7fc3d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 00:34:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!nosc!ncelvax!geoff
From: geoff@ncelvax.UUCP (Geoff Dann)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: "Bad Header!" solved.
Keywords: Bad Header AX25 NET
Message-ID: <639@ncelvax.UUCP>
Date: 21 Mar 90 18:28:42 GMT
Organization: Naval Civil Engineering Lab, Port Hueneme
Lines: 42
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1920 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:2363
Posted: Wed Mar 21 19:28:42 1990

I'm posting this in case it helps someone else:

I posted a request for help:

>Often I get the message "AX25 Receive:"
>   "Bad Header!"

Two responses helped me solve the problem:

From Phil Karn ka9q:

The message "Bad Header!" from NET (I assume you have trace turned on)
means exactly what it says: that the host computer received a frame
from the TNC that has a bad AX.25 header. This is usually due to character
loss in the link between the TNC and the host computer. There is no
flow control in the KISS TNC protocol, so this problem can happen if you
run the link too fast. Try slowing it down to 4800 or 2400 baud.

Phil

And from James Dugal n5knx:

I've seen this happen in two situations:
1. Running DoubleDos with a 4.77 MHz PC, with trace enabled, and the
     serial port to the tnc running at 9600 baud. It can't keep up
     with the data coming in, and the dropped chars yield a bad packet.

2. Somehow my transmitted packets seem to be heard by the TNC (a 1274 also)

particularly when I use an indoor antenna and perhaps a too-wide deviation
(I have to adjust the mike gain downward for packet). But the heard packet
is not perfect, leading to error msgs in the trace.

73 & good luck,
-- James

I cranked down the audio output of my TNC (R76 - It's a many-turn pot
(50???) (on a MFJ-1274)) and that seems to have solved the problem.
I still have other problems, but.......

Thanks.............Geoff

From -5513532054648686363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14673189fbd5ba7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 01:49:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Modem tax on phone lines.
Message-ID: <30600035@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 22 Mar 90 06:51:06 GMT
References: <9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>
Lines: 23
Nf-ID: #R:<9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>:-29:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600035:000:1020
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Mar 21 16:30:00 1990
Posted: Thu Mar 22 07:51:06 1990

> It just came to my attention that the FCC is considering an
> additional tax for modem use of telephone lines...
> Does anybody have any information/comments/suggestions...?
> This is my first posting, so please forgive if inappropriate.
>
> Pier L. Bandini, Dept of Architecture, Penn State University.
> PLB@PSUARCH.bitnet

Please take note of your source of this false rumor, and remember not
to believe anything that comes from this source ever again, unless you
can determine that they obtained it from a bad source, recursively.

You can see how rumors get started and keep on going. It is a good
thing you came here and asked us about it. There was a hint by the
FCC of doing something like this quite a long time ago, and some
people told the FCC, or at least they figured it out, that this was
not a good idea. It has been suggested, but I've seen no evidence
of it, that the phone companies are propogating this rumor to get
the FCC angry at modem users.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 1672909225960787901
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 12:46:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!kunivv1!ge
From: ge@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl (Ge' Weijers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl>
Date: 22 Mar 90 09:51:32 GMT
References: <<9003130606.AA03460@dxmint.cern.ch> <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.>
<1990Mar18.013301.26219@swlabs.uucp>
Organization: University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
Lines: 45
Posted: Thu Mar 22 10:51:32 1990

jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn) writes:

>In article <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.> jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
writes:
>>   Or better yet, some of the 'Reliable' data
>>protocols being worked on for military command-and-control systems, which
>>use forward error correction, built into IP like packets.

>I have been thinking along similar lines. If I remember correctly, packets
>were sent in bit column order. By this I mean that all the bit 0s for
>the packet were sent, followed by all the bit 1s, and so on. If you had an
>8 bit byte and a 4 bit FEC, then all the bit 11s would be sent last.

>The theory was that noise is not random. It is bursty. So, once noise
>disturbs one bit of a packet, it is more likely to hit the following bit. With
>this scheme, if you get a single burst during a packet, and that burst is less
>than the bit time times the number of bytes in the packet, then the error is
>correctable. This is because it hit, for example, all the bit 5s for a
>number of characters, leaving the remainder of the characters intact and
>able to correct the hit.

If you are going to try to develop a 'bomb-proof' protocol with a form of error
correction you might want to think about using a Reed-Solomon code combined
with the bit-shuffling you describe. This can give exceptional performance.
I think it is possible to use a normal CPU to do the decoding at the low
speeds on amateur radio. (RS code is the one used in compact disk players and
many satellite communication links)

>It seems like the poor characteristics of HF packet could be improved with
>some techniques like this. The FEC could be sent to improve the reliability
>of the channel and leave the rest of the protocol (ACKs, etc) intact. Of

>course this would amount to the use of a non standard alphabet, so I guess
>that for HF this will have to remain hopeful musing. Maybe it would be useful
>for high speed UHF packet?

If such a mode would come into common use on UHF authority to use it on HF would
not be impossible to get, I suppose. There probably is a (proposed) standard
somewhere for this kind of FEC protocol. A standard would be advantageous
in getting the thing accepted by the licensing authority.

Ge' Weijers

Ge' Weijers   Internet/UUCP: ge@cs.kun.nl
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science,   (uunet.uu.net!cs.kun.nl!ge)
University of Nijmegen, Toernooiveld 1
6525 ED Nijmegen, the Netherlands   tel. +3180612483 (UTC-2)

From 2160669513414702803
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12ec54631f3293b4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 15:11:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!nikhefk!henkp
From: henkp@nikhefk.UUCP (Henk Peek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clever Digi
Message-ID: <637@nikhefk.UUCP>
Date: 22 Mar 90 18:01:57 GMT
References: <2604745a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> <18330005@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: henkp@nikhef.nl (Henk Peek)
Organization: Nikhef-K, Amsterdam (the Netherlands).
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Mar 22 19:01:57 1990

In article <18330005@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
->It does this by simply directly acknowledging packets addressed
->to it as a digipeater by synthesizing packets that look like
->they are acks from the destination station. Likewise the
->reverse direction.

->This is so simple and nifty - why doesn't everyone do it this way?

>I'd question whether it is legal. This implies that the PE1CHL code is
>identifying itself as another station?

The PE1CHL code send the same measages as a digipeater. When you known
to indentify a digipeater, you can indentify the PE1CHL digipeater.

Henk   PA0HZP

From 4718971795216440007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4821b731f7e74496,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 16:25:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!samsung!uunet!ogicse!
ucsd!ucbvax!UMVMA.BITNET!CHARLIE
From: CHARLIE@UMVMA.BITNET ("Charlie Turner")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP Basic Questions
Message-ID: <9003221725.AA26006@ucsd.edu>
Date: 22 Mar 90 16:47:53 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 25
Posted: Thu Mar 22 17:47:53 1990

While I have some experience with AX.25 packet radio, I am somewhat
confused by TCP/IP packet radio. As I understand it, my KAM can be
operated in KISS mode under the control of TCP/IP software running in
my PC. The "IP" part of this seems straight forward; active "nodes"
simply exchange IP packets (datagrams?). It's the "TCP" part that
confuses me.

A computer host based TCP/IP network (eg. Internet) provides Telnet,
FTP, and SMTP services. Strictly speaking I believe there are client
and server parts to each of these TCP services. My host computer talks
to some remote host, via IP, and establishes client/server virtual
sessions to accomodate my FTP or Telnet requests (is this in fact
true?). However, in the case of SMTP mail, I edit my message and pass
it to a mailer service (I'm a VM/CMS user) which somehow uses SMTP to
route my mail around the network.

So it seems to me that the TCP facilities: Telnet, FTP, SMTP, are very
bulletin board like. How does one originate and receive mail over a
TCP/IP packet radio network? If I ran something like the KA9Q NOS in
my PC would I also get, essentially, a packet BBS as part of the
package?

Any comments will be very welcome. Thanks.

73 WA0R

From -3855328962921134777
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f95a3825979fcb4b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-22 21:15:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!haven!
decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP package, which one and where
Message-ID: <9506@shlump.nac.dec.com>

Date: 22 Mar 90 19:39:55 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Mar 22 20:39:55 1990

Could someone please tell me what is the latest version of the TCP/IP
code that runs on an IBM PC clone under DOS. I would like to get up and
running, but all I can find is an old 2-87 version of the "ka9q net" code.

Is net still the package of choice, or is NOS a replacement for it. I do
not use OS/2, just MSDOS 3.3. Where do I get a current copy of the
code/source and an IP address.

Thanks,
Mark

From -5412855090728613415
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 03:31:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!ames!
sgi!rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
From: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <54441@sgi.sgi.com>
Date: 23 Mar 90 04:42:43 GMT
References: <<9003130606.AA03460@dxmint.cern.ch> <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.>
<1990Mar18.013301.26219@swlabs.uucp> <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl>
Sender: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
Reply-To: rpw3@sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 62
Posted: Fri Mar 23 05:42:43 1990

In article <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl> ge@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl (Ge' Weijers) writes:
+---------------
| If you are going to try to develop a 'bomb-proof' protocol with a form of
| error correction you might want to think about using a Reed-Solomon code
| combined with the bit-shuffling you describe. This can give exceptional
| performance. I think it is possible to use a normal CPU to do the decoding
| at the low speeds on amateur radio. (RS code is the one used in compact disk
| players and many satellite communication links)
+---------------

There is a very simple R-S code which can be done fairly easily in software.
The (255,252) code sends 3 bytes of checksum for each 252 bytes of data. It
will correct any single byte in error, and detect any two bytes in error.
If you use another 4 bytes (taken from the data field) for a CRC-32, you

get a *much* lower chance of miscorrection, and can even drop back to the single-detect/correct (255,253) code (which, because of the CRC-32, really has become a (255,249) hybrid code). The following is a sketchy (and somewhat innaccurate) look at what it takes:

For the R-S code, you need two tables of 256 bytes, and one of 64k bytes. The first table provides for multiplication by a fixed primitive polynomial in GF(256), the second supplies multiplicative inverses, and the big table does general multiply for two GF(256) values. (You also need a 256 word or 1024 byte table for the CRC-32). For each byte sent, you have to do the following at the transmitter and receiver:

```
c0 ^= data[i];                /* "multiply" by alpha**0 and accum */
c1 = mul_by_alpha_tbl[c1] ^ data[i]; /* multiply by alpha and accum */

crc32 = (crc32 << 8) ^ crc32_tbl[(crc32 >>24) ^ data[i]]; /* CRC-32 */
```

Then at the receiver, after receiving the packet, you check the crc32 for being the received CRC. If equal, o.k. Alternatively, you check for both c0 & c1 being zero (including accumulating the incoming checksums.) If not, Then the byte in error is given by c1/c0 -- in GF(256) arithmetic, which is:

```
errpos = mul_tbl[c1, inv_tbl[c0]];
```

And the error value is just c0, so the correctin becomes:

```
data[errpos] ^= c0;
```

Again, I've left out lots of details, but the above *does* give a close order of magnitude for the CPU work needed, namely, a couple of table-lookups and a couple of XORs per byte.

-Rob

p.s. If you skip the CRC-32 but use the full (255,252), you have to add another 256-byte table for multiplying by alpha**(-1), and a new checksum byte with the following line replacing the CRC-32 line above:

```
cM1 = mul_by_alpha_M1_tbl[c1] ^ data[i]; /* multiply by alpha**(-1) */
```

You get about a CRC-16's worth of protection against mis-correction.

Rob Warnock, MS-9U/510 rpw3@sgi.com rpw3@pei.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc. (415)335-1673 Protocol Engines, Inc.
2011 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94039-7311

From -3602878691524870083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 03:31:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!ames!sgi!
rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
From: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <54442@sgi.sgi.com>
Date: 23 Mar 90 04:53:40 GMT
References: <<9003130606.AA03460@dxmint.cern.ch> <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.>
<1990Mar18.013301.26219@swlabs.uucp> <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl> <54441@sgi.sgi.com>
Sender: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
Reply-To: rpw3@sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Mar 23 05:53:40 1990

In article <54441@sgi.sgi.com> I wrote:
+---------------
| ...The following is a sketchy (and somewhat
| innaccurate) look at what it takes:
+---------------
   ^
   |
   +---- Well, it *was* inaccurate, wasn't it? ;-} ;-}

Sorry 'bout that...

-Rob

Rob Warnock, MS-9U/510   rpw3@sgi.com   rpw3@pei.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc.   (415)335-1673   Protocol Engines, Inc.
2011 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94039-7311

From 8797569389822004818
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f95a3825979fcb4b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 03:43:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucla-cs!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP package, which one and where
Message-ID: <21228@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 23 Mar 90 05:16:03 GMT
References: <9506@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Mar 23 06:16:03 1990

NOS development continues. The latest experimental version is kept on
flash.bellcore.com in /pub/ka9q/src.arc (sources) and net.exe (executable).

Unfortunately I just haven't had the time to finish updating the
documentation, so you'll have to figure out the differences either by
reading the source (which IS well commented) or reading my notes to
the tcp-group mailing list archives on ucsd.edu in /mailarchives/tcp-group*

Phil

From 8131909066190474613
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 09:47:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 23 Mar 90 12:14:25 GMT
References: <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl>
Lines: 9
Nf-ID: #R:kunivv1.sci.kun.nl:1200:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600036:000:345
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Mar 23 01:52:00 1990
Posted: Fri Mar 23 13:14:25 1990

Can someone give me some good literature references for learning about how
various error CORRECTION codes work. My knowledge begins with the basic
4/3 hamming code, and my curiousity goes to and beyond what is used on CD's.
Purely research only references probably won't help right now.
Thanks.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 5172437703769143529
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14673189fbd5ba7f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,a40af5ac59a3a390
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 10:18:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad

From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Modem tax on phone lines.
Summary: OH NO! Not THIS rumor again...
Message-ID: <576@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 23 Mar 90 01:50:46 GMT
References: <9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>
Organization: very little
Lines: 34
Posted: Fri Mar 23 02:50:46 1990

In article <9003211723.AA13892@ucsd.edu>, PLB@PSUARCH.BITNET ("P Bandini, PSU Arch Dept, 814/863-0062") writes:
> It just came to my attention that the FCC is considering an
> additional tax for modem use of telephone lines...
> Does anybody have any information/comments/suggestions...?
> This is my first posting, so please forgive if inappropriate.
>
> Pier L. Bandini, Dept of Architecture, Penn State University.
> PLB@PSUARCH.bitnet

NO! NO! NO! (this is not a flame)

The FCC is NOT considering a special tax for using modems on telephone lines. A couple of years back there was talk of applying the same network access charges to data networks that the long distance voice networks have paid since divestiture, but it got killed.

This rumor keeps coming up....it was flying all over the packet and landline BBS networks AGAIN a few months ago.

Again, it is NOT true.

Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
Phone: 206/527-4089
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc-gw!ssc!tad
or, tad@ssc.UUCP

From 4713744577086890189
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f96711173944c2d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 10:19:33 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!seq1.keele.ac.UK!csd29
From: csd29@seq1.keele.ac.UK (Athula Herath)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Could you kindly include me in the mailing list.
Message-ID: <5116.9003231405@uk.ac.keele.seq1>
Date: 23 Mar 90 14:05:14 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Mar 23 15:05:14 1990

Hi,

Could you kindly include me in your mailing list.

my email addresss

csd29%seq1.kl@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk

Thanks

Athula Herath, Dept. of Computer Science, Univ. of Keele, Keele, England.
ST5 5BG.

From -3626962821267157469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 22:01:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sunybcs!castor.cs.Buffalo.EDU!bowen
From: bowen@castor.cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <19842@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 23 Mar 90 17:36:57 GMT
References: <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl> <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Mar 23 18:36:57 1990

In article <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>Can someone give me some good literature references for learning about how
>various error CORRECTION codes work. My knowledge begins with the basic
>4/3 hamming code, and my curiousity goes to and beyond what is used on CD's.

Please post and replies. I'm also quite interested. Thanks.

Devon

From 6385155320538812394
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 23:02:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!sgi!
rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
From: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <54488@sgi.sgi.com>
Date: 23 Mar 90 19:14:54 GMT
References: <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl> <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: rpw3@rigden.wpd.sgi.com
Reply-To: rpw3@sgi.com (Rob Warnock)
Organization: Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View, CA
Lines: 41
Posted: Fri Mar 23 20:14:54 1990

In article <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
+---------------
| Can someone give me some good literature references for learning about how
| various error CORRECTION codes work. My knowledge begins with the basic
| 4/3 hamming code, and my curiousity goes to and beyond what is used on CD's.
| Purely research only references probably won't help right now. | Thanks.
+---------------

Here's my personal list:

        - Hamming's little intro book (small blue hardback, I forget the title)
        - Berlekamp, "Algebraic Coding Theory", (Aegean Park Press)
        - Costello & Liu, "An Introduction to Error Correcting Codes" (?)
    - Peterson & Weldon, "Error Correcting Codes"
    - Blahut, "Theory and Practice of Error Control Codes"

Hamming's little book is an easy start, but only goes through single-error
correction. Costello & Liu (or Liu & Costello?) is a pretty good cross-section.
And if you get *really* serious, try Berlekamp's "Algebraic Coding Theory"
(Aegean Park Press, L.A., CA) which is considered the "classic" text. I've
read the others, but those three seem to span most of what one would want
to know. Unfortunately, you really do have to get hip-deep into the theory
in order to write practical applications. Oh, and somebody just told me about:

    - Arazi, "Commonsense Approach to the Theory of Error Correcting Codes"
      (MIT Press)

The person said it had a good writeup of the general solution for the special
case of RS(2^n-1, 2^n-3) codes [of which the (255,253) code I mentioned is
an instance], with nice diagrams, worked out examples for both decoding &
encoding, and the underlying mathematics. I haven't gotten a copy yet, so
I can't say firsthand...

-Rob

Rob Warnock, MS-9U/510 rpw3@sgi.com rpw3@pei.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc. (415)335-1673 Protocol Engines, Inc.
2011 N. Shoreline Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94039-7311

From -7507980132583462227
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6442683ba4fb20aa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 23:30:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!epicb!david
From: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEFAX and PK232
Message-ID: <869@epicb.UUCP>
Date: 23 Mar 90 19:24:30 GMT
Reply-To: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Truevision Inc., Indianapolis, IN
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Mar 23 20:24:30 1990

Two quick questions (probably with no quick answers).

(1) I have recently purchased a PK232MBX and wonder if anyone knows of any mods for it.

(2) I need the format of WEFAX transmissions so that I can write a converter for High-resolution graphics cards (Targa and Vista).

Please e-mail me any references. Thanks! uunet!epicb!david

From -3351751683328244846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,24ecd6d12aafae8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24ecd6d12aafae8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-23 23:45:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF work, VE3JF, DSP, etc.
Keywords: HF packet DSP
Message-ID: <648@idacrd.UUCP>

Date: 23 Mar 90 19:47:12 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10374 rec.ham-radio.packet:1937
Posted: Fri Mar 23 20:47:12 1990

Howdy:

I (FINALLY) got my copy of QEX today (not their fault, I waited until the last possible second to renew just like always) and read McClarnon's (VE3JF) article, "More Ideas for a Robust HF Packet Signal Design". I have just a couple of comments:

HIP HIP HURRAY. HIP HIP HURRAY. Sanity at last. Barry just moved to the top of the list to test DSP modems built by yours truly for HF.

If you want to read a couple of sane articles about HF, I suggest you get a copy of the March 1990, QEX and his earlier article in QEX in December 1987. A relevant article is done by Allan Kaplan, W1AEL, and is a nice thought provoking piece, even though I came to the same conclusions Barry did. You may find Kaplan's article in the November 1989 issue of QEX. It appears that QEX is providing a useful forum for discussion of HF modems/protocols. I will describe my work there in order to fulfill a (two year old) promise to Rinaldo. What Barry describes as his `ideal modem', one which does multiple bits/baud and the baud rate is 75 baud, is exactly what I have done and the first report was given at DATASPACE 1989, last July in Guildford, University of Surrey, England. There were few details and now that I have actual `tnc hardware/software' to hook it to, the testing should proceed at an accelerated pace.

At the moment, I am really busy adding satellite modems, and other `required' modems (Why do I need to add THIRTY different tone pairs for a single HF FSK modem?). I'm also hacking a modified duobinary partial response at 4800 baud (a sane approach to going faster with existing FM radios, No DC and no excess bandwidth), and other goodies (all the usual HF WEFAX, AMTOR etc.)

I hope to see many of you hams at Dayton and to show you all of the wonderful toys during either my packet or satellite talk.

Once again, I recommend Barry's work/papers highly.

Bob N4HY
--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -4939109274906565930

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-24 00:15:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <260a0483.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 23 Mar 90 21:11:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Mar 23 22:11:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

It seems to me that the much-quoted fully-loaded Aloha channel efficiency
of 18.4% is based on the assumption that if two stations transmit at the
same time, neither gets through. In fact, on FM channels, one station
will often make it because of the capture effect.

How much stronger does a signal have to be to capture another? And how
much does this improve the Aloha figure, if at all?

73 Doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -4145971914019225461
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2c5d4ddd93e96ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-24 03:30:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
KD9UU.AMPR.ORG!pat
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis, Wis AMPR IP Address Coord.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP over NETROM
Message-ID: <3981@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Date: 24 Mar 90 02:01:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Sat Mar 24 03:01:50 1990

Having seen inquiries about W9NK's (Dan Frank) implementation of NETROM for KA9Q's TCP/IP package, I have this to offer.. As I recall, I have a file on my work system, pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22, which is called NRMAN.txt. In there, Dan says that if you REALLY want the best details on his Netrom implementation/emulation, you should order copies of the ARRL Computer Networking Conference papers (there are papers submitted for each years conferences).. Anyway, in the 87 or 88 papers (from ARRL) is Dan's expose' on IP over Netrom.. I'll bet that the ARRL will still sell you copies of all that good stuff! I hope I have not DUPLICATED somone else's posting on this..... I have been tooo busy to read all my E-mail :-).. Anyway, the papers are no doubt worth their weight in gold, considering the various authors.. Wish I had some myself!
At least *I* get to visit W9NK in person once in a while.. I always learn somthing when I do.

Enjoy, Pat--KD9UU

From -1925017199047913054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df3c2e467a8792de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-24 03:31:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!snorkelwacker!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!lando!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DCD questions
Keywords: DCD packet
Message-ID: <6043@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 24 Mar 90 01:44:35 GMT
Sender: news@locus.com
Reply-To: dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 11
Posted: Sat Mar 24 02:44:35 1990
References:

   I've got a question regarding DCD on current TNCs... did these current TNCs have any form of carrier detect to start with, or do they just wait to see a flag (start of frame)? Does the TAPR upgrade enable and use the Lock Detect output?

****
* Dana H. Myers WA6ZGB | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily   *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From -718719297969301550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df3c2e467a8792de
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-25 18:03:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!
karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DCD questions
Keywords: DCD packet
Message-ID: <21292@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Mar 90 06:11:23 GMT
References: <6043@oolong.la.locus.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 19
Posted: Sun Mar 25 07:11:23 1990

In article <6043@oolong.la.locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>   I've got a question regarding DCD on current TNCs... did these
>current TNCs have any form of carrier detect to start with, or do they
>just wait to see a flag (start of frame)? Does the TAPR upgrade enable
>and use the Lock Detect output?

All TNCs that I know of have came with some form of carrier detection. The
problem is that many such circuits are not very reliable, particularly those
that simply look for energy in the channel. The better carrier detect
circuits look for something more closely resembling an actual data signal,
thereby making them much less susceptible to falsing by background noise.

A carrier detect circuit is not necessary to make the receiver work. With
any TNC, you can simply open the squelch and feed the random noise into the
receiver. When a valid frame arrives, the TNC will decode it. The carrier
detect circuit is needed to inhibit the transmitter when another station is
already using the channel.

Phil

From -6688740028025684506
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,65a5a479b1db6e6e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-25 18:45:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!csd4.csd.uwm.edu!circuit
From: circuit@csd4.csd.uwm.edu (circuit)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What is ham-radio.packet?
Message-ID: <3072@uwm.edu>

Date: 25 Mar 90 12:02:21 GMT
Sender: news@uwm.edu
Reply-To: circuit@csd4.csd.uwm.edu (circuit)
Organization: UW-Milwaukee CSD-operations, Media Dept.
Lines: 21
Posted: Sun Mar 25 13:02:21 1990

Please tell me WHAT EXACTLY or at least a good approximation of ... ham-radio.packet is???!!! I have been reading a bit lately and have a rough idea of what your talking about.. I understand and know what TCP/IP is and satellites, and I know what ham-radio is but... what's the packet deal? Please tell me I think I found another hobby I can't afford :-)

thanks

C()

--
#include <circuit@csd4.csd.uwm.edu.h>
#include <Clever witty .sig under construction sorry for the inconvience.h>

From 4773200829566436778
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e6f9458f31e6ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-25 19:30:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!p0.f601.n720.z3.fidonet.org!Derek.Zorn
From: Derek.Zorn@p0.f601.n720.z3.fidonet.org (Derek Zorn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: I'm intrested in Packet Radio
Message-ID: <15251.260CF975@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 25 Mar 90 16:35:04 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 3:720/601.0 - Night Cats plus, Taipei TAIWAN
Lines: 18
Posted: Sun Mar 25 17:35:04 1990

I'm writing this msg. at a normal telephone BBS. But I'm intrested in how Packet Radio works. What kind of equipment do you need? What would be the average cost? Also, what kind of license (if any) do you need? Are BBS's for the Packet Radio more or less like normal phone BBS's? By that, I mean the layout, entering msgs and downloading etc. Hope to here from anyone who has a Packet Radio soon.

Derek Zorn
March 22, 1990: 20:30
Night Cats Plus BBS
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

 ORIGIN: 200/016 - ***-=> Night Cats Plus <=-*** (886-2-767-1428) 24Hrs

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!3!720!601.0!Derek.Zorn
Internet: Derek.Zorn@p0.f601.n720.z3.fidonet.org

From -8479264806855546225
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2c5d4ddd93e96ca
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-25 19:30:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!rutgers!rochester!rit!ultb!
cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP over NETROM
Message-ID: <2564@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 25 Mar 90 16:51:03 GMT
References: <3981@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Mar 25 17:51:03 1990

In all of the ARRL computer networking conferences, I have not been
able to find much of a description of the level three net/rom
protocol. Is this in fact documented anywhere, or is my only option
to pull apart a two-inch stack of code written in German?

(Yes, I want to do some net/rom applications developement - call me
crazy.)

Chris
--
--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW   cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President   n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology   N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT   CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From -472061211642223110
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f397649c635eb811,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-25 21:07:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: IP address assignment
Message-ID: <15268.260DA4ED@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 26 Mar 90 05:07:08 GMT
Organization: St. Joseph's Hospital/Medical Ctr, Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Mar 26 06:07:08 1990

I am the IP Address Coordinator for Arizona (44.124) ... we are in the process
of restructuring the numbering assignments here, and I was curious to hear
from other IP coordinators on how they make assignments in their states.

Is assignments being made based on geography, frequency, etc?

Thanks and 73,

David WB7TPY

--

          St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona
        uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
    Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD   FidoNet=> 1:114/15
    Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org   FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165

From 8309684815222337717
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 08:59:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!
hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 26 Mar 90 16:59:33 GMT
References: <260a0483.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Mar 26 17:59:33 1990

FM threshold is commonly quoted as being 10 dB C/N but it may depend
upon the particular detector. In addition, my experience in watching
1200 baud AFSK leads me to think that something nearer 20 dB may be

required before things stop improving. It's probably safe to guess that
a signal 20 dB larger than another will effectively capture it, a signal
only 10 dB stronger might not for typical amateur packet situations.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

From -1350357199181699081
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f6c7b904c2dfcb6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 10:34:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-
lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NB9600 - Gone but back again RSN
Message-ID: <18330006@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Mar 90 18:34:15 GMT
References: <26069df8.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Mar 26 19:34:15 1990

>Thanks, Bdale. (How do you pronounce your name?)

"Bee-Dale"...

>I phoned PacComm about the NB9600 Integrated Packet Radio (TNC+
>modem+RF) and they saith:
>"We had to redesign it but we hope to have it ready for Dayton"

Unfortunate... hope they have it by Dayton...

>Now what am I going to get the "appliance" people in my group
>to buy?

Once it's available, the TAPR packetRADIO, of course... :-)

Bdale

From 6107434296950793407
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,160b3bf80b912b50
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 10:37:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!sun-
barr!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: net at 56kbit
Message-ID: <18330007@col.hp.com>

Date: 26 Mar 90 18:37:07 GMT
References: <9003211849.AA20716@ucsd.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Mar 26 19:37:07 1990

>What do I need to set up a station running net.exe at 56kbit ???

Currently, the best combination I've seen is a PC or AT clone, with a DRSI PCPA card, cabled directly to a WA4DSY modem. That, and net.exe, and you're golden.

The PCPA is a "dumb" 8530-based card for the PC. K3MC's Awesome I/O Card is almost available from DRSI, when it is, it'll be the preferred interface card for cost and performance at 56kb kinds of speeds in a PC.

Bdale

From -2787756152470849544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4821b731f7e74496
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 10:54:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!shelby!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP Basic Questions
Message-ID: <18330008@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Mar 90 18:54:56 GMT
References: <9003221725.AA26006@ucsd.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 62
Posted: Mon Mar 26 19:54:56 1990

>While I have some experience with AX.25 packet radio, I am somewhat
>confused by TCP/IP packet radio. As I understand it, my KAM can be
>operated in KISS mode under the control of TCP/IP software running in
>my PC.

Correct.

>The "IP" part of this seems straight forward; active "nodes"
>simply exchange IP packets (datagrams?).

Yes. IP is sort of like AX.25, in that it is simply the definition of the packet format that will be used for communication between multiple hosts. In particular, it has a source and destination address, and contains some amount of data.

>It's the "TCP" part that confuses me.

TCP is a protocol that "rides on top" of IP, and provides a connection-oriented facility. We speak of IP datagrams as individual entities, we speak of TCP connections. TCP works by defining a header and a trailer that take the first few and last few bytes of the data in an IP frame. Like:

```
     | ip header | tcp header | data | tcp trailer | ip trailer |
             |- - - - - the tcp packet - - - - |
        |- - - - - - - - - - -  the ip packet - - - - - - - - - - -|
```

>A computer host based TCP/IP network (eg. Internet) provides Telnet,
>FTP, and SMTP services. Strictly speaking I believe there are client
>and server parts to each of these TCP services. My host computer talks
>to some remote host, via IP, and establishes client/server virtual
>sessions to accomodate my FTP or Telnet requests (is this in fact
>true?). However, in the case of SMTP mail, I edit my message and pass
>it to a mailer service (I'm a VM/CMS user) which somehow uses SMTP to
>route my mail around the network.

Yes. This is fairly accurate. SMTP is a protocol, like FTP and Telnet. The problem is that with FTP and Telnet, there are programs of the same name that implement the protocols, which is confusing. With SMTP, there's usually some "mail delivery agent", or background process, that takes care of moving mail from your system to another system. There is a separate "mail user agent" that implements that actual user interface for mail. The user and delivery agents typically communicate through spool and mailbox directories. With the KA9Q package, the BM mailer is one example of the mail user agent, and there is a mail delivery agent wrapped inside NET.

>So it seems to me that the TCP facilities: Telnet, FTP, SMTP, are very
>bulletin board like. How does one originate and receive mail over a
>TCP/IP packet radio network? If I ran something like the KA9Q NOS in
>my PC would I also get, essentially, a packet BBS as part of the
>package?

If you think of a BBS as being a host that provides certain connection oriented services, then a system running the KA9Q package and allowing FTP, Telnet, and SMTP certainly fits the same model. However, you really get more than that. Because of the way the IP protocol family works, you can also provide services that are not connection oriented, it's trivial to support multiple simultaneous activities, you're not restricted to just packet radio links, it's not hard to write new applications, sourcecode is freely available, etc etc etc.

Hope that helps.

Bdale, N3EUA

From 1411479412710755208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f95a3825979fcb4b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 10:56:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!sun-

barr!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP package, which one and where
Message-ID: <18330010@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Mar 90 18:56:09 GMT
References: <9506@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Mar 26 19:56:09 1990

The latest released pre-NOS version of NET is available on col.hp.com, aka
[15.255.240.16], in ka9q/890421.1.

Bdale

From 2027920760959924463
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52b301029eb49ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,52b301029eb49ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52b301029eb49ec3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 13:26:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!IDA.ORG!roskos
From: roskos@IDA.ORG (Eric Roskos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: Weather Fax. HELP!!!!!
Message-ID: <1990Mar26.212611.16088@IDA.ORG>
Date: 26 Mar 90 21:26:11 GMT
References: <710@smcnet.UUCP>
Organization: IDA, Alexandria, VA
Lines: 94
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10438 rec.ham-radio.packet:1948 rec.radio.shortwave:761
Posted: Mon Mar 26 22:26:11 1990
Followups-To: rec.radio.shortwave

lawrence@smcnet.UUCP (Lawrence Roney) writes:

>Our Earth Science Department purchased a Kenwood R-2000 HF receiver and an
AldenElectronics
>9321 Weather Chart Recorder for reception of radio fax weather
>pictures.

Well, you have purchased a very wonderful piece of equipment. Clean all
the mess off of it (I'm assuming you bought one of the FAA surplus
models?), buy the maintenance manual for it, and look carefully at how
it is constructed. This is how electronic things are built when
maximizing profit through minimizing the production costs is not the
primary goal. I think you could mount it on a truck and drive around
with it running and it would still record. Well, probably not really,

the loop electrode assembly would bounce around. It is really easy to maintain, too, and its principles of operation are both easy to understand, and somewhat amazing -- it's the first place I ever encountered a "sample and hold" circuit... since it is built in discrete components rather than on an IC, you can see how it works. It's fairly amazing the way it captures the voltage at the peaks of the AM carrier cycles on a small capacitor between two MOS FETs. The only problem is moving it... when I moved to a new location awhile back, the mover threatened to quit when they saw the equipment because they didn't want to carry it down the stairs, it's so heavy.

If you're buying the replacement parts (you have to replace the loop and blade electrodes regularly, plus other parts that occasionally wear out, and also buy the wet electrolytic paper for it) from someone other than Alden, write to the address that's on the chassis and ask for pricing information. You might ask for the original advertising information on the recorder, too... it's interesting how expensive the optional parts are, new. I'm not sure how much the recorders sell for, new, but Alden still sells them.

>Nonetheless we have never seen anything printed in the fax machine except
>black lines.

Yes, it only has an AM demodulator in there unless you have a special model. I posted detailed design information for an FM demodulator *specifically* for the Alden 9231 about a year ago, which you need to demodulate the FM subcarrier that is transmitted on HF. You can receive pictures from the polar satellites, and from the GOES Tap if your have that, directly with the 9231, though, since that's what its demodulator is for. One problem is that the 9231 emits RF interference fairly strongly on 137.4 and 137.62 MHz, as well as random noise from the switching of the marking amp on and off. I wish it didn't since those are prime polar satellite frequencies, but I guess it passes the FCC emissions regulations, and it was actually made for use with leased wire services. I've never been able to figure out what causes the interference, but it comes from the master oscillator board, which runs at a much lower frequency. If you figure out how to reduce the RFI I'd be interested. One problem I found is that the signal input line goes directly past the power supply line to the marking amp (it's wrapped inside the same bundle of wires), which inductively picks up noise from the marking amplifier transistor turning on and off.

>   -- Is there a better way to receive weather pictures with different
>   gear? Is there a TNC and PC setup that might work better than
>   the paper based fax unit?

Yes. The best I've found is the A&A Engineering demodulator using a PC with a VGA, about $120 or so. There are commercial programs such as the Elmer Schwittek MultiFax software package you can use to display output from the A&A demodulator on the PC. These give photographic quality images, compared to the good but limited-contrast and limited-resolution images of the 9231. The 9231 is best for recording weather maps rather than satellite pictures.

>   -- What should the receiver bet set on? (AM, USB, LSB, CW)

For HF stations, set it on USB or LSB -- if you set it to the wrong sideband
you will get a negative image and will know you need to use the other (also
the recorder won't sync properly if you're using the wrong sideband).

For direct reception from the polar satellites, use FM, but you need a
WEFAX receiver for that. Despite what people say, other kinds of
receivers won't work very well... I've tried it. You get a picture but
with a lot of noise and poor grey scale. The WEFAX receivers are
relatively inexpensive compared to general-coverage receivers and
scanners.

>   -- Is a long wire good enough or do we need a beam or something?

Yes, a long wire is fine for HF. For VHF from the satellite, you need a
circularly-polarized antenna such as the WEFAXTENNA from Vanguard.

>Any assistance or help would be greatly appreciated. Earth Science won't
>let me walk down their hall until I get this thing working.

I hope the above will be of some help.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

  "if you want more information, please specify how much more information
  you want." --From a recent posting on the Kerberos mailing list

From -2631621265933109794
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2dfca5d556657d6f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 19:15:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS domain.txt file & help files
Message-ID: <9639@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 27 Mar 90 03:15:59 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 40
Posted: Tue Mar 27 04:15:59 1990

This weekend I finally got on TCP/IP based packet, but I tried to use a
version of NOS (900312), not NET. While I did get the code to compile
fine, I can not get the NOS code to be really useful. It will not
use the standard hosts.net file. In Phil's four page release notes he
does mention this. The replacement is the domain.txt file, however

no one I can find knows what one looks like. What is the format of
this file? Maybe a couple of example entries????? Without that
file NOS is crippled.

While looking at the source file files.c, I found that there appears to
be a dir for AX.25 mailbox help files. All the src.arc file contained was
sources and a makefile.   Are these files something I am missing from
a dist archive or are they something the user adds like the finger files?

Is /spool/areas a file or dir? If a file what is its format? If a dir am I
missing more files.

What does the /spool/rewrite file look like?

In config.h what do the options NRS, AXLINK, SCC, and SLFP add? I
turned on AXLINK . Its comment made it sounde useful, but what
do these four features add? With the lack of the domain file very
little could be tested.

I really like the new screen handling, features, and feel of NOS, but
no one in my area, SF Bay, seems to use NOS. In fact several people
got a little upset when I told them I was. So I'm now using a version
of NET, but I will change back the second I can get the domain/resolver
problem worked out.

Is BM still needed to read and send mail with NOS? Or is that now built-in.

Where can I find these missing files, formats, and any docs? I really
want to get NOS up and flying. What little I got working looked great.

73,
Mark WE8K
[44.4.0.31] mark@we8k.ampr.org
we8k@ka6jlt AX.25 PBBS
leadfoot@decisv.dec.com (should work, but decwrl is often flaky)

From -439659425037639045
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47646f6ce0b6d0f5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-26 23:58:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!cernvax!chx400!ethz!ethz-inf!muellerm
From: muellerm@inf.ethz.ch (Markus Mueller)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Compiling KA9Q NET with Turbo C
Message-ID: <17469@ethz-inf.UUCP>
Date: 27 Mar 90 07:58:36 GMT
Organization: Informatik ETH Zurich
Lines: 31
Posted: Tue Mar 27 08:58:36 1990

After having tested around a bit with NET.EXE, I am also interested in

recompiling the sources of NET in order to include stuff of my own. I
intend to use Borland's Turbo C; however NET has been developped under
Microsoft C and therefore some problems occur when recompiling the sources.

1. Has anybody already done this? Hints? Pitfalls?

2. What memory model is required for NET? Should I use Large?

3. The files 'dirutil.c' and 'pcgen.c' are very system specific and need to
   be rewritten from scratch for Turbo C. Anybody has already done this?
   Anybody willing to share sources with me?

4. Assembled parts: Do they work with programs compiled under Turbo C? As far
   as I know Turbo C is sufficiently compatible with Microsoft C that it
   should work.

5. Assembler: All assembly routines require the file 'lmacros.h'. What is
   this? I cannot find such a file in my NET sources.

   Markus Mueller
   Gruppe Kommunikationssysteme
   Institut fuer technische Informatik und Kommunikationsnetze
   Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule
   CH-8092 Zurich
   Switzerland

   SWITCH/ARPA/BITNET : mueller@komsys.tik.ethz.ch
   UUCP   : mueller%komsys.tik.ethz.ch@chx400.uucp
   X.400   : S=mueller;OU=komsys;OU=tik;O=ethz;P=ethz;A=arcom;C=ch

From -7484846935093626854
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46e6f9458f31e6ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 05:19:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!jamesth
From: jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: I'm interested in Packet Radio
Message-ID: <53775@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 26 Mar 90 16:17:59 GMT
References: <15251.260CF975@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Reply-To: jamesth@microsoft.UUCP (James THIELE)
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Mar 26 17:17:59 1990

I used to see discussion of satellites on this newsgroup, i.e.
Webersat, but haven't lately. Did the discussion move?

James Thiele

From -7724146230892074162
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61aa072598de8850,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 06:31:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!rpi!
image.soe.clarkson.edu!sunybcs!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!kodak!eastman!
hpcore!gerwitz
From: gerwitz@kodak.com (Paul Gerwitz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Electronic version of AX.25 Spec
Message-ID: <1130@eastman.UUCP>
Date: 26 Mar 90 18:23:24 GMT
Sender: news@eastman
Reply-To: gerwitz@kodak.com (Paul Gerwitz)
Organization: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Mar 26 19:23:24 1990

Does anyone know where I could get a copy of the AX.25 Spec in electronic
form (FTP, UUCP access) or could someone mail it to me ?? I know I could
write to ARRL, but I am in need of it sooner that Snail Mail could get it
here.
--

 +---+
 | Paul F Gerwitz WA2WPI | SMTP: gerwitz@kodak.com |
 | Eastman Kodak Co | UUCP: ..rutgers!rochester!kodak!eastman!gerwitz |
 +---+

From -4854348547113972222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f397649c635eb811
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 09:14:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucsd!network.ucsd.edu!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: IP address assignment
Message-ID: <18330011@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Mar 90 17:14:00 GMT
References: <15268.260DA4ED@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Mar 27 18:14:00 1990

>I am the IP Address Coordinator for Arizona (44.124) ... we are in the process
>of restructuring the numbering assignments here, and I was curious to hear
>from other IP coordinators on how they make assignments in their states.

We split the address block into binary divisions along "RF boundaries". While this is not necessary, or in all cases advisable, in our area it has in fact simplified routing.

Each user is assigned a block of 4 addresses to start with, but they aren't told it's a block of 4. We give them the lowest address in the block, and if they ask for more, we give them another adjacent address. This way, a guy with an XT on the air full time and an AT a slip link away can be cluster routed by the local switch via his XT. A fairly common configuration here...

>Is assignments being made based on geography, frequency, etc?

Avoid geography unless you mean "RF geography". There isn't anything magic about living a town away if it's a direct RF path. In Colorado, we made a 3-way split early on between SE Colorado, NE Colorado, and the "western slope", on the west side of the Continental Divide. This makes sense, because there is an RF boundary between Colorado Springs and Denver, and pretty good connectivity Denver-north and Colorado Springs-south. Beyond that, additional subdivision has been pretty pointless.

Bdale

From -3740099421688349570
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 09:25:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!kannel!junki
From: junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: stacking yagis
Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 27 Mar 90 17:25:37 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10480 rec.ham-radio.packet:1958
Posted: Tue Mar 27 18:25:37 1990

yanaa:

I've got two 70 cm yagis and i wonder what would be
the best stacking distance, with maximum gain in mind.

The antennae (:-)) are made according to the schema
in ARRL antenna book:
 70 cm, 15 elements each, boom len about 3 meters.

Thanks for any advice,

juha nurmela, oh5nxo, junki@kannel.lut.fi

From 4934186935244382714
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e48e4f2f5ddfaae,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 11:15:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NAVY USE OF PACKET RADIO
Message-ID: <9003272117.AA08165@ucsd.edu>
Date: 27 Mar 90 19:15:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Mar 27 20:15:00 1990

The Navy is considering the demonstration of a packet radio network to
measure the feasibility of using it with non-tactical ADP systems to
pass supply and maintenance data. Persons interested in the military's
use of packet radio can E-mail me your address and I shall keep you
updated on developments.

Where is it now ?

Proposal being prepared for CINCLANT, Norfolk, VA to fund demonstration.

cheerss
WB9VKO

data 301-997-4536

From -2001993314739333124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6ba5f881a3beb8c5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-27 22:11:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!decwrl!ucbvax!JPNTSUK2.BITNET!870383
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET (KOMATSU Toshiki)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <9003280623.AA18248@ucsd.edu>
Date: 28 Mar 90 06:11:07 GMT
References: <X043BH@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9

Posted: Wed Mar 28 07:11:07 1990

Dear OM,
I've seen this mail through bitnet , and in this net , how to unsubscribe is to tell or mail ' SIGNOFF I-PACRAD ' to addr.-'listserv@uiucvmd' .
This mailserver says ' Do not send to i-pacrad@uiucvmd .'

Regards ,
/KOMATSU Toshiki
Univ.of Tsukuba,JAPAN

From 2637808451799885371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1a516dce1f32ec0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 08:48:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: mailing list
Message-ID: <9003271851.AA28806@ucsd.edu>
Date: 27 Mar 90 17:18:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Tue Mar 27 18:18:00 1990

Would you be kind enough to add me to the mailing list...

From -2258733281018223911
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 09:06:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!bevb.bev.lbl.gov!biocca
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <5234@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Date: 28 Mar 90 17:06:16 GMT
References: <260a0483.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Sender: usenet@helios.ee.lbl.gov
Reply-To: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca)
Organization: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Mar 28 18:06:16 1990
X-Local-Date: 28 Mar 90 09:06:16 PST

In article <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>
>FM threshold is commonly quoted as being 10 dB C/N but it may depend
>upon the particular detector. In addition, my experience in watching
>1200 baud AFSK leads me to think that something nearer 20 dB may be
>required before things stop improving. It's probably safe to guess that
>a signal 20 dB larger than another will effectively capture it, a signal
>only 10 dB stronger might not for typical amateur packet situations.
>
>Glenn Elmore n6gn

While the stronger signal may well capture the detector will it be decoded
properly? If the weaker packet had already begun the receiving
TNC's state machine may not be able to synchronize with the new packet, and
both would be lost. Perhaps a quick-recovery decoder could be used,
but I don't believe the ones currently in use will often recover that fast.

Alan K Biocca
WB6ZQZ

From -4226074760465399626
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 10:38:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <260fd0fc.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 28 Mar 90 18:38:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Mar 28 19:38:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

If what n6gn says is true about FM capture (it takes 20dB) then I doubt
that capture effect has more than an insignificant effect, at least
around here.
73 Doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From 6723951269606341303
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b92154eb14bc2155,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 10:58:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL!
dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.NAVY.MIL ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: USN PACKET RADIO
Message-ID: <9003282018.AA19681@ucsd.edu>
Date: 28 Mar 90 18:58:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Mar 28 19:58:00 1990

Thank you for the response to the eralier USN packet message.

The issue driving potiential packet use on US Navy ships is the full range of user data services needed by supply and maintenance officers. Currently, critical repair items are documented in a narrative message form and sent out via the ship's radio room. This narrative message resembles a TELEX or teletype page. It is transmitted at 75 bits/second via the Navy Telecommunications Service. Well, that is painfully slow, compared with 300 or 1200 bits/second that may be achieved via HF long haul or VHF short haul.

There is a real change in attitudes within Navy circles today regarding innovative communications technology.

Aircraft carriers are now equiped with cellular telephones to extend the ship's pier side landllline an additional 25 - 50 miles while she is underway. Some carriers are also equiped with INMARSAT commercial satellite terminals that can use 9600 bits/second dial-up voice circuits. Ofcourse, both solutions cost in terms of paying for air time.

However, if reliable packet communications can be used to move the mountains of supply and maintenance data of mission support computer systems (no tactical or classified data) at no cost a significant cost / benefit arguement can be made for packet radio.

The key: reliable communications at a decent data rate, 300 or 120000. (that's 1200 not 120000, sorry).

The radio platforms are already in place for HF communications, an interface shall be built to link via RS-232 to a gateway PC.

Then there shall be the chore of I.P. addresses, etc.

That is a quick snap-shot of the situation today.

WB9VKO a

From -1761788341353476860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,551960ef22c4368,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 12:08:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!haven!
decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: timezone setting in NET/BM
Message-ID: <9711@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 28 Mar 90 20:08:14 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Mar 28 21:08:14 1990

I can not figure out how to set the time zone in BM. One sample bm.rc file
had an entry "zone MST", however even the bm.exe packed with that bm.rc
wouldn't accept that entry. Using a binary file viewer on two versions
of bm.exe
didn't turn up anything like zone or timezone. I did find record, mbox,
screen,
reply, maxlet, folder, and mqueue, what are these used for? The BM version
is v3.3.1.5sac 881015.

I have also have found what I beleive is a bug. If the user selects f # to
forward a message, it seems to forward ok. However after that access
to all of the messages in that folder screw up.   Using h will still list
headers, but they are all blank! Using the message number or . to list
the text of a message just produces a few blank lines. It doesn't just affect
the forwarded message it gets them all.

It would also be nice to be able to add something to a forwarded message.
As it is now bm will not let you add anything to the message you are
forwarding. An explaination of why you are forwarding a message on to
someone is a common requirement, but it doesn't seem to allow that.

73,
Mark (still looking for NOS docs of any kind, please!)

From 8588218259213752507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61aa072598de8850
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 12:49:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!ndcvb!cartan!ndmath!nstar!w8grt!jim.grubs

From: jim.grubs@w8grt.nstar.com (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Electronic version of AX.25 Spec
Message-ID: <o2gRg2w161w@w8grt.nstar.com>
Date: 28 Mar 90 20:49:47 GMT
References: <1130@eastman.UUCP>
Organization: QRV de W8GRT
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Mar 28 21:49:47 1990

gerwitz@kodak.com (Paul Gerwitz) writes:

> Does anyone know where I could get a copy of the AX.25 Spec in electronic
> form (FTP, UUCP access) or could someone mail it to me ?? I know I could
> write to ARRL, but I am in need of it sooner that Snail Mail could get it
> here.
> --
> +---
> | Paul F Gerwitz WA2WPI | SMTP: gerwitz@kodak.com
> | Eastman Kodak Co | UUCP: ..rutgers!rochester!kodak!eastman!gerwitz
> +---

Try HamNet on Compuserve.

From 8662630036974723650
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f57f24093e235ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,2f57f24093e235ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 14:44:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!hrc!valley!pfluegerm
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP (Mike Pflueger)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Message-ID: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP>
Date: 28 Mar 90 22:44:09 GMT
Organization: AG Communication Systems
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1969 rec.ham-radio:10517 rec.radio.shortwave:800
Posted: Wed Mar 28 23:44:09 1990

The local (Phoenix) police and fire use some packet-like mode to communicate
with computers in the vehicles, and my PK-232 signal analysis mode is unable
to figure it out. I've also tried quite a few combinations manually, to no
avail.

Sounds like about 2400 baud, and it's bursty like packet.

If anyone else figured out what formats commercial systems use, could you
please post them or email them.

Thanks

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
  UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
  Work: 602-582-7049   FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI   Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

From 1713854862628429447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9cdaa626a44ef78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 15:10:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU!
OOPDAVID
From: OOPDAVID@UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU ("D.RODMAN")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ANTENNA ROTATOR
Message-ID: <BA20E772C07F2016D4@UBVMS.BITNET>
Date: 28 Mar 90 23:10:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Thu Mar 29 00:10:00 1990

Anyone planning to purchase an Orion antenna rotator? I suggest you wait
a while. I have been waiting for 6 months. The container was poorly
packed. Damage to rotator, control box and all hardware was scattered
amongst the popcorn. No schematic. No warranty card. No instructions
on calibrating the unit. They are sending me a new one. I would suggest
waiting for them to get their act together, shame too, it looks like a
well designed system!
Dave KN2M

From 4209948612084511751
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,551960ef22c4368
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 15:22:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!rouge!pc.usl.edu!jpd
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu (DugalJP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: timezone setting in NET/BM
Message-ID: <5981@rouge.usl.edu>
Date: 28 Mar 90 23:22:42 GMT
References: <9711@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: anon@rouge.usl.edu

Organization: Univ. of Southwestern La., Lafayette
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Mar 29 00:22:42 1990

In article <9711@shlump.nac.dec.com> leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis) writes:
>I can not figure out how to set the time zone in BM. One sample bm.rc file
>
>It would also be nice to be able to add something to a forwarded message.

BM uses the TZ MSDOS environment variable for timezone specification.
Put something like "set TZ=CST6" in your autoexec.bat.

Here's a way to send a msg on with comments: from within BM use
the m (mail) command to specify the recipient, then begin entering
the text that you desire to send. In column 1 enter ~m to insert the
body of the current message (the one you were reading and want to
forward). Terminate as usual with a period in column 1.
Type ~? for a list of ~-prefix commands.

73 de James, N5KNX
--
-- James Dugal,   N5KNX   Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director   Ham packet: n5knx@w5ddl
Computing Center   US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA.   Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

From -5016897231799288896
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 17:12:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!turnkey!orchard.la.locus.com!
prodnet.la.locus.com!lando!dana
From: dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <6349@oolong.la.locus.com>
Date: 29 Mar 90 01:12:11 GMT
References: <260a0483.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
<5234@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Sender: news@locus.com
Reply-To: dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
Organization: Locus Computing Corporation, Inglewood, CA
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Mar 29 02:12:11 1990

In article <5234@helios.ee.lbl.gov> biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca) writes:
>In article <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>>
>> ..... It's probably safe to guess that

>>a signal 20 dB larger than another will effectively capture it, a signal
>>only 10 dB stronger might not for typical amateur packet situations.
>>
>>Glenn Elmore n6gn
>
>While the stronger signal may well capture the detector will it be decoded
>properly? If the weaker packet had already begun the receiving
>TNC's state machine may not be able to synchronize with the new packet, and
>both would be lost. Perhaps a quick-recovery decoder could be used,
>but I don't believe the ones currently in use will often recover that fast.

  My understanding is that a TNC keys up the transmitter and sends a stream of HDLC flags for a short time, to allow all the pieces of the chain to start doing their jobs (i.e. transmitter actually start transmitting, receiver start receiving, TNC to "lock up" on the bit stream). These flags will, I believe, terminate the weaker frame prematurely and then start a new one. I would tend to believe that most TNCs would throw away the interrupted frame and start on the new one. Chips like the ubiquitous Z8530 do this pretty rapidly I believe. The interrupted packet would look like a packet with a bad FCS (frame check sum).

   I would appreciate further input on this myself - I'm building a TNC right now (hardware looks complete, time for firmware) and this sort of thing is useful (the TNC is not a kit, my own design).

****
* Dana H. Myers WA6ZGB | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily   *
* dana@locus.com | reflect those of my employer   *
****

From 4695730648211560448
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 18:07:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <23772@usc.edu>
Date: 29 Mar 90 02:07:30 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Distribution: rec
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 25

Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10513 rec.ham-radio.packet:1968
Posted: Thu Mar 29 03:07:30 1990

In article <1839@kannel.lut.fi> junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela) writes:
>yanaa:
>I've got two 70 cm yagis and i wonder what would be
>the best stacking distance, with maximum gain in mind.
>
>The antennae (:-)) are made according to the schema
>in ARRL antenna book:
> 70 cm, 15 elements each, boom len about 3 meters.
>
>Thanks for any advice,
>juha nurmela, oh5nxo, junki@kannel.lut.fi

If these were commercial antennas, I would advise you to contact the
manufacturer. They should have this information.

Since these antennas are probably home-made, I would recommend that you
check out some of the articles published in the literature. You should
be able to find two or three good articles in Ham Radio Magazine, from
the middle 80's. Unfortunately, my mags are 2600 miles away, so I can't
give you a better reference.

You didn't say if you wanted to stack them in the E-plane or the
H-plane.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6   kjh@usc.edu   ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From -6275442520467814179
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 18:19:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <23773@usc.edu>
Date: 29 Mar 90 02:19:39 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Distribution: rec
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10509 rec.ham-radio.packet:1966
Posted: Thu Mar 29 03:19:39 1990

In article <1839@kannel.lut.fi> junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela) writes:
>I've got two 70 cm yagis and i wonder what would be
>the best stacking distance, with maximum gain in mind.
>juha nurmela, oh5nxo, junki@kannel.lut.fi

More info about stacking antennas:

The stacking distance strongly depends upon the gain of the antennas.

You also didn't specify what you were looking for. Do you want maximum
gain? Do you want a clean pattern? In which plane?

In general, I usually recommend stacking at just a short distance less
than the max_gain_distance. This will reduce the gain only marginally,
but clean up the pattern significantly. Sorry, but my literature is
2600 miles away, so I can't give any quantitative information.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6   kjh@usc.edu   ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From -1267290232385857637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-28 19:53:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!snorkelwacker!apple!netcom!mcmahan
From: mcmahan@netcom.UUCP (Dave Mc Mahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Summary: Hamming's books's name
Message-ID: <10147@netcom.UUCP>
Date: 29 Mar 90 03:53:03 GMT
References: <1200@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl> <30600036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<54488@sgi.sgi.com>
Organization: NetCom- The Bay Area's Public Access Unix System {408 249-0290
guest}
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Mar 29 04:53:03 1990

> Here's my personal list:
>
>   - Hamming's little intro book (small blue hardback, I forget the title)
>   - Berlekamp, "Algebraic Coding Theory", (Aegean Park Press)
>   - Costello & Liu, "An Introduction to Error Correcting Codes" (?)
>   - Peterson & Weldon, "Error Correcting Codes"
>   - Blahut, "Theory and Practice of Error Control Codes"
>
> Hamming's little book is an easy start, but only goes through single-error
> correction. Costello & Liu (or Liu & Costello?) is a pretty good cross-section.

My copy of Hamming's little book is called:

  Coding and Information Theory
      by Richard W. Hamming
      Publised by Prentice-Hall, Inc.
      ISBN 0-13-139139-9

This is an EXCELLENT book on coding and information theory.

  -dave

From -8792470552872866296
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3e067e1dc5752b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 01:10:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET ("Detlef J. Schmidt")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: intro: TheNetNode
Message-ID: <9003290910.AA14190@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Mar 90 09:10:56 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 113
Posted: Thu Mar 29 10:10:56 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 29 Mar 90 11:05:26 MEZ

There is something new with good old TheNet:

                     TheNetNode

                    by NORD><LINK

This new Version runs entirely inside a PC or Atari computer and uses
TNC2s with a special KISS Eprom as an "intelligent interface".

New features are:
 - up to 255 Channels on one Computer
 - Call forwarding (just connect MYBOX, the node will know what call
   to connect you with and how to get there. If a BBS is down the sysop
   may set a route to an adjacent box.
 - Converse Mode
 - Monitor Heard list
 - Help system expandable by sysop
 - Software updating thru radio
 - Watchdog hardware for TNC and Computer (simple)

- Sysop has full remote access do DOS
- sophisticated statistics done for every channel (quality, thruput, etc)
- written in C (we use Turbo-C 2.0)
- TNC-KISS firmware with TOKEN-RING protocol

Hardware? Only standard items (plus simple watchdog). The PC and all TNCs are connected together in a token ring. If a TNC fails the watchdog will close the ring around it and reset the hardware. If the TNC comes up again it is recognized automatically and put into service. If the computer fails it is rebooted. You may omit the watchdog circuitry but if one TNC catched a bit flu it could break the whole ring.

Status? Ready. The circuit diagram for the watchdog comes on a distribution disk (print it on any EPSON printer).

Problems? We don't count them. The manual is not ready yet. The german version is done right now. Translation to english has to be done next (anybody willing to do that job?).

Here is a short command overview (some are for the sysop only, more to come):

```
AKTUELL:   gives you actual news for the digi
BEACON:    all around the baecon
BCNODES:   to send the beacon across "not TheNet nodes"
CLEAR:     clear statistics
CONNECT:   make a connection
CONVERS:   enter converse mode, same as TheNet 1.1C
CQ:        call cq
CTEXT:     signon message on connect
DISABLE:   disable a channel
DOS:       prefix for DOS commands
EDIT:      enter a message text
ENABLE:    enable a channel
HARDWARE:  gives a hardware description of the node
HELP:      gives a help info
INFO:      gives general information
IO:        controls bits of the printer port (e.g. antenna switching)
LINKS:     for connects across special "not TheNet nodes"
LOAD:      upload a file on the node's disk
MAP:       gives a small map of all the neighbours
MHEARD:    tells you who was heard when on what channel
NODES:     tells you all the known nodes
PARAMETER: read/modify parameters
PROMPT:    modify prompt
QUIT:      disconect from this node (see below for details)
READ:      read an ASCII file from the node's disk
RESET:     force a reboot for the node
ROUTES:    sets/tells all existing routes
SOFTWARE:  gives a software description
STAT:      read statistics
START:     start a program on the node
SUSPEND:   for the bad guys
```

SYSOP: verify a sysop
SYSPRO: sysop logfile
TEST: xmit test pattern on a port for alignment (from remote|)
TIME: what time is it
USER: who is on this node
VERSION: what version is this node

TheNetNode features reconnect. If the station called by you disconnects
you will find yourself reconnected to the remote node's command processor. If
the station that initiated the connect disconnects, the whole link will be
disconnected. If you connect node A and from there node B and from there
node C, and then issue a QUIT you will be reconnected to the command
processor of B, if you QUIT again you will be at A again (the next quit then
will disconnect you from A). So you may snoop thru a net and go from here
to there without rebuilding the whole link again. If digis of other types
are involved in the link, the reconnect will end up at the last TheNetNode
connected. Reconnect is not available for standard TheNet now.

After all TheNetNode is fully compatible to TheNet. It works together
with any other TheNet neighbour node without any restrictions. But the
full features are only available on the new version (of course).

And there are more features to come. But because everything is written in
Turbo-C the software may be modified on your own computer, test it and
upload it to your node. If you put your linker on the node's disk you may
even upload just one module and start a link from remote thru the DOS gate.

The current release for the PC version is 1.22. It's running here on
several sites since some weeks without problems so far. So we decided
to declare the beta test passed (still waiting for the ultimate bug).
But if you'd prefer a 680*0 TheNetNode is for you too. An ATARI-ST
version is available with identical features.

Interested? More details will be available soon.

Georg (df2au)
Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From -6682300183796625777
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 05:19:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uupsi!sunic!chalmers!afs-news!utcrt2.utc.chalmers.se!
bernerus
From: bernerus@utcrt2.utc.chalmers.se (Christer Bernerus)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis

Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <776@vice2utc.chalmers.se>
Date: 29 Mar 90 13:19:53 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Sender: news@vice2.utc.chalmers.se
Reply-To: bernerus@utcrt2.utc.chalmers.se (Christer Bernerus)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden.
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10553 rec.ham-radio.packet:1981
Posted: Thu Mar 29 14:19:53 1990

Hmmm. Nice to see a fellow UHF guy on the net, almost within reach without having
to use the moon ...

Lets see, 3m boom is somewhat more than 4 wavelengths. The antennae thus are quite long.
The usual recommendation if optimizing for gain is 2-2.5 wavelengths which means
1.4 - 2 metres apart. Omtimizing for space (communication) suggests smaller spacing in
order to minimize the backlobe. I somewhere saw 0.8-1 wavelength.

See you on 70
Chris.

Christer Bernerus (SM6FBQ)   ! E-mail:
University Technology Centre for Andrew (UTC) ! bernerus@utc.chalmers.se
Chalmers University of Technology
S-412 96 Gothenburg SWEDEN

From -3180004715453212154
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a14934025b9386b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 06:24:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!epicb!david
From: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help! Please?!
Message-ID: <870@epicb.UUCP>
Date: 29 Mar 90 14:24:48 GMT
Reply-To: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet rec.ham-radio sci.electronics
Organization: Truevision Inc., Indianapolis, IN
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Mar 29 15:24:48 1990

  I am looking for the format of WEFAX signals. If you have the format,

or know of a reference, and can forward this information to me I would
greatly appreciate it.

  I need the information for a program to decode these and other signals
to higher resolution graphics cards (1024 x 768 x 32).

      Thanks! David Cook
               uunet!epicb!david

From -4818484578688409827
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 07:06:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!van-bc!ubc-cs!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Message-ID: <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
Date: 29 Mar 90 15:06:43 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP>
Reply-To: root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Vancouver, Canada
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1974 rec.ham-radio:10532 rec.radio.shortwave:804
Posted: Thu Mar 29 16:06:43 1990

In article <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> pfluegerm@valley.UUCP (Mike Pflueger)
writes:
>
> The local (Phoenix) police and fire use some packet-like mode to communicate
> with computers in the vehicles, and my PK-232 signal analysis mode is unable
> to figure it out. I've also tried quite a few combinations manually, to no
> avail.
>
What you are hearing is "commercial packet" It is in MMP protocol. Even
if you could capture the bits with your TNC you would spend the next
three lifetimes decoding the packet. Security is top on the list when
it comes to public safety. MMP is a proprietary Mobile Data International
protocol.

--
Dennis S. Breckenridge (604) 277-7413   dennis@nebulus.uucp   VE7TCP
               EMACS: Eight Megabytes And Constantly Swapping!

From 4144074130689939525
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 14:05:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!uwm.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Message-ID: <1260026@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 29 Mar 90 22:05:53 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Mar 29 23:05:53 1990

Crude rule of thumb is to stack them one boomlength.
You might want to start there and then play with changing
it while watching the pattern. Unless you have a fairly
clean "range" you may want to be content with that though
since you may have difficulty observing the effect of changes.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 5831762810059904037
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbfe954f9772dc76
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 16:56:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!bellcore!
jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Aloha efficiency: for real?
Message-ID: <21467@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 30 Mar 90 00:56:57 GMT
References: <260a0483.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> <1260025@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
<5234@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Mar 30 01:56:57 1990

In article <5234@helios.ee.lbl.gov> biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca) writes:

>While the stronger signal may well capture the detector will it be decoded
>properly? If the weaker packet had already begun the receiving
>TNC's state machine may not be able to synchronize with the new packet, and
>both would be lost. Perhaps a quick-recovery decoder could be used,
>but I don't believe the ones currently in use will often recover that fast.

Alan,

This is not a problem. Amateur packet radio frames begin and end with
HDLC "flag" characters, which do not appear anywhere inside the frames
themselves. Whenever a flag appears, the decoder immediately terminates
the current frame and begins looking for a new one. (The new frame
starts with the first non-flag character received after one or more flag
characters).

So as long as the stronger signal fully captures the receiver, it will
be decoded even if a weaker packet was already in progress. You will, of
course, lose the weaker signal's packet entirely.

Phil

From 1366536632953413212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82cf072dbc68bbfb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-29 23:37:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 6 meters?
Message-ID: <26128d5a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 30 Mar 90 07:37:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Mar 30 08:37:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Anyone have any experience with packet at 6m? Will skip and tropo
be a problem?

Seems like a digital radio at 50MHz would be *real* cheap to build...
Doug (Internet is pretty neat)

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -4758040190418645283
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82cf072dbc68bbfb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 04:49:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!bionet!ucselx.sdsu.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 6 meters?
Message-ID: <12798@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 30 Mar 90 12:49:19 GMT
References: <26128d5a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Mar 30 13:49:19 1990

Out here on the left coast there is a state-wide backbone at 4800 bps using K9NG modems on 51.12. The radios are typically Motorola MOCOM-70s or MICORs, which often show up at swap meets for $100 or so. 50 to 100 watts is the typical power level. Unfortunately the skirts of the receiver's IF filters are a bit too narrow for 9600 bps.

It's not really a user access channel, but is instead intended as trunking between metro nets. The typical configuration is a pair of (ecch) Net/Rom nodes back to back: one on the 6m trunk and the other on 145.0x for user access.

Occasionally the 6m node will learn about distant nodes via skip but those routes soon fade away and get expired out of the routing tables. It seems a good idea to me to run the route expiration cycle a bit faster than the net/rom default of 1 hour on such a node. Also, because it's not a user access channel, you can turn off the net/rom autojam beacon.
- Brian

From -763970458999352904
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 05:48:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!peregrine!ccicpg!cci632!dvh
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Keywords: stack yagi urk

Message-ID: <35571@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 30 Mar 90 13:48:12 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Distribution: rec
Organization: Computer Consoles Inc. An STC Company, Rochester NY
Lines: 47
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10568 rec.ham-radio.packet:1988
Posted: Fri Mar 30 14:48:12 1990

In article <1839@kannel.lut.fi>, junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela) writes:
> yanaa:
>
> I've got two 70 cm yagis and i wonder what would be
> the best stacking distance, with maximum gain in mind.
>
> The antennae (:-)) are made according to the schema
> in ARRL antenna book:
> 70 cm, 15 elements each, boom len about 3 meters.
>
>
> Thanks for any advice,
>
> juha nurmela, oh5nxo, junki@kannel.lut.fi

According to the ARRL Handbook (which may or may not be the best source of this info), optimum spacing between long yagis is one wavelength- this would be the position for maximum gain. Closer spacing results in less net stacking gain, but a cleaner pattern.

According to the 22nd edition of the Radio Handbook by Bill Orr, W6SAI (which may or may not be the best source of this info- where did I just hear that? :^)), "...as a simple rule of thumb in stacking extended Yagi antennas, or other arrays having high gain, it is suggested that stacking distance be equal to 3/4 of the length of the antenna."

The numbers I have personally seen for stacking 432 antennas, seem mostly to run in the 60 inch range, for antennas such as the Cushcraft 424B which has about a 17 foot boom. This suggests a compromise between the previously mentioned references, and it may be that the gain degradation by spacing closer may not be as much of a loss as the pattern degradation by spacing them wider.

Bottom line, I'd start with about 60 inch spacing, I bet you'll be close to optimum. If your station setup allows, you can play with the spacing while measuring Sun noise when the Sun is just clear of your horizon. If you can't do that, just space them 60 inches apart and leave it- it'll be real close.

Hope this helps some.

73 Dave KD5RO/2

From 6584505243641473034
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 06:16:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!jato!quartz.jpl.nasa.gov!stockett
From: stockett@quartz.jpl.nasa.gov (Mike Stockett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <3233@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Date: 30 Mar 90 14:16:51 GMT
Sender: news@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Reply-To: stockett@quartz.jpl.nasa.gov (Mike Stockett)
Organization: Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri Mar 30 15:16:51 1990

about HF packet modems, why is it that no one has mentioned the subject
of using matched filters? I find this interesting because the British
Government has been using an MFSK system with matched filters in the
demodulator for about 20 years to communicate with its Embassies via
HF. Granted that they are NOT passing binary data -- although they
encrypt what they transmit, and one can consider that binary data! --
the system does work, it is very robust, and when you look at the
environmental requirements that precipitated their decision to use
this particular scheme the constraints look very much like those that
we amateurs have to put up with. For those that are interested, this
system is refered to as "Piccolo" by the various monitoring agencies,
and you can find limited discussions of it in swl manuals, and if you
know where to look, in some of the technical journals.

I'm not saying that we should use this system, but the general idea
might be worth considering. By the way, the baud rate for the transmitted
signal (not the input bit rate) is about that of a 10 - 12 wpm cw signal;
while the input signal bit rate is either 50, 75, or 110 bps. Any way,
some food for thought.

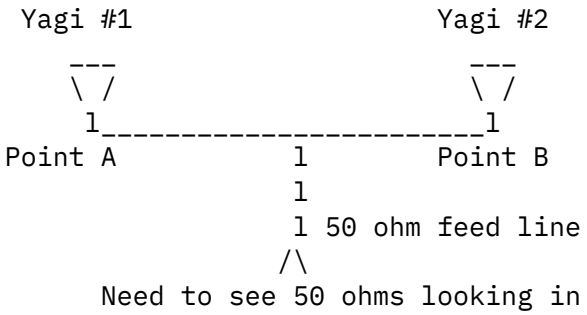
/\/\ike, wa7dyx
TEL: +1 818 397 7210
FAX: +1 818 397 7275
Internet: stockett@quartz.jpl.nasa.gov
AX25:   wa7dyx@k6iyk
TCP/IP   44.16.0.82/44.16.0.98

From 6722203450980259338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 07:07:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!
asuvax!hrc!godzilla!dalyb
From: dalyb@godzilla.UUCP (Brian Daly)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Summary: One Wavelength
      Watch phase relationships
Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <49812f16.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Date: 30 Mar 90 15:07:06 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi>
Distribution: rec
Organization: gte
Lines: 43
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10552 rec.ham-radio.packet:1979
Posted: Fri Mar 30 16:07:06 1990

In article <1839@kannel.lut.fi>, junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela) writes:
> yanaa:
>
> I've got two 70 cm yagis and i wonder what would be
> the best stacking distance, with maximum gain in mind.
>
> The antennae (:-)) are made according to the schema
> in ARRL antenna book:
> 70 cm, 15 elements each, boom len about 3 meters.
>
The ideal spacing is one wavelength to maximize the gain. This is
70 cm = 27.5 inches. I believe that one could also stack at multiples
of one wavelength to achieve the same characteristics, but I would
have to go through some calculations/computer simulations to be
certain this is true.

Another important consideration is feeding the array. Both Yagi-Uda
arrays need to be fed in-phase, plus you must maintain proper
impedance matching at the feedpoint, as follows:



The phase at point A = phase at point B. As far as how to do this, I believe both the ARRL antenna book and the ARRL Handbook both show methods for providing this feed mechanism (I know I've seen it in older editions). If you can't find it, email me a message (via UUCP given below) and I'll send you the details.

73's.
--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644   FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

From -8821004443778733728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82cf072dbc68bbfb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 07:36:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 6 meters?
Keywords: 6m packet
Message-ID: <10018@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 30 Mar 90 15:36:50 GMT
References: <26128d5a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Mar 30 16:36:50 1990

In article <26128d5a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca> samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca writes:
>Anyone have any experience with packet at 6m? Will skip and tropo
>be a problem?
>
>Seems like a digital radio at 50MHz would be *real* cheap to build...
>Doug (Internet is pretty neat)

    Yep, the some guys up in New England (NEDA :: New England Digital Association) are using 1200 baud (last time I was there) 6m links for some long haul backbones. Plus with one site having over a dozen ports, desense becomes a problem, and you go for any band you can get!

    I've thought about 6m packet radios too. Contstruction at 50mhz is a little easier than at UHF...
--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                          INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From 5379996348961451619
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 10:02:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.CRC.DND.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Date: 30 Mar 90 18:02:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri Mar 30 19:02:12 1990

>about HF packet modems, why is it that no one has mentioned the subject
>of using matched filters? I find this interesting because the British
>Government has been using an MFSK system with matched filters in the
>demodulator for about 20 years to communicate with its Embassies via
>HF. Granted that they are NOT passing binary data -- although they
>encrypt what they transmit, and one can consider that binary data! --
>the system does work, it is very robust, and when you look at the
>environmental requirements that precipitated their decision to use
>this particular scheme the constraints look very much like those that
>we amateurs have to put up with. For those that are interested, this
>system is refered to as "Piccolo" by the various monitoring agencies,
>and you can find limited discussions of it in swl manuals, and if you
>know where to look, in some of the technical journals.

MFSK systems like Piccolo are robust, but it's hard to get enthusiastic
about them because they are also very 1) slow, 2) bandwidth-inefficient.
F'rinstance, take a typical Piccolo configuration (Mark 3, I think), which
runs at 10 baud (100 ms symbol length) and uses 32 tone frequencies with
10 Hz spacing. This gives you only 50 bps throughput in a bandwidth of
320 Hz, or 0.156 bits/Hz. These aren't the kind of numbers which will
excite folks interested in improving HF packet throughput and spectrum
management! One area where the MFSK approach might fly though, is on the
EME path.

The next generation of HF packet modems won't likely be all that much
different from the MFSK modems - they too will use a set of orthogonally-
spaced tone frequencies. The main differences are that *all* of the tones
will be transmitted at once, and that they will probably carry PSK rather
than FSK modulation. Of course, since they'll be implemented in DSP boxes,
a separate robust MFSK mode for use on really nasty channels could easily
be included as a fallback mode.

>/\/\ike, wa7dyx

Barry VE3JF

From -8709777531435553299
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 12:08:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!pmsmam!wwm
From: wwm@pmsmam.uucp (Bill Meahan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp>
Date: 30 Mar 90 20:08:20 GMT
References: <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Reply-To: wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
Organization: Ford Motor Co EFHD Ypsilanti Plant, Ypsilanti MI
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Mar 30 21:08:20 1990

In article <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca> barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>
>The next generation of HF packet modems won't likely be all that much
>different from the MFSK modems - they too will use a set of orthogonally-
>spaced tone frequencies. The main differences are that *all* of the tones
>will be transmitted at once, and that they will probably carry PSK rather
>than FSK modulation. Of course, since they'll be implemented in DSP boxes,
>a separate robust MFSK mode for use on really nasty channels could easily
>be included as a fallback mode.
>
>

Using a scheme similar to what Telebit does to get 19.2Kbps over a dial-up telephone connection?????

Given that packet uses modem signalling derived from telephone applications, it would seem appropriate to 'upgrade' the packet modem standards to match what the landline types do. Would the FCC object to PEP or V.32 operation to get higher BPS rates given that these encoding schemes do not take up any more bandwidth than a voice channel? Anybody working on it?

>Barry VE3JF
Bill WA8TZG
--
Bill Meahan | UUCP: uunet!mailrus!umich!pmsmam!wwm
                   | snail: 128 Factory St., Ypsilanti, MI 48197
#include <disclaimer.std> | voice: +1 313 484 9320
/* witty */ |packet: wa8tzg @ wa8ooh.mi.usa.na

From 3975691419956739050
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3e067e1dc5752b1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 16:19:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!dali!
milton!pdahl
From: pdahl@milton.acs.washington.edu (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: intro: TheNetNode
Message-ID: <2620@milton.acs.washington.edu>
Date: 31 Mar 90 00:19:28 GMT
References: <9003290910.AA14190@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: pdahl@milton.acs.washington.edu (Peter Dahl)
Organization: University of Washington, Seattle
Lines: 3
Posted: Sat Mar 31 01:19:28 1990

Does anyone know where I can ftp a copy of TheNetNode?

          73 de Peter, WA7FUS

From -4144768597793223506
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 18:24:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Keywords: stack yagi urk
Message-ID: <23815@usc.edu>
Date: 31 Mar 90 02:24:22 GMT
References: <1839@kannel.lut.fi> <49812f16.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Distribution: rec
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10556 rec.ham-radio.packet:1983
Posted: Sat Mar 31 03:24:22 1990

In article <49812f16.1423f@godzilla.UUCP> dalyb@godzilla.UUCP (Brian Daly) writes:
>The ideal spacing is one wavelength to maximize the gain.

This is not true. The maximum_forward_gain_spacing is a function of the
gain of the antennas being stacked. It could also be (almost
equivalently) considered to be a function of the boomlength of the
antennas being stacked.

There are also other considerations. Do you want maximum forward gain?

Do you want maximum front-to-back ratio? Do you want maximum
front-to-side ratio? Do you want some combination of these merit
figures, like almost maximum gain with a clean pattern?

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN/6   kjh@usc.edu   ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From -6694522138394245114
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 21:08:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think!snorkelwacker!bloom-beacon!bu.edu!xylogics!
transfer!lectroid!jjmhome!cpoint!die
From: die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Summary: It really isn't that secure
Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <4482@cpoint.UUCP>
Date: 31 Mar 90 05:08:43 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
Reply-To: die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Clearpoint Research Corp., Hopkinton Mass.
Lines: 44
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1989 rec.ham-radio:10570 rec.radio.shortwave:820
Posted: Sat Mar 31 06:08:43 1990

In article <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP> root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S.
Breckenridge) writes:
>What you are hearing is "commercial packet" It is in MMP protocol. Even
>if you could capture the bits with your TNC you would spend the next
>three lifetimes decoding the packet. Security is top on the list when
>it comes to public safety. MMP is a proprietary Mobile Data International
>protocol.
>
     I hate to burst your bubble, but I know of a fellow radio hacker
who has been successfully copying mobile data terminal traffic in this
and several other so called "secure" proprietary protocols. He uses
modified commercial trunking capable radios with their built in FSK
demods to receive the bits and a combination of a stand alone micro and
an IBM PC clone to interpret the messages contained therin.

     He says most of the bits are used for various forward error
correction and parity schemes. Encryption seems mostly to mean using
proprietary alphabets (substitution cipher), overlaying the message with
a LFSR sequence (scrambling, such as used on many modems), and XORing

the underlying message or sometimes the encoded data after adding the FEC bits with a fixed multibyte pattern that is changed from time to time. (For example he says IBM field service transmissions to their portable terminals seem to use a 4 byte sequence changed every day and different for each terminal)

I do not believe that aside from Motorola's line of DES based DVP products (which really do use DES in a quite strong mode) most two way radio security is very secure. I personally think it pretty inexcusable for the manufacturers of these devices not to use DES or some moral equivalent - merely deciding that the protocol is complicated and nobody out there is bright enough to figure it out is pretty stupid in my opinion....

Of course the fellow who broke these mobile data systems was trained by the military as a cryptanalyst twenty years ago, so perhaps that isn't completely fair. But there are people who do this sort of protocol software work for a living who wouldn't find it hard either.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die, Internet: die@cpoint.clearpoint.com

From -7655921016666242954
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cab41eea48f23014,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 21:25:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Six (6) Meters
Message-ID: <2613ca7a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 31 Mar 90 05:25:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat Mar 31 06:25:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

In response to my earlier query about using packet on 6 meters someone suggested the possibility of TVI.

Is this likely? My metro area is virtually 100% cabled, if that has any relevance.

My kids 49MHz walkie-talkies don't cause my TV any problems - even if
I jam them right up its beak.

73 Doug

PS: Anyone who may have had mail troubles before when trying to send me
mail please call again to collinge@uvicctr.uvic.ca which should really,
truly work. DC

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From 3933189902036719074
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-30 22:17:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!
karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <21528@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 31 Mar 90 06:17:33 GMT
References: <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
<1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 34
Posted: Sat Mar 31 07:17:33 1990

In article <1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
writes:
>Given that packet uses modem signalling derived from telephone applications,
>it would seem appropriate to 'upgrade' the packet modem standards to match
>what the landline types do. Would the FCC object to PEP or V.32 operation
>to get higher BPS rates given that these encoding schemes do not take up any
>more bandwidth than a voice channel? Anybody working on it?

Bill,

In my opinion, this would be repeating a mistake. There's a fundamental
tradeoff between bandwidth and signal-to-noise ratio in any communications
system, and radio and telephone channels are usually quite different in this
respect. Telephone modems use modulation methods that are optimized for
narrow bandwidth channels with relatively high signal-to-noise ratios, and
this makes them inherently inefficient on many radio channels. They are
also usually designed for full-duplex operation, while most radio channels

are half-duplex.

The current Bell 202 "standard" came about only because modems for it were already obsolete (and therefore widely available at low prices) when the Canadians started experimenting with packet radio ten years ago. There's really very little that can be said in its favor except that everybody already has it. It's shamefully wasteful of both bandwidth and power.

It makes sense in many radio applications to spend bandwidth for power, and this is true for analog as well as digital systems. (FM is an example of an analog bandwidth-for-power tradeoff scheme.) On HF there is another consideration as well, namely multipath.

The moral is that you can't pick up a technology (like telephone modems) and expect them to work well in another, entirely different environment (like amateur packet radio channels).

Phil

From 3846465089444771476
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58a7cbbfe4f15b2b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-31 08:32:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!KD9UU.AMPR.ORG!pat
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis, Wis AMPR IP Address Coord.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: Bmailer "going blank".
Message-ID: <4486@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Date: 31 Mar 90 16:32:15 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat%kd9uu.ampr.org@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 43
Posted: Sat Mar 31 17:32:15 1990

>I have also have found what I beleive is a bug. If the user selects f #
>to forward a message, it seems to forward ok. However after that access to
>all of the messages in that folder screw up.   Using h will still
>list headers, but they are all blank! Using the message number or . to
>list the text of a message just produces a few blank lines. It doesn't just
>affect the forwarded message it gets them all.

One thing that seems to cause this is running out of RAM.. Do not run BM in a SHELL of NET, for instance.. Now, you say "how much RAM does BM require"? I don't know.. It seems like that depends on how BIG your mail file itself is.. Suffice it to say that I have lost my share of mail via BM.. This has usually been MY fault.. I now use a Desqview script to invoke Bmailer.. The script copies the entire PAT.txt file to "txt.pat"

before attempting to run BM.. Then my mail is safe and sound should I need a copy of it.. The locals used to give BM about 225K in Desqview. That seemed alright for a while, but if I left my mailfile unpurged, it got big and seemed to loose it's headers.. The moral of this story is:

Be wasteful of your memory, give BM a wide swath.. And/or consider trying VIEW, by Mark Bramwell. VIEW is a mailer which allows you to use Buerg's FAMOUS "LIST.COM" to read your mail.. SLICK! look for view on : HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca 129.100.22.100 in \view.. (use type I) and GET allfiles.arc.. I still use BM for certain things (Sorry Mark), but VIEW also has a permanent spot on MY hard-disk!

A few more VIEW features:

- it has a SIGNATURE file, so you can get PACKET RADIO people MAD at you for having wasteful "cute" signatures on the ends of you messages.. REally, don't use this feature to waste 1200B AMPR bandwidth!!!

-Let's you REPLY with >'d text.. So and So writes: >blah blah blah (MH7 :-)...

- has an uidigestify command for DIGESTS.

- can call other programs like LIST, QEDIT AND, has an add-on manager..

Hey, I'd better stop, Mark's head is probably getting big :-)..

DE: Pat, KD9UU

From -327484909083619390
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9de16beca2ab170f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-31 09:00:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!srcsip!uwm.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF packet modems...
Message-ID: <1990Mar31.170058.25568@nebulus.UUCP>
Date: 31 Mar 90 17:00:58 GMT
References: <9003301802.AA21302@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
<1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp>
Reply-To: root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Vancouver, Canada
Lines: 29
Posted: Sat Mar 31 18:00:58 1990

In article <1990Mar30.200820.4339@pmsmam.uucp> wwm@pmsmam.UUCP (Bill Meahan)
writes:
> Given that packet uses modem signalling derived from telephone applications,
> it would seem appropriate to 'upgrade' the packet modem standards to match

> what the landline types do. Would the FCC object to PEP or V.32 operation
> to get higher BPS rates given that these encoding schemes do not take up any
> more bandwidth than a voice channel? Anybody working on it?

There really is two ways of dealing with this. I would like to investigate
the success of a Telebit or a Microcom AX9624 on HF. According to the regs
I must maintain 3khz bandwith. The Communications Canada folks out here
seem to encourage experimentation. I would like to try it out on 10 or 20
meters and if that works lets set up some real high speed long distance
links. One of the downsides is that the TB works like a spread spectrum
audio channel, I don't know whats going to happen with fading etc...
This is one of the ideas. The Ham club I work with invented commercial
packet (I work at MDI) and they have tons of expirience with all kinds of
RF/PACKET problems. They just laugh at me and say HF PACKET is like working
with DC compared to what they are playing with now. Now all I have to
do is convince the "brass pounders" to have a serious look at Wide Area
networking on HF. I have been working with VE6BBM on a new and improved
protocol that would allow the use of standard tools. I will keep this
group posted as to whats new here.
73's

--
Dennis S. Breckenridge (604) 277-7413   dennis@nebulus.uucp   VE7TCP
               EMACS: Eight Megabytes And Constantly Swapping!

From -6421651934647053850
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-01 00:17:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!mit-
eddie!mit-amt!garp!henry
From: henry@garp.mit.edu (Henry Mensch)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Date: 1 Apr 90 08:17:41 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
<4482@cpoint.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU
Organization: MIT Project Athena Release Engineering/External Relations
Lines: 26
Posted: Sun Apr 1 09:17:41 1990

die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) wrote:
->   I do not believe that aside from Motorola's line of DES based
->DVP products (which really do use DES in a quite strong mode) most
->two way radio security is very secure. I personally think it
->pretty inexcusable for the manufacturers of these devices not to

->use DES or some moral equivalent - merely deciding that the protocol
->is complicated and nobody out there is bright enough to figure
->it out is pretty stupid in my opinion....

problem with DES is that including it in a device makes it difficult
to export it. i don't know much about the market for these devices,
and whether or not each country makes them to their own spec, but i
would imagine there is some common component, and putting DES (or a
similar encryption scheme) into the picture complicates the sales
picture enormously.

i would also wonder what the people who use the 'encoded'
transmissions know about the encoding; it is entirely possible that
their intent is to simply not transmit plaintext.

finally, DES has been broken a variety of times by a variety of
people; not all of these people have been highly-skilled scientists,
either 8-]

Henry Mensch   /   <henry@garp.mit.edu>   /   E40-379 MIT, Cambridge, MA
<hmensch@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay> / <henry@tts.lth.se> / <mensch@munnari.oz.au>

From 8309594972614750038
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2c91acfa53c564db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-01 05:08:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!ames!think!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!speedy.UUCP!jbm
From: jbm@speedy.UUCP (John B. McCluskey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <2615e14b@speedy.uucp>
Date: 1 Apr 90 12:08:59 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 55
Posted: Sun Apr 1 13:08:59 1990

Bill Meahan, WA8TZG, writes:

>Given that packet uses modem signalling derived from telephone applications,
>it would seem appropriate to 'upgrade' the packet modem standards to match
>what the landline types do. Would the FCC object to PEP or V.32 operation
>to get higher BPS rates given that these encoding schemes do not take up any
>more bandwidth than a voice channel? Anybody working on it?
                                       ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

I'm looking into it.

Phil Karns has addressed the issue of why these modem standards are
inapropriate for radio channels, and I will further point out that
attempting to hook up a telephone modem via radio might work for FM, but

for SSB almost certainly not, because of the difficulty in eliminating the frequency offsets. Economically solving the problem of LO offsets in a bunch of independent radio tranceivers would go a long way in raising the bits/Hz figure in packet radio.   Any ideas? The cheapest thing that comes to mind is locking the LO to WWV or some other local broadcast carrier.

PEP is actually a nice modulation technique and I believe that eventually all (non-spread-spectrum) rf modems will use some variation of it. It produces an output signal with a Gaussian distribution, and this is the most efficient way of sending bits/watt. If you know the destination of your packet, you can measure the channel characteristics and shape your ouput spectrum to avoid dumping power into a spectral null caused by multipath. PEP shapes the spectrum by variable rate QAM in each spectral bin, which brings up the question of variable rate coding for specific station-to-station channels.

Shannon's theorems show that bit rate is proportional to SNR (dB), and if station A is just round the corner from station B with an SNR of, say, 90 dB, it is possible to push 56 Kbits/sec through a 4 Khz passband (using 16384-QAM !). Getting 14 bits/Hz is *possible*, not easy. This looks barely achievable with 16 bit A-D & D-A hardware and DSP chips, but complicates the networking a bit since station C, trying to monitor, may only get 30 or 40 db of SNR and has no hope in hell of decoding the entire packet. This implies that the channel coding scheme has to encode the network control (or broadcast) information with enough SNR so that every station in the local cell can decode it.

Now I admit, 90 dB is an extreme example of a high SNR, but many channel links will be better than your typical lowest-common-denominator 20 to 30 dB link. Doesn't it make sense to use radio/modem hardware that can take advantage of the SNR when it is available? I have resisted buying existing modem hardware on this principle, since what I want is a DSP modem that is backwards compatible with old modulation standards just by using different software.   I am hoping that 1990 is the year when such a product really appears at a reasonable price (Are you listening down there at TAPR & DRSI ?). Once such hardware becomes universally available, the Nightmare of the Nineties will be trying to get everyone to run the same version of the software.
--
=-=
Snail Mail : John McCluskey, 808 de Bienville, Montreal P.Q. H2J 1V1, CANADA
Telephone   : (514) 527-2315   Call Sign: KB6PZF
EMail (home): jbm%speedy.uucp@larry.mcrcim.mcgill.edu

From -7168021680845624424
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-01 10:47:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!sdsu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands

Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <12830@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 1 Apr 90 17:47:45 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
<4482@cpoint.UUCP> <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 11
Posted: Sun Apr 1 18:47:45 1990

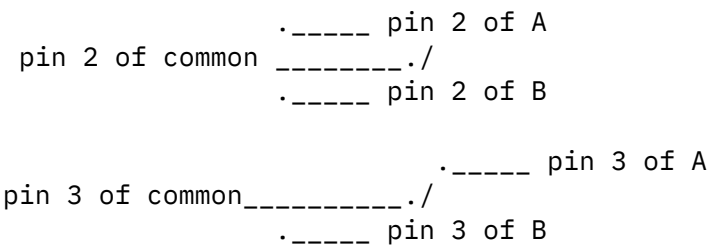
The earlier mobile radio teleprinters did not use ASCII transmissions;
they were instead sending the dot patterns to be printed on the paper,
a "scan line" at a time. This was done because a "hit" in the received
signal would only omit a few dots which the human eye/brain could
easily reconstruct, but you'd lose whole bunches of characters if you'd
been sending ASCII or some other character code.

With the advent of higher computing power for cheap, FEC methods have
probably superseded this early technique, but it may be in use in many
older systems.
     - Brian

From -4773543684826831231
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,e8cf7af9fd2a8bcf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e8cf7af9fd2a8bcf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f8760,e8cf7af9fd2a8bcf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8760,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 08:08:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!snorkelwacker!apple!voder!pyramid!
prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.atari.8bit,comp.sys.ibm.pc
Subject: Switching RS232 lines w/o glitches
Keywords: RS232
Message-ID: <90459@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 2 Apr 90 15:08:40 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 34
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:2010 comp.sys.atari.8bit:2976
comp.sys.ibm.pc:36810
Posted: Mon Apr 2 16:08:40 1990

If you need to switch your computer between two RS232 devices (like a
modem and a TNC (amateur radio "radio modem"), and don't want to spend
a lot of money on those switches you see in Inmac, Misco, etc catalogs,
do this: (I'm assuming that you are using XON/XOFF mode, where only
pins 2 and 3 are active). Get a DPDT toggle switch. I used a small
switch, and mounted it inside the DB25 hood of one of the RS232
connectors in one installation. That avoided the problem of mounting

the switch inside a seperate loose box. Wiring the switch is simple enough, wire the wire to be the common to the center posts of the switch, and the A's and B's go to the outer posts. You just need to be a little careful that you don't get one line switching to A and the other switching to B, or some such. (It doesn't take a rocket scientist to get this right! :-)). Now for the grounds: Just tie all the pin 1's together, and tie all the pin 7's together. these are the grounds, and you don't need to or really want to switch these. I, in one place, tried using one of those Inmac switch boxes that switch all 25 lines. And I kept getting glitches when I threw this switch. I fixed that by strapping pin 1's together and pin 7's together inside the box. (make a note on the back of the box if you do this, so you will know later when you use the box for something else later on!).



tie pin 1 of common to pin 1 of A and pin 1 of B
tie pin 7 of common to pin 7 of A and pin 7 of B

(yea, this is trivial, but I've seen people spend a lot of money on those big switch boxes where the above is cheap and easy)

From 8641378172183993572
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58a7cbbfe4f15b2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 13:00:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Memory reqs. for BM (Was Re: Bmailer "going blank")
Summary: Does the DOS version really need that much memory?
Message-ID: <39974@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 1 Apr 90 20:03:44 GMT
References: <4486@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 23
Posted: Sun Apr 1 21:03:44 1990

In article <4486@kd9uu.ampr.org> pat%kd9uu.ampr.org@pgd.adp.wisc.edu writes:
>
> The locals used to give BM about 225K in Desqview. That
>seemed alright for a while, but if I left my mailfile unpurged, it got big
>and seemed to loose its headers.

Is it true that the DOS version of BM really takes up that much
memory? The Mac version recommends 128K; I've actually been
running it happily at 96K

Pat--how big is a mail file you call "big"? Maybe if I stored 100
or more messages, I'd need more memory. Seems unlikely it would
balloon up to 255K, though.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -7120629271552673874
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f57f24093e235ac
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 15:10:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!lll-winken!decwrl!
wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet(?) on commercial bands
Keywords: simple cipher used
Message-ID: <21540@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Apr 90 23:35:48 GMT
References: <4978b8cc.15840@valley.UUCP> <1990Mar29.150643.14742@nebulus.UUCP>
<4482@cpoint.UUCP> <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Apr 2 00:35:48 1990

In article <2046@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU> henry@garp.mit.edu (Henry Mensch) writes:
>finally, DES has been broken a variety of times by a variety of
>people; not all of these people have been highly-skilled scientists,
>either 8-]

Please back up this statement. There have been no known, proven cases in
which DES has been "broken" in the sense that the key was derived from
ciphertext alone (or even some matching cipertext/plaintext pairs) except
for cases where the key was trivially chosen (e.g., an English word), making
a brute-force key search feasible.

Attacks on systems such as Videocipher II have all relied on compromising
the physical security of the system in order to obtain the DES keys, or on

attacking the control system to enable the system to use its keys in ways counter to the manufacturer's intent. This does not involve "breaking" DES. This simply illustrates the fact that it is usually much easier to compromise DES-based encryption systems by means other than direct mathematical attack on the algorithm itself.

A back-of-the-envelope calculation *does* make the construction of a machine for the brute-force known-plaintext cracking of DES appear feasible, given plenty of money and the ability to design and produce large arrays of custom VLSI chips. I would not rule out the possibility that the NSA has already constructed such a machine, but it seems unlikely that any organization with lesser resources has done so.

In any event, after a decade and a half of intense scrutiny, the basic concepts underlying the DES algorithm still appear to be sound. Its main potential vulnerability lies in the choice of a marginal key size. This can be corrected by designing a new algorithm that incorporates the same principles as DES but with larger S-boxes and a longer key.

Phil

From -7220625302517781617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2c91acfa53c564db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 16:35:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!texbell!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (none)
Message-ID: <21541@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 2 Apr 90 00:36:01 GMT
References: <2615e14b@speedy.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 36
Posted: Mon Apr 2 01:36:01 1990

In article <2615e14b@speedy.uucp> jbm@speedy.UUCP (John B. McCluskey) writes:
>PEP is actually a nice modulation technique and I believe that eventually
>all (non-spread-spectrum) rf modems will use some variation of it. It
>produces an output signal with a Gaussian distribution, and this is the
>most efficient way of sending bits/watt.

I'm not sure this is necessarily true. You can always gain in the power department (i.e., require less watts for a given number of user bits/sec) by adding forward error correction. The "coding gain" of such schemes is usually expressed as some number of dB with respect to standard binary PSK. This inherently relies on the tradeoff between bandwidth and power; to save power, you have to spend additional bandwidth.

>Now I admit, 90 dB is an extreme example of a high SNR, but many channel
>links will be better than your typical lowest-common-denominator 20 to 30 dB
>link. Doesn't it make sense to use radio/modem hardware that can take
>advantage of the SNR when it is available?

It depends on the situation. In spatial frequency reuse situations (i.e., most terrestrial links and many satellite links) the need to maintain a 90 dB SNR ratio (or signal-to-interference ratio, to be more precise) would require you to put transmitters so far apart that the total carrying capacity of the spectrum would be greatly reduced. It would be much better to use a different modulation scheme that doesn't require as high a SNR. Even though it means you don't get as many bits/sec/hz per transmitter, the ability to put transmitters so much closer to each other more than compensates for this.

Cellular radio illustrates this very well. The main reason cell phones use FM instead of SSB, even though SSB is ten times narrower, is because FM's much greater tolerance of interference (its "capture effect") allows the cells to be placed much closer together, increasing the total system capacity.

Phil

From 5900400913372784490
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,417e4ac0fe2824c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,417e4ac0fe2824c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 18:35:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
mips!apple!apple.com!winter
From: winter@apple.com (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Congratulations, Bob!
Keywords: Dayton, N4HY
Message-ID: <39982@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 2 Apr 90 05:17:57 GMT
Sender: winter@Apple.COM
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10592 rec.ham-radio.packet:1999
Posted: Mon Apr 2 06:17:57 1990

Congratulations to our very own netperson Bob McGwier, N4HY, on being named this year's winner of the Dayton Amateur Radio Association's Technical Achievement award. In part, the award recognizes Bob's inexhaustible work on the Microsat project.

This makes two years in a row that a Usenet denizen has won one of
the three Dayton awards. Anyone care to try for Ham of the Year
in 1991? :-)

Patty

From 8648717905149244375
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63a495ead7b5f81d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 20:47:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!DGBT.CRC.DND.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Channel access, node vs digi
Message-ID: <9004021546.AA20745@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Date: 2 Apr 90 15:46:12 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 54
Posted: Mon Apr 2 16:46:12 1990

And now for something completely different...

Recently, one of the users of my PBBS commented to me that he seemed to get
much better response when connected to the BBS via a NET/ROM node, if he
used the node simply as a digi rather than connecting to it first, and
then downlinking to the BBS. I expressed surprise that this would be so,
but upon further reflection concluded that there was a plausible
explanation for this behavior. Consider user A connecting to BBS B via
node C, where A and B cannot hear each other. Assume that there are no
other stations active on the channel. If C is used as a digi, everything
proceeds normally, with no retries necessary. What if C is used as a
node? B transmits one or more frames, receives an ACK from C, then C
transmits the frames to A. Here's where the problem arises: B typically
will have more frames queued to transmit, and it will jump on the channel
when C finishes, colliding with the ACK from A to C. Both B and C then go
into recovery... hopefully, the FRACK values et al are such that C will
recover first and get the frames down to A successfully before B barges in
again. Because of the number of variables (timing parameters, possibly
different channel access protocols, different behavior of AX.25 versions,
effect of other users on the channel, etc), it's hard to analyze what
happens at this point. Maybe single retries from C to A and from B to C
will do the trick, maybe not... but then we're just set up for the
collision scenario to repeat itself again. Very messy business, this.

The new PRIACK channel access protocol would apparently solve this
problem, by causing B to defer transmitting until A has had a chance to
send its ACK to C. Trouble is, PRIACK is only available in TNC-2
firmware, and the vast majority of PBBS and other packet applications do

not use this firmware for their AX.25 support. Until this protocol is incorporated into other AX.25 implementations, I'm forced to conclude that for links involving a single half-duplex packet repeater, it's much better to use it as a digipeater than as a store-and-forward node. Can anyone see flaws in this (admittedly simpleminded) analysis? Any dissenting opinions?

A related question: in the older channel access technique involving the use of a fixed DWAIT interval (still in common use), digipeated frames are given priority on the channel by automatically having DWAIT set to 0. In the various implementations which use p-persistence (e.g., NET/ROM, TAPR 1.1.7, and applications like KA9Q NET and BPQNODE which use KISS), is there still some preferential treatment given to digipeated frames? The answer is almost certainly NO in the case of NET and BPQ (w/KISS), since the digipeat function is not handled by the firmware which handles the channel access. I'm not so sure about the others, though.

One last question, and I'm outta here: is anyone looking at adding PRIACK to KISS?

Barry VE3JF

Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
Internet: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca   UUCP: ...utzoo!dciem!nrcaer!dgbt!barry
CI$: 71470,3651   PBBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6]

From 5436937894210736837
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,638b6f16b32ef32a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 22:18:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ANDY.BGSU.EDU!graue
From: graue@ANDY.BGSU.EDU (Louis Graue)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: stacking yagis
Message-ID: <9004021853.AA18324@andy.bgsu.edu>
Date: 2 Apr 90 18:53:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Mon Apr 2 19:53:27 1990

From 2886508187185503623
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2af943c9fc5744e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2af943c9fc5744e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-02 23:07:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!uunet!
microsoft!joehol
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SAREX STS-35
Keywords: space shuttle sarex
Message-ID: <53940@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 3 Apr 90 06:07:45 GMT
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10635 rec.ham-radio.packet:2011
Posted: Tue Apr 3 07:07:45 1990

i'm disappointed to read in the the AMSAT Journal
that the SAREX STS-35 mission will only have a 28.5
inclination - making direct communications to Seattle
47.7 latitude impossible...

is anybody out there going to be digipeating someway,
somehow, so us poor out o' luck northerners will have
a way to make contact with the packet set-up ???

Joe Holman, KA7LDN

joehol@microsoft.uucp
uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol
206-882-8921

cq space shuttle ? ! ?

From 7425495736614909640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58a7cbbfe4f15b2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 00:17:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: Bmailer "going blank".
Message-ID: <9874@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 2 Apr 90 22:01:04 GMT
References: <4486@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com (Mark Curtis)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Apr 2 23:01:04 1990

I don't use double-dos or desqview. BM was only program I had loaded in memory, I wasn't shelling out of net to run it. Using a sub shell wouldn't work well, any traffic on the freq while in a subshell isn't handled. The tnc's buffers would overflow and data would be lost. I always exited net and ran
BM, then restarted net. Having to exit net to read or compose mail is a major pain
if you receive any real amount of mail. I have tried to keep my machine on as much as possible so that other stations can make use of it. Having to take it down
all the time to deal with mail makes this impossible.

Now I just use NOS. I telnet to my own system and send mail with the (S)end command. No, it doesn't have all the nice features, but I don't have to shutdown
the network to do it. Shutting down the network is totally unacceptible. Having
to wait a couple of hours to read my mail while a friend's FTP completes at 1200
baud doesn't thrill me. I'll take the simple mailer in NOS over that anyday.

NOS the only way to fly, except for a total lack of documentation, its a great program. I know read the source, I have and my eyes are killing me after this weekend.

Mark

From 3244422301487019908
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,438d2794bc3a5fce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 00:46:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Modems, DSP, etc.
Keywords: HF PACKET DSP protcols
Message-ID: <655@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 2 Apr 90 19:23:25 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 114
Posted: Mon Apr 2 20:23:25 1990

Howdy:

I am working on DSP based modems for HF. This work is being done on a Motorola DSP56001 hooked to a HD64180(protocol engine). This modem uses multiple carrier QPSK, and for now at least, I use a pilot tone, N dB down from the other carriers, where N is still being played with. The idea, is to

have few Hz wide first order PLL's track the data channels and a wider second order PLL track the pilot tone and supply the freq offset to the narrow PLL's. I am using 4 carriers at 75 baud, I will see if I can get 8 carriers at 37.5 baud. The idea is to beat most multipath, get 600 bps and occupy less than 800 Hz. So far, it meets these criteria in THEORY. I am instituting tests with N6VV, W3IWI, and VE3GYQ as soon as the production units come off the line. With 2 Khz spacing already on HF, this 700-ish Hz of used spectrum should not cause any heartaches. I have not done a thing about the crest factor problem and sideband radios other than divide the power on each carrier to the point where this will not occur. This will probably be unacceptable in the final version, even though I believe their will be no way to set this in reality as guys will have their `mike gains' set from rear end to appetite and anything I do to beat it, will be overcome by operator intervention ;-). We'll see what the trials give us in the way of feedback on this. The reason for choosing these stations is that they are currently on the air with super active HF stations and have lots of traffic to pass and are technically competent to hook this stuff up `in parallel' with the existing gear (all are running PK-232's) and give a comparison. Because of the <<LLLLOOONNNGGG>>> symbol times compared to the required sampling rate (aliasing, Nyquist and all that), I will be using IIR filters in the Costas loops for the data since FIR's just require too many taps to get the narrow bandwidths and these sampling rates (probably 7000-ish). This test set up will allow seamless operation, as the DSP box runs AEA interface code, and the modems can be changing from 300 bps, 200 Hz shift, FSK to mac-modem with a simple command (probably set up in their forwarding files)

modem ##

where ## is the number of the modem in the directory of modems stored in ROM. The modems currently residing in ROM in addition to these are

(1) Bel-202.
(2) HF packet (subset of BEL-103).
(3) All RTTY modes, including AMTOR.
(4) Morse.
(5) Satellite modems, all currently operating birds, including a quick hack that seems to work for Oscar 14 (9600 bps K9NG/G3RUH compatible) with the discriminator output from my IC-471H. I will add adaptive equalization to this (remember satellite signals are around `forever' and slow adaption, even if blind, buys you a lot). Demod ONLY for AO-13.
(6) WEFAX (APT and HF), the recent article in QST inspired me to emulate this in software.
(7) BPSK.
(8) KPC-2400 style QPSK (this one actually seems to work ;-)

To be finished, hopefully before Dayton:

SSTV
HF modem just described

I would like to work on 4800 bps duobinary and modified duobinary (HAPN compatible without the tradeoffs is duobinary). I like modified duobinary as a possibility for plug and play with most existing radios (FM) since it has no DC component and has a zero in its spectrum at the bit rate. This means this can fit into an existing FM radio if the phase group delay is not just unbelievably awful (should be more successful than the 9600 bps schemes used now). This appears to be a more sane approach to using existing radios at a sacrifice in speed over the 9600 but plug and play. If I cannot make it `plug and play' I see no advantage over the G3RUH 9600 modem. The goal is put it in the mike jack and speaker jack and go 4800 bps without impossibly long lock up times such as in using PSK. Modified duobinary is controlled intersymbol interference and 0 excess bandwidth IN THEORY.

After the HF modem work, I hope that VE3JF, W3IWI, and a few others will begin thinking about a new synchronous protocol, adapted for HF and its vagaries. I intend to make the modem adaptive eventually but for now I would like to shoot for a single workable HF modem at practical bit rates.

I apologize if this was too dry for most. Just wanted to keep several of the readers here informed and I don't have time to write all of them individually. I find all this exciting and for all my years of doing DSP, I still get exciting going

Upload MODEM

to my new toy.

If you have any bright ideas you would like for me to consider, please let me know. WARNING WARNING: Unless explicitly prohibited, these ideas could be used in a commercial product with the above hardware and I don't have the time and patience for intellectual property games. If you don't want me using it, don't bring it up.

Bob

P.S. Regardless of the harsh words, and the current topic at their next meeting, this HF modem can and should run on the AMRAD board shown in the latest QEX as well as those I am working on. Actually they probably need a bad guy to inspire them to finish something for a change ;-).

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 1714954243355161409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5715c376846e67,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 02:12:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
KD9UU.AMPR.ORG!pat
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis, Wis AMPR IP Address Coord.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BM RAM..
Message-ID: <4629@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Date: 3 Apr 90 00:55:53 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 38
Posted: Tue Apr 3 01:55:53 1990

In reply to Patty Winter who writes:

>Is it true that the DOS version of BM really takes up that much
>memory? The Mac version recommends 128K; I've actually been
>running it happily at 96K

>Pat--how big is a mail file you call "big"? Maybe if I stored 100
>or more messages, I'd need more memory. Seems unlikely it would
>balloon up to 255K, though.

>Patty

It's been some time since we (Madison, WI. HAMS) have hashed this out..
The thing is, as you play with things and tweak the memory available to BM
downward, eventually, you loose all your mail in the process. Yes, I could
do more testing and maybe get it down to 150K or somthing, but I have a
workable/nontechnical solution. I just throw RAM at it *and* also back up
the mailfile automatically.
  "BIG" mailfiles for me are maybe 300k by-the-way.. (I still run LIST.COM
  against my BIG/long mail files manually.. It's a hard method to beat.)

As to my suggestion that DOS people try VIEW from HAMSTER, I suppose I
should warn folks that it probably isn't any less likely to loose mail
when out of RAM either...
 I should ask Mark Bramwell about that. On that note, I should
say that Mark has been busy over the weekend with enhancements to the VIEW
mailer.. Interested parties should GET ALLFILES.ARC and MAILBOOK.EXE
from Hamster.business.uwo.ca 129.100.22.100 . The price is right!
Do I sound like I'm from "Secular Humanists for no BM"? :-).. I like VIEW

because I like LIST.COM from Vernon D. Buerg.. Nuf said.

Pat%kd9uu.ampr.org@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22

P.S., I still run BM (frequently) myself.. It's a lot better than any mailer
 I could write!

From 954657270039883920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a8385122775436,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 02:37:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!kolvi.hut.fi!kwi
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE news
Keywords: Dove AMSAT
Message-ID: <238@kolvi.hut.fi>
Date: 2 Apr 90 20:27:16 GMT
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 37
Posted: Mon Apr 2 21:27:16 1990

Posted: Sun, Mar 18, 1990   5:45 PM GMT   Msg: KGJA-4199-1727
From: BMCGWIER
To: dcowdin, msatcmd, amsat
CC: wmccaa
Subj: DOVE RECOVERED

Howdy:

W5UN and/or NK6K reset the DOVE CPU and got the transmitter off last night.
Dave Blaschke, W5UN, is the owner of the world's largest privately owned
2 meter antenna. With 32.5 dBi gain, and nearly 2 megawatts of EIRP, he
has been transmitting the reset sequence for several days. The batteries
began flattening out and we were alerted by Alberto Zagni, I2KBD, that the
transmitter power was dropping significantly at the end of the eclipse.
Alerted to this fact, I had a planning session with W5UN as to the two
best times to reset the spacecraft CPU and turn the transmitter off. The
first was at the end of the eclipse period, when transmitter power would
be at its lowest point. If it turned out that the battery voltage was too
low to maintain the GASFET preamp in the receiver, then the next time to
try was just as the transmitter power was falling off (soon after it left
the sun and started the voltage descent in eclipse). The latter was the
time which turned out to be successful. Almost immediately following the
reset, NK6K sent charging rate commands and transmitter state commands.
This morning, I sent the S band transmitter on command. It immediately
came on and K0RZ relayed acked packets, etc. to me over the phone (I
don't have S band capability YET). Bill claims that the S band signal
varies from about 20-30 dB out of the noise. IMPORTANT!!: If you have
S band capability and copy a series of short packets, this will contain
vital telemetry, please preserve it for us. YOU MUST CAPTURE RAW FRAMES,

and this is usually done by using KISS and some binary capture routine.
TLMDC.EXE, the microsat telemetry can capture, but not decode these frames.
This has been a harrowing experience (for many) and once again, these
robust little cubes take a lickin and keep on tickin!

73 Bob

(relayed from TeleMail by I2KBD - ITAMSAT Project)

From 1775030831510449436
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80466a701a7a0983,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-04-03 02:37:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!kolvi.hut.fi!kwi
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RUDAK-2
Keywords: Rudak AMSAT
Message-ID: <239@kolvi.hut.fi>
Date: 2 Apr 90 20:29:27 GMT
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Apr 2 21:29:27 1990

Msg#	TS	Size	TO	@ BBS	From	Date	Subject
28844	B $	1630	AMSAT	@WW	DB2OS	02-Apr	RUDAK-2: Launch delayed!

de DB2OS @ DK0MAV

The launch of RUDAK-2 and RADIO-M1 (RS-14), which was planned
for 12 April 1990, is delayed until July 1990 due to a problem
in the scientific GEOS satellite. All analog and digital
transponders of the new RS bird are tested and ready for
launch.

The Downlink frequency of RUDAK-2 is 145.983 MHz with
nominal output power of 2 Watts HF PEP (max. 12 Watts).
Uplinks are on 435.016 MHz for 1200 Bit/s Manchester FSK
(FUJI, PACSAT) modulation, 435.155 MHz for 2400 Bit/s BPSK,
435.193 MHz for 4800/9600 Bit/s RSM modulation and 435.041 MHz
for Digital Signal Processing (DSP) experiments.

Please do NOT use these Uplink-Frequencies until RUDAK-2 is
fully commissioned by the RUDAK commandstations.

Detailed informations about the RUDAK-2 system were published
in the latest AMSAT-DL Journal. The english translated
version will be soon published too in the OSCAR-NEWS of
AMSAT-UK, AMSAT-NA News Service and other sources.

Vy 73s Peter DB2OS
AMSAT-DL/RUDAK-Group

From 6165829918353306960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f1c80466c4c850fe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 103f30,f1c80466c4c850fe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103f30,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f1c80466c4c850fe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-03 15:16:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watserv1!watmath!att!icus!lenny
From: lenny@icus.ICUS.COM (Lenny Tropiano)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,unix-pc.general
Subject: HAM Radio/Packet radio Internet protocols with UNIX PC?
Keywords: ka9q, ham/radio, packet radio, tcp/ip
Message-ID: <1115@icus.ICUS.COM>
Date: 3 Mar 90 23:16:24 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: ICUS Software Systems, Islip, New York
Lines: 40
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1856 rec.ham-radio:9959 unix-pc.general:199
Posted: Sun Mar 4 00:16:24 1990

Please forgive me for being very naive on this subject, but it's something
that I've been interested in (while perusing rec.ham-radio.*) and I would
like to learn a little more about it.

I've recently compiled KA9Q (TCP/IP) package for UNIX on my 3B1/UNIX PC.
I've gotten it configured so I can run SLIP between my two 3B1's over
a serial connection. Why you may ask would I want to do this with
my STARLAN connection, the answer that I just wanted to learn, and with
two local machines, it's easiest. I'm still having problems getting
the "telnet" to work properly, I think it has to do with how I start
the "telunix" and the gettys on the pty's (if someone might have a clue,
I'd appreciate any pointers).

Well onto my questions, please E-MAIL me I will *summarize* this ...

How does one get into HAM-RADIO and interfacing it with computers so I
could conceivably connect up to the .AMPR.ORG domain and have a TCP/IP
connection for TELNET's and FTP's?

What hardware does one need?

The cost involved?

How do I go about getting an FCC license (what's involved education wise)?

Does one transmit modem tones (eg. Telebit Trailblazer PEP tones) over

a particular frequency? How do you interface the modem to the ham-radio equipment?

What range in miles does the transmitting and receiving get done? How big is the .AMPR.ORG network? And what computer hardware/ham-radio hardware do they generally use?

Thanks in advance for any insight.

-Lenny
--
| Lenny Tropiano   ICUS Software Systems   lenny@icus.ICUS.COM |
| {ames,pacbell,decuac,sbcs,hombre,rayssd}!icus!lenny   attmail!icus!lenny |
+------ ICUS Software Systems -- PO Box 1; Islip Terrace, NY 11752 ------+

From 3421061011196303553
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,68cad18c75b32de5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-05 09:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!LAX.WISC.EDU!FGHOUSE
From: FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU ("FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC COMPARISONS
Message-ID: <20030512434686@lax.wisc.edu>
Date: 5 Mar 90 17:43:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Mar 5 18:43:00 1990

I am considering purchasing a mult-mode controller for my shack. All I see available in the market is the KAM, the PK232 and the MFJ1278. My problem is I do not know what each of these does over the other, and their pros and cons (I am still new to this stuff they call packet...)

I would appreciate it if folks out there could let me know their views, experiences and recommendations that will aid me in gathering information before purchase. Also I would like to know if there are any articles comparing the three units. I do know ecah unit has it's own set of unique bells and whistles. But, I do not know which unit will serve my needs, fit my budget and give me the best value.

Please e-mail to FGHOUSE@UWLAX.BITNET.

Thanks
Feroz N9FJL

From -5380559137282733884
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,610234c117dcf4ac,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-05 11:18:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!
philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TR7930/7950 mod for packet
Message-ID: <84049@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 5 Mar 90 19:18:52 GMT
Sender: jam@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon Mar 5 20:18:52 1990

From: WA4IXN@WB9TYT
To: ALL
Subject: TR7930/7950 PACKET MODIFICATION

CIRCUIT MODIFICATION FOR KENWOOD TR7930/7950 TRANSCEIVER
FOR PACKET/RTTY OPERATION
BY: WA4IXN

THIS MODIFICATION PROVIDES CONTROLABLE AUDIO OUTPUT TO PIN 5 OF THE MIC CONNECTOR FOR SINGLE PLUG PACKET/ RTTY OPERATION.

REMOVE TOP COVER OF TRANSCEIVER AND CAREFULLY DISCONNECT SPEAKER LEAD PLUG FROM "RX UNIT" BOARD. LOCATE PLUGS"J-13" ON THE RIGHT FRONT OF THE "RX UNIT" BOARD AND "J-18" ON THE LEFT REAR SIDE OF THE BOARD. NOTICE WHICH WIRE GOES TO PIN "8-M" ON "J-13" AND TO PIN #5 ON THE MIC CONNECTOR. REMOVE PLUG "J-13" FROM THE BOARD AND LOCATE THE SPRING TAB ON THE SIDE OF THE PLUG THAT HOLDS THE "8-M" CONNECTOR IN PLACE. USING A SMALL AWL OR POINTED TOOL, PRESS THE TAB DOWN AND CAREFULLY PULL THE "8-M" CONNECTOR FROM THE PLUG. WORK THE WIRE FROM THE HARNESS SO IT WILL REACH BACK ALONG THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD TO PLUG "J-18". USING THE AWL OR SMALL POINTED TOOL, CAREFULLY SPREAD THE "8-M" CONNECTOR A SLIGHT AMOUNT SO IT CAN BE FITTED LIKE A SLEEVE OVER ANOTHER CONNECTOR OF THE SAME SIZE. LOCATE TERMINAL "AP" ON PLUG "J-18". INSERT THE SPREAD TERMINAL "8-M" INTO THE TOP OF PLUG "J-18" SO IT FITS AROUND THE TOP OF TERMINAL "AP".THIS IS A FAIRLY TIGHT FIT, SO USE CARE NOT TO BEND THE TERMINALS BY USING TOO MUCH PRESSURE. ABOUT HALF OF TERMINAL "8-M" WILL STICK UP ABOVE THE TOP OF TERMINAL "AP". THE LOWER PART WILL BE FIRMLY SLEEVED AROUND TERMINAL "AP" INSIDE THE PLUG. DRESS THE WIRE AROUND THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD. REPLACE SPEAKER PLUG AND INSTALL TOP COVER. PLUG TNC CABLE WITH PTT/AUDIO IN/AUDIO OUT/GROUND CONNECTONS INTO MIC CONNECTOR AND IT'S READY TO GO ON PACKET/RTTY. NO SOLDERING IS REQUIRED AND UNIT CAN BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL STATE AT ANY TIME IF NECESSARY.

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE

cmd:
KD6TH-4>BBS:Mail_for: WA2SQQ N2FWL NW2L WB2ZHA WA2DHF N2IRZ WA2TQI KA2MRJ

N2WL KA2ZOO WA2KFS KB2DJJ K2TV SP9VV KA2VLP WA2EPI

From -6838440305880133650
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80db27bb2819dad3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-05 13:03:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!
philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TR7930 packet mod
Message-ID: <84053@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 5 Mar 90 21:03:16 GMT
Sender: jam@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: WA4IXN@WB9TYT on packet
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 42
Posted: Mon Mar 5 22:03:16 1990

MSG#8 03/04/90 10:33:09 FROM KD6TH TO WA2ISE
SUBJECT: - files\TR7930.MOD
R:900304/1447z 20584@KD6TH [Wyckoff, NJ - 07481] MetroNY/NJ ROSE:201744
F:145.07

  From: WA4IXN@WB9TYT
  To: ALL
  Subject: TR7930/7950 PACKET MODIFICATION

  CIRCUIT MODIFICATION FOR KENWOOD TR7930/7950 TRANSCEIVER
         FOR PACKET/RTTY OPERATION
               BY: WA4IXN

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REMOVE TOP COVER OF TRANSCEIVER AND CAREFULLY DISCONNECT SPEAKER LEAD
PLUG FROM "RX UNIT" BOARD. LOCATE PLUGS"J-13" ON THE RIGHT FRONT OF
THE "RX UNIT" BOARD AND "J-18" ON THE LEFT REAR SIDE OF THE BOARD.
NOTICE WHICH WIRE GOES TO PIN "8-M" ON "J-13" AND TO PIN #5 ON THE MIC
CONNECTOR. REMOVE PLUG "J-13" FROM THE BOARD AND LOCATE THE SPRING TAB
ON THE SIDE OF THE PLUG THAT HOLDS THE "8-M" CONNECTOR IN PLACE. USING
A SMALL AWL OR POINTED TOOL, PRESS THE TAB DOWN AND CAREFULLY PULL THE
"8-M" CONNECTOR FROM THE PLUG. WORK THE WIRE FROM THE HARNESS SO IT
WILL REACH BACK ALONG THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD TO PLUG "J-18". USING
THE AWL OR SMALL POINTED TOOL, CAREFULLY SPREAD THE "8-M" CONNECTOR A
SLIGHT AMOUNT SO IT CAN BE FITTED LIKE A SLEEVE OVER ANOTHER CONNECTOR
OF THE SAME SIZE. LOCATE TERMINAL "AP" ON PLUG "J-18". INSERT THE
SPREAD TERMINAL "8-M" INTO THE TOP OF PLUG "J-18" SO IT FITS AROUND THE
TOP OF TERMINAL "AP".THIS IS A FAIRLY TIGHT FIT, SO USE CARE NOT TO
BEND THE TERMINALS BY USING TOO MUCH PRESSURE. ABOUT HALF OF TERMINAL

"8-M" WILL STICK UP ABOVE THE TOP OF TERMINAL "AP". THE LOWER PART
WILL BE FIRMLY SLEEVED AROUND TERMINAL "AP" INSIDE THE PLUG. DRESS THE
WIRE AROUND THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD. REPLACE SPEAKER PLUG AND
INSTALL TOP COVER. PLUG TNC CABLE WITH PTT/AUDIO IN/AUDIO OUT/GROUND
CONNECTONS INTO MIC CONNECTOR AND IT'S READY TO GO ON PACKET/RTTY. NO
SOLDERING IS REQUIRED AND UNIT CAN BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL STATE AT ANY
TIME IF NECESSARY.

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE
cmd:

From -3925264264618998135
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a1dfb3cad54b679,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-05 15:30:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
mips!prls!philabs!popeye!rfc
From: rfc@popeye.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: optomizing a rig's audio section for packet (question)
Message-ID: <84057@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 5 Mar 90 23:30:38 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@popeye.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Mar 6 00:30:38 1990

I have a radio that I use almost exclusively for packet, a Motorola HT220
handie-talkie circuit board + a power amp. Was wondering what simple mods to
the audio section I should design (i.e. maybe more high freq response?)

73 de WA2ISE

From -4000539963921769072
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3a384f6bdc28c78,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-06 07:02:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!philabs!popeye!rfc
From: rfc@popeye.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tr7930/50 mods for packet use
Keywords: no soldering, reversable
Message-ID: <84089@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 6 Mar 90 15:02:44 GMT
Sender: jam@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 40
Posted: Tue Mar 6 16:02:44 1990

From: WA4IXN@WB9TYT
To: ALL
Subject: TR7930/7950 PACKET MODIFICATION

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FOR PACKET/RTTY OPERATION
BY: WA4IXN

THIS MODIFICATION PROVIDES CONTROLABLE AUDIO OUTPUT TO PIN 5 OF THE MIC CONNECTOR FOR SINGLE PLUG PACKET/ RTTY OPERATION.

REMOVE TOP COVER OF TRANSCEIVER AND CAREFULLY DISCONNECT SPEAKER LEAD PLUG FROM "RX UNIT" BOARD. LOCATE PLUGS"J-13" ON THE RIGHT FRONT OF THE "RX UNIT" BOARD AND "J-18" ON THE LEFT REAR SIDE OF THE BOARD. NOTICE WHICH WIRE GOES TO PIN "8-M" ON "J-13" AND TO PIN #5 ON THE MIC CONNECTOR. REMOVE PLUG "J-13" FROM THE BOARD AND LOCATE THE SPRING TAB ON THE SIDE OF THE PLUG THAT HOLDS THE "8-M" CONNECTOR IN PLACE. USING A SMALL AWL OR POINTED TOOL, PRESS THE TAB DOWN AND CAREFULLY PULL THE "8-M" CONNECTOR FROM THE PLUG. WORK THE WIRE FROM THE HARNESS SO IT WILL REACH BACK ALONG THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD TO PLUG "J-18". USING THE AWL OR SMALL POINTED TOOL, CAREFULLY SPREAD THE "8-M" CONNECTOR A SLIGHT AMOUNT SO IT CAN BE FITTED LIKE A SLEEVE OVER ANOTHER CONNECTOR OF THE SAME SIZE. LOCATE TERMINAL "AP" ON PLUG "J-18". INSERT THE SPREAD TERMINAL "8-M" INTO THE TOP OF PLUG "J-18" SO IT FITS AROUND THE TOP OF TERMINAL "AP".THIS IS A FAIRLY TIGHT FIT, SO USE CARE NOT TO BEND THE TERMINALS BY USING TOO MUCH PRESSURE. ABOUT HALF OF TERMINAL "8-M" WILL STICK UP ABOVE THE TOP OF TERMINAL "AP". THE LOWER PART WILL BE FIRMLY SLEEVED AROUND TERMINAL "AP" INSIDE THE PLUG. DRESS THE WIRE AROUND THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BOARD. REPLACE SPEAKER PLUG AND INSTALL TOP COVER. PLUG TNC CABLE WITH PTT/AUDIO IN/AUDIO OUT/GROUND CONNECTONS INTO MIC CONNECTOR AND IT'S READY TO GO ON PACKET/RTTY. NO SOLDERING IS REQUIRED AND UNIT CAN BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL STATE AT ANY TIME IF NECESSARY.

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE
cmd:

KD6TH-4>BBS:Mail_for: WA2SQQ N2FWL NW2L WB2ZHA WA2DHF N2IRZ WA2TQI KA2MRJ N2WL KA2ZOO WA2KFS KB2DJJ K2TV SP9VV KA2VLP WA2EPI

From -2158132961105792646
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-06 11:10:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!ogicse!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ISDN for linking packet and repeaters
Message-ID: <8962@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 6 Mar 90 19:10:25 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10006 rec.ham-radio.packet:1862
Posted: Tue Mar 6 20:10:25 1990

In article <37@thoreau.nsc.com>, greg@thoreau.nsc.com (Greg Dean) writes...
>ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), is a new network protocol
>which aims to handle both voice and data (including X.25). Hardware
>(and probably software) are or will be available to facilitate an
>ISDN. It seems to me that ISDN running over a few microwave links
>would solve both of our linked repeater and packet problems. This is
>something the Amateur community should be on the leading edge of.

ISDN isn't a protocol. It's a set of services and interfaces. ISDN is
what the phone company supplies, implemented using digital (rather than
analog) signaling. Most of its components are taken from existing
telephony; some are new -- mainly the call setup protocol and the
physical link (wireline drivers). It has nothing to do with microwave
links or anything else like that; it's what you'll get soon when you
call and ask for a phone.

How can hams use it? The same way we use any other telephone wormhole.
But then it's not "ham radio" per se. On the other hand, ISDN means
that the non-ham BBS/modem crowd will soon have 64 kbps dial-up (the
ISDN circuit rate). And they don't even know morse! ;-) Somehow ham
radio won't look state of the art anymore. (Hey, it _was_, years ago.)
      fred k1io
       (member, ANSI T1S1: ISDN services, protcol, architecture)

Fred R. Goldstein   goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
                 or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
                    voice: +1 508 486 7388

From 8941897842623359470
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-06 11:19:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ISDN for linking packet and repeaters

Message-ID: <8963@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 6 Mar 90 19:19:22 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 77
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10007 rec.ham-radio.packet:1863
Posted: Tue Mar 6 20:19:22 1990

In article <23214@usc.edu>, kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes...

>ISDN is much too litle and far too late (IMHO). I want a few 10Mb/sec
>lines coming into my house.

See below about "Broadband ISDN".

>Recently I saw Dr. Robert W. Lucky here at USC. Dr. Lucky writes the
>Reflections column in IEEE Spectrum. In his talk, Dr. Lucky mentioned
>quite a few interesting things:

>1. More than 98% of your telephone bill reflects the cost of
>   sending you the bill and keeping track of the accounts.
>   Almost none of your bill goes to maintaining the equipment; the
>   telephone companies are in the _service_ industry.

Either you misquote him or he's full of bat guano. How do you think
they pay to maintain the equipment -- government handouts? Prices and
true cost are out of line (less so than a decade ago) but telephone
companies have lots of real costs, particularly capital (recovered as
depreciation) and labor (guys pulling wires).

>2. Over the past few years, the bandwidth capability of the
>   technology has risen at a phenominal rate, while demand for
>   bandwidth has remained constant.

Partially true; demand has risen, especially on the data side. But not
as fast as supply. This has of course reduced profit margins...

>Some of Dr. Lucky's suggestions were:

>1. Give people HI-FI voice lines.

ISDN allows the 7 kHz ADPCM to be used over its 64 kbps circuits; that's
better than the usual 3.1 kHz. B-ISDN allows true hi-fi; CD-quality
was demoed in France some years ago.

>2. Give people wide bandwidth data lines.

>(Note that the cost for both of the above is near zero! See above.)

B-ISDN will allow high bandwidth (as in 150 Mbps). It ain't cheap,
though; they have to pull glass to your door. That might not cost a lot

more than copper, but the _installed_ cost of copper averages something
like $1k/house, capitalized.

>3. Allow the phone companies to provide cable-tv type
>   entertainment. (Dr. Lucky suggested that what he wanted was 40
>   or 50 'channels' all playing the same movie continuously, but
>   starting about 5 minutes apart. You could start when you
>   wanted, go to the kitchen or bathroom and then switch 'channels'
>   to pick up where you left off. This would be quite
>   convenient.)

B-ISDN allows dial-up of a video channel (around 135 Mbps). Not that
the CATV crowd is happy about that, but that's show biz!

>ISDN is a good idea, but it is very old technology. We should have had
>this years ago. Let's take the idea of ISDN, (which is basically a good
>idea), and update it to reflect current technology. I want a few
>10Mb/sec lines coming into my house.

Narrowband ISDN is mainly old technology, ordinary digital telephony and
X.25 with some new glue. Broadband ISDN is newer technology, using
all-glass transmission (well, mostly glass) and interface rates in the
150 and 600 Mbps range. It's got a lot of other "novel" features, and
requires some more development before it'll be practical, but you can
expect early deployments within a few years.

N-ISDN is better than analog telephony. Let's appreciate it for that.
Even 64 kbps beats a modem!
    fred k1io

Fred R. Goldstein   goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
                 or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
                    voice: +1 508 486 7388

From -2364581921476649475
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6518d87c0b3e0111
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-06 15:44:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!
hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: AEA DSP-232 rumor
Message-ID: <4390129@col.hp.com>
Date: 6 Mar 90 23:44:33 GMT
References: <1990Feb1.205434.18810@tandem.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Mar 7 00:44:33 1990

>A well informed source has told me that Digitial Radio Systems are also
>working on a DSP version of their range of PC packet adaptors.

Andy was walking around at the TAPR annual meeting with a board that has an 8530, 56001, and 16 bit A/D and D/A. Looked neat. I didn't get much detail on it, wasn't in the room when he talked about it.

Bdale

From -9014959238139200635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3a384f6bdc28c78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-06 17:28:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tr7930/50 mods for packet use
Keywords: no soldering, reversable
Message-ID: <84315@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 7 Mar 90 01:28:05 GMT
References: <84089@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Mar 7 02:28:05 1990

sorry about the multiple postings of this article, appears that our system did something wierd. Like it sat on an article for days and I thought that the article died, so I posted again. was unneccessary.

73 de WA2ISE

From 8840247106719906896
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a1dfb3cad54b679
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-07 08:43:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!salt.acc.com!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: optomizing a rig's audio section for packet (question)
Message-ID: <12206@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 7 Mar 90 16:43:20 GMT
References: <84057@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Mar 7 17:43:20 1990

In article <84057@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@popeye.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>I have a radio that I use almost exclusively for packet, a Motorola HT220
>handie-talkie circuit board + a power amp. Was wondering what simple mods to
>the audio section I should design (i.e. maybe more high freq response?)
>
>73 de WA2ISE

If you're using a TNC that has an XR2211 FSK demodulator chip in it (as nearly all TNC-1 and TNC-2 clones do), you can GREATLY improve the receive performance of your packet setup by adding in the "XR2211 DCD mod kit" available from TAPR for around $11.00. You can then steal the receive audio from the top of the volume control and you should be decoding signals that were formerly uncopiable.

See the article "Can We Continue to Ignore Level One" by Eric Gustafson N7CL, in the 6th(?) ARRL Networking Conference Proceedings.
- Brian

P.S. When you have a moment, you might want to register your site in the UUCP routing maps so that replies can reach you, eh?

From -699288195893401295
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-07 11:44:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <2356@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 7 Mar 90 19:44:36 GMT
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Rochester Institute of Technology, Information Systems
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Mar 7 20:44:36 1990

Hi everyone -

I am curious about how well IP address clustering is working in the packet world ... I am working on a paper that addresses some related issues (to be released when I feel it is ready), but either way one looks at it, a good, effecient IP packet system depends so very much on a good clustering system, and this seems to be like it could be rather tricky to set up. For instance, what happens for those sites who are along borders of IP subnets? When you have built a backbone, say, western New York through to New England, how does a packet entering the network know which way to go, and how does it know where to get off?

I have read all of the technical information, and the
papers from the Computer Networking conference proceedings, on
routing issues, but am interested in some practical results from
those areas of the country which already support IP.

Chris N2JGW

--

Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From 6016236995051639072
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cb634630ac58c86c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-08 00:00:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCSD.EDU!X043BH%TAMVM1
From: X043BH%TAMVM1@UCSD.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <9003081657.AA16408@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Mar 90 08:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu Mar 8 09:00:00 1990

unsubscribe

From -1033739424901865821
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d7429260d68ca84,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-08 02:00:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!TWNCTU01.BITNET!7731806
From: 7731806@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: the internet mail list
Message-ID: <9003081004.AA19715@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Mar 90 10:00:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Thu Mar 8 11:00:00 1990

Hi,
I am new to this list, and I would like to know the way that a bitnet

user to join the mail list of internet. Anyone kind please tell me it.
   Thanks!

From 3824509842480785423
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-08 07:20:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM!tsuchiya
From: tsuchiya@THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM (Paul Tsuchiya)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <9003081520.AA08497@chiya.bellcore.com>
Date: 8 Mar 90 15:20:16 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29
Posted: Thu Mar 8 16:20:16 1990

Since IP is a flat addressing space (at least at the network level) there
is not all that much experience in clustering. The IS-IS routing protocol
in ISO has two level clustering, and mechanisms for dealing with cluster
partitions. Certainly the NSFnet backbone represents a kind of clustering
in the Internet world, although the IP addresses don't reflet the
clustering arrangement. In that case, a mixture of protocols are used
to provide the routing information that tells where to get on and where
to get off the backbone. In the backbone itself, a scaled down version
of IS-IS is used. In the networks hanging off the backbone, different
things are used. In many cases, a default route to the backbone for
all unknown destinations is used. In others, more complete routing
information is provided.

Also, have you read the Landmark Routing literature? This is work of
mine that does clustering in such a way as to facilitate self-
configuring networks. A published paper is in SIGCOMM 87, and I
have several other reports as well. I have been thinking of trying
to adapt this work to packet radio, but haven't moved on that as of
yet.

PT

Paul F. Tsuchiya   Bellcore
tsuchiya@thumper.bellcore.com   435 South St.
201-829-4484   MRE 2P-251
201-267-9298 (FAX)   Morristown, NJ 07960

From 2281409615100699420
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,750af73acf3e9137,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-08 07:32:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: usenet/satellite/ham radio/?? integrated ??
Message-ID: <9003081350.AA15383@zit.cigy.>
Date: 8 Mar 90 15:32:55 GMT
References: <9003081245.AA08085@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Mar 8 16:32:55 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 8 Mar 90 14:50:23 MEZ

Yes, this was done for a while. Various newsgroups were distributed
using the CNN satellite feed. (I think they were sent as data on one
of the 'vertical retrace' scan lines in the NTSC signal). I remember
being able to see the data in the retrace interval while it was going
on. I don't know what ever became of this.
                                                -jcp-

==
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
                    'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
  Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
  Internet: jcp@brl.mil   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  Also: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -6778831675425904918
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3a384f6bdc28c78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-09 15:26:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sunybcs!nsscb!ameyer
From: ameyer@nsscb.UUCP (Andy Meyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tr7930/50 mods for packet use
Message-ID: <1266@nsscb.UUCP>
Date: 9 Mar 90 23:26:33 GMT
References: <84089@philabs.Philips.Com> <84315@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: /dev/null
Organization: AT&T NSSC S. Plainfield, NJ
Lines: 26
Posted: Sat Mar 10 00:26:33 1990

In article <84315@philabs> rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey) mumbles:
> sorry about the multiple postings of this article, appears that our system did
> something wierd. Like it sat on an article for days and I thought that the
> article died, so I posted again. was unneccessary.
                                    ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

...as are most of your postings!

[flame on]

Rec.ham-radio.packet is meant to DISCUSS packet radio, not REPLACE it!
I'm sure other system administrators are not thrilled by your continual
waste of bandwidth -- I'm not.

And since you seem enchanted with modifications, why not take the time
to: (1) at least edit the pbbs prompts off the article, (2) TEST the mod
so that you don't pass along bad information (in addition to quantity!),
then (3) see if you can find someplace more APPROPRIATE, like perhaps
the MODS DATABASE?!

[flame off]

    ==--
  -====---   Andreas Meyer, N2FYE   AT&T National Systems Support Center
  --==----   ameyer%nsscb@ulysses.att.com   ..!att!ulysses!nsscb!ameyer
    ----

From -4586327953451129379
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c2f681cfb8bea11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-09 16:22:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!cica!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVM.BitNet!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.BitNet (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR XR2211 Mod. Question
Message-ID: <9003100220.AA06765@ucsd.edu>
Date: 10 Mar 90 00:22:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Sat Mar 10 01:22:32 1990

   Does anyone know 1) if the TAPR XR2211 Mod. will work on an MFJ-1278
and 2) how to get in touch with TAPR?

   Also, is the Awesome I/O card available yet? Is information about its
functions and availability available?

   Thanks and 73, Joseph Skoler, SKOHC@CUNYVM, kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org

From 1749834639462854708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2a1dfb3cad54b679
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-09 23:38:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!
cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!texbell!ark!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: optomizing a rig's audio section for packet (question)
Summary: Use what you have
Message-ID: <171@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 10 Mar 90 07:38:16 GMT
References: <84057@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 27
Posted: Sat Mar 10 08:38:16 1990

In article <84057@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@popeye.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:

> I have a radio that I use almost exclusively for packet, a Motorola HT220
> handie-talkie circuit board + a power amp. Was wondering what simple mods to
> the audio section I should design (i.e. maybe more high freq response?)
>
> 73 de WA2ISE

My suggestion is use what you have. Most TNC's have been designed to work
with almost any audio circuit. Some suggestions might be to remove low
order components since the detected audio is 1000 Hz shifted around a
center frequency of 1700 Hz, (1200 and 2200 Hz). The best reception will
be realized if you purchase one of those "state machine" mods from TAPR.
This circuit will remove the noise component from the signal and will
allow you to run an open squelch which will give you quicker signal
acquisition.

This advice only holds true for 1200 baud packet and does not take into
account distortion of the received audio.

Clean up your receiver and transmitter and reap the benefits.

--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP | Mail) ...!uunet!wugate! | CIS: 70505,1157
1800 Sanford Drive #4 | Path)   wuarchive!texbell! | PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
Little Rock, AR 72207 | ark!lrark!rick | XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From 3462956121877536986
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27e90454afe8927c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-10 10:01:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!samisen@djc@uvicctr.uvic.CA
From: samisen@djc@uvicctr.uvic.CA (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UHF
Message-ID: <25f8c96d.samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca!samisen>
Date: 10 Mar 90 18:01:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat Mar 10 19:01:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

A group of us are building a 9600 baud system to augment the 1200 baud
existing system in our area. We are currently planning to use 440MHz
to avoid interference with other packet activity at 2m and 220 MHz.
We want this channel to work well so we have committed to *requiring*
fast-switching radios for operation on this channel; in other words,
no-one is going to wait around for your T/R relay to throw...

Do any of you have advice of any kind for us? We particularly need
information on the types of commercial hardware that is available.
We are also capable of building if there are kits or schematics
around.   Are there any engineers from the TAPR PacketRadio project
on this list who would tell us what might be involved in a conversion
of that unit to UHF?

Thanks to all who can help... ...and, what the heck, to everyone else,
too. 73 Doug and the Highspeed Group of VARPA.

--
/\/\/\/\/\
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -6975585359023718517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f49b3c1ebff79e91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-10 11:09:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!puukko.hut.fi!s36572u
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl Tigerstedt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Macintosh Satellite tracker needed
Message-ID: <1990Mar10.190916.26299@santra.uucp>
Date: 10 Mar 90 19:09:16 GMT
Sender: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Reply-To: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl Tigerstedt)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 11

Posted: Sat Mar 10 20:09:16 1990

I would very much appreciate anyone, who could send me some kind of a satellite tracking program for the Macintosh. It doesn't have to include graphics, as long as it works. Naturally, I'm looking for PD software. The ability to understand Keps in NASA bulletin format would also be very nice. Please send the file(s) with email in Binhex format to:
s36572u@puukko.hut.fi
Any microsat telemetry decoders for the Mac would also be appreciated.

Karl Tigerstedt
OH2MBM

From -4842583503199361443
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7026fe9cc23720f9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-12 03:57:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Enquiry about HDLC chip manufacturer
Message-ID: <27602BAC_0019C138.009339186C801C80$22_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 12 Mar 90 11:57:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Mar 12 12:57:45 1990

Could anyone get me in Email contact with PHILIPS in the USA, please ?
I don't know their email address. They seem to be manufacturing some kind of HDLC chip that might interest me. Thanks for your help.

~~~~~~
Olivier M.J. Crepin-Leblond, Comp. Sys. & Elec. Eng	On this computer,
Electrical & Electronic Eng, King's College London, UK	a flame-proof
BITNET : <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@ukacrl>	shield, is an
INTERNET: <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk>	expensive gadget...
~~~~~~

From -4151921800653193121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c4348b40209646,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-12 04:29:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU!pat

From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SIO's and the TAPR-II
Message-ID: <10238@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Date: 12 Mar 90 12:29:36 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Mar 12 13:29:36 1990

The TNC-II appears to take a Z80 SIO-0 or /0. There are other SIO's in that family, like the SIO-1 or /2, I believe. As I recall, some of the other SIO's have certain pins bonded internally, or have slightly different characteristics. The question: can I put a Z80B SIO-2 in a TNC-II and have it work o.k., or must it be a "-0"?? I am trying to get the TNC ready for higher speed use with a WA4DSY modem. That should tide me over till the K3MC AWSOME I/O card hits the market-place.

Replies: pat%kd9uu.ampr.org@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 AND to this newsgroup...Tnx, Pat (KD9UU--Wisconsin//Upper Penn. AMPR address coord.)

From 8213166447384462426
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3a384f6bdc28c78
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-12 07:20:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!shelby!eos!amelia!eagle!news
From: mckim@falcon.lerc.nasa.gov (Jim McKim)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tr7930/50 mods for packet use
Message-ID: <1990Mar12.152007.24896@eagle.lerc.nasa.gov>
Date: 12 Mar 90 15:20:07 GMT
References: <84089@philabs.Philips.Com> <84315@philabs.Philips.Com> <1266@nsscb.UUCP>
Reply-To: mckim@falcon.lerc.nasa.gov (Jim McKim)
Organization: NASA/Lewis Research Center, Cleveland
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Mar 12 16:20:07 1990

In article <1266@nsscb.UUCP> /dev/null screeches:
>Rec.ham-radio.packet is meant to DISCUSS packet radio, not REPLACE it!
>I'm sure other system administrators are not thrilled by your continual
>waste of bandwidth -- I'm not.

Kill it, don't complain to the world - we don't care about your problems. I don't get on the radio every day and appreciate seeing this info here, even if it is available elsewhere.

--

Jim McKim / Internet: mckim@falcon.lerc.nasa.gov be
Phone: +1 216 891 2982 / Packet: kb8dcr@kb8dcr.ampr.org
seeing
---
you - 6

From 6844808042512828833
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c2f681cfb8bea11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-12 10:32:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!pacbell!
tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (now AIO)
Message-ID: <1990Mar12.183208.25695@tandem.com>
Date: 12 Mar 90 18:32:08 GMT
References: <9003100220.AA06765@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 39
Posted: Mon Mar 12 19:32:08 1990

In article <9003100220.AA06765@ucsd.edu> SKOHC@CUNYVM.BitNet (Joseph Skoler)
writes:
>
> Also, is the Awesome I/O card available yet? Is information about its

Close. By Dayton. For Sure (echo...). As posted to another group, we've recently
had our motivation to get done by Dayton increased.

Price. Reasonable.

>functions and availability available?

V40 uProcessor, 7.9 MHz
Two 85C30 SCCs
One channel FD DMAed
two chanels HD DMAed
last channel INT driven only

768K DRAM/256K EPROM (looks like we'll be able to handle
64K EEPROM too).

DS1286 Watchdog/calender/clock

PC bus access via shared memory window, 8K or 64K, user programmable,
with starting address user programmable.

The design criteria is to support one FD T1 speed link, two roughly

LOCALtalk spped lines and one more line in the 19.2Kbps range.

We hope it will run stand-alone as well.

Full Programming spec available by the end of the month.

N6RCE

>
>   Thanks and 73, Joseph Skoler, SKOHC@CUNYVM, kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org

From -3497627419659234611
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-12 11:47:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!clinton.evans
From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <90031216294879@masnet.uucp>
Date: 12 Mar 90 19:47:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Mar 12 20:47:00 1990

To: ALL
I have a low opinion of CW as a communications mode. There is, however,
one argument I can't answer. In poor channel conditions, with lots of
interference, two good CW operators can communicate when all other modes
fail.

Perhaps there is an argument for producing a truly bomb-proof digital
mode. Don't go for speed. Any speed faster than a good CW operator
is adequate. Another trade off would be reliability rather than
the most efficient combination of bandwidth and data rate. CW, after
all, is pretty grim in this respect.

On the software level, I wonder if a combination of forward error
correction and packetization might help. I suspect, however, the key to
the problem is the means of encoding the data on RF. The FSK systems
need very accurate tuning and frequency stability, a serious drawback
for a bomb-proof system.

Maybe, if the amateur community can develop such a mode at the right
price, we can then bury CW for ever.

Replies to CLINTON.EVANS@CANREMOTE.UUCP or VE3XYM@VE3FJB.ON.CAN.NA

Clinton

 ~ DeLuxe 1.11 #1716 VE3XYM @ VE3FJB

From -7256842350077883371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 00:47:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.>
Date: 13 Mar 90 08:47:39 GMT
References: <<9003130606.AA03460@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 66
Posted: Tue Mar 13 09:47:39 1990

>Mailer: Elm [revision: 64.9]

> I have a low opinion of CW as a communications mode. There is, however,
> one argument I can't answer. In poor channel conditions, with lots of
> interference, two good CW operators can communicate when all other modes
> fail.
>
Hey, try looking at what the Voyager spacecraft have done. That beats
CW by a mile. Or look at military systems, like spread spectrum, etc.

> Perhaps there is an argument for producing a truly bomb-proof digital
> mode. Don't go for speed. Any speed faster than a good CW operator
> is adequate. Another trade off would be reliability rather than
> the most efficient combination of bandwidth and data rate. CW, after
> all, is pretty grim in this respect.
>
The Galileo spacecraft has been switched into a mode of sending its
telemetry at 10 baud. This is because the spacecraft is very close
to to the Sun (angle-wise, as seen from Earth that is). QRM sources
don't come much bigger, (or more powerful).

> On the software level, I wonder if a combination of forward error
> correction and packetization might help. I suspect, however, the key to
> the problem is the means of encoding the data on RF. The FSK systems
> need very accurate tuning and frequency stability, a serious drawback
> for a bomb-proof system.

Possibly a drawback for an idiot proof system, but very accurate frequency
standards are readily available, and not inordinately expensive. I bought
a McKay-Dymek shortwave receiver in 1977 that claimed something like 10Hz

per HOUR drift, less if you specified selected components. It was $1500 at
the time, you can get them for $400 or so at Hamfests nowadays, maybe less.
Note that this receiver also had SSB, AM, etc. capability, so you could easily
design one for half the cost for a specific purpose...

>
> Maybe, if the amateur community can develop such a mode at the right
> price, we can then bury CW for ever.
>
Good idea. Then let's get more people using non-neandrathal networking
protocols, like TCP/IP. Or better yet, some of the 'Reliable' data
protocols being worked on for military command-and-control systems, which
use forward error correction, built into IP like packets. Let's get everyone
to upgrade from 1200 baud, huh? for starters. There are a lot of people working
their A**es off out there just to get stuff like 9600 baud, 56K, etc. working.
They could use some help...

The only strong argument for retaining CW these days is to restrain the
hordes from taking over our spectrum. A sufficiently difficult technical
test could do that too. And from what I've heard on 20 lately, some of
the yabos are making it in anyway...

> Replies to CLINTON.EVANS@CANREMOTE.UUCP or VE3XYM@VE3FJB.ON.CAN.NA
>
> Clinton
> ---
> ~ DeLuxe 1.11 #1716 VE3XYM @ VE3FJB
>

==
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
                    'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
  Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
  Internet: jcp@brl.mil   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  Also: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -6824153477751881742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 11:15:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!kannel!junki
From: junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <1748@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 13 Mar 90 19:15:12 GMT
References: <90031216294879@masnet.uucp>
Reply-To: junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela)
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 7

Posted: Tue Mar 13 20:15:12 1990

bury CW ? NEVER !

juha nurmela, oh5nxo
--
~
~   Signal Corps do it with their bare hands.
~

From 6740936071816408332
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52b301029eb49ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52b301029eb49ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,52b301029eb49ec3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 11:50:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
orion.oac.uci.edu!uci-ics!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP (Lawrence Roney)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Weather Fax. HELP!!!!!
Message-ID: <710@smcnet.UUCP>
Date: 13 Mar 90 19:50:27 GMT
Organization: Santa Monica College, Santa Monica, CA 90405
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:10169 rec.ham-radio.packet:1888 rec.radio.shortwave:687
Posted: Tue Mar 13 20:50:27 1990

Our Earth Science Department purchased a Kenwood R-2000 HF receiver and an
AldenElectronics 9321 Weather Chart Recorder for reception of radio fax weather
pictures. Being the resident ham on the staff of the college they
assumed that I would know how to hook the gear up. Unfortunately I have not
had much experience with HF yet. I have set up a long wire antenna and can
hear some sort of data trasmission on the freqs. that came with the Alden docs.
Nonetheless we have never seen anything printed in the fax machine except
black lines.

The questions:

     -- Is there a better way to receive weather pictures with different
        gear? Is there a TNC and PC setup that might work better than
        the paper based fax unit?

     -- What should the receiver bet set on? (AM, USB, LSB, CW)

     -- Is a long wire good enough or do we need a beam or something?

Any assistance or help would be greatly appreciated. Earth Science won't

let me walk down their hall until I get this thing working.

--

Lawrence Roney - Santa Monica College Telecommunications Department
KC6HQR   1900 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90405-1628
Mail: uunet!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence or ...!csun!smcnet!lawrence

From 3136162904028444422
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c05acde409cad34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 13:14:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!umich!monitor!mousetrap!bill
From: bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help with w2xo BBS/tcp-ip
Message-ID: <1990Mar13.211442.500@mousetrap.canton.mi.us>
Date: 13 Mar 90 21:14:42 GMT
Organization: Mousetrap
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Mar 13 22:14:42 1990

I am having trouble getting information about the w2xo bbs software
for Net (tcp-ip) under unix. The standard distribution does not in-
clude the config.xo file. There is no mention on how to set it up
either. If you have information or know where I can get it I would
appreciate it..

Thanks, Bill

--
bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us * | (snail mail:)
n8hqg@wa8ooh.mi.us.na (radio) * | Bill Johnston
B.JOHNSTON (GEnie) | 7458 Kingsbridge
                          *=recommend | Canton, MI 48187-2412

From -4892934412018768881
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7990ffe7221eb4ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 13:39:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
orion.oac.uci.edu!uci-ics!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP (Lawrence Roney)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Weather Fax. HELP!!!!
Message-ID: <711@smcnet.UUCP>
Date: 13 Mar 90 21:39:28 GMT
Organization: Santa Monica College, Santa Monica, CA 90405

Lines: 29
Posted: Tue Mar 13 22:39:28 1990

Our Earth Science Department purchased a Kenwood R-2000 HF receiver and an AldenElectronics 9321 Weather Chart Recorder for reception of radio fax weather pictures. Being the resident hams on the staff of the college they assumed that I would know how to hook the gear up. Unfortunately I have not had much experience with HF yet. I have set up a long wire antenna and can hear some sort of data trasmission on the freqs. that came with the Alden docs. Nonetheless we have never seen anything printed in the fax machine except black lines.

The questions:

-- Is there a better way to receive weather pictures with different gear? Is there a TNC and PC setup that might work better than the paper based fax unit?

-- What should the receiver bet set on? (AM, USB, LSB, CW)

-- Is a long wire good enough or do we need a beam or something?

Any assistance or help would be greatly appreciated. Earth Science won't let me walk down their hall until I get this thing working.

--

Lawrence Roney - Santa Monica College Telecommunications Department
KC6HQR 1900 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica, CA 90405-1628
Mail: uunet!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence or ...!csun!smcnet!lawrence

From -4059574680996942782
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 15:09:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!cornell!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <18330001@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Mar 90 23:09:33 GMT
References: <2356@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 34
Posted: Wed Mar 14 00:09:33 1990

>I am curious about how well IP address clustering is working

>in the packet world ... I am working on a paper that addresses some
>related issues (to be released when I feel it is ready), but either
>way one looks at it, a good, effecient IP packet system depends so
>very much on a good clustering system, and this seems to be like it
>could be rather tricky to set up.

IP doesn't depend at all on clustering. IP is a flat address space. Use of clustering is purely an "efficiency hack", though it has proven to be a very useful one.

Most amateur radio TCP/IP routing is done by assigning addresses so that they cluster within areas of RF connectivity (*not* geography), and setting up static routing hints for reaching nearby clusters. This has worked fairly well until the recent snowballing of interest in IP on packet...

However, it has generated another one of those nasty user confusions that take bloody near forever to erase... that it is somehow "right" and "ordained" that routing should be designed around and based on the notion that addresses are clustered. That is just *wrong*. Any reasonable routing implmentation would be wise to group routing information that is received such that it can take advantage of natural clustering to minimize the size of the route table, etc., but again... that's "just an efficiency hack", and should not be a fundamental assumption.

>For instance, what happens for
>those sites who are along borders of IP subnets? When you have
>built a backbone, say, western New York through to New England,
>how does a packet entering the network know which way to go, and how
>does it know where to get off?

Currently, manual intervention to generate static routing hints.

Bdale

From -4228985750692953610
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c2f681cfb8bea11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-13 15:13:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!batcomputer!
cornell!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR XR2211 Mod. Question
Message-ID: <18330002@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Mar 90 23:13:27 GMT
References: <9003100220.AA06765@ucsd.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Mar 14 00:13:27 1990

>Does anyone know 1) if the TAPR XR2211 Mod. will work on an MFJ-1278

>and 2) how to get in touch with TAPR?

If the 1278 uses a 2211, then yes. I don't know offhand if it does. Call the TAPR office and ask.

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

>Also, is the Awesome I/O card available yet? Is information about its
>functions and availability available?

No, it's not quite available. Contact DRSI and ask them for a copy of their flyer on it...

Bdale

From -1124904167783506134
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-14 06:25:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
samsung!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
From: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <14706.25FE5502@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 14 Mar 90 14:25:18 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Mar 14 15:25:18 1990

> From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)

> To: ALL
> I have a low opinion of CW as a communications mode. There is, however,
> one argument I can't answer. In poor channel conditions, with lots of
> interference, two good CW operators can communicate when all other modes
> fail.
>
> Perhaps there is an argument for producing a truly bomb-proof digital
> mode. Don't go for speed. Any speed faster than a good CW operator
>
> Maybe, if the amateur community can develop such a mode at the right
> price, we can then bury CW for ever.

There is such a system. it's called "Peace". Let the nuclear survivalists build their own hardened bunkers and worse case scenarios, the REAL world needs REAL

data communications for REAL problems like hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes,
and such.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
Internet: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 7927527059940343985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,291615dc6f3f4e29,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-14 06:57:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!solist!maestro!andre
From: andre@maestro.htsa.aha.nl (Andre v.d. Vlies)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q, who has the latest release.
Message-ID: <1564@maestro.htsa.aha.nl>
Date: 14 Mar 90 14:57:23 GMT
Sender: uucp@solist.htsa.aha.nl
Organization: AHA-TMF (Technical Institute), Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Mar 14 15:57:23 1990

Is there somebody out there who can tell me where , and how, to get the latest
version of the KA9Q package ? Mind, that I'm talking about sources !

I have also some questions:
     - Is this the right newsgroup ? I hardly see any messages concering
       KA9Q.
     - What is KISS ?
     - What is NETROM ?
     I have the feeling that I shouldn't include such code if I can't link
     up to such devices (??)
     - What is Nos ?

--
                    Andre v.d. Vlies
                    Algemene Hogeschool Amsterdam, The Netherlands
                    Technische en Maritieme Faculteit
                    andre@maestro.htsa.aha.nl or ...{backbones}!htsa!andre
              Voice: (+31) 20 423827   Fax: (+31) 20 443215

From 7661938643242638654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-14 09:17:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!
tech
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Richard Loken)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <1764@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 14 Mar 90 17:17:02 GMT
References: <1748@kannel.lut.fi>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Mar 14 18:17:02 1990

From article <1748@kannel.lut.fi>, by junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela):
> bury CW ? NEVER !
>
> juha nurmela, oh5nxo

I concur but less politely. I think its unlikely that the CW ops do the yelling about requiring a code test on the exam. CW ops know its obselete, they run CW because its fun.

I am opposed to a code test (sorry Lyndon) but the only mode I enjoy is CW - it requires skill, all the other modes require only money. I am interested in packet but once the hardware is functional and the bugs are worked out of the protocols etc - which I hope takes a long time - it will be as boring as a 2M repeater.

That is real b - o - r - i - n - g.

```
     *********        73
    **********        Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .      ****
  ..      ****        Athabasca University
 ....     ****        Athabasca, Alberta Canada
..........****        tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA   {alberta|decwrl}!atha!tech
```

From 7054994858638875109
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73ef36f156fcf4b9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-14 11:09:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!UMVMA.BITNET!CHARLIE
From: CHARLIE@UMVMA.BITNET ("Charlie Turner")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP Software for Amiga PCs
Message-ID: <9003141931.AA14687@ucsd.edu>
Date: 14 Mar 90 19:09:49 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Mar 14 20:09:49 1990

Could someone tell me the name or names of any TCP/IP packages that run on an Amiga PC? I'd also appreciate any information you might have about

locating these files on an anonmyous FTP somewhere. Thanks.

-WA0R

From 8717718542413328321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f53e2b7f9e980313,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-15 06:23:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!SMCVAX.BITNET!GOODWIN
From: GOODWIN@SMCVAX.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Information needed
Message-ID: <9003151546.AA07318@ucsd.edu>
Date: 15 Mar 90 14:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Thu Mar 15 15:23:00 1990

Two things needed here - one on topic, one not!

I'm interested in getting going with packet, but have no idea what I might
need. I own an AT compatible PC, and an old tube-type SWAN HF transceiver.
Can anyone recommend any good reading material or other paths to follow to
help me figure out what else I need to get or do in order to get a packet
station on air?

Although this may be the wrong forum to request this, I'll try it anyway.
Is there an info-list available via BITNET that covers the rest of the ham
radio spectrum?

Thanx for your help...


```
==============================================================================
Dave Goodwin                                |
Coordinator, PC Support/User Services       | To err is human.
VAX System Manager                          | To really foul things up,
--------------------------------------------| You need a computer.
BitNet/CREN : Goodwin@Smcvax                |
Ma Bell     : (802)655-2000 X2220           |
Pony Express: Saint Michael's College       |
              Department of Computer Services |
              Winooski Park                 |
              Colchester, VT 05439          |
==============================================================================
```


From 6009772341478603468
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-15 07:06:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!ogicse!decwrl!ucbvax!
THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM!tsuchiya
From: tsuchiya@THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM (Paul Tsuchiya)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <9003151506.AA11680@chiya.bellcore.com>
Date: 15 Mar 90 15:06:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 50
Posted: Thu Mar 15 16:06:35 1990

>
> Most amateur radio TCP/IP routing is done by assigning addresses so that they
> cluster within areas of RF connectivity (*not* geography), and setting up
> static routing hints for reaching nearby clusters. This has worked fairly well
> until the recent snowballing of interest in IP on packet...
>
> However, it has generated another one of those nasty user confusions that take
> bloody near forever to erase... that it is somehow "right" and "ordained" that
> routing should be designed around and based on the notion that addresses are
> clustered. That is just *wrong*. Any reasonable routing implmentation would
> be wise to group routing information that is received such that it can take
> advantage of natural clustering to minimize the size of the route table, etc.,
> but again... that's "just an efficiency hack", and should not be a fundamental
> assumption.
>

There is no question that the assignment of addresses to allow grouping
of a set of nodes (i.e., clustering) is a necessary WHEN THE AMOUNT
OF ROUTING INFORMATION EXCEEDS CAPACITY TO CARRY/STORE IT ALL.
There is also no question that clustering adds algorithmic
complexity to the routing algorithm because of things like
partitions, address filtering, and so on.

If one needs to cluster, and if there is natural clustering
(i.e., RF connectivity) then the address clustering should follow
the natural clustering. I think it is especialy useful to do
clustering when a network is formed around one or more backbones.
I don't know if the packet radio net is this way or not.

The above comment seems to me to be saying "design the network as
flat, and cluster when appropriate and easy", and is railing against
the opposite attitude, which says "design the network as clustered".
The problem of designing for flat is that it can be real hard to
cluster later on. For instance, the Internet right now is up against
a real scaling wall because of their flat address space. If they
had designed for clustering from the start, for instance by
expressing all addresses in the routing algorithms as address/mask
pairs, evolution towards hierarchy would be much easier. Perhaps
the best attitude is "design for flat operation but easy evolution
towards clustering".

PT

Paul F. Tsuchiya Bellcore
tsuchiya@thumper.bellcore.com 435 South St.
201-829-4484 MRE 2P-251
201-267-9298 (FAX) Morristown, NJ 07960

From 5866245754902910127
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d62022df7ab50e9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-15 08:05:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!jarthur!uci-ics!
orion.oac.uci.edu!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q for the Atari
Message-ID: <1260024@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 15 Mar 90 16:05:49 GMT
References: <1558@maestro.htsa.aha.nl>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Mar 15 17:05:49 1990

Andre
  I've been running ka9q on an Atari ST for about two years now.
Rob PE1CHL has done a great deal of work porting various versions
of the code and adding some very nice features.
  Sources are available here in the US (as well as object) but
you would probably do better contacting Rob.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From -3192838777144685964
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c2f681cfb8bea11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-16 05:44:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
tank!ncar!asuvax!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!DGBT.CRC.DND.CA!barry
From: barry@DGBT.CRC.DND.CA (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR XR2211 Mod. Question
Message-ID: <9003161344.AA00422@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca>
Date: 16 Mar 90 13:44:32 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Mar 16 14:44:32 1990

>>Does anyone know 1) if the TAPR XR2211 Mod. will work on an MFJ-1278
>>and 2) how to get in touch with TAPR?
>
>If the 1278 uses a 2211, then yes. I don't know offhand if it does. Call the
>TAPR office and ask.

The 1278 uses a 2211, but it will not benefit from the TAPR DCD mod. The
1278 already has the improved DCD circuitry built-in... to my knowledge, it's
the only currently available TNC which does so. The DCD mods were published
by N7CL at least a year and a half ago. The fact that so few TNC vendors
have not seen fit to upgrade their products in that time is, in my opinion,
a disgrace. Pardon the digression, but I had to get that off my chest. :-)

Barry VE3JF

Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
Internet: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca   UUCP: ...utzoo!dciem!nrcaer!dgbt!barry
CI$: 71470,3651   PBBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6]

From -6954055905953633811
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e3ad2ca25082ffb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-17 07:31:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!ucsd!ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NB9600
Message-ID: <2600d4c5.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 16 Mar 90 20:14:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Mar 16 21:14:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Does anyone have positive (or negative) experiences with the Paccomm
NB9600 digital radios?

(Hoping my return path is sensible now...)

73 Doug

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -7388451717743861766
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dcbc84cf08169cc3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-17 08:31:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!cornell!rochester!
kodak!williams
From: williams@kodak.UUCP (Ray Williams)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: need ka9q for the mac
Message-ID: <2398@kodak.UUCP>
Date: 16 Mar 90 21:14:33 GMT
Reply-To: williams@kodak.UUCP ()
Organization: Eastman Kodak Co, Rochester, NY
Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Mar 16 22:14:33 1990

Where can I obtain the ka9q C source code for the mac plus. I have
the Think C compiler.

Ray Williams
WA2RYT
williams@sunofman.kodak.com

From 6173747273095553335
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa05611a2d0205bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-17 11:01:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!umich!
monitor!mousetrap!bill
From: bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us (William S. Johnston)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net & W2XO bbs
Message-ID: <1990Mar16.223612.3186@mousetrap.canton.mi.us>
Date: 16 Mar 90 22:36:12 GMT
Organization: Mousetrap
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Mar 16 23:36:12 1990

I have compiled the xobbs software and it seems to work locally by typing
xobbs <call> but when someone attempts to connect to the bbs via ax25 I get
on my screen either: axincoming: Permission denied or prinout: Permission denied
Does anyone have any ideas as to what is casing this? I also get the following

when I sign on local: Mail forwarder not running   mail saved but not added to list.

Any ideas as to how to correct this also. The 'F' command says for Sysops only Well since I run the system I dont know how to make me a sysop?

thanks in advance.... bill@mousetrap.canton.mi.us or n8hqg@wa8ooh.mi.us.na

From -6773818981646334063
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73ef36f156fcf4b9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-18 03:31:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!modcomp!dan
From: dan@modcomp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP Software for Amiga PCs
Message-ID: <97400004@modcomp>
Date: 17 Mar 90 13:07:00 GMT
References: <9003141931.AA14687@ucsd.edu>
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:<9003141931.AA14687@ucsd.edu>:-29:modcomp:97400004:000:518
Nf-From: modcomp.UUCP!dan   Mar 17 08:07:00 1990
Posted: Sat Mar 17 14:07:00 1990

> Could someone tell me the name or names of any TCP/IP packages that run on
> an Amiga PC? I'd also appreciate any information you might have about
> locating these files on an anonmyous FTP somewhere. Thanks.

> -WA0R

Louis A Mamakos WA3YMHI released an Amiga version of Phil Karn's KA9Q
Internet Protocol Package. It has been refered to as AMIGANOS890930
and is Amiga B1.1 version of 890830 NOS. I don't know where it resides
but if you'll send email, I try to find out.

 -N4IXP uunet!modcomp!dan Dan Grostick

From -6152300451367022861
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,87c99c206a924157
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-18 06:33:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.uucp (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Bomb Proof Digital Mode
Message-ID: <1990Mar18.013301.26219@swlabs.uucp>
Date: 18 Mar 90 01:33:01 GMT
References: <<9003130606.AA03460@dxmint.cern.ch> <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.>

Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.
Lines: 29
Posted: Sun Mar 18 02:33:01 1990

In article <9003130750.AA04296@zit.cigy.> jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto) writes:
>   Or better yet, some of the 'Reliable' data
>protocols being worked on for military command-and-control systems, which
>use forward error correction, built into IP like packets.

I have been thinking along similar lines. If I remember correctly, packets were sent in bit column order. By this I mean that all the bit 0s for the packet were sent, followed by all the bit 1s, and so on. If you had an 8 bit byte and a 4 bit FEC, then all the bit 11s would be sent last.

The theory was that noise is not random. It is bursty. So, once noise disturbs one bit of a packet, it is more likely to hit the following bit. With this scheme, if you get a single burst during a packet, and that burst is less than the bit time times the number of bytes in the packet, then the error is correctable. This is because it hit, for example, all the bit 5s for a number of characters, leaving the remainder of the characters intact and able to correct the hit.

It seems like the poor characteristics of HF packet could be improved with some techniques like this. The FEC could be sent to improve the reliability of the channel and leave the rest of the protocol (ACKs, etc) intact. Of course this would amount to the use of a non standard alphabet, so I guess that for HF this will have to remain hopeful musing. Maybe it would be useful for high speed UHF packet?

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, N1HHO, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)   jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)

From 3106881844552262681
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e35ed088751360f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-18 13:18:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clustering notions in IP
Message-ID: <2498@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 18 Mar 90 14:58:18 GMT
References: <2356@ultb.isc.rit.edu> <18330001@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 51

Posted: Sun Mar 18 15:58:18 1990

In article <18330001@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
 ...
>IP doesn't depend at all on clustering. IP is a flat address space. Use of
>clustering is purely an "efficiency hack", though it has proven to be a very
>useful one.
 ...
>However, it has generated another one of those nasty user confusions that take
>bloody near forever to erase... that it is somehow "right" and "ordained" that
>routing should be designed around and based on the notion that addresses are
>clustered. That is just *wrong*. Any reasonable routing implmentation would
>be wise to group routing information that is received such that it can take
>advantage of natural clustering to minimize the size of the route table, etc.,
>but again... that's "just an efficiency hack", and should not be a fundamental
>assumption.

Perhaps I'm missing something, but this seems like a text-book answer
to my question that just *can't* work in the real world. Isn't the
entire "Local Area Network" a form of clustering? If the addresses
weren't "clustered" (maybe the problem is that I'm just using the
wrong word), then connecting to 129.21.201.2 (my machine) would be
a confusing thing to do: the first few bits wouldn't select Nysernet,
and the next few bits wouldn't specify WHERE in Nysernet, and the
next few bits wouldn't specify which LAN within RIT, etc.

Maybe part of the confusion is that on packet, we don't have any
have dedicated IP routers (yet!). When they come, and when we have
a "backbone" net spanning the globe, the LAN concept will become
crucial. (I personally feel that it already is crucial - but it's
much harder to change the current system than it is to shape the
future one). Then, in a well-defined system, the first 24 (more or
less) bits could point out which LAN you're on...if you have a
properly chosen address, then the entire network ALREADY knows how
to route to you! The only work comes in giving them information to
translate your hostname into an address, and in modifying tables
each time a new LAN is brought into the network. How can this
work without heirarchal clustering of addresses?

Please tell me if I'm all wet here (no offense will be taken - aren't
we all still learning, after all? :-))

>Bdale

    Best 73's
    Chris

--
--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.0.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From -7085651190449489455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b4e99b87fe59bd5c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-19 10:45:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UMVMA.BITNET!CHARLIE
From: CHARLIE@UMVMA.BITNET ("Charlie Turner")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP Software for Amiga PCs
Message-ID: <9003191706.AA12994@ucsd.edu>
Date: 19 Mar 90 16:14:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Mar 19 17:14:17 1990

My thanks to everyone who responded to my question about finding TCP/IP
software for the AMIGA. John Heaton (J.Heaton@MCC.ac.uk) identified for me
the FTP at sayshell.umd.edu (128.8.2.88) that has the latest version of
AmigaNOS, as file pub/amiganos-900214a.zoo.

73 WA0R

From -7880429982049963099
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e3ad2ca25082ffb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-19 15:12:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
caesar.cs.montana.edu!milton!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!
hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NB9600
Message-ID: <18330003@col.hp.com>
Date: 19 Mar 90 23:12:14 GMT
References: <2600d4c5.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Mar 20 00:12:14 1990

>Does anyone have positive (or negative) experiences with the Paccomm
>NB9600 digital radios?

My understanding is that these are licensed copies of the G3RUH design, which
is sort of a derivative of the K9NG design. As such, data on the use of G3RUH
modems should apply.

Not that I have any to share...

Bdale

From -2154884519722370554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,12ec54631f3293b4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-19 16:28:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Clever Digi
Message-ID: <2604745a.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 19 Mar 90 19:37:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Mar 19 20:37:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

I just got PE1CHL NET and it is excellent. One notable feature
is the digipeater, which looks exactly like a digi but works
just like a node.

It does this by simply directly acknowledging packets addressed
to it as a digipeater by synthesizing packets that look like
they are acks from the destination station. Likewise the
reverse direction.

This is so simple and nifty - why doesn't everyone do it this way?

Sorry if this is stale news for anyone, but I thought it was
great...

73 Doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -5259312529649435676
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,904c6e1e83a52d1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-10 00:54:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!
wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!bionet!agate!
gypsum.berkeley.edu!donahn

From: donahn@gypsum.berkeley.edu (Don Ahn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tcp/ip (what about ISO ?)
Message-ID: <1990Feb10.085440.11218@agate.berkeley.edu>
Date: 10 Feb 90 08:54:40 GMT
Sender: usenet@agate.berkeley.edu (USENET Administrator;;;;ZU44)
Reply-To: donahn@gypsum.berkeley.edu (Don Ahn)
Organization: University of California, Berkeley
Lines: 13
Posted: Sat Feb 10 09:54:40 1990

All this talk about TCP/IP has me wondering, what about the ISO/OSI
(Open Systems Interconnect) that is supposed to be an international
standard? I have heard for the past few years that TCP/IP is aging
and going to be "out", and ISO "in". I'm new to the packet scene
but am sort of suprised at TCP/IP being "new" to anyone. Any
news on ISO for packet? Has ISO died/been deferred/have nothing to do
with packet? I'm not necessarily a fan of ISO, it's just that
enquiring minds...

-Don Ahn
donahn@gypsum.berkeley.edu
N6XGU/AE

From 8778500768524382507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b74105b1f3e89f6c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-10 22:11:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any newer code for Heath HD4040 TNC?
Message-ID: <4390125@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Feb 90 06:11:45 GMT
References: <2914@decuac.DEC.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Sun Feb 11 07:11:45 1990

>I've got a somewhat old Heathkit TNC - the HD4040. Basically a TNC-2 clone.
>Using the heath-supplied proms, I'm behind the times. I'd like to be running
>protocol version 2 (L2V2).

TAPR has actually generated a hardware upgrade for the TNC-1 and clones, such
as the HD4040, that adds the digital part of a TNC-2 to the TNC-1. It allows
you to run any TNC-2 firmware, which some folks seem to think is neat. Call
TAPR and ask about the TNC-1 upgrade kit.

I just run KISS in mine, with the KA9Q package...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

From -4773959498430086215
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83d750c702266e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-10 22:20:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HK-21, Good or Bad?
Message-ID: <4390126@col.hp.com>
Date: 11 Feb 90 06:20:33 GMT
References: <14439@pur-ee.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Sun Feb 11 07:20:33 1990

>We are looking for any information, good or bad on the Heathkit mini-tnc,
>the HK-21. The goal we are shooting for is a very small, portable, but
>complete packet station -- the PC-clone laptop and radio have already
>been selected, but is the HK-21 the smallest TNC available??? Does it
>have any built in problems??? Should we give up and go back to CW? (never!)

The HK-21 is the smallest TNC I know about. The only problem I have with it
is that it uses an energy-detection carrier detect circuit, instead of the
more current true *data* carrier detect as pushed by N7CL/TAPR. This means
that you really have to run with the radio's squelch turned on, which can be
a problem with a radio that unsquelches slowly.

Works fine with my Kenwood 2600 and Toshiba laptop though, and allowed me to
have some fun with the New England IP network while visiting inlaws in RI over
New Years...

Bdale

From 6807888556861426667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,904c6e1e83a52d1d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-10 22:52:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: tcp/ip (what about ISO ?)
Message-ID: <19929@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Feb 90 06:52:32 GMT
References: <1990Feb10.085440.11218@agate.berkeley.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 15
Posted: Sun Feb 11 07:52:32 1990

In article <1990Feb10.085440.11218@agate.berkeley.edu> donahn@gypsum.berkeley.edu (Don Ahn) writes:
>All this talk about TCP/IP has me wondering, what about the ISO/OSI
>(Open Systems Interconnect) that is supposed to be an international
>standard? I have heard for the past few years that TCP/IP is aging
>and going to be "out", and ISO "in".

Don,

This is one of my "hot buttons". Suffice it to say that ISO/OSI is wonderful for those who like to *talk* about networking, while TCP/IP is generally preferred by those who *do* networking.

This state of affairs is not likely to change for some time.

Phil

From 7663623746483397696
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3e91d3460f659b6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-11 09:42:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UDEL.EDU!Mills
From: Mills@UDEL.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: COMODORE 128 FOR SALE
Message-ID: <9002111242.aa04179@huey.udel.edu>
Date: 11 Feb 90 17:42:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun Feb 11 18:42:20 1990

Folks,

I want to say this in the kindest, gentlest way I can, but I have to say once again that the usage policy of at least this campus network do not permit messages that (a) are against the law, (b) violate the NSF/IAB ethics statement, (c) solicit or offer employment and (d) conduct private business for profit. We have interpreted this policy as forbidding for-sale messages of any kind. I do not harbor any ill feelings toward Mr. Weis, who

for all I know may be unaware of the sensitivity in this area; however, as one who is called from time to time to justify what seems to many others a frivolous and nontrivial expense to support networking in this state, as well as defend the faith against perceived attackes by virus, worm and plain crooks, I feel compelled to run a squeaky-clean shop. This includes the machinery and students I support, the student groups I advise and campus committees on which I serve.

I value my association with the packet-radio group and have supported it since its inception. I can understand others have differing opinions on the utility and ethics of the contributions, both public and private. If our network was supported other than with public funds, I would have a quite different position. However, since we are supported from state and federal funds for teaching and research only and are not for profit, I feel compelled to defend the above policy.

Accordingly, I am requesting that my name be severed from this list, as with any other list that violates the policy above. I am directing my students and advisees, including the members of our radio club, of this policy and advising them that their computer accounts, etc., may be forfeit if any list to which they subscribe repeatedly violates the policy.

Dave Mills, W3HCF

From 2713164773309268139
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,179ee4844b075683
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-11 12:56:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Efficiency of Morse Code
Message-ID: <9002112134.AA21028@ucsd.edu>
Date: 11 Feb 90 20:56:31 GMT
References: <ka9q.bellcore.com!karn>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 44
Posted: Sun Feb 11 21:56:31 1990

On Sat, 10 Feb 90 08:31:37 GMT Phil Karn said:

>>Morse code is such a binary code.
>
>International Morse Code is a terniary code. It has three elements: dot,
>dash and space. You can, of course, represent it (or any information, for
>that matter) in a binary code, but at the expense of additional bits.

Technically, yes. But it can be represented in 'binary' just fine
as you of all people well know.

>> Two computers can communicate using
>>Morse over a pice of wire (baseband signaling) just as easily and with
>>the same bit error rate as any other binary code. Bits are bits even if
>>you call them dots.
>
>The character code one uses has nothing to do with the bit error rate of the
>channel. In ISOspeak, the character code is a level 6 (presentation) entity;
>bit error rate is a property of layer 1, the physical layer.

Whether using baseband or RF, you'll get layer 1 errors with any scheme.
When we didn't have computers to perform error correction, we had humans
to do it. So how come no one ever thought-up a good computerized error
correction method for IMC?

>   But the character code itself is also
>inefficient, as we will see...

You're right. But English is even less efficient as a language than Morse
is as a text code. So, should we all start speaking Esperanto?

There is a problem you have not dealt with. It's MIGRATION. You need to
get people using the new technology without ramming it down their throats
and/or causing implementation headaches. For me, debugging software is
often the fun part, but that's not true for the average guy on the air.
Then too, todays hardware and software is tomorrows surplus bargain.
Some are skeptical of buy (or "buying into") something they'll just have
to junk in five years. Remember, the C64 used to be a hot computer.

Considering the era when he first developed "the code", SSB Morse was a
glow-in-the-dark bright kid.

 "Campers, for your own safety, please DO NOT feed the bears."
 Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From -5163086988645894689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,beb25092a7ecf994,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-11 16:04:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALASKA.BITNET!JSDCF2
From: JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET ("Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Zenith laptop mother board
Message-ID: <9002120007.AA29846@ucsd.edu>
Date: 12 Feb 90 00:04:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Feb 12 01:04:43 1990

I have given my Zenith ZWL 183-93 laptop a static Zap and blowen the
mother board. This has essentially eliminated my portable packet station.

If anyone has a cheep source of these boards.. Please let me know.
So far I am at $350. ugh....
Reply to
JSDCF2@Alaska.bitnet
or call me at 907-789-2408 after 7:
Thanks and 73's
Dunc Fowler

From -6188827202842252143
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1dbe39591b134a57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-11 19:18:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!
philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: putting your old Wilson HT on packet
Message-ID: <80177@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 12 Feb 90 03:18:54 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 38
Posted: Mon Feb 12 04:18:54 1990

copied from packet:
 Msg# TSP Size Read To   @ BBS From   Date Time
 3059 BN 1750   2 ALL   WB3CPF 900125 1943
  Subject: WILSON HT'S AND PACKET

     If your interested in putting your old Wilson HT to use in the
     packet mode and do not have the schematics, here is some
     information that you may need.
        The spkr/mic connector has 6 pins and 5 locking tabs (which
        guide the connector into it's socket on the HT). The tabs
        are pattered such that there is one large tab by itself and
        the other four smaller ones in two groups of two. The pin
        next to the large tab is #1 and #2-6 follow clockwise.

             Function   Pin #   Spkr/mic* wire

             Mic   1   red
             Speaker   2   white
             PTT   3   blue
             Ground   4   black (shield)

             *Note that the spkr/mic I'm referring to is the
             Wilson and that pin #6 is empty and #5 is wired but
             not used in the spkr/mic nor necessary for packet.

I am successfully using the Wilson 1405SM (5Watts) on packet
with a TXDelay of 230 msec (so far). I added an open circuit
female jack to the battery pack for charging and external power
supply. To avoid cutting the connector off of the spkr/mic for
the TNC connection, I put 2 closed circuit jacks (a mini and a
sub-mini) on the spkr/mic casing so that I could keep it as a
spkr/mic and receive plugs from the TNC. The closed circuit type
jacks disconnect the spkr and the mic when the TNC is plugged
in.
Any further info or response is welcome at
WB3CPF@N2EYR. 73, Mike.
0002z, 845 msgs @WB2GTX the PARC ROSErver,
Secaucus, NJ >

From -4647543441805511230
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,179ee4844b075683
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-11 22:03:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Efficiency of Morse Code
Message-ID: <19935@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 Feb 90 06:03:25 GMT
References: <ka9q.bellcore.com!karn> <9002112134.AA21028@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 50
Posted: Mon Feb 12 07:03:25 1990

In article <9002112134.AA21028@ucsd.edu> TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
writes:
>Whether using baseband or RF, you'll get layer 1 errors with any scheme.
>When we didn't have computers to perform error correction, we had humans
>to do it. So how come no one ever thought-up a good computerized error
>correction method for IMC?

Because there are methods that are both far more efficient and far easier to
implement on computers. Remember that Morse is a digital code designed for
direct reception by humans; the design considerations for a machine-
readable code are quite different.

>You're right. But English is even less efficient as a language than Morse
>is as a text code. So, should we all start speaking Esperanto?

I should probably defer to a linguist on this point, but your assertion is
probably wrong. Every time I've seen one of those multi-lingual warning
stickers on a piece of equipment (e.g., the one inside a PC that tells you

not to open the power supply) the English version always seems to occupy the least space. Among other things, English has shed most of the baggage of grammatical gender that plagues most other Indo-European languages.

But even if I accepted your premise (that English is "inefficient") I would not accept your conclusion. Machines exist to serve people, not the other way around. Communication systems that use computers should allow people to use their natural languages whenever possible. Any coding that needs to be done for efficiency's sake should be done by the computer, not the human. Hand-sent Morse Code is about the least "user friendly" form of electronic communication there is, a point that has figured prominently in several ads by Apple Computer and others. (I'm referring specifically to one of their early two-page Macintosh ads. One page showed a hand key, and was written entirely in Morse. The other side showed a mouse, and in standard Latin characters the text began "Why aren't you reading the other side of this page?")

>There is a problem you have not dealt with. It's MIGRATION. You need to
>get people using the new technology without ramming it down their throats
>and/or causing implementation headaches.

You misunderstand me. I'm not trying to ram any new technology down anyone's throat. You can use CW from now until doomsday if you wish. If there's anyone ramming anything down anyone's throat, it's the "CW-forever" crowd that rams Morse Code down the throat of anyone who wants a ham ticket, even if that person would prefer to further the service in a different way (like developing new digital communications techniques). To the extent that the "CW-forever" crowd argues its case through provably false assertions (e.g., by claiming that CW is somehow the most efficient communications technique known) I am compelled to refute them, one by one, as many times and as often as necessary.

Phil

From -8384492861209328651
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,179ee4844b075683
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-13 03:16:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Efficiency of Morse Code
Message-ID: <9002121754.AA11021@ucsd.edu>
Date: 12 Feb 90 15:35:04 GMT
References: <ka9q.bellcore.com!karn>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Feb 12 16:35:04 1990

On Mon, 12 Feb 90 06:03:25 GMT Phil Karn said:

>
>You misunderstand me. I'm not trying to ram any new technology down
>anyone's>throat. You can use CW from now until doomsday if you wish.
>If there's anyone ramming anything down anyone's throat, it's the
>"CW-forever" crowd>that rams Morse Code down the throat of anyone who
>wants a ham ticket, ...

You win on all points, Phil. The logic here is irrefutible.

 "Campers, for your own safety, please DO NOT feed the bears."
 Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From 1003681714077468832
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-13 04:08:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!swbatl!ammrk
From: ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
Date: 12 Feb 90 20:24:34 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp>
Reply-To: ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml)
Organization: Southwestern Bell Tele. Co. - Advanced Technology Lab - St. Louis
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Feb 12 21:24:34 1990

In article <241300005@cdp> caulkins@cdp.UUCP writes:
>
>The problem with learning morse is not that it is difficult, but
>that it is intensely (to me, anyway) annoying to be forced to
>learn something which has no cost-effective value in the real
>world.
Sorry you feel that way Dave. I am 27, have been a ham for 15 years, have a
degree in computer science, program/develope hardware for a living, am into
packet, slow/fast scan TV, etc, and still to this day use CW as one of my
primary modes of communication. Dave, tell one other mode of communication
that can be decoded in as narrow bandwidth as 100 khz (or less), under extremely
noisy conditions, (man made or other), and can be used in the middle of the
night when the kids are asleep in the room right above you (HI).
All in all Dave, in the rare situation when all other modes of transmission are
basically ruled out due to noise, over crowded conditions, or other, good old
CW (Morse Code) tends to get through. I hate to admit it too Dave, but I still
believe there is a place in the Amateur's inventory of skills for this ancient
mode of communication, good old Morse Code.
>
ETC...
>Dave C

Hope that helps you understand where a lot of guys come from Dave, take care,

and good luck. 73, de Mike, WQ0N...

```
 ===============================================================================
  Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)
  UUCP: {uunet, bellcore, texbell}...!swbatl!slims!ammrk
 ===============================================================================
```

From -3049174296219282181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d81f1ddd00b41df7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-13 06:47:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UNB.CA!F8F7
From: F8F7@UNB.CA (JERRY EVERETT)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Request for info on Emergency traffic passed via packet
Message-ID: <ID1230.D900212.T135523.F8F7@UNB.CA>
Date: 12 Feb 90 17:55:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Feb 12 18:55:22 1990

Greetings.
I am a university student here at The University of New Brunswick
and I am presently researching a presentation I will be making
on the use of Packet Radio in emergency communications.
I will be highlighting its use in the SanFransico Quake and I am
in need of statistics, debriefings, and actual messages that were
passed during the quake. I already have sent requests to key hams
in the areas that were affected but have recieved little response.
I would sincerly appreciate any help that anyone caan offer me.
This presentation is for the Atlantic Engineering Competition to
be held here in the Atlantic provinces.
You may contact me via E-Mail: F8F7@UNB.CA
or via packet. VE1DE @ VE1WL
I already have several calls that people have forwarded to me but I
am in need of some concrete text.
Many thanks...Jerry F8F7@UNB.CA

From -4815233417752734155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-13 13:24:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mnetor!utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp>

Date: 13 Feb 90 21:24:42 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp> <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Feb 13 22:24:42 1990

In article <1172@swbatl.UUCP> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>... in the rare situation when all other modes of transmission are
>basically ruled out due to noise, over crowded conditions, or other, good old
>CW (Morse Code) tends to get through...

As Phil Karn has pointed out, digital modulation techniques have vast advantages over Morse when it comes to punching signals through noise and congestion. If you want an example, consider the Telebit Trailblazer modem, which can push 14kbits/s of clean error-corrected data through a few kilohertz of bandwidth on a good phone line, and 5-6kb/s through lines to South America and India that are almost unusable for anything else. 14kb/s, with something like Lempel-Ziv compression, is two typewritten pages of text per second, or about 35000 wpm. Take the 5-6kb/s rate for a very noisy channel, cut it by 10 for a few hundred Hz bandwidth, and it's still 1250 wpm. That's absolutely clean data, zero errors. Admittedly, this is a high-tech example with some serious digital signal processing hardware involved... but you can buy the phone-line version over the counter for about $1000, and cutting the bandwidth by that factor of ten should cut the processing requirements the same way.

When even Morse is ruled out by noise and congestion, good new digital is still going strong.
--
"The N in NFS stands for Not, | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
or Need, or perhaps Nightmare"| uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

From -2516535473251099995
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,198900ba45bf7d3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-13 21:16:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ALASKA.BITNET!FTPAM1
From: FTPAM1@ALASKA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Morse Code Efficiency
Message-ID: <9002130531.AA06976@ucsd.edu>
Date: 13 Feb 90 05:28:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <FTPAM1%ALASKA.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 73
Posted: Tue Feb 13 06:28:26 1990

Karn, refuting my claims about Morse, writes...

>International Morse Code is a terniary code. It has three elements: dot,
>dash and space. You can, of course, represent it (or any information, for
>that matter) in a binary code, but at the expense of additional bits.

I submit that any code represented by two electrical states is a binary code. (I'm going through a hardware phase right now.) Morse characters are variable length bit strings with letters frequency coded for the English language.

>This is a flawed analysis, as you almost admit. If you want to compare
>apples to apples you should not compare Morse with ASCII. Compare Morse with
>Baudot, a 5-bit code. Neither has the lower case letters that you consider
>unnecessary for transferring English text, despite the fact that most of
>your posting was in lower case. With a more level playing field, Morse
>rapidly loses ground.

I confess to deliberately omitting Baudot. Counting the start and stop bits, Baudot characters are about 8 bits. Analysis of long text samples yield an average of about 8 dots/character for Morse, making it a toss up. I use lower case letters for aesthetic reasons; THEY ARE NOT NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE MEANING OF THE MESSAGE. But, they are harder on the eyes, for some unknown (to me) psychological reason. I chose ASCII because most packets are coded thus, albeit without the start and stop bits of async format. AX.25 doesn't pack ASCII characters on 7 bit boundaries, does it? If not, then its still a toss-up between the three systems if you neglect the packet overhead.

>And if you discount the "dumb terminal" mode of operation, i.e., if you
>allow your computer to do more than emulate a 50-year-old Model 15, you can
>do even better with modern computer-based coding methods. For example, file
>compression programs for PCs and Macs are now extremely widespread, and they
>routinely yield bit savings of 60% or more on typical ASCII-encoded English
>text. These algorithms adapt automatically to the characteristics of the
>input text in ways that no human operator, using Q-codes and abbreviations,
>ever could.

I very carefully specified "English text" several times in my posting for this exact reason. After being passed through a data compression routine its not text anymore. It is still an open question whether such binary data is allowed on HF, the allowed alphabets being specified by the FCC. I admit that this is an idiotic regulatory relic but there it is anyway.

>Once again let's level the playing field. Those overhead factors should also
>be added to your CW message; it should begin with something like KA9Q KA9Q
>KA9Q DE N7AHL N7AHL N7AHL R R R FB PHIL -- before continuing with the "quick
>fox" message. The overhead in an AX.25 packet provides the functions of this
>header and more -- there being no CRC in most CW-encoded messages that I've
>copied.

The packet overhead is required for every packet. For CW, its only required once every 10 minutes. I never said the headers weren't useful or important; only that they reduce the usable bulk transfer rate. Deep

in the dusty old files of my mind I seem to remember error detection procedures for CW traffic handling; perhaps some brass pounder out there could enlighten us.

>I believe I have refuted this when a fair comparison is made and modern,
>readily available computer encoding techniques are used. The *only*
>advantage Morse code has EVER had is that it can be sent and received with
>very simple equipment. Modern technology has steadily reduced this advantage
>virtually to zero in most situations.

     I can't argue with any of this, except to say that modern encoding techniques are not used for packet around here. (Not that here constitutes a valid sample by any stretch of the imagination). Maybe we ought to start in on modulation systems now? Remember that I am most interested in HF ionospheric paths, not line of sight microwave. Such paths do nasty things to the phase of an RF signal...

Philip Munts, N7AHL
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From 6023142144006217473
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc9b835869df11c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-14 02:10:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: PR modems
Message-ID: <9002141009.AA12453@ucsd.edu>
Date: 14 Feb 90 10:10:01 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed Feb 14 11:10:01 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 14 Feb 90 11:08:33 MEZ

on
>Date: Tue, 13 Feb 90 03:43:03 GMT
James Austin KA2RVO   jla4983@ultb.isc.rit.edu

writes:

>Subject: 9600 baud modems
>
>   I am interested in 9600 baud modems for an MFJ TNC 2 clone.
>There was a discussion sometime ago about this, rather than rehash it,
>is there a place where this newsgroup is archived?

I'd be interested too.

>If not, I'm
>interested in where to get one, cost, and any comments by people who own
>one.

There are a few systems available I know of.

K9NG developed a simple FSK modem which was reworked by g3ruh.
Because of the extreme low frequency that has to be xfered these units
are only useful on fullduplex channels (to avoid the long turn-around-
time)

A member of AMSAT-DL developed a RSM modem (square spectrum modulation)
I know of only one link in use. But these units require a precise
alignement and specialized TRXs.

The HAPN group (Ont) supplies a AMI modem, which was designed for
4800 , but should be usable at 9600 if the components are modified.
Expense is pretty low.

Since 1986 there are NORD><LINK's DPSK modems available. A dibit
encoding scheme (conforming to CCITT V.26) is used thus the
Baudrate is 4800 at 9600 bps. Some hundred units are spreaded worldwide.
The main advantage is it's fast turn-around-time of ~ 5msec at 9600 bps.
No alignement of the modem is neccessary.
This comes for the expense of a more complex circuitry.

ALL these unit require modifications of of-the-shelf-TRXs.

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From -7276725660074216122
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-14 08:12:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: digital modulation, was: Packet radio license without code
Message-ID: <80910@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 14 Feb 90 16:12:33 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp> <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
<1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Feb 14 17:12:33 1990

In article <1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1172@swbatl.UUCP> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>>... in the rare situation when all other modes of transmission are
>>basically ruled out due to noise, over crowded conditions, or other, good old
>>CW (Morse Code) tends to get through...
>
>As Phil Karn has pointed out, digital modulation techniques have vast
>advantages over Morse when it comes to punching signals through noise and
>congestion.

>When even Morse is ruled out by noise and congestion, good new digital is
>still going strong.

I heard that some people are doing EME (moonbounce) with something like 100W and using a digital modulation scheme that gets thru even when a regular rig only hears noise. Bit rate wasn't too fast, maybe one a second? But it did get thru. Maybe not real useful for distributing packet messages, but if you don't mind taking all night, on a freq that is otherwise empty (one of our microwave bands?)....

Did you know: That when you buy something "made in China", that something like half the money you pay goes to the Chinese government. The same government that did Tiananmen Square last June. Don't think I want to pay them anything after that. Don't worry about the workers there loosing their jobs, they get paid even if there's no work to do. Or so I've heard.

From 1780509362731099923
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1786062bd5db318a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-14 16:24:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!mailrus!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: POP avilable on flash
Keywords: POP for NET POP for NOS
Message-ID: <321@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 15 Feb 90 00:24:48 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 64
Posted: Thu Feb 15 01:24:48 1990

On Feb 12 at 9:46, nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson) writes:
>   >NOTE FROM WA7DYX
>   >Yes, Julian, there is a POP server package available locally for ftp'ing;
>   >it is on my system on 145.05, and comes in three flavours: NETPOP.ZIP --
>   >for those people who use NET; NOSPOP09.ZIP -- for users of NOS 890922; and

>   >NOSPOP10.ZIP -- same as NOSPOP09.ZIP but with minor changes required by
>   >NOS 891022.
>
> Can you get this from him and put it on flash.bellcore.com? I have
> some users here who would also like to have such a thing.
>

     I have been good and put the following files on ~/pub/nos at
flash.bellcore.com :

netpop.arc
nospop01.arc
pop.doc

     netpop.arc

is the source needed to compile with net source to
produce a version of net that runs pop.

     nospop01.arc is the source needed to compile with nos source to
produce a version of nos that runs pop.

     pop.doc is the doc for pop. This doc is also in the above arc
packages.

     The author of this package, Mike Stockett, WA7DYX would like
feedback. You can contact him via US mail, telephone, Packet BBS
etc plus anything sent to me for him will be forwarded.

     For those souls who do not have industrial strength networking
facilities, I can make the above package available on an MS-DOS
formatted disk. As a bonus I will throw in compiled NET.EXE
with the pop stuff built in - such a deal. To get the disk, you
need to do the following:

1 Disk (5 1/4 360K or 3 1/2 740K)
1 Mailer with your address on it
  Postage to cover
1 Note telling me you want the POP package

Send the above to:

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

     I have never run the pop software, I have just read the docs.
But there seemed to be some interest in this, so I am making it
available.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 1526690398032025231
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85dc17ce31110737,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-14 16:29:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos!rutgers!uwm.edu!bionet!arisia!
cdp!caulkins
From: caulkins@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without co
Message-ID: <241300006@cdp>
Date: 15 Feb 90 00:29:00 GMT
References: <1172@swbatl.uucp>
Lines: 32
Nf-ID: #R:swbatl.uucp:1172:cdp:241300006:000:1674
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!caulkins   Feb 14 16:29:00 1990
Posted: Thu Feb 15 01:29:00 1990

My problem is being FORCED to learn Morse to get a ham ticket; if the requirement were for knowledge of modulation schemes, coding theory, communication protocols, or any other communication technology that has some relevance to the modern world I would do so cheerfully. I have absolutely no quarrel with those who WANT to use Morse; just don't force me to participate. Learning Morse in order to use radio for digital or voice communication is like being forced to learn how to saddle a horse in order to get a pilot's license.

Phil Karn has made telling arguments in favor of techniques more modern than Morse. To deal with de Mike's specific comments on Morse (It's better for low bandwidth, works in the presence of noise, and is quieter): I regularly communicate through bendwidths much narrower than 100 khz (most often via the 3 khz phone system), and am able to get data rates well over 9.6 kbps; I would no more think of using Morse than I would of using semaphore flags or smoke signals. There are numerous ways of dealing with noisy channels, all of them better than Morse. I regularly communicate at night in a room above one occupied by sleeping children; the uploads and downloads my computer does are absolutely silent and use transparent error-free techniques over noisy channels that require no special knowledge of nineteenth-century esoterica on my part.

The existence of this dispute suggests that there is a significant population of folks out there like me who would get licensed and, IMHO, contribute to the growth of amateur radio if they weren't forced to work at acquiring a skill so clearly out of the

technological main stream.

Dave C

From 1598729750245503892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0ec70d780ca8dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 01:02:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: CW vs digital xfers ?
Message-ID: <9002140932.AA10218@ucsd.edu>
Date: 14 Feb 90 09:47:12 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Feb 14 10:47:12 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 14 Feb 90 10:22:41 MEZ

In article <1172@swbatl.UUCP> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>... in the rare situation when all other modes of transmission are
>basically ruled out due to noise, over crowded conditions, or other, good old
>CW (Morse Code) tends to get through...

This is in fact the main advantage of CW. It really works when every
other way failes. It's reliability, not efficiency.

If you'd take a look on a weak CW signal on SW (prepare your eyes
with an oscilloscop) you'd see ...

nothing |

The signal is within the noise, but you could separate / demodulate
it by means of your human computer. You shouldn't underestimate the
capabilities of this neuro-computer (some people tend to call it
brain). Even S/N ratios of 0 (zero) dB are usable for CW data
xfer. We're far away from that with any other demodulation scheme |
But this only works for the expense of an enormous programming
procedure of the computer. Which means you have to train, train,....

Remember that sophisticated exercise of demodulation of AMPR signals
in STARTRECK n some months ago here in PRDIGEST ? Remember that
enormous expense to strip the noise from the signal? If you'd be
willing to install a SUN4 size workstation in your TNC you might
have a chance to regenerate those weak / hashed signals for data
xfer.

DSPs?

Shure, but these systems don't play magic either.

After all you'd might expect me to be a plain CW freak ?|

Well. I'm not.
I've passed the CW exams some 16 years ago, and never used it in my life.
I don't like CW |

But it's reliability is a fact. And this could be enhanced some more
if you'd change to CCW (coherent CW). There was a short burst of
CCW activity about 10 years ago here in central Europe. Don't know what
happend to it. Haven't heard about it any more. Anyone any idea?

So after all I'm going to develope some new hardware for noisy xfer
channels (FEC, adaptive equalizer, etc). But one daemon in my
neuro coumputer still checks the reliability of a new development
against CW....

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 8208134048072492558
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc9b835869df11c8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 01:15:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: PR modems
Message-ID: <9002141024.AA14217@ucsd.edu>
Date: 14 Feb 90 10:25:09 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed Feb 14 11:25:09 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 14 Feb 90 11:08:33 MEZ

on
>Date: Tue, 13 Feb 90 03:43:03 GMT
James Austin KA2RVO   jla4983@ultb.isc.rit.edu

writes:

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The main advantage is it's fast turn-around-time of ~ 5msec at 9600 bps.
No alignement of the modem is neccessary.
This comes for the expense of a more complex circuitry.

ALL these unit require modifications of of-the-shelf-TRXs.

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 6511983190542011593
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0ec70d780ca8dc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 02:15:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: CW vs digital xfers ?
Message-ID: <9002141144.AA17547@zit.cigy.>
Date: 14 Feb 90 16:18:18 GMT
References: <9002141030.AA07630@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Feb 14 17:18:18 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 14 Feb 90 12:44:10 MEZ

Uh, this is getting really religious... Can we agree to hold this debate by direct mail, not via the 5E4 sites on the Internet? There are of course, valid points for everyone to make pro CW or anti CW. Further, almost every argument has been presented, among other places, in the pages of QST. This topic seems be generating at least 50% of the volume for packet-radio, etc., which could possibly be used to discuss things that we might learn something about...

-jcp-

Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -8947325704264444469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf5d78d7144fa89b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 02:31:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watserv1!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: netrom tnc with nos
Message-ID: <4991.25d949ac@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 14 Feb 90 17:06:03 GMT
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Feb 14 18:06:03 1990

I have a 386 with a kiss tnc in com1: I want to be able to connect a netrom tnc in com2 and have it available through nos. Is this possible? I have compiled nos with netrom enabled. I have tried the attach asy .... nrs .....

Has anyone got a netrom tnc working with nos? The TNC is running the converse node software.

From 3892952334722466789
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 03:34:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!wuarchive!swbatl!ammrk
From: ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r

Message-ID: <1177@swbatl.UUCP>
Date: 14 Feb 90 19:02:02 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp> <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
<1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp>
Reply-To: ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml)
Organization: Southwestern Bell Tele. Co. - Advanced Technology Lab - St. Louis
Lines: 38
Posted: Wed Feb 14 20:02:02 1990

In article <1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
writes:
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>congestion. If you want an example, consider the Telebit Trailblazer
>modem, which can push 14kbits/s of clean error-corrected data through a
>few kilohertz of bandwidth on a good phone line, and 5-6kb/s through
>lines to South America and India that are almost unusable for anything
>else.
...Goes on about the technical methods used to accomplish this...
>phone-line version over the counter for about $1000, and cutting the
>bandwidth by that factor of ten should cut the processing requirements
>the same way.
>
>When even Morse is ruled out by noise and congestion, good new digital is
>still going strong.
>--

This is all great, but where is this technology. I mean, yes I am familiar
with the Trailblazer modems, yes they are super technology, but why do I
see 300 baud packet, taking up nearly 3kc on 20 meters, resending packets
nearly 50% or more of the time (extremely more during crowded conditions)?
I believe thats at best 150 baud throughput (average, if that). In theory,
this technology sounds fine, but in reality we just aren't quite there
yet (on HF anyway). So, when all young hams can 'afford' this technology,
maybe then we can dump Morse code, but until then, I think we should leave
well enough alone.

Just my opinion, Mike...

 ==
  Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)
  UUCP: {uunet, bellcore, texbell}...!swbatl!slims!ammrk
 ==

From -8752307586402175031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f7c75e54932ae56

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 06:50:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC Codeless Proposal
Message-ID: <4390127@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 Feb 90 14:50:54 GMT
References: <471@ssc.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 5
Posted: Thu Feb 15 15:50:54 1990

Looks like the only *real* problem with this proposal is leaving 2m
out of the Communicator allowable spectrum... this continues to make
absolutely no sense to me at all, for a long list of reasons...

Bdale

From 3917930088470766211
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7480f32f0b771289,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 07:30:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA!Mark
From: Mark@HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA (Mark Bramwell VE3PZR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: converse node
Message-ID: <2936@HAMSTER.Business.UWO.CA>
Date: 15 Feb 90 15:30:56 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: watmath!ria.ccs.uwo.ca!HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca!Mark@uunet.UU.NET
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Feb 15 16:30:56 1990

==

Has anyone used the converse node software for TNC2? I have burned an
eprom and the node seems to run. Multiple people can connect and
start chatting, however, if someone does a /BYE strange things happen..
The node will try to send any outstanding packets over and over even
though the other station has gone through the official disconnect commands..I
allowed the node to retry for 15 minutes to see if it would time-out..It didn't..
The version of software is THENET mini converse node 1.0

Is there a newer version somewhere for FTP?

=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR   Located in sunny London, Ontario

Internet: mark@hamster.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.100
  Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ   UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

From 2152018407550635395
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a0ec70d780ca8dc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 14:42:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think!mintaka!mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CW vs digital xfers ?
Message-ID: <20014@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 15 Feb 90 00:33:09 GMT
References: <9002140932.AA10218@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 59
Posted: Thu Feb 15 01:33:09 1990

In article <9002140932.AA10218@ucsd.edu> C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET writes:
>If you'd take a look on a weak CW signal on SW (prepare your eyes
>with an oscilloscop) you'd see ...
>
>nothing |
>
>The signal is within the noise, but you could separate / demodulate
>it by means of your human computer. You shouldn't underestimate the
>capabilities of this neuro-computer (some people tend to call it
>brain). Even S/N ratios of 0 (zero) dB are usable for CW data
>xfer. We're far away from that with any other demodulation scheme |
>But this only works for the expense of an enormous programming
>procedure of the computer. Which means you have to train, train,....

This is nonsense.

The reason your weak CW signal looks like "nothing" on a scope is because it hasn't been "match filtered" to remove the noise outside the spectrum actually used by the signal you want to demodulate. Run it through a narrow filter before putting it on the scope, and you'll see it just fine (if you can hear it, that is). Remember that "S/N ratio" depends critically on the bandwidth of the receive filter, and figures quoted without mention of the receiver bandwidth are meaningless. For example, a CW signal with a 0 dB S/N ratio in a bandwidth of 3 KHz becomes a S/N ratio of 10 dB after being run through a 300 Hz bandwidth filter. For another good demonstration of this phenomenon, borrow a spectrum analyzer and note how the level of the "noise floor" changes with the "resolution" setting.

Yes, the ear/brain can perform some matched filtering on CW signals. But it seems to be pretty well established that the effective minimum "bandwidth" of the ear/brain combination is no lower than about 50 Hz. However, digital signal processing techniques have no real lower limit on effective bandwidth. Several times before on this forum I've mentioned N4HY's accomplishment in demodulating the 4 bit/sec telemetry signals from the Soviet Vega balloon probe as it floated in the atmosphere of Venus. He got "solid copy" from his program despite the signal being so weak as to be COMPLETELY INAUDIBLE to the ear when the raw tapes were played back. The reason was that the effective bandwidth of the demod was an order of magnitude smaller than that achievable by the human ear/brain.

>But it's reliability is a fact. And this could be enhanced some more
>if you'd change to CCW (coherent CW). There was a short burst of
>CCW activity about 10 years ago here in central Europe. Don't know what
>happend to it. Haven't heard about it any more. Anyone any idea?

CCW is a very crude system. It does demonstrate some of the principles involved in coherent modulation. But you can do far better by using binary phase-shift-keying with more modern digital codes, as is presently used by three of the four Microsat satellites. Unlike CCW, BPSK is coherent in the recovery of carrier phase as well as bit timing. CCW's (and ordinary CW's) use of on-off keying precludes you from gaining the 3 dB improvement yielded by coherent carrier recovery (because there's no carrier reference during the OFF intervals). It also represents an inefficient use of the transmitter's peak power capability, since you have it turned off much of the time.

Phil

From -7456911457711684844
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a8bb5294501c7e6a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 21:33:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!ark!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kenwood TM-2530 tx hold delay
Keywords: Kenwood modification
Message-ID: <159@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 15 Feb 90 07:10:58 GMT
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 27
Posted: Thu Feb 15 08:10:58 1990

I have a TM-2530A that is driving me crazy. I want to use it on packet but have discovered that once the PTT line is hit, the transmitter will not drop off for almost a full second. I have looked the schematic over and even done some circuit tracing with a logic probe, etc. I even broke down

and gave Kenwood tech support a call. I will try them again, hoping that I will get a different person. They said that the delay was probably in the microprocessor ROM code and they didn't know how I was going to get around it.

For the moment I have increased the TXDELAY to make any packet last for the duration of a hold cycle. The throughput is going to be unacceptable since I want to place this radio on the hilltop as a node. I presently have clunker radios up there and was hoping to replace them with this model.

Does anyone have a work-around for this problem?

Post it or send mail directly! I'm about ready to auction 2 of them off if I can't speed up things.

Thanks for your interest.

--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP | Mail) ...!uunet!wugate! | CIS: 70505,1157
1800 Sanford Drive #4 | Path)   wuarchive!texbell! | PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
Little Rock, AR 72207 | ark!lrark!rick | XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From -730248374307025544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82607d95ed2f3e88,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-15 22:01:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!rutgers!soleil!gopstein
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBER picture format?
Keywords: WEBER picture format
Message-ID: <950@soleil.UUCP>
Date: 15 Feb 90 14:33:23 GMT
Organization: Harris Semiconductor, Somerville, NJ
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Feb 15 15:33:23 1990

I downloaded a few days of WEBERSAT picture data and wrote a quick program to extract out the data from the PHOTO packets. I am now trying to decipher the data. Does anyone know the format and how it's packed into the AX.25 frames? I'll post the postscript for the pictures as soon as I get something that looks like a picture.

Rich Gopstein, KD2CQ
..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein
--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

From -5181876566550855088
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e45051973e8e64d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 01:49:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: filtering etc
Message-ID: <9002151108.AA15196@ucsd.edu>
Date: 15 Feb 90 11:08:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 60
Posted: Thu Feb 15 12:08:41 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 15 Feb 90 12:07:34 MEZ

on
>Date: Thu, 15 Feb 90 00:33:09 GMT
>From: "Phil R. Karn" <jupiter!karn@BELLCORE.COM>

writes

>Subject: Re: CW vs digital xfers ?
>
>>.....................
>>The signal is within the noise, but you could separate / demodulate
>>it by means of your human computer. You shouldn't underestimate the
>>capabilities of this neuro-computer (some people tend to call it
>>brain). Even S/N ratios of 0 (zero) dB are usable for CW data
>>xfer. We're far away from that with any other demodulation scheme |
>>But this only works for the expense of an enormous programming
>>procedure of the computer. Which means you have to train, train,....
>
>This is nonsense.
>
>The reason your weak CW signal looks like "nothing" on a scope is
>because it hasn't been "match filtered" to remove the noise outside the
>spectrum actually used by the signal you want to demodulate. Run it

if there'd be nonsense it would be the relating comment.

Because exactly this problem is described in the posting: separating
the noise from the signal and demodulate/decode it.

The problem becomes obvious to everyone if you'd take a look to
voice recognition systems. There's no wide spreaded system (means
a system which would be available in amateur's price range) that's

immune against all kinds of accents, all different kind of voices, if a
voice got hoarse, bandwidth limited voice transmitted by
a phone, frequency shifted (SSB), etc etc. No such system could
separate all these influences (noise) from the pure information
(I'm not talking about research project's prototypes).

But this is where the human computer really shines. It got all of these
sophisticated adaptive filtering mechanisms. Which makes it possible
to separate / demodulate the signal even if it's within the noise.

It's one thing to claim: all nonsense, I know how it COULD be done.
It's a different thing to realise a filtering system that could be
reproduced by amateurs.

I've tried it some years ago when I developed a C-QPSK modem for PR.
This utilizes a digital filtering mechanism to get rid of phase
distortion and other noise. And it comes close to the theoreticaly
optimum. But it's far away from a S/N of 0 dB. Same problem with
ALL other modems on the scene.

A similar filtering solution was made for those CCW systems. The
bandwidth was forced down to 10 or 20 Hz (different systems have
been in use) by means of digital principles to strip the noise.
But what to do if the TX chirps at 30 Hz and escapes at 200 Hz/hour?|
(don't treat this as a question).

Detlef
.

From 2557438254498307913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c43cb7a5a17af403,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9532,c43cb7a5a17af403,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c43cb7a5a17af403,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 10:04:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP (Michael R. Batchelor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,misc.wanted
Subject: Need info on Tempo/VHF One 2m rig
Keywords: Tempo/VHF One
Message-ID: <279@mikebat.UUCP>
Date: 16 Feb 90 18:04:32 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: M. Batchelor's PC7300, Beaufort, SC
Lines: 14
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9676 rec.ham-radio.packet:1801 misc.wanted:3625
Posted: Fri Feb 16 19:04:32 1990

I'm thinking of converting an old Tempo/VHF One 2 meter rig to
a packet station. It has an accessory jack on the back, but I don't
have any docs on the thing. I've looked for ads from Tempo in all of
the ham magazines recently and can't find them. If any one has the pin-
out of the connector or an address for Tempo (if they're still around)
please send me mail.

Thanks,
Michael
--
Michael Batchelor / \113\101\067\132\116\132   uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb

Ships don't come in; they're built. -- (I don't know who said it.)

From 2484581128073488220
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,93f42c5014db4e98,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 14:01:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpccc!hpcc01!hp-ses!hpcuhb!hpda!
hpcupt1!hprnd!hprpcd!stan
From: stan@hprpcd.HP.COM (Stan Witherspoon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Basic NOS Help
Message-ID: <13030001@hprpcd.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Feb 90 22:01:24 GMT
References: <540001@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Organization: HP, Systems= Technology= Div.,= Roseville,= Ca.=
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Feb 16 23:01:24 1990

I am also looking of info on NOS. I am trying to use NOS on a DRSI card and I
have the code running, but I don't have any NOS documentation (I DO have a NET
manual).

Please EMAIL to reduce the net bandwith

Thanks

Stan

~~~~~~
~ Stan Witherspoon   ~   Disclaimer   ~
~ Systems Technology Division ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~ Hewlett Packard Company   ~ These are my   ~
~ 8020 Foothills Blvd.   ~ personal opinions   ~
~ Roseville Ca. 95678   ~ and do not represent ~
~ Phone: (916) 785-5071   ~ the views of anyone ~
~ RF: N6SCE   ~ or anything else   ~
~ Email: ucbvax!hplabs!hprpcd!stan   ~
~~~~~~

From 5011979047604938279
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,723d75ccc425439d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 15:30:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!wuarchive!
texbell!ark!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TM-2530A transmitter lock problem
Summary: Isn't internetting great
Message-ID: <166@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 16 Feb 90 04:41:01 GMT
References: <9002152200.AA11850@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri Feb 16 05:41:01 1990

In article <9002152200.AA11850@ucsd.edu> Charles AA5AV writes:
  I have a TM-2530A that is driving me crazy. I want to use it on packet but
  have discovered that once the PTT line is hit, the transmitter will not
  drop off for almost a full second.

 I have a TM-2570A which occasionally goes brain-dead as you describe.
 It seems to happen when there is an electrical storm - maybe something
 takes a hit in the internal program. The simple quick fix is to give
 it a microprocessor reset by turning it on while the PS key is pressed.
 Note you will lose your memories by doing this.

  Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP

 73, Charles AA5AV @ W5AC.TX.USA.NA

You hit the nail on the head!!! Wow, you can't imagine how long I worked
on that one. Now I'm a happy camper and the project can continue. Many
thanks again. I knew you fine folks would come through. Netnews is a
great way to disseminate information.

--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP | Mail) ...!uunet!wugate! | CIS: 70505,1157
1800 Sanford Drive #4 | Path)   wuarchive!texbell! | PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
Little Rock, AR 72207 | ark!lrark!rick | XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From 3935467781880457913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3e91d3460f659b6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 16:32:30 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!puzzle!khijol!erc
From: erc@khijol.UUCP (Ed Carp, aka Mr. Ed the talking horse...)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: COMODORE 128 FOR SALE
Message-ID: <1330@khijol.UUCP>
Date: 16 Feb 90 09:06:18 GMT
References: <9002111242.aa04179@huey.udel.edu>
Reply-To: erc@khijol.UUCP (Ed Carp, aka Mr. Ed the talking horse...)
Organization: Assault Rifles 'R Us
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Feb 16 10:06:18 1990

In article <9002111242.aa04179@huey.udel.edu> Mills@UDEL.EDU writes:

>ethics statement, (c) solicit or offer employment and (d) conduct private
>business for profit. We have interpreted this policy as forbidding for-sale

But that is an illogical stance. There is a world of difference between
Joe Ham saying "I have a IC2AT for sale", and Icom advertising their newest
over usenet. Most ethics statements for not-for-profit businesses are
designed to play CYA with the IRS, to protect their not-for-profit status.
Private individual items offered for sale do NOT violate the IRS's rulings
or guidelines. I can appreciate your trying to play things "by the book",
but in this case, the book says it's OK. Check with your trustees, admini-
strators, and the IRS. They will tell you the same thing.
--
Ed Carp   N7EKG/5 (28.3-28.5)   uunet!cs.utexas.edu!khijol!erc
Austin, Texas   (512) 832-5884   "Good tea. Nice house." - Worf
Opinions expressed are mine. Copyright 1990 Edwin R. Carp. All Rights Reserved.

From 5501203839798933152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 17:15:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!salt.acc.com!ucsd!qualcom!fpa
From: fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Mod for Yaesu FT-209 w/ Packet
Message-ID: <1306@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Date: 16 Feb 90 10:53:47 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300004@cdp> <8251@bunny.GTE.COM>
<160@lrark.UUCP>
Reply-To: fpa@qualcom.UUCP (Franklin Antonio)
Organization: Qualcomm Inc., San Diego, CA
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Feb 16 11:53:47 1990

In article <160@lrark.UUCP> rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
>Here is what I got from my PK-232 manual concerning Yaesu FT-209.
>

```
>AFSK >---||----|
>        .1 mf  |
>               |--> tip of small connector
>        30k    |
>PTT >--/\/\/---|
>
>GND - Sleeves
>
```

I use this exact scheme with my FT-209. However, i would like to warn FT-209 users of a really DUMB "feature" of the 209. The internal microphone on the FT-209 STAYS CONNECTED even when you plug something into the microphone jack! So, while you use this rig on packet, the mic is hot! This means that if there's noise in the room, say for example, you have the HT sitting on the table next to your computer's printer, you'll transmit that room noise over the air on top of your packets!

From 7287798449609053802
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85dc17ce31110737
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 17:34:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think!yale!ox.com!itivax!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without co
Message-ID: <NCQ#N+_@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 16 Feb 90 03:57:27 GMT
References: <1172@swbatl.uucp> <241300006@cdp>
Organization: Branch Technology
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Feb 16 04:57:27 1990

>The existence of this dispute suggests that there is a significant
>population of folks out there like me who would get licensed and,
>IMHO, contribute to the growth of amateur radio if they weren't
>forced to work at acquiring a skill so clearly out of the
>technological main stream.

I agree, I'm probably one of those people. I know I'll never use it and I find it irritating that someone wants me to learn it for no good reason. And I am one of the types of people who tends to push and develop new technology and uses for it.

--
     - Make the world a better place -
Jon Zeeff   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us or b-tech!zeeff

From 6037502149276007 57

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,970bce4940962816,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-16 18:04:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: How important is RADIO in packet radio
Message-ID: <9002160852.AA22004@zit.cigy.>
Date: 16 Feb 90 09:50:34 GMT
References: <9002160254.AA01947@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Fri Feb 16 10:50:34 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 16 Feb 90 9:52:43 MEZ

Well, I for one, would be firmly in both camps, as you describe them. I do most of my work on packet, but the fact that it's 'radio' and involves propagation modes, antenna construction, etc. is important. I use real database systems (like Compuserve) every day, but still log into my local PBBS system to pick up the packet/amsat news, etc. regularly. It is true that I spent the majority of my time doing stuff like writing software to decode satellite telemetry and other 'communicator' type things, but the excitement comes from the fact that it's a 'radio' type communication mechanism. There's something magical about throwing signals into the air directly to another amateur, with no intervening cable, PSTN, etc., that isn't changed whether those signals are Morse, SSB or Packet.

On the other hand, I love to have a free cellular phone, I'd just take it with me to field day... :-)

-jcp-

==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From 3874003516029087568
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 01:32:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!mailrus!sharkey!sbcs!root
From: root@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Systems Staff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r

Message-ID: <5497@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Date: 16 Feb 90 15:45:33 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp> <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
<1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp> <1181@swbatl.UUCP>
Organization: State University of New York at Stony Brook
Lines: 47
Posted: Fri Feb 16 16:45:33 1990

In article <1181@swbatl.UUCP> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>   Besides, is this really against Morse Code, or are we simply trying to lax
>the rules because the 'New' generation is just to damn lazy to learn the stuff
>and 'Earn' their license. OK, lets say we elimate the code. Great, that will
>work for a while, but what will we do in a couple of years when the potential
>hams say 'Why should I learn Radio Theory, when all I have to do is hook my
>packet modem up to my radio, plug it in to the wall, throw on an antenna, and
>press the send key', yep, I guess its then time to elimate the radio theory.
>I think this isn't really a question of technology any more, its a question of
>laziness, its the American way, rules to stiff, can't hack it, lets make it
>easier, lets change the rules. COME ON!!! It ain't that hard to learn Morse
>Code. Quite whining and just do it!

    This is just too much. Mike, how is it that you have come to
    believe that you have any more rights than your fellow citizens?
    If you think about it, code/no-code is more an issue of the
    right of people to access a resource. It is NOT a matter of
    laziness or whining.

    I for one have come to the opinion that most of our spectrum
    should be given over to a public digital radio service, cellular,
    and perhaps some space reserved for the people who are really
    moving the state of the art forward (eg satellite, digital, networking,
    etc). The basic premise here at work is whether Amateur Radio
    serves the public good (on the average) more than just reassigning
    the spectrum to other services. Some cycles put forth by
    a few amateurs involved in Hugo, SF earthquake, etc do not pay the
    bills. Sorry. It is my opinion that one useful service to throw
    some spectrum at would be something like Usenet, as the knowledge
    base created by such networks can only work to our advantage as a
    society. We should foster networks such as Usenet by dumping the
    Amateur allocations between 50 mHz -> 3 gHz and building the media
    required to set up such networking. Licensing would be just a
    tech exam. No doctrines on content or use. No grandfathering of
    current hams. Amateur Radio used to serve the purpose of creating
    various knowledge bases, but lately it seems more a media of endless
    contests below 30 mHz, and endless bowling/gall bladder/"I'm driving
    to get cigarettes", etc discussion above 30 mHz. What is it that
    gives us the right to sit and bullshit on 2 meters for free, when
    one car over the guy with the cellular phone has to pay $0.50/minute
    to have the same discussion? We need peristroika (sp?) for the ARS
    and we need it badly.

> Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
State U of NY/Stony Brook

From -8333325631203751092
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4397a4deab4f8107,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4397a4deab4f8107,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 02:10:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!netnews.upenn.edu!dsinc!wells!edw
From: edw@wells.UUCP (Ed Wells)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NO CODE LICENSES VS KEEPING CODE
Keywords: code packet ham radio amatuer
Message-ID: <78@wells.UUCP>
Date: 17 Feb 90 10:10:30 GMT
Organization: Wells Computer Systems Corp., Levittown, Pa. 19058
Lines: 49
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9918 rec.ham-radio.packet:1851
Posted: Sat Feb 17 11:10:30 1990
In-reply-to: your article <1990Feb16.203650.1026@utzoo.uucp>

Dear Friends,
  I am new to a Ham radio license (KA3VRV), however, not new to ham, commercial communications, etc.. I'm President of a small high tech computer design and development company involving computer hardware and/or software systems. This includes many specialty areas such as robotics, data communications, CAD/CAM, etc, etc, etc.....far from being a lazy person. Wouldn't you say?

  As far as code goes, this has been my inhibitor to getting a license up until now...but I finally got it. I almost had it 20 years ago, but the code didn't interest me then (nor did a code only license back then), and doesn't thrill me now either. I do understand the many good (an well justified) reasons to have the Morse code (minimal radio needed for transceive, gets through were others forms have more difficulty, etc.). I'd like to have a General license now, however, the code's going to hold me for a while.

  I think that what ought to be done now is that all ham's be forced to have a minimum code speed of say 5 WPM, a rounded radio theory/history background. Then from there create a list of achievements that have to be met to get to higher license classes. Something like trying to make a balanced meal for a day's eating, or getting a degree from college.

  This would allow the new Novice class license to have an overview of ALL forms of communications at a minimal level (code, AM, FM, SSB, pulse, RTTY, packet, etc.). From there the higher class tickets would require a "points" system, 30 points for a tech, 70 General...well you get the idea. The points could be generated by learning and testing for skills in

a wide variety of subjects related to amateur radio.

  Think of this, this allows every ham to become efficient at what they prefer to do to their best advantage (and the ham communities) AFTER MASTERING THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR NOVICE CLASS.

  The new novice class would actually require a more rounded general radio background for testing to get to be a ham, from that point on there would be many specialties. This would also keep the "10-4 good buddies" out of ham radio, however, allow more "specialist" to join and enjoy ham radio (as well as benefit the entire ham community).

  Think about this for a minute. Wouldn't it be a boring world if all "extra class" careers were just lawyers or doctors? We wouldn't have any chemist, biologist, metallurgist, engineers.....or radio operators!

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., President   Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

From -7392040755253833201
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 02:31:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!samsung!aplcen!haven!decuac!
shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe!goldstein
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <8424@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 16 Feb 90 18:48:39 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corp., Littleton MA USA
Lines: 40
Posted: Fri Feb 16 19:48:39 1990

In article <1181@swbatl.UUCP>, ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes...
..
>This is all great, but where is this technology. I mean, yes I am familiar
>with the Trailblazer modems, yes they are super technology, but why do I
>see 300 baud packet, taking up nearly 3kc on 20 meters, resending packets
>nearly 50% or more of the time (with average crowded conditions)?
>I believe thats at best 150 baud throughput (average, if that). In theory,
>this technology sounds fine, but in reality we just aren't quite there
>yet (on HF anyway). So, when all new hams can 'afford' this technology,
>maybe then we can dump Morse code, but until then, I think we should leave
>well enough alone.

I'll only reply to this paragraph and I won't cross-post it.

I think the very nature of ham radio, especially on the code-conscious low bands, works against using decent technology for ham packet. First off, 300 baud packet isn't 3 kc [sic] wide; with the usual 170 Hz shift, the signal would fit nicely through a 500 Hz filter. The resending is a result of a) use of poor modulation techniques (simple FSK without optimizing such as MSK); b) QRM (nothing we can do about that...) and most importantly, c) poor protocols.

AX.25 was designed for low-noise environments. As an HDLC-family protocol, it has NO forward error correction capability. Clobber one bit and you clobber the message. Real commercial digital radios are generally better. They use FEC coding so some number of bit errors per frame can be corrected without retransmission.

But who in ham radio thinks about those things? When "accomplishment" is defined in terms of 20 WPM CW (i.e. the Extra) and you're scum if you don't do morse, we aren't exactly encouraging the research needed to fix things. Combined with the ARRL's virtiolic and short-sighted rejection of bandwidth regulation in favor of ancient mode regulation, we need special authority to use some of the better-understood data protocols, at least on HF. Golay, anyone?

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
k1io or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
voice: +1 508 486 7388

From 2977728053828944405
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 03:17:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <9002162258.AA06203@ucsd.edu>
Date: 16 Feb 90 17:27:22 GMT
References: <root@SBCS.SUNYSB.EDU>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Feb 16 18:27:22 1990

>> ... Quite whining and just do it!
>
> This is just too much. Mike, how is it that you have come to
> believe that you have any more rights than your fellow citizens?
> If you think about it, code/no-code is more an issue of the
> right of people to access a resource. It is NOT a matter of

>   laziness or whining.

       A ham ticket is like a drivers license. There are rules that
you gotta know and skills you gotta prove before the rest of us let
you out on the road. Rights? Sorry. If you don't prove you can drive
better than <some level> (hopefully better than most of those on the
freeway in Houston!) then I don't want you on the road. What about
MY rights?

        True, with cars it may be a matter of life or death, but
spectrum is a scarse resource which SOME of us would like to preserve.

        "Archaic" skills? Sure, like hand signals. Do you know them?

        Rick, the "no coders" have just about won. So why present
arguments that don't fly like "rights". The code/no-code debate IS
about laziness and whining ... to the the pro-code side. It's about
electric -vs- roll-down-your-window-and-stick-out-your-arm turn signals
to the no-code side. (the pro-code side says we should keep the old
method in the test, even tho many drivers will never use it) It has
nothing to do with rights.

>> Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)
>
>   Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
>   State U of NY/Stony Brook

 "Campers, please DO NOT feed the bears."
 Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From -7257078925244245312
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 04:00:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!paperboy!sauron!hankin
From: hankin@sauron.osf.org (Scott Hankin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <3836@paperboy.OSF.ORG>
Date: 16 Feb 90 23:47:13 GMT
References: <root@SBCS.SUNYSB.EDU> <9002162258.AA06203@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@OSF.ORG
Lines: 28
Posted: Sat Feb 17 00:47:13 1990

TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth) writes:

>   A ham ticket is like a drivers license. There are rules that
>you gotta know and skills you gotta prove before the rest of us let
>you out on the road. Rights? Sorry. If you don't prove you can drive

>better than <some level> (hopefully better than most of those on the
>freeway in Houston!) then I don't want you on the road. What about
>MY rights?

>   True, with cars it may be a matter of life or death, but
>spectrum is a scarse resource which SOME of us would like to preserve.

>   "Archaic" skills? Sure, like hand signals. Do you know them?

    Sorry, that argument doesn't wash. It is quite possible to be a safe,
    polite, state-of-the-art ham operator without knowing code. The skills
    required are intended to be applicable to the license you're obtaining.
    You're describing a skill like the correct method of hand-cranking your
    engine. A worthwhile skill, to be sure, but hardly necessary to be good
    ham. Why not recognize that technology and times have changed? No one
    says that antique car ownership, restoration and driving are not valid
    pursuits. But requirements? I think not.

- Scott

Scott Hankin (hankin@osf.org)
Open Software Foundation

From -4396741162754300983
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 04:00:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucla-cs!eel!steve
From: steve@eel.cs.ucla.edu ('Radio' Steve Meyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Mod for Yaesu FT-209 w/ Packet
Message-ID: <32006@shemp.CS.UCLA.EDU>
Date: 16 Feb 90 23:48:24 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300004@cdp> <8251@bunny.GTE.COM>
<160@lrark.UUCP> <1306@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Sender: news@CS.UCLA.EDU
Reply-To: steve@eel.cs.ucla.edu ('Radio' Steve Meyer)
Organization: Radio/Edge Productions - SM Video Enterprises
Lines: 16
Posted: Sat Feb 17 00:48:24 1990

In article <1306@qualcom.qualcomm.com> fpa@qualcom.UUCP (Franklin Antonio) writes:
>I use this exact scheme with my FT-209. However, i would like to warn
>FT-209 users of a really DUMB "feature" of the 209. The internal
>microphone on the FT-209 STAYS CONNECTED even when you plug something
>into the microphone jack! So, while you use this rig on packet, the
>mic is hot! This means that if there's noise in the room, say for
>example, you have the HT sitting on the table next to your computer's
>printer, you'll transmit that room noise over the air on top of your
>packets!

That's funny......this is only true on my '209 when the transmitter is
keyed from the PTT bar on the side. However, when the transmitter is
keyed from the mic jack everything works great - packet, headset&PTT,
hand mic....with all these, the internal condenser mic is deactivated.

73 de Steve N6QGG

From -8961119232827240447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 12:31:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!umich!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <1990Feb16.203650.1026@utzoo.uucp>
Date: 16 Feb 90 20:36:50 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300005@cdp> <1172@swbatl.UUCP>
<1990Feb13.212442.23098@utzoo.uucp> <1181@swbatl.UUCP>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri Feb 16 21:36:50 1990

In article <1181@swbatl.UUCP> ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes:
>>When even Morse is ruled out by noise and congestion, good new digital is
>>still going strong.
>
>This is all great, but where is this technology. I mean, yes I am familiar
>with the Trailblazer modems, yes they are super technology, but why do I
>see 300 baud packet, taking up nearly 3kc on 20 meters, resending packets
>nearly 50% or more of the time (with average crowded conditions)?

To be blunt, because the bulk of the amateur packet community is still in
the dark ages, and part of the reason is that they've turned into
"appliance operators" who don't care about better technology because
what they have sort of works. There are hams working with digital signal
processing, spread-spectrum packet, TCP/IP, etc., but the appliance
packeteers aren't very interested.

> Besides, is this really against Morse Code, or are we simply trying to lax
>the rules because the 'New' generation is just to damn lazy to learn the stuff
>and 'Earn' their license...

Most of the "Old" generation probably can't make their own capacitors or
scratchbuild a spark-gap transmitter either. Not that they couldn't learn,
it's just that such skills are irrelevant to modern radio. Same situation.
The problem with Morse is not that it's hard to learn -- although it does
intimidate people -- but that it's one more component in ham radio's image
as boring and obsolete technology. If amateur radio is to attract new

people, and keep its large amount of extremely valuable and increasingly
scarce spectrum space, it is going to have to move back into the leading
edge of technological innovation, and soon. If that means dumping some
old stuff off the trailing edge to encourage people, it's worth it.
--
"The N in NFS stands for Not, | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
or Need, or perhaps Nightmare"| uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

From -1424618467782343316
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 13:45:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!yale!cmcl2!sbcs!root
From: root@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Systems Staff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <5525@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Date: 17 Feb 90 05:10:50 GMT
References: <root@SBCS.SUNYSB.EDU> <9002162258.AA06203@ucsd.edu>
Organization: State University of New York at Stony Brook
Lines: 42
Posted: Sat Feb 17 06:10:50 1990

In article <9002162258.AA06203@ucsd.edu> TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
writes:
>   A ham ticket is like a drivers license. There are rules that
>you gotta know and skills you gotta prove before the rest of us let
>you out on the road. Rights? Sorry. If you don't prove you can drive
>better than <some level> (hopefully better than most of those on the
>freeway in Houston!) then I don't want you on the road. What about
>MY rights?

     You missed the point. It matters not whether you call access to
     spectrum a right, priviledge, or divine providence. What matters
     is that it is a resource that is managed on our behalf by government,
     and government is at least in principle functioning for the greater
     good of all citizens. In this vein of thinking we all have equal
     "rights" ie the government is as much about representing you as it
     does me or anyone else. Thus I reject any excuse that ARS is
     a priviledge that somehow makes us more equal under the law than other
     citizens. For the average (what we might call appliance operator)
     person the exams probably function more as a quota mechanism than
     what we would like to think it *actually* functions as, ie some
     sort of guarantee that the examinee will know how to cut a dipole
     or build a transmitter.

>   Rick, the "no coders" have just about won. So why present
>arguments that don't fly like "rights". The code/no-code debate IS
>about laziness and whining ... to the the pro-code side. It's about
>electric -vs- roll-down-your-window-and-stick-out-your-arm turn signals
>to the no-code side. (the pro-code side says we should keep the old

>method in the test, even tho many drivers will never use it) It has
>nothing to do with rights.

     The code/no-code argument is pointless w.r.t to my posting. The
     premise of the argument I am forwarding is that they are
     better ways (in terms of benefit to society) to spend the 200 mHz
     or so of spectrum we are currently assigned between 50 mHz & 3 gHz -
     from whatever angle you care to argue from, be it public service,
     service to society, training of technical workers, etc.

>>> Mike Kraml - Manager-Separations MECHANIZATION - SWBT - (The Techies)
>>   Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
> Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

                        Rick

From 1038834541222712834
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 16:00:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <9002171524.AA12505@ucsd.edu>
Date: 17 Feb 90 14:44:16 GMT
References: <snorkelwacker!paperboy!sauron!hankin@TUT.CIS.OHIO-STATE.EDU>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 25
Posted: Sat Feb 17 15:44:16 1990

On Fri, 16 Feb 90 23:47:13 GMT Scott Hankin said:
>   You're describing a skill like the correct method of hand-cranking your
>   engine. A worthwhile skill, to be sure, but hardly necessary to be good
>   ham. Why not recognize that technology and times have changed? No one
>   says that antique car ownership, restoration and driving are not valid
>   pursuits.

        No, Scott. I said "hand SIGNALS". You know full well that "hand
cranking" bears closer resemblance to spark gap. And there you're right,
spark gap is a valid pursuit, but not fairly inflicted on the rest of us.

        But guy I said hand signals. And that comes to an acceptable end
for the no-code faction: hand signals are NOT optimal on the freeway,
where electric turn indicators work just great (if the bozo in front of
you has his in working order and will USE them!). Are hand signals still
part of the driving test in your state? It probably varies.

        Perhaps you misunderstood me; perhaps deliberately. Chapping
the pro-code faction like that just adds fuel to this stupid fire.

>Scott Hankin (hankin@osf.org)
>Open Software Foundation

 "Campers, please DO NOT feed the bears."
 Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From 8204063086591842214
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16975f0abbdfeec2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 16:16:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!decwrl!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC Codeless Proposal
Message-ID: <9002170932.AA23983@zit.cigy.>
Date: 17 Feb 90 11:46:41 GMT
References: <9002170440.AA17847@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Sat Feb 17 12:46:41 1990

No, that's fine (leaving 2m out). 2m's overcrowded anyway, and there
ARE still people who do weak signal modes (meteor scatter, etc.) down
there. Get 'em up to 220 and 440. Matter of fact, I'd like to see
a 'weak signal modes' reservation against the communicator class on
the bands they are allowed access to as well. We do something like
this for the CW folks down below 30Mhz, so why not here for the
moonbounce folks?
--
==
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
                    'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
  Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
  Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From 6410689575474390197
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b949aa965a3de7b7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-17 20:26:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!
prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wilson HT on packet, squelch to TNC
Message-ID: <81669@philabs.Philips.Com>

Date: 18 Feb 90 04:26:36 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 49
Posted: Sun Feb 18 05:26:36 1990

copied from packet:

```
 Msg# TSP  Size Read To     @ BBS  From    Date  Time
 3391 BN    667    0 ALL           WB3CPF 900215 1929
  Subject: More info on Wilson & Packet

         More notes on Wilson HT's and packet: Pin 5 on my 1405SM
         does make it's way to the squelch circuit. The PK-88 that
         I use has a CSMA (carrier sense multiple access) circuit,
         so by connecting pin 5 from the HT to pin 7 of the PK-88
         and by setting the Squelch ON in the PK-88, the PK-88
         should pick up the HT's positive going squelch voltage.
         Comments? Tnx. Mike, WB3CPF@N2EYR

         1834z, 884 msgs @WB2GTX the PARC ROSErver, Secaucus, NJ >
```

for reference, here's a copy of the previous Wilson on packet posting:

If your interested in putting your old Wilson HT to use in the packet mode and do not have the schematics, here is some information that you may need.

The spkr/mic connector has 6 pins and 5 locking tabs (which guide the connector into it's socket on the HT). The tabs are pattered such that there is one large tab by itself and the other four smaller ones in two groups of two. The pin next to the large tab is #1 and #2-6 follow clockwise.

Function	Pin #	Spkr/mic* wire
Mic	1	red
Speaker	2	white
PTT	3	blue
Ground	4	black (shield)

*Note that the spkr/mic I'm referring to is the Wilson and that pin #6 is empty and #5 is wired but not used in the spkr/mic nor necessary for packet.

I am successfully using the Wilson 1405SM (5Watts) on packet with a TXDelay of 230 msec (so far). I added an open circuit female jack to the battery pack for charging and external power supply. To avoid cutting the connector off of the spkr/mic for the TNC connection, I put 2 closed circuit jacks (a mini and a sub-mini) on the spkr/mic casing so that I could keep it as a spkr/mic and receive plugs from the TNC. The closed circuit type jacks disconnect the spkr and the mic when the TNC is plugged in.

Any further info or response is welcome at
WB3CPF@N2EYR. 73, Mike.

From -2601162212899076462
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fda5d38b5ec2d356,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 10:16:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Latest PE1CHL Software available
Keywords: Atari and MS-DOS Versions
Message-ID: <323@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 18 Feb 90 23:28:45 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Feb 19 00:28:45 1990

I have the latest issues of NET from PE1CHL. These are modifications of the KA9Q TAPR distributed software with other features such as MHEARD and an AX.25 Conference Bridge. Also in the latest release is mulitport TNC support (KPC4) - yes multiport NET on a KAM. Also there is support for the DRSI PAcket adapter.

To get all of this, do the following:

Send 2 740K 3 1/2 ins MS-DOS Formatted disks with a self addressed mailer and postage to the address below. Also please enclose a note stating what you want. Send the whole kit to:

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

I know almost nothing about this software, I am merely distributing it. It does come with docs and I can direct you to users who may help you.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 8951246292485677160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,94c8314e4e9bbe7e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 10:37:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!ceres!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think!
masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear
From: kb2ear@mioem.UUCP (Scott Weis R.A.C.E.S.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK-80 Help Needed
Keywords: Help
Message-ID: <699@mioem.UUCP>
Date: 19 Feb 90 04:02:28 GMT
Reply-To: mioem!kb2ear@ka2qhd.UUCP
Organization: Middlesex County Office of Emergency Management, New Jersey
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Feb 19 05:02:28 1990

I have an AEA PK-80 and I don't have a manual to go with it. Can anyone
please send me a list of commands and and what they do? also does anyone
know how to set the clock?
Tnx, & 73,

Scott Weis KB2EAR

UUCP: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kb2ear
USMAIL: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, N.J. 08824-1228
PACKET: KB2EAR @ NN2Z
DOMAIN: mioem!kb2ear@ka2qhd.UUCP
VOICE: +1 201 297 0469

From 4866602836316648247
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fda5d38b5ec2d356
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 19:02:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
decwrl!polyslo!vlsi3b15!vax1.cc.lehigh.edu!netnews.upenn.edu!pender!jliu
From: jliu@pender (.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What is packet radio?
Summary: A question from the ignorant
Keywords: packet,radio,ham
Message-ID: <20548@netnews.upenn.edu>
Date: 19 Feb 90 06:49:56 GMT
References: <323@bongo.UUCP>
Sender: news@netnews.upenn.edu
Reply-To: jliu@pender (John C. Liu)
Organization: University of Pennsylvania
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Feb 19 07:49:56 1990

I was wondering, what exactly is packet radio? How does it apply to ham
radio? What are the packet license classes? Are they different from ham

radio licenses? What is the minimal equipment needed to start a packet
radio station?

Sorry, folks. The last time I was on a rig was over 15 years ago in junior
high school. (Back then, the Apple II computer was just introduced and only
schools could afford it!)

John C. Liu |
University of Pennsylvania | "Peace on earth, good will to all!"
Philadelphia, PA 19104 |

From 5701752569846548728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d75c52ab1e32c1a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 19:30:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!
C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: follow-up to PR standard
Message-ID: <9002191933.AA26932@ucsd.edu>
Date: 19 Feb 90 19:34:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon Feb 19 20:34:03 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 19 Feb 90 10:05:06 MEZ

on
>Date: Fri, 16 Feb 90 18:48:39 GMT
>From: "Fred R. Goldstein"
>   <shlump.nac.dec.com!carafe!goldstein@DECUAC.DEC.COM>
writes

>
>In article <1181@swbatl.UUCP>, ammrk@swbatl.UUCP (Mike R. Kraml) writes...
>.....................
>
>I'll only reply to this paragraph and I won't cross-post it.
>.............
>
>AX.25 was designed for low-noise environments. As an HDLC-family
>protocol, it has NO forward error correction capability. Clobber one
>bit and you clobber the message. Real commercial digital radios are
>generally better. They use FEC coding so some number of bit errors per
>frame can be corrected without retransmission.
>
>.............

>
>special authority to use some of the better-understood data protocols,
>at least on HF. Golay, anyone?
>---

Someone.
I'm hacking around with FEC systems for PR since quite a while.

There will be no simple 50$ approach but the
draft for a 1200 bps modem replacement for TNC2s is allmost finished
(extd Golay FEC, adaptive equalizer, PSK modulation, auto tune
facilities). This should even work on noisy SW frequencies.

My actual problem is to find out the address of an IC vendor.

I'm looking for
Space Research Technology Inc., Thousand Oaks

Their european branch has moved/ceased to trade. So could someone
please help me to find out their address
(if the company is still alive).

Detlef (dk4eg)

 c0033003%dbstu1.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu
.

From 5027894769586960580
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c5ebaaf678f553d3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 19:32:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DRSI board/TNC
Message-ID: <9002192023.AA00786@ucsd.edu>
Date: 19 Feb 90 17:38:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Feb 19 18:38:26 1990

If my question has already been answered on this net, please excuse!

I'm thinking about buying the DRSI TNC board for an XT and would very
much like comments, both positive and negative, about doing this.
That is, do people recommend it or not.
I would, eventually, like to run 56kb or 9600 baud packet and, in my
understanding, I think this is the way to go.

Is there something(s) that a higher priced TNC-2 clone has that this

doesn't, except, of course, the multiport KAM?

Thanks in advance,
Joe Skoler, SKOHC@CUNYVM,   kc2yu@kc2yu.ampr.org [44.68.0.56] - soon

From 6120740182903579076
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fda5d38b5ec2d356
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 19:42:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!texbell!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What is packet radio?
Summary: Big Question - Small Answer
Keywords: packet,radio,ham
Message-ID: <325@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 90 03:42:04 GMT
References: <323@bongo.UUCP> <20548@netnews.upenn.edu>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 33
Posted: Tue Feb 20 04:42:04 1990

In article <20548@netnews.upenn.edu>, jliu@pender (.) writes:
> I was wondering, what exactly is packet radio?

     Every now and again, someone posts an impassioned plea here for help or info on getting into packet, or learning the basics. The best thing to do is get in touch with local hams, who can hold your hand and direct you to local resources. They can also show you working hardware and answer questions immediatly. If you are in Patagonia and see this newsgroup via your own satellite link, then you probably won't have any local radio amateurs.

     Joining a local club. Info on local clubs and societies is available in most public libraries in most of the countries I've lived in. If you are at any US educational instutution, the odds are pretty high that there is a club on campus. Look for the antennas - Usually in the science end of campus - and ask around.

     To get you going on the basics, there is an article on packet in the December 1989 edition of BYTE Magazine (Page 363).

     Reading this newsgroup will also help as you will pick up bits and pieces. You can also either ask specific questions of the group or pick on individuals to answer questions.

     Yes, if you want to call or e-mail me about getting going, please feel free.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -5382754867933680137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f8c9b,196ff67b78b2b0fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c9b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,196ff67b78b2b0fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,196ff67b78b2b0fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-19 21:59:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!helios.physics.utoronto.ca!ists!yunexus!utzoo!utgpu!
watserv1!watmath!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear
From: kb2ear@mioem.UUCP (Scott Weis R.A.C.E.S.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.xenix,comp.unix.questions
Subject: TCI/IP Help Needed
Keywords: HELP!!!
Message-ID: <691@mioem.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 90 05:59:18 GMT
Organization: Middlesex County Office of Emergency Management, New Jersey
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1817 comp.unix.xenix:8291
comp.unix.questions:16473
Posted: Tue Feb 20 06:59:18 1990

Hello, I am having trouble getting KA9Q's TCP/IP software up on a 286
computer running SCO XENIX. Has anyone out there gotten the software up
on such a machine? Also is there a users group around that deals with
TCP/IP on unix boxes?

Thanks to all,
Scott Weis KB2EAR

UUCP: !rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear
USMAIL: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, N.J. 08824-1228
PACKET: KB2EAR @ NN2Z
DOMAIN: kb2ear@mioem.UUCP
VOICE: +1 201 297 0469
OPUS: 107/340, 107/339

--
+---+
| Scott Weis KB2EAR * The views here are mine, not that of these groups * |
| R.A.C.E.S. Operator, Middlesex County Office of Emergency Management |
| E.C. South Brunswick A.R.E.S. * THANK YOU AMSAT * |

From -7878328370623112256

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fda5d38b5ec2d356
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 06:36:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
snorkelwacker!mintaka!ogicse!decwrl!polyslo!gaudi!csuf3b!jamespa
From: jamespa@csuf3b.CSUFresno.EDU (James Paul)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What is packet radio?
Keywords: packet,radio,ham
Message-ID: <1990Feb20.100030.24643@csuf3b.CSUFresno.EDU>
Date: 20 Feb 90 10:00:30 GMT
References: <323@bongo.UUCP> <20548@netnews.upenn.edu>
Reply-To: jamespa@csuf3b.UUCP (James Paul)
Organization: C.Sci Dept., CA. State Univ, Fresno
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Feb 20 11:00:30 1990

In article <20548@netnews.upenn.edu> jliu@pender (John C. Liu) writes:
>I was wondering, what exactly is packet radio? How does it apply to ham
>radio? What are the packet license classes? Are they different from ham
>radio licenses? What is the minimal equipment needed to start a packet
>radio station?
>
>Sorry, folks. The last time I was on a rig was over 15 years ago in junior
>high school. (Back then, the Apple II computer was just introduced and only
>schools could afford it!)
>
>--
>John C. Liu |
>University of Pennsylvania | "Peace on earth, good will to all!"
>Philadelphia, PA 19104 |
>--

Packet radio is simply the transfer of data via modem. It's a bit more
complex internally that normal telephone modem transfer, in that it uses
a network datagram-type porotcol adapted from the X.25 standard. (called
AX.25 for Amateur X.25) Instead of the modulated signal medium being
a telephone network, a radio is used. All that is needed is a terminal,
a radio, and a Terminal Node Controller. (TNC) The TNC is the modem, and
includes a Packet Assembler/Disassembler (PAD) The "packetizing" of data
sent via the TNC is transparent to the user, and can be easily made to
operate just like a regular phone modem to the terminal. Personal computers
are often used for terminals.

So, there are BBSs running on packet radio, just as there are on phone
lines. Of course, subjects are limited to non-commercial, etc.

Baud depends on the band, with 1200 baud prevalent on 2 meters. A large
international packet BBS network exists, and is fairly reliable.

I suggest getting a book or two about the subject.

BTW, the apple II was not available over 15 years ago. That would be
pre-1975. You are off by about 3 years. ;-)

James N6SIW

--

UUCP:jamespa@csuf3b.CSUFresno.EDU Compuserve:72767,3436
GEnie:J.PAUL Packet:N6SIW@K6RAU
AppleLink:D1231 America Online:JLPaul

From -924077300711601513
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5575337e8c17e2a0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 08:38:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!
uhura.cc.rochester.edu!rochester!kodak!ornitz
From: ornitz@kodak.UUCP (Barry Ornitz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 Baud Packet?
Keywords: packet, modem, K9NG, PROM
Message-ID: <2356@kodak.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 90 15:20:16 GMT
Organization: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue Feb 20 16:20:16 1990

Several years ago K9NG published a design for a specialized modem for 9600
Baud operation on some Hamtronics radio modules. I would be interested to
know if any major changes have been made to his design. I would also like to
obtain a PROM listing for the state machine portion of his design if anyone
would be kind enough to send me a copy.

I am aware of the 56KB modems available through GRAPES, but I am specifically
interested in the K9NG design because it is so simple. Thanks & 73.
Barry WA4VZQ

From -3247833557151723127
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ac24ef691c23787f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac24ef691c23787f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 11:06:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ogicse!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBER picture and Gopstein
Keywords: WEBER Microsat Picture PHOTO.c

Message-ID: <616@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 90 19:06:32 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9727 rec.ham-radio.packet:1812
Posted: Tue Feb 20 20:06:32 1990

Rich and others:

OUTSTANDING. You've got it almost completely correct. Your one error
is in the red green blue bit. Notice from your photo that the
beginning is the sync. AT the end of the line is the colorburst. This
is a straight NTSC picture that has been digitized by a board that fires
on the vertical sync. The picture you have put up as a postscript file
is WEBER Photo-9 and is picture of the limb of the earth. The satellite
is still spinning down and even though it takes only a 30-th of a
second for a NTSC frame, how many of you have tried hand holding a camera
for a 30-th of a second still shot? As the bird slows down and locks
magnetically (the rest of them have just done this and WEBER has greater
moments of inertia and more mass to despin and lock), the pix should not
smear as this one has. In your Postscript photo, any detail was washed
by this spinning other than the atmosphere along the earth's limb is
clearly visible. You should see it in color ;-). Soon, soon. Rich,
I will post the color decoding formulas so that you can do a little
trigonometry and recover the color information. The lines are NOT
sent alternately RGB, it is NTSC (Bleeccchhhh!).

Great work!!!

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -7292190465531274244
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8078eaa7f87a45b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8078eaa7f87a45b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 12:06:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!rutgers!
njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBER pic format
Keywords: WEBER Microsat Picture Format
Message-ID: <617@idacrd.UUCP>

Date: 20 Feb 90 20:06:47 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9728 rec.ham-radio.packet:1813
Posted: Tue Feb 20 21:06:47 1990

Rich:

One more error you made, ALL lines are sent, you have just been unlucky
and have missed those times when the passes were transmitting the lines.
Once again, ALL lines are transmitted. I wondered why your weber.ps
looked so flat ;-). At any rate, an outstanding job. Amateur inventiveness
never ceases to amaze me. That is what these satellite projects are all
about.

DEVON: Just average four pixels and use four color representation. To bad
there is no good black and white on the commodore but you can always use
a B&w TV. A two level representation is not gonna get it, so give up
the resolution for another two levels.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 8683315346599158717
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d75c52ab1e32c1a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 12:35:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: follow-up to PR standard
Summary: Address & Phone No
Message-ID: <326@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 90 20:35:35 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 43
Posted: Tue Feb 20 21:35:35 1990

In article <9002191933.AA26932@ucsd.edu>, C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET writes:
>
> My actual problem is to find out the address of an IC vendor.
>
> I'm looking for

> Space Research Technology Inc., Thousand Oaks
>
> Their european branch has moved/ceased to trade. So could someone
> please help me to find out their address
> (if the company is still alive).
>
Sorry to post this here, my mail to Detlef bounced.

I called these people and they think their rep is still in
business. First the EU Rep:

United Semiconductor Engineering
Leopold Strasse 9, D-8000
Munich 40
West Germany

Phone: 89-339292
FAX: 89-339083

US Address:

Space Research And Technology
Suite 308
31255 Cedar Valley Drive
Westlake Village
California 91362
U.S.A.

Phone: (818) 991-0693

Note Thousand Oaks is a town next to Westlake Village.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -296731926801492579
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba3f53d650149812,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 17:05:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET for ATARI
Keywords: PE1CHL NET ATARI
Message-ID: <327@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 21 Feb 90 01:05:14 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 29
Posted: Wed Feb 21 02:05:14 1990

I am reposting this because judging by the mail I receive, no one
has seen it:

    The latest PE1CHL release of KA9Q's NET is now available for the
Atari. It is available direct from PE1CHL, but those net fans in
the US can obtain it locally. Here is what you need to do:

Send:

1   Disk Mailer with your address and adequate postage
2   Double sided diskettes (or 3 single sided)
1   Note stating what you want

    Send the package off to:

Mike Curtis, WD6EHR
7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood
California 91605-2210

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -1291749528283445317
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e8fd03ee18822387,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e8fd03ee18822387,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 19:36:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!crdgw1!ge-
dab!tarpit!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SAREX-2 Testing Continues
Keywords: HAM--SPACE Mission: May 9th
Message-ID: <183@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 21 Feb 90 03:36:08 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD Public Access Un*x,Ocean NJ
Lines: 49
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9783 rec.ham-radio.packet:1823
Posted: Wed Feb 21 04:36:08 1990

* SAREX-2 TESTING CONTINUES *
============================

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 049.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD FEBUARY 18, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment #2 Undergoes Testing in Huntsville, AL

This week the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment #2 (SAREX-2) packet radio station underwent extensive testing at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, AL according AMSAT Area Coordinator Ed Stluka (W4QAU). This testing was being perfomed in conjuction with the training of STS-35 Payload Specialist Ron Parise (WA4SIR) in the use of the ASTRO-1 experiment which will be primary payload on that shuttle mission. The primary payload, ASTRO-1, will be used to conduct a number of astronomical experiments. During the several days of testing this week, radio amateurs in the Huntsville area were invited to connect to WA4SIR and to receive a QSO number.

This special packet radio station flying on STS-35 on May 9, 1990 will give each radio amateur who connects to WA4SIR a QSO number confirming their contact. When the connecting station sends their QSL card in with this contact number, they will receive back a beautiful QSL card commemorating this HAM IN SPACE shuttle flight. The SAREX-2 packet radio station consist of a Motorola 2M FM H/T with 5 watts ouput, a Heathkit HK-21 TNC-2, and a GRiD laptop computer that has a 40 MB hard disk drive to store the calls of all the stations connecting to WA4SIR during the nine day mission. The specially written software which will be running the SAREX-2 packet station is designed to allow for completely unattended operation and logging of the calls of all connecting stations. It will also prevent duplicate QSO numbers being sent! Although no digipeating will be allowed through SAREX-2, connecting to this packet station will be like any terrestrial packet contact. Just use your TNC along with your 2m tranceiver, and everything else is the same. After you have connected and received your QSL number from WA4SIR, on subsequent orbits you can watch for the SAREX-2 message beacons being sent periodically. The message beacons will contain information about the flight of STS-35 and other interesting items.

Look for more information about the SAREX-2 mission in AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins and on AMSAT HF/VHF nets in the next couple of months. For more specific information about the ASTRO-1 payload, contact the SPACELINK BBS at (205) 895-0028.

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

From 1668129418564013691
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,94c8314e4e9bbe7e

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-20 22:15:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!dptg!
ulysses!ucbvax!JPNTSUK2.BITNET!870383
From: 870383@JPNTSUK2.BITNET (KOMATSU Toshiki)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK-80 Help Needed
Message-ID: <9002220034.AA19542@ucsd.edu>
Date: 21 Feb 90 06:15:38 GMT
References: <masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear@THINK.COM>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Feb 21 07:15:38 1990

Dear OM ,
I think sure that the following commands for setting clock PK80 is
available .

```
DAytime yymmddhhmm          For date and time setting .
DAYUsa  (ON/OFF)            Date stamp form definition .
  related MSTAMP (ON/OFF)   Time stamp adds to MH command .
          CONSTAMP (ON/OFF) Time stamp adds when connecting .
CLKADJ n                    Clock adjustment
    ( n appeares m% transrated with m%=100-(9.16667*(1/n) )
```

Please try and report to me .

73 de 870383@JPNTSUK2.bitnet
(JF7WED)

From -6773957013593176781
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1bfdd47f897ece4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-21 10:29:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!dptg!ulysses!
ucbvax!PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU!pat
From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FIXM108.ZIP on PGD!!
Message-ID: <7184@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Date: 21 Feb 90 18:29:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Wed Feb 21 19:29:17 1990

The new FIXMAIL version 1.08 is on pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 .
It has a cute summary command!

From 1514547661521166 30
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,354847f76ffade93,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,354847f76ffade93,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-21 15:35:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!fauern!sun1.ruf.uni-freiburg.de!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!usc!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cica!iuvax!rutgers!njin!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBER Picture Format
Keywords: WEBER PIX format
Message-ID: <621@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 21 Feb 90 16:05:38 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 59
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9723 rec.ham-radio.packet:1811
Posted: Wed Feb 21 17:05:38 1990

(Netnews bombed, so I am sending these out together again!)

Rich:

One more error you made, ALL lines are sent, you have just been unlucky
and have missed those times when the passes were transmitting the lines.
Once again, ALL lines are transmitted. I wondered why your weber.ps
looked so flat ;-). At any rate, an outstanding job. Amateur inventiveness
never ceases to amaze me. That is what these satellite projects are all
about.

DEVON: Just average four pixels and use four color representation. To bad
there is no good black and white on the commodore but you can always use
a B&w TV. A two level representation is not gonna get it, so give up
the resolution for another two levels.

Rich and others:

OUTSTANDING. You've got it almost completely correct. Your one error
is in the red green blue bit. Notice from your photo that the
beginning is the sync. AT the end of the line is the colorburst. This
is a straight NTSC picture that has been digitized by a board that fires
on the vertical sync. The picture you have put up as a postscript file
is WEBER Photo-9 and is picture of the limb of the earth. The satellite
is still spinning down and even though it takes only a 30-th of a
second for a NTSC frame, how many of you have tried hand holding a camera
for a 30-th of a second still shot? As the bird slows down and locks
magnetically (the rest of them have just done this and WEBER has greater
moments of inertia and more mass to despin and lock), the pix should not
smear as this one has. In your Postscript photo, any detail was washed
by this spinning other than the atmosphere along the earth's limb is

clearly visible. You should see it in color ;-). Soon, soon. Rich,
I will post the color decoding formulas so that you can do a little
trigonometry and recover the color information. The lines are NOT
sent alternately RGB, it is NTSC (Bleecccchhhh!).

Great work!!!

Bob

P.S. Weber FINALLY published the protocol yesterday (thanks Rich, it
was in response to your work). If it doesn't show up here today, I
will post it tommorrow. I forgot it this morning (late to work, thanks
to Microsat passes!)

--

    My opinions are my own no matter]   Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)   ]   CCR, AMSAT, etc.

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -1203729894349952250
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-21 22:24:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re^2: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <20218@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Feb 90 06:24:40 GMT
References: <1640@atha.AthabascaU.CA> <102300007@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Feb 22 07:24:40 1990

In article <102300007@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com> rm@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com (Bob Merritt) writes:
>Dave, if you only want to become a ham to effect the most efficient forms
>of transmission, you are on the wrong wavelength. Assuming you submitted and
>obtained a license, would your next target be those "inefficient" rag
>chewers, or perhaps Southerners, who seem to take a bit longer to say

>something than the rest of the country?

Bob,

The only real reason people like Dave and I are talking about efficiency in the first place is to counter the false claim by the anti-no-code crowd that every ham must be required to learn it "because it's the most efficient (or effective) communication technique". I certainly don't want to "go after" someone else for not using the latest, most efficient technique, at least not when so much of our microwave spectrum lies fallow.

On the other hand, when a band reaches capacity, perhaps some changes *are* in order. After all, spark used to be king, but now it's not even legal...

Phil

From 3519800288031117028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91f15732a5608451,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-22 10:17:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpda!hpcuhb!hpindda!genem
From: genem@hpindda.HP.COM (Gene Marshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How: DCD mod in KPC-2
Message-ID: <5130005@hpindda.HP.COM>
Date: 22 Feb 90 18:17:07 GMT
Organization: HP Information Networks, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Feb 22 19:17:07 1990

Does anyone have information on installing the TAPR DCD mod in a KPC-2 TNC?

Many thanks,
Gene
genem@hpindnu.hp.com
AA6IY@N6LDL

From 1078767437765573214
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f8c9b,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c9b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-22 11:35:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.xenix,comp.unix.questions
Subject: Re: TCI/IP Help Needed
Summary: Is the KA9Q package DOS only?? No way!!
Message-ID: <38869@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 22 Feb 90 19:35:55 GMT
References: <691@mioem.UUCP> <5687@dell.dell.com>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1822 comp.unix.xenix:8323
comp.unix.questions:16501
Posted: Thu Feb 22 20:35:55 1990

In article<5687@dell.dell.com>mjhammel@Kepler.dell.com(Michael J.Hammel)writes:
>Actually, I wasn't aware that KA9Q ran in unix boxes (I thought it was just for
>DOS systems), but I'm pretty sure the folks over in c.p.t.i can help.

Harrumph!!   :-)

Phil Karn develops the package on a DOS machine, but versions are available
for various forms of UNIX as well as for the Atari, Amiga, and (you knew
this was coming) the Macintosh.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 3715242891029697104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e8fd03ee18822387
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e8fd03ee18822387
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-22 13:19:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!hubcap!bjb
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SAREX-2 Testing Continues
Message-ID: <8128@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Date: 22 Feb 90 21:19:55 GMT
References: <183@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Organization: Clemson University, Clemson, SC
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9777 rec.ham-radio.packet:1821
Posted: Thu Feb 22 22:19:55 1990

From article <183@ka2qhd.UUCP>, by kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane):
>
> This special packet radio station flying on STS-35 on May 9, 1990 will give
> each radio amateur who connects to WA4SIR a QSO number confirming their
> contact. When the connecting station sends their QSL card in with this
> contact number, they will receive back a beautiful QSL card commemorating this
> HAM IN SPACE shuttle flight.
>

It is a shame that this flight won't be during the normal school year
(for college, that is... at least, not here at Clemson). Anyway, has
there been any announcement of the frequency that will be used for the
SAREX packet station? Also, will any normal antenna system work (like
for the DOVE) or would a special one be needed (like a turnstile).

73 es TNX! de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

From -2473971108483836334
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f8c9b,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c9b,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-22 15:14:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!dell!Kepler!
mjhammel
From: mjhammel@Kepler.dell.com (Michael J. Hammel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.xenix,comp.unix.questions
Subject: Re: TCI/IP Help Needed
Keywords: HELP!!!
Message-ID: <5687@dell.dell.com>
Date: 22 Feb 90 00:30:48 GMT
References: <691@mioem.UUCP>
Sender: news@dell.dell.com
Reply-To: mjhammel@Kepler.dell.com (Michael J. Hammel)
Organization: Dell Computer Corp.
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1818 comp.unix.xenix:8300
comp.unix.questions:16480
Posted: Thu Feb 22 01:30:48 1990

In article <691@mioem.UUCP>, kb2ear@mioem.UUCP (Scott Weis R.A.C.E.S.) writes:

> Hello, I am having trouble getting KA9Q's TCP/IP software up on a 286
> computer running SCO XENIX. Has anyone out there gotten the software up
> on such a machine? Also is there a users group around that deals with
> TCP/IP on unix boxes?
>
comp.protocols.tcpip.ibmpc (I hope thats right, it might be ...ibm-pc)
deals with
TCP/IP products and problems from the DOS side. It has many knowledgeable
people pop in with help for users, including Phil Karn (developer of KA9Q)
occassionally.

Actually, I wasn't aware that KA9Q ran in unix boxes (I thought it was just for
DOS systems), but I'm pretty sure the folks over in c.p.t.i can help.

Michael J. Hammel | mjhammel@Kepler.dell.com, mikeh@dell.dell.com,
Dell Computer Corp. | or 73377.3467@compuserve.com
Disclaimer equ standard
"I know engineers, they looooove to change things" L. McCoy

From 4257561975335127800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f53430043ca63234,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f53430043ca63234,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-23 07:05:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!cmcl2!yale!think!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!cs.utexas.edu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watserv1!watmath!att!tsdiag!
ka2qhd!kc2wz
From: kc2wz@ka2qhd.UUCP (Bob Billson Westfield NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Source for NORD><LINK's OSK (OS-9/68K) port of KA9Q TCP/IP?
Keywords: OS-9 TCPIP NORDLINK OSK
Message-ID: <186@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 23 Feb 90 15:05:21 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD Public Access Un*x,Ocean NJ
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1833 rec.ham-radio:9820
Posted: Fri Feb 23 16:05:21 1990

I understand the German group NORD><LINK has an OSK (OS-9/68K) port of

KA9Q's TCP/IP code. Does anyone know of a source for the code?

I am also looking for a source for NORD><LINK's update of WA8DED's firmware

for the TNC-1. I believe it is called The Firmware.

Are either of these file requestable from somewhere?

I would appreciate e-mail replies as I don't get to check this newsgroup as

often as I would like.

AdvTHANKSance for the help. :-)

From 1411944418621559036
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5a489293699c3421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a489293699c3421,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-23 07:44:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WEBER Protocol spec
Keywords: WEBER PHOTO MICROSAT PROTOCOL
Message-ID: <624@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 23 Feb 90 15:44:06 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 98
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9800 rec.ham-radio.packet:1827
Posted: Fri Feb 23 16:44:06 1990

From: WEBER
To: amsat
Subj: correct protocol

I have been told there is an erroneous description of the picture protocol published on Compuserve. To avoid the possibility of people wasting their time with it, below is the correct, complete description.

The format of picture data for the camera color composite signal is as follows:

Callsign (for this transmission scheme) is PHOTO (for the camera). SSID is picture number (modulo 16). We are currently often overwriting a given picture number with different pictures perhaps twice a day. This is done when a picture is clearly black and there is no point in getting all of it.

The first two bytes of data portion of the UI frame (packet) contain the 10-bit X position of the first sample in that packet, the two most significant bits of the X position occupy the two least significant bits of the first byte, the eight least significant bits of X are in the next byte. Legal X values are from 0 to 644. Y values are in third byte and range from 0 to 241. If the two least significant bits of the first byte are both set (forming an X 768..1023), the data beginning with the second data byte is clear text information about the picture (which we call the "picture header") occupying 252 bytes. The six most significant bits of the first byte are reserved for future protocol definitions, only one of which is presently defined.

The data then consists of a sample for every third X value. This has little to do with RGB, but is relevant to color as the NTSC waveform is sampled at precisely 3 times the color burst frequency. A zero byte value indicates a simple compression sequence as follows: 00, the count of repeats, then the value repeated. Actual samples with a value of 0 (hor. sync) are changed to 1 to allow indicating a following compression sequence. When the X value is greater than 644, increment the Y value by two and subtract 645 from the X value. At the end of one of these compression passes, encoding returns to the top of the pic, moves one byte to the right and proceeds. This takes place three times to complete one half pic (every other line). Alternating half pics (even vs. odd) lines are transmitted every 101 minutes (every other visibility pass at these latitudes). There is not vertical sync transmitted. The picture begins at the end of the header.

The 645th byte of a reconstructed line is the count of zeroes which was in the original digitized sample between the 644th byte of that line and the beginning (the first non-zero) of the next line. If you are reconstructing the original waveform replace that count byte with that many zeroes.

I must again emphasize that this protocol is very temporary and can be expected to change with little advance notice. The compression scheme is poor and was selected only for its simplicity. It also will change. These changes will be handled with Weberware version updates. Also, please note that we have the ability to download individual R, G or B signals from the camera and their protocol may be different. Ditto for the 1.2 GHz experiment. For those, however, you can expect a bit more advance notice of variation.

As of today, only one picture has been arguably of the earth. We have been taking pictures (15) for only 8 (12 of our 15 on the first day) days now and it will require time to polish our procedures. We are concentrating on the equator now because pre-launch projections suggested potential problems at high latitudes. The first 12 pics were over the U.S. and none were of the planet. We have taken one pic at night (in the dark) to characterize performance. Two interesting tidbits. Shots that turn out to be of the sun don't move the impact sensor because, presumably, the iris is stopped down and has little distance to spring closed. Deep space photos increment the impact sensor considerably. The second tidbit has to do with the night photo. It

has an average light level much lower than even the deep space photos taken during the day. Perhaps a little atmospheric glow around the spacecraft even at that altitude?

     Thank you all for your interest.

73's,
Chris, WA3PSD, WEBERSAT project leader

P.S. Photo 1 is a pretty good shot of straight down over the ocean. A large cloud bank is visible against the blue water. It does NOT look like much in B&W. I can tell you from experience, VGA is required, the EGA displays suck. AMSAT will be distributing WEBERWARE, color black and white display stuff with a decompression routine.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -6501446508826124580
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,425d107ae5f80b23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-23 08:33:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!aaker
From: aaker@Apple.COM (Mark Aaker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Any comments on the Kan dvr2-2?
Message-ID: <38895@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 23 Feb 90 16:33:20 GMT
Reply-To: aaker@apple.com (Mark Aaker)
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Feb 23 17:33:20 1990

Does anyone have any comments on the new Kantronics dvr2-2? This little unit does 2 meter FM and packet in one little box, including the 2 Watt transmitter. All I need to add is the RS-232 cable to my terminal and I'm on packet!

I realize it only has two crystal controlled channels, but I would just be using it to monitor a DX Packetcluster, rather than tying up my other equipment. Suggested retail price is U.S.$ 239.00 which is a lot cheaper than I can buy a separate

TNC and 2 meter transceiver.

Looking forward to knowing if anyone has already tested one.

-Mark NT6G   aaker@apple.com

From -3961921574195815785
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,425d107ae5f80b23
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-23 13:32:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU!pdahl
From: pdahl@MILTON.U.WASHINGTON.EDU (Peter Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on the Kan dvr2-2?
Message-ID: <9002232132.AA14984@milton.u.washington.edu>
Date: 23 Feb 90 21:32:50 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Feb 23 22:32:50 1990

The advertising I have soon on the DVR2-2 do not indicate that it is
a rexxxx radio/tnc combination....just a packet optomised radio.
The $239 price can be beat at Ross Distributing in Idaho.
Check QST for phone #.
72 de Peter Dahl, WA7FUS

From -1820220521597228956
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,63fed35a9e6d0a35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-24 07:08:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU!OOPDAVID
From: OOPDAVID@UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU ("D.RODMAN")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MULTIPLE, MULTIPLE REPEAT MESSAGES
Message-ID: <D3897125B5DF8024A9@UBVMS.BITNET>
Date: 24 Feb 90 15:08:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Sat Feb 24 16:08:00 1990

I am suddenly receiving multiple repeats of the same messages through
the list. HELP! Someone stop this PLEASE
Dave

From 5607986628832592072
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,354847f76ffade93
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-24 10:05:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
BIOCAT.CHEM.USU.EDU!bobw
From: bobw@BIOCAT.CHEM.USU.EDU (Bob Wood)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WEBER Picture Format
Message-ID: <9002241805.AA08387@biocat.chem.usu.edu>
Date: 24 Feb 90 18:05:37 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Sat Feb 24 19:05:37 1990

How about talking the WEBER bunch into attaching to tcp-group now that WSC is
on the Internet here in Utah?
Bob, WA7MXZ

From 4556419068215325974
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,91063f5aac14a443,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91063f5aac14a443,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-24 10:48:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!njin!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!yale!husc6!m2c!wpi!
jwhitson
From: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Heath HD4040 and ICOM IC-2AT
Keywords: interface transformer
Message-ID: <9073@wpi.wpi.edu>
Date: 24 Feb 90 18:48:42 GMT
Organization: Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9819 rec.ham-radio.packet:1832
Posted: Sat Feb 24 19:48:42 1990

> Does anyone have any experience with this? The problem is
> that in the way the PTT is on the ICOM 2AT, its not
> compatible with the TNC's output.
>
> My question is: who has done the correct interface as
> reccommended by Heath (using 3:1 audio transformer),
> and does the transformer have to be 3:1, or would an
> ordinary 1:1 work? (I'd wind one, but I don't have
> access to torodial cores.)

Thanks ....

--
---------- If at first you don't succeed, so much for skydiving ---------
John Whitson: Internet: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu Bitnet: jwhitson@wpi.bitnet
73's from KB2GNC/1 UUCP: uunet!wpi.wpi.edu!jwhitson
---------- Anything with this tag on it is purely my own opinion ---------

From -7056764614765382688
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c5f57e7a8d58b8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-24 15:58:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!uakari!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New numbers for WB3FFV BBS!
Keywords: ham packet bbs phone numbers
Message-ID: <2737@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 24 Feb 90 23:58:09 GMT
Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 71
Posted: Sun Feb 25 00:58:09 1990

Hello All,

I have just moved the WB3FFV BBS to it's new location, and this has forced me to change the phone numbers. Please see the attached message below for the various capabilities and the new dialup telephone numbers...

+--+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
User Login: bbs
Number: (301)-625-0817 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)

Number: (301)-625-9482 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 4800 & 9600 V.32 (V.42/MNP5)
Number: (301)-625-9663 -- 1200 & 2400 (MNP5), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700 Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
KA9Q TCP/IP (The NOS release)
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx, 10.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.07)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

From 5827067647870993104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ad5ececf40f9816a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-24 19:39:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-

state.edu!ucbvax!UM.CC.UMICH.EDU!John_Woodard%Wayne-MTS
From: John_Woodard%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using an HT with a TNC
Message-ID: <204699@Wayne-MTS>
Date: 25 Feb 90 03:39:20 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32
Posted: Sun Feb 25 04:39:20 1990

I was wondering if anyone has had some experience with setting
up an HT on packet. My equipment is as follows:

      MFJ 1278 Multi-mode Controller
      Santec ST-20 T handheld

The MFJ has 5 leads corresponding to 1) mic input; 2) ground 3) PTT
4) Receive Audio; 5) Squelch input. My first attempt at making the
connections involved the following steps: 1) I connected the mic input
lead to the center conductor of the mic plug going to the radio;
2) I connected the PTT lead to the outer conductor of the mic plug going
to the radio; 3) I connected the receive audio lead to the center
conductor of the speaker plug going to the radio; 4) I connected the
ground lead to the outer conductor of the speaker plug going to the radio.
I seem to be able to receive fine, but when I insert the mic plug into the
radio, the transmitter appears to key on and stays on.

The manual suggested one of 2 options when dealing with HT connections.
The first (and easiest, I thought) was to install either JMP K or JMP L.
Apparently this amounts to opening up the controller and soldering a wire
across two nearby points on the printed circuit board. After doing this,
the radio appeared to be dead-no receive at all. The second option is
using an AF transformer with a "low turns ratio". The instructions are not
very clear on exactly what is needed and where the connections should be
made.

Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated--I am anxious to get on VHF
packet and this is my major roadblock. Thanks in advance for your help!

         John - WK8A

Email can be sent to john_woodard%wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu

From 2616796071268585250
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f8c9b,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c9b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-25 12:11:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP (Michael R. Batchelor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.xenix,comp.unix.questions
Subject: Re: TCI/IP Help Needed
Summary: Well where is it?
Message-ID: <286@mikebat.UUCP>
Date: 25 Feb 90 20:11:38 GMT
References: <691@mioem.UUCP> <5687@dell.dell.com> <38869@apple.Apple.COM>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: M. Batchelor's PC7300, Beaufort, SC
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1844 comp.unix.xenix:8372
comp.unix.questions:16579
Posted: Sun Feb 25 21:11:38 1990

> Phil Karn develops the package on a DOS machine, but versions are available
> for various forms of UNIX as well as for the Atari, Amiga, and (you knew
> this was coming) the Macintosh.

Yea, yea, yea. I hear this all the time. I even have a copy for a DOS box
and an Amiga. But where can you get the SOURCE? Preferably with a unix
make file. I have two unix boxes up and running and two more I'm going to
ressurect. How am I going to run tcp/ip on them with DOS binarys?

Michael
(But my call sign IS in my .signature)

--
Michael Batchelor / \113\101\067\132\116\132   uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
       The ability to advance the leading edge of technology is
        constrained by the ability to prune the trailing edge.
                         -- Charles Dickens (Stanford)

From 7808911972226305352
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c3162e3391fe15d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3162e3391fe15d6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-25 16:48:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Listing of Macintosh ham software
Message-ID: <38958@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 26 Feb 90 00:48:30 GMT
Reply-To: winter@apple.com (Patty Winter)
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 206
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9829 rec.ham-radio.packet:1836
Posted: Mon Feb 26 01:48:30 1990

I've put together the following listing in response to requests here on the net for information on amateur radio programs for the Macintosh.

This is a one-time posting on my part. If someone would like to volunteer to keep this information updated, I'd be happy to send him or her the background materials I have. It would be even better if that person was also on packet radio; when I had a packet system up and running, I noticed frequent Macintosh questions there, too. (If anyone wants to post this listing on packet, go ahead. But I'll leave it to you to take out the prices, divide it into smaller chunks, etc.)

Please note that I am not endorsing or recommending any of these programs. In fact, I've only seen a few of them. The information in this list was gleaned mostly from flyers supplied by the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews or listings in QST or AMSAT Journal. Please check with the vendors for the latest product details, pricing, etc.

And--this should be obvious--this listing has absolutely no endorsement by Apple Computer, Inc.

Having said all that....enjoy!

73,
Patty

****
Macintosh Amateur Radio Software
List compiled by N6BIS, 2/25/90

PACKET RADIO

NET/Mac (KA9Q TCP/IP)
Supports AX.25 and NET/ROM as well as TCP/IP functions. Requires a TNC with KISS mode.
     Doug Thom, N6OYU, 1405 Graywood Drive, San Jose, CA 95129.
Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. Also available via anonymous FTP from apple.com (/pub/ham-radio); on the Digikron Systems BBS at (408) 253-1309; and on the WB3FFV BBS at (301) 625-0817, 625-9482, and 625-9663. The program is copyright, but free for noncommercial use.

MacRatt with FAX
Terminal program for use with AEA's PK-232 multimode controller. Supports packet, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, and facsimile. Includes computer-to-TNC cable.
     Advanced Electronic Applications (AEA), PO Box C-2160, Lynnwood, WA 98036. $59.95

MORSE CODE PRACTICE

N6MZV Morse Trainer
RT Martin, N6MZV, 10382 Orange Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014.
Also available via anonymous FTP from apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).
$25.00

Morse Tutor
Jack Brindle WA4FIB, Brincomm Technology, 3155 Resin Street,
Marietta, GA 30066. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with
stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. The program is copyright,
but free for noncommercial use.

MacMorse
David A. Kall, 700 Marine Parkway #314, New Port Richey, Florida
34652. $29.95

Zihua Morse
Zihua, P.O. Box 51601, Pacific Grove, CA 93950. $39.95 without
speech synthesis; $65 with speech synthesis.

RTTY

MacTTY
Summit Concepts, Suite 102-190, 1840 41st Ave., Capitola, CA 95010.
$39.95

LOGGING

LOGic
Personal Database Applications, 2634 Meadow Bend Court, Duluth,
GA 30136. $75.00

FDLog!
System One Control, 3900 85th Ave N, Suite 200, Brooklyn Park, MN
55443. $29.95

SATELLITE TRACKING

QuikMac
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $40 for AMSAT
members; $50 for non-members. Requires Microsoft BASIC.

Satellite Orbit Prediction Program
Macintosh conversion of W3IWI program.
Earl Skelton, N3ES, 6311 29th Place NW, Washington, DC 20015.
Send formatted 800K Macintosh disk with stamped, self-addressed
return disk mailer; or send SASE for source listing. Requires
Microsoft BASIC.

MacSat
BEK Developers, 1732 74th Circle NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702.
$10.00

Satellite Helper
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $59.95

Satellite Pro
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98366. $99.95

PROPAGATION, GRAY LINE, DX HEADINGS

DX Window
Creates on screen an azimuthal equidistant projection (great circle) world map centered on your QTH, with day/night terminator.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95

Skycom 1.1
Enter solar flux and get propagation predictions to desired areas of the world.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95 ($59.95 with Skycom 1.5)

Skycom 1.5
Provides sunlight status at both ends of the path; MUF, F0F2, and FOT frequencies; S/N ratio of the link, and other information.
Engineering Systems, Inc., PO Box 939, Vienna, VA 22183. $39.95 ($59.95 with Skycom 1.1)

DX Helper
MacTrak Software, PO Box 1590, Port Orchard, WA 98336. $34.95

Sun Clock
Desk accessory. Displays a map of the world with day and night areas.
MLT Software, PO Box 98041, 6325 SW Capitol Highway, Portland, OR 97201. $17.00

RADIO CONTROL

ICOM IC-735 Control
KE6FG Software, 9763 Pali Ave., Tujunga, CA 91042. $49.95

TEST PREPARATION

Ham Stacks
HyperCard stacks containing all of the questions in the current question pool for each license class.
Diana Syriac N1GZS, 49A Meadow Pond Drive, Leominster, MA 01453. Send two formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-addressed return disk mailer. Also available via anonymous FTP from

apple.com (/pub/ham-radio).

COLLECTIONS AND MISCELLANY

"Project Mac"
Contest logging, antenna design, satellite tracking, clip art, etc.
Microsoft BASIC required for many (but not all) of the programs.
     Stan Horzepa WA1LOU, 75 Kreger Drive, Wolcott, CT 06716.
Send three formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-
addressed return disk mailer.

Amateur Radio #1
Contains satellite tracking, Morse code practice, Ohm's law calculator,
and pad design programs.
     Kinetic Designs, PO Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067. $4.00

Red Ryder 9.4
Terminal emulation program, suitable for packet radio.
     Kinetic Designs, PO Box 1646, Orange Park, FL 32067. $4.00

MacScience BBS
Various ham-related applications, including antenna design,
propagation, WEFAX, packet, and Morse code. (408) 866-4933.

Digikron Systems BBS
Various ham-related applications, including logging, propagation,
Morse code, and packet. (408) 253-1309.

WB3FFV BBS
Various ham-related software, including packet, contesting, and Morse
code applications. (301) 625-0817, 625-9482, and 625-9663.

MacNet
Public-domain programs (currently on nine disks) contributed by
Macintosh packet users. Includes test preparation, contest logging,
propagation prediction, satellite tracking, and amateur television.
     John D. Seney, KB1HE, 144 Pepperidge Dr., Manchester, NH
03103. Send formatted 800K Macintosh disks with stamped, self-
addressed return disk mailer. Contributions of public-domain
programs encouraged.

--end--
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 60325671405785703
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f9a1745d07edae5,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f9a1745d07edae5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-25 16:49:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Listing of Apple II ham software
Message-ID: <38959@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 26 Feb 90 00:49:23 GMT
Reply-To: winter@apple.com (Patty Winter)
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 91
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9830 rec.ham-radio.packet:1837
Posted: Mon Feb 26 01:49:23 1990

I've put together the following listing in response to requests here
on the net for information on amateur radio programs for the Apple II.

As I mentioned in my companion posting about Macintosh software, this
is a one-time posting unless someone else picks up the ball.

Please note that I am not endorsing or recommending any of these programs.
The information in this list was obtained mostly from flyers supplied by
the software vendors, or in some cases from reviews in QST. Please check
with the vendors for the latest product details, pricing, etc.

And--this should be obvious--this listing has absolutely no endorsement
by Apple Computer, Inc.

73,
Patty

****
Apple II Amateur Radio Software
List compiled by N6BIS, 2/25/90

PACKET RADIO

PACHAM
Uses a two-microchip interface instead of a TNC.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA
01741. $49.95

MORSE CODE PRACTICE

Morse+Plus Morse Code Tutor
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.

$15.95

MORSE CODE & RTTY OPERATION

HAM
Sends and receives both Morse code and RTTY.
DaJu Development Company, 39 Long Ridge Road, Carlisle, MA
01741. $49.95

Code Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

RTTY Machine
COTEC, 13462 Hammons Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. $29.95 (discount
if bought in conjunction with another COTEC program)

SATELLITE TRACKING

Apple QuikTrak
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044. $25 for AMSAT
members; $35 for non-members

ANTENNA DESIGN

Antenna Design & Dimensions
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$9.95

Antenna Trap Designing
Larry East W1HUE, 119-7 Buckland St., Plantsville, CT 06479.
Send formatted disk with stamped, self-addressed return disk
mailer.

LOGGING

Electrolog II
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$18.95

Contest Log & Dupe Sheet
EPO Software, 7805 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682.
$13.95

--end--
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****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter

****

From -1292642189476030739
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fcf8d7e296f2187c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-25 18:33:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!rochester!rit!ultb!
mjd8646
From: mjd8646@ultb.isc.rit.edu (M.J. Dobush)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC documentation question
Message-ID: <2309@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 26 Feb 90 02:33:42 GMT
Reply-To: mjd8646@ultb.isc.rit.edu (M.J. Dobush)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Feb 26 03:33:42 1990

I've decided that I'm going to buy a TNC, but I am new to the world of
packet. I'm going to be using my Apple][+ to control the the TNC, and as
far as I know, there doesn't exist any programs for my machine.

Therefore I need fantastic documentation so I can write my own. I don't
mind writing something, I just need to know how to access the commands
on the TNC.

My question to the net is "Who has the best documentation?"

One of my friends has a MJF 1270 (I think, it's the cheap one). I
wasn't impress with the documentation. Can I get some opinions on
AEA's documentation? Does MJF give better documentation with the more
expensive models?

Thanks.

Matt Dobush, KA1GPV
Rochester Institute of Technology
mjd8646@ritvax.bitnet
mjd8646@ultb.isc.rit.edu

From -7315920483595275425
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ad5ececf40f9816a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-25 18:48:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unsvax!arrakis.nevada.edu!storkus
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke (N7MSD))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using an HT with a TNC

Message-ID: <1406@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Date: 26 Feb 90 02:48:04 GMT
References: <204699@Wayne-MTS>
Sender: news@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU
Reply-To: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu.uucp (Mike Storke (N7MSD))
Organization: Hackers, Crackers, and Hams around the world
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Feb 26 03:48:04 1990

I don't know what to tell you, except I have a similar set up and VERY similar problems! My radio occasionally locks up on transmit and I don't find out about it until I notice the DCD light isn't lighting up. I check the handheld (we have the same one-ST-20T), and the sink is hot! The only way I can cure this is to pull out the plug and stick it back in.

I've heard numerous reports. Most say it could be RF getting into the TNC or vice versa. Although we have the same radio, my TNC is an AEA PK-88.

If anyone knows more, please let BOTH of us know. I have no idea really why this should be happening. Thanks alot, 73's, Mike, N7MSD

From -598631802617080270
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,425d107ae5f80b23
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-26 07:35:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-ses!hpcuhb!hpindda!genem
From: genem@hpindda.HP.COM (Gene Marshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any comments on the Kan dvr2-2?
Message-ID: <5130006@hpindda.HP.COM>
Date: 26 Feb 90 15:35:45 GMT
References: <38895@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: HP Information Networks, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Feb 26 16:35:45 1990

> This little unit does 2 meter FM and packet in one little
> box, including the 2 Watt transmitter. All I need to add
> is the RS-232 cable to my terminal and I'm on packet!

I purchased one of these rigs to get a full time PBBS up and running. You also need to buy the TNC. As a previous reply stated, it is just a packet-optomized radio.

After installation, I found that the 2 watt (more like 1.5) didn't hit very much (only one node). Also, I live nearby a repeater, and whenever the repeater was transmitting, the dvr 2-2 was desensitized and wouldn't receive. Lastly, when you add crystals you need to re-tune the rig. To set the radio up for the two channels I wanted would probably put me over the $300.00 limit I wanted to set for the

rig.

The Alinco 110 is a 5/45w mobil rig that was on sale for $299.00.
I returned the dvr 2-2 and went for this. The 2-2 was a sexy
little rig and it was just the ticket for me at the time, but
the fairly high cost in combination of low power made it a
dissapointment.

73 - Gene
AA6IY @ N6LDL

From 240541380870379130
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6aff9262900648c8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-26 08:34:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!snorkelwacker!spdcc!merk!
alliant!linus!mbunix!abm
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org (Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Club Meeting topics/speakers ??
Keywords: clubs speakers topics meetings
Message-ID: <99024@linus.UUCP>
Date: 26 Feb 90 16:34:01 GMT
Sender: news@linus.UUCP
Followup-To: abm@mbunix.mitre.org
Distribution: rec.ham-radio
Organization: The MITRE Corp., Bedford, MA
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Feb 26 17:34:01 1990

Mom told me not to volunteer...but I didn't listen 8-).

I volunteered for program chairman for our local ham club at work - we have a
monthly brown bag lucheon meeting. I'd be interested in hearing suggestions
for topics/speakers that have been successful with your groups.

e-mail direct and I'll summarize

tnks 73   Alex   wd2t

From -7967275986328248576
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ad5ececf40f9816a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-26 18:27:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!bionet!agate!ucbvax!ucdavis!iris!hughes
From: hughes@iris.ucdavis.edu (S. Hughes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using an HT with a TNC

Message-ID: <6865@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Date: 27 Feb 90 02:27:04 GMT
References: <204699@Wayne-MTS> <1406@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Sender: uucp@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
Reply-To: hughes@iris.ucdavis.edu (S. Hughes)
Organization: U.C. Davis - Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Feb 27 03:27:04 1990

In article <1406@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU> storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu.uucp (Mike Storke (N7MSD)) writes:
>
> I don't know what to tell you, except I have a similar set up and VERY
>similar problems! My radio occasionally locks up on transmit and I don't find
>out about it until I notice the DCD light isn't lighting up. I check the
>handheld (we have the same one-ST-20T), and the sink is hot! The only way I
>can cure this is to pull out the plug and stick it back in.
> I've heard numerous reports. Most say it could be RF getting into the TNC
>or vice versa. Although we have the same radio, my TNC is an AEA PK-88.
> If anyone knows more, please let BOTH of us know. I have no idea really why
>this should be happening. Thanks alot, 73's, Mike, N7MSD
What you are describing could very well be RF getting back into the
tnc. I have the exact same problem with a kpc-2 and TH-215. When I
operate portable with the duckie, the transmitter sticks on. As soon
as I pull the plug, the tnc resets, strange. I have found that if
the cable from the radio to the tnc is parallel to the antenna, it
happens everytime. One solution is to keep the cable away from RF.
The best solution would be to have a well shielded cable (and tnc).
Hope this helps.

Shayne Hughes N6SPE
hughes@iris.ucdavis.edu

From 6864336513152420102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fcf8d7e296f2187c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-26 18:56:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC documentation question
Summary: Just use a regular Apple II terminal program
Message-ID: <39012@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 27 Feb 90 02:56:58 GMT
References: <2309@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Feb 27 03:56:58 1990

In article <2309@ultb.isc.rit.edu>mjd8646@ultb.isc.rit.edu(M.J. Dobush) writes:

>
>I've decided that I'm going to buy a TNC, but I am new to the world of
>packet. I'm going to be using my Apple][+ to control the the TNC, and as
>far as I know, there doesn't exist any programs for my machine.

Hmmm, seems to me I just dealt with this question last week... :-)

Anyway, for Matt and anyone else who is thinking about using any computer
with any TNC (is that general enough? :-)), all you need is *a terminal
program*. Yes, it's that simple! You don't need a "packet radio" program.
Use the same program you now use for telephone BBSs.

Before I switched to TCP/IP, I was using MacTerminal for packet radio.
That or any other terminal emulation program is fine on the Macintosh.
Any Apple II terminal program will be fine on that machine. Any TRS-80
terminal program will be fine on that machine. Any C-64 terminal program
will be fine on that machine. Shall I stop now? :-)

73,
Patty
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From 241717808451983872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8a723e92631f15,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-27 03:51:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ames!uhccux!querubin
From: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS for TNC-1
Keywords: KISS, Wilson, Internet
Message-ID: <6761@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 27 Feb 90 11:51:53 GMT
Reply-To: querubin@uhccux.UUCP (Antonio Querubin)
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 38
Posted: Tue Feb 27 12:51:53 1990

Please forgive me if you've all heard (and answered) the following
questions before, I'm almost sure you have - but I don't read this
newsgroup very often and would appreciate any help.

I have just inherited an old TNC-1 and want to run it in KISS mode
with the KA9Q package. The radio will be a Wilson VHF HT. The
KA9Q documentation mentions that the KISS firmware for the TNC-1

can be installed two ways. The first is by installing a stand-
alone EPROM available from TAPR and the second as a downloadable
something (file?).

Regarding the first method, could anyone please provide me ordering
information for the KISS PROM from TAPR (how much is it, what's
their current address, etc.)? The TNC currently powers up with
AX.25 level 2 version 3.2 - how current is this?

Regarding the second method, is the KISS firmware available as a
downloadable file? If so, can it be FTP'd from somewhere? Do I
use the TNC's debug command to load the bytes in or do I have to
burn it into my own EPROM?

Also, the Wilson HT uses a small 6-pin screw-on mic connector.
Anyone know where one can get the mating plug for this connector?

Lastly, which of the popular PC BBS programs will allow multiple
TCP/IP connections through either a LAN or TNC?

This is part of a project to setup an Internet/AMPRnet gateway at
the University of Hawaii. If anyone has done something like this
before, I would appreciate hearing from you. And if there any
Hawaii-based hams reading this, your thoughts on the idea would be
be very much appreciated.

Replies may be posted here or e-mailed. Thanks in advance!

AH6BW
BITnet: antonio_querubin-manoa@uhplato.bitnet
Internet: querubin@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu

From -7994264285291469315
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,196ff67b78b2b0fc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-27 09:41:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!speedy.cs.pitt.edu!hoffman
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCI/IP Help Needed
Message-ID: <6979@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 27 Feb 90 17:41:22 GMT
References: <691@mioem.UUCP> <5687@dell.dell.com> <38869@apple.Apple.COM>
<286@mikebat.UUCP>
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Feb 27 18:41:22 1990

The Unix version of the KA9Q TCP/IP software package is available with
anonymous FTP from host vax.cs.pitt.edu in the file pub/ka9q/net-unix.cpio.Z.

     ---Bob.
--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL   {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science   hoffman@cs.pitt.edu

From -6233612343881306575
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3fdc5c6e62630a47,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-28 23:24:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FO-20 wedged?
Message-ID: <12063@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 1 Mar 90 07:24:28 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Mar 1 08:24:28 1990

On the last two evenings, FO-20 has passed by with the digital beacon
telling me that all is well and ready for use, but there has been NO
other activity - and no one I've talked to has been able to connect to
it at all.

Has it wedged in some way?
     - Brian

From -4891704256406896640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3fdc5c6e62630a47
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-01 08:05:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FO-20 wedged?
Message-ID: <632@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 1 Mar 90 16:05:42 GMT
References: <12063@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Mar 1 17:05:42 1990

From article <12063@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
> On the last two evenings, FO-20 has passed by with the digital beacon

> telling me that all is well and ready for use, but there has been NO
> other activity - and no one I've talked to has been able to connect to
> Has it wedged in some way?

Hi Brian:

Nice to connect with you on LUSAT! To answer your question, I also thought so and then I went back and read an announcement (holy changes Batman and announcement on a FUJI operational change?!?!?) that said they would be doing something with the JD experiment that would cause it to dump the message memory (my guess is whole orbit data scans) and they gave the data. It was fully operational this morning and I left you a message on it.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -8042365649973159498
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,98b2dececfbb28d7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-01 11:00:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC1 KISS code
Message-ID: <9003011707.AA04263@zit.cigy.>
Date: 1 Mar 90 19:00:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Mar 1 20:00:44 1990

>Mailer: Elm [revision: 64.9]

Would the person who wanted the TNC1 KISS mode code please mail me his address so that I can send it to him? The packet radio list message did not have a valid address attached. Thanks,
-jcp-

==========

Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland

  Internet: jcp@brl.mil   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  Also: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -7275468340668671265
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fda5d38b5ec2d356
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-01 13:31:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!inesc!paad
From: paad@inesc.UUCP (Paulo Dimas)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Decode/Encode Morse Cards
Keywords: packet,radio,ham
Message-ID: <234@inesc.UUCP>
Date: 1 Mar 90 21:31:46 GMT
References: <323@bongo.UUCP> <20548@netnews.upenn.edu> <325@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: INESC - Inst. Eng. Sistemas e Computadores, LISBOA. PORTUGAL.
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Mar 1 22:31:46 1990

I would like to know if there is any card for encoding/decoding
morse signals for the IBM PC compatibles.

Thanks for all the help you can supply!

-- Carlos Neves, I.S.T. - Portugal

From -9088203569624593236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e77bd2ba095595f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-01 14:03:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
From: djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca (Doug Collinge VE7GNU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PE1CHL KA9Q
Message-ID: <25ed2783.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Date: 1 Mar 90 22:03:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Mar 1 23:03:00 1990

>X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)

Does someone have PE1CHL KA9Q for the Atari ST available for FTP?

(First posting; would anyone who sees this please send me mail? I

like mail and don't care if I get a flood...
)
73 Doug.

--
/\/\/\/\/\/
Doug Collinge,   samisen!djc@uvicctr.uvic.ca
VE7GNU   VE7GNU@VE7DIE V8R4G2 Victoria, BC, Canada

From -2062923951410992192
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,940aa4b33950442,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-02 06:04:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!epicb!david
From: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham BBS's
Message-ID: <862@epicb.UUCP>
Date: 2 Mar 90 14:04:38 GMT
Reply-To: david@epicb.UUCP (David Cook)
Distribution: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Truevision Inc., Indianapolis, IN
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Mar 2 15:04:38 1990

I am looking for the telephone numbers of PC BBS's which are Ham
oriented. I am especially interested in software to decode
weather images and other types of RTTY/HV/CW signals.

Please e-mail me rather than post: Thanks
                                         David Cook
                                         uunet!epicb!david

From -5780214828984284221
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bcb74c4661b6652,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-02 13:00:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!umich!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!snorkelwacker!spdcc!merk!alliant!linus!mbunix!abm
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org (Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: club meeting ideas
Message-ID: <99981@linus.UUCP>
Date: 2 Mar 90 21:00:47 GMT
Sender: news@linus.UUCP
Organization: The MITRE Corp., Bedford, MA
Lines: 30
Posted: Fri Mar 2 22:00:47 1990

I asked for suggestions for topics/speakers for a ham club at work.
Here are the suggestions so far - any others out there?

e-mail direct and I'll summarize

tnks 73   Alex   wd2t

*** from Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
1. RFI: how to prevent it
2. RFI: how to cure it
3. SAFETY in the ham shack and on the tower
4. Rare DX certificates
5. What is EME all about
6. Signal processing developments
7. Soldering workshop
8. Are you grounded
9. MORE SAFETY in the ham shack and on the tower
10. The joy of fox hunting

*** from Steve Wilson KA6S
xait!think!ames!versatc!wyse!wyse.com!stevew

One program that we(the local Amateur Auxiliary) are putting on for
anyone that is interested is a combo program where we talk about
the Amateur Auxiliary(OO's) and also talk about DF techniques.
The DFing part seems to be a real popular topic. The meetings
seem to run a bit long because there are usually so many questions.

Try contacting your local OO Co-ordinator(get his name from your
ARRL Section Manager) and maybe he can help you find a speaker.

From -1807779185321513327
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,101b7196fca268f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,101b7196fca268f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-02 13:11:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!think!snorkelwacker!apple!voder!thoreau!greg
From: greg@thoreau.nsc.com (Greg Dean)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ISDN for linking packet and repeaters
Message-ID: <37@thoreau.nsc.com>
Date: 2 Mar 90 21:11:04 GMT
Reply-To: greg@thoreau.nsc.com (Greg Dean)
Organization: National Semiconductor, S. Portland, Maine
Lines: 27
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9951 rec.ham-radio.packet:1854
Posted: Fri Mar 2 22:11:04 1990

In my area, there are a couple of linked voice repeater systems and

several packet networks. The repeaters are linked on VHF and UHF
with conventional FM tx/rx. The audio quality is OK if there is
only one hop between the originating and receiving repeaters, but
gets very poor if the repeaters are at opposite ends of the state.

On packet, the situation is not much better, now using 1200bps
dedicated uhf backbone and/or vhf frequencies which are shared with
the node users. To communicate with another station a few nodes
away, it may take minutes for each packet to reach its destinition.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), is a new network protocol
which aims to handle both voice and data (including X.25). Hardware
(and probably software) are or will be available to facilitate an
ISDN. It seems to me that ISDN running over a few microwave links
would solve both of our linked repeater and packet problems. This is
something the Amateur community should be on the leading edge of.

Does anyone know of any Amateur experiments planned or underway
involving ISDN? Please reply to me - any replies, I'll summarize to
the net.

--
Greg Dean, K1ME
(207) 775-8596
greg@thoreau.nsc.com

From -6581417009710862946
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e77bd2ba095595f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-02 20:15:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PE1CHL KA9Q
Summary: Here it is again
Message-ID: <329@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 3 Mar 90 04:15:13 GMT
References: <25ed2783.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 34
Posted: Sat Mar 3 05:15:13 1990

In article <25ed2783.samisen@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca>, djc@samisen@uvicctr.uvic.ca
(Doug Collinge VE7GNU) writes:
> >X-Mailer: Mush 6.5.6 (PC R6.3 22-Sep-89)
>
> Does someone have PE1CHL KA9Q for the Atari ST available for FTP?
>
     I don't have it available for ftp. You can get it from the
address below. I am talking to TAPR re their carrying the

software too. Plus of course some public spirited individual
could get the disks and upload to one of the popular ham sites
and let us all know.

    The latest PE1CHL release of KA9Q's NET is now available for the
Atari. It is available direct from PE1CHL, but those net fans in
the US can obtain it locally. Here is what you need to do:

Send:

1   Disk Mailer with your address and adequate postage
2   Double sided diskettes (or 3 single sided)
1   Note stating what you want

    Send the package off to:

Mike Curtis, WD6EHR
7921 Wilkinson Avenue
North Hollywood
California 91605-2210

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 6485490030090877255
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,30bfffa6db2863c4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-03 09:34:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!modcomp!dan
From: dan@modcomp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q NOS Documentation
Message-ID: <97400003@modcomp>
Date: 3 Mar 90 17:34:00 GMT
Lines: 9
Nf-ID: #N:modcomp:97400003:000:335
Nf-From: modcomp.UUCP!dan   Mar 3 12:34:00 1990
Posted: Sat Mar 3 18:34:00 1990

I've located copies of KA9Q NOS program, but not the
documentation. There are many changes in this version that
the original documentation does not cover. (such as the format of the domain
file). I'd appreciate any suggestions on how to locate the NOS documentation.

73... Dan Grostick N4IXP

uunet!modcomp!dan 305-977-1558 weekdays

From -4872827537846179533
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,101b7196fca268f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-03-03 13:16:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!
pollux.usc.edu!kjh
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ISDN for linking packet and repeaters
Keywords: ISDN
Message-ID: <23214@usc.edu>
Date: 3 Mar 90 21:16:50 GMT
References: <37@thoreau.nsc.com>
Sender: news@usc.edu
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 46
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9963 rec.ham-radio.packet:1857
Posted: Sat Mar 3 22:16:50 1990

In article <37@thoreau.nsc.com> greg@thoreau.nsc.com (Greg Dean) writes:
>ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), is a new network protocol
>which aims to handle both voice and data (including X.25).

ISDN is much too litle and far too late (IMHO). I want a few 10Mb/sec
lines coming into my house.

Recently I saw Dr. Robert W. Lucky here at USC. Dr. Lucky writes the
Reflections column in IEEE Spectrum. In his talk, Dr. Lucky mentioned
quite a few interesting things:

1. More than 98% of your telephone bill reflects the cost of
   sending you the bill and keeping track of the accounts.
   Almost none of your bill goes to maintaining the equipment; the
   telephone companies are in the _service_ industry.

2. Over the past few years, the bandwidth capability of the
   technology has risen at a phenominal rate, while demand for
   bandwidth has remained constant.

Some of Dr. Lucky's suggestions were:

1. Give people HI-FI voice lines.

2. Give people wide bandwidth data lines.

(Note that the cost for both of the above is near zero! See above.)

3. Allow the phone companies to provide cable-tv type
    entertainment. (Dr. Lucky suggested that what he wanted was 40
    or 50 'channels' all playing the same movie continuously, but
    starting about 5 minutes apart. You could start when you
    wanted, go to the kitchen or bathroom and then switch 'channels'
    to pick up where you left off. This would be quite
    convenient.)

ISDN is a good idea, but it is very old technology. We should have had
this years ago. Let's take the idea of ISDN, (which is basically a good
idea), and update it to reflect current technology. I want a few
10Mb/sec lines coming into my house.

Ken Hendrickson N8DGN kjh@usc.edu ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

From 1322990520145316970
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,870bd15502d0fd39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 07:15:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!motcsd!hpda!
hpcuhb!hpindda!genem
From: genem@hpindda.HP.COM (Gene Marshall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for KPC-2 Software
Message-ID: <5130004@hpindda.HP.COM>
Date: 31 Jan 90 16:06:16 GMT
Organization: HP Information Networks, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Jan 31 17:06:16 1990

Hello all...

I have just added a KPC-2 to the shack, along side the PK-232 and was
wondering if anyone had experience with (PC) software that works with the
KAM KPC-2. There are a lot of these around for the PK-232 but
I can't seem to find anything for the KPC-2. I've already looked
on CompuServe.

I know Kantronics sells something for around $60.00. Does anyone
know if this is worth it?

Thanks,
Gene - AA6IY (AA6IY@N6LDL)

From 4618068546197175754

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,43e167bffdaa315f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 07:17:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!
ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Decoding DOVE Telemetry
Message-ID: <9002010820.AA22539@zit.cigy.>
Date: 1 Feb 90 08:50:36 GMT
References: <9002010051.AA10771@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Feb 1 09:50:36 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 1 Feb 90 9:20:43 MEZ

Fire away!. Even if you put it up anonymous FTP only, I
would appreciate it you mailed it direct to me (as I'm not on the
Internet, you see). By the way, I have at least one good pass
a day copied from here (7-8 minutes). Last night got 3 orbits in
a row...

-jcp-

==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -5606289637964673916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,546bd18b44ea944b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 07:22:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE telemetry?
Message-ID: <9002010817.AA22516@zit.cigy.>
Date: 1 Feb 90 08:51:21 GMT
References: <9002010005.AA10194@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 37
Posted: Thu Feb 1 09:51:21 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 1 Feb 90 9:17:37 MEZ

YES, YES, YES. You can receive DOVE with a 2m (145.825Mhz) FM radio hooked to a TNC (I use a Kenwood TR7850 and a Heathkit TNC-1 in KISS mode, with Phil Karn's TCPIP package, which I use for other reasons). All you need to do is set your radio to 145.825 and turn the 'monitor' on your packet radio program on. I capture the stuff into a file. If you leave everything on for 24 hours, you WILL get telemtry from DOVE, maybe more than once. (I usually get 2 successive passes, twice a day, for four occurrances). Each pass lasts from 2 to 8 minutes decodable telemetry.

I also use a quarterwave groundplane in the attic as my antenna and it works great. It's really neat listening to FM with a doppler shift!. (The demodulator in the TNC seems not sensitive to the doppler, by the way). You might try a better antenna on your handheld than the 'rubber duck' it comes with, but the receiver in there is more than sufficient.

DO NOT TRY TO TRANSMIT TO THE BIRD, it doesn't listen on this frequency, and it just screws up everyone else. Also, turn the BEACON off in your Packet radio program first. (I have a collection of Beacon packets I'm making from my automated telemetry gatherning...)

If you have a computer, programs to tell you when the satellite is QRV in your area are available from AMSAT for reasonable prices (like $50 for InstaTrack).

Any more questions?

-jcp-

==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -2042483012858071577
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3edc0e1290e1593d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 08:54:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CSHLAB.BITNET!STELLABO
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: EMS Radio Service
Message-ID: <9002011511.AA20525@ucsd.edu>
Date: 1 Feb 90 12:53:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 5
Posted: Thu Feb 1 13:53:00 1990

PLEASE REMOVE ME FROM THIS DISCUSSION GROUP ..

Thanks ..

Fred Stellabotte

From 6972413875894335743
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b74105b1f3e89f6c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 10:59:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uflorida!haven!decuac!ufp.dco.dec.com!murphy
From: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Any newer code for Heath HD4040 TNC?
Message-ID: <2914@decuac.DEC.COM>
Date: 1 Feb 90 15:33:55 GMT
Sender: guest@decuac.DEC.COM
Reply-To: murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Landover MD
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Feb 1 16:33:55 1990

I've got a somewhat old Heathkit TNC - the HD4040. Basically a TNC-2 clone.
Using the heath-supplied proms, I'm behind the times. I'd like to be running
protocol version 2 (L2V2).

At one point, Heath started to make available 'DED proms for the beasts, but
stopped.. I have the facilities to blast roms - anyone have available for
mailing to me or available via FTP more recent code for my dinosaur?
Thanks..
     -Rick

Rick Murphy, WA1SPT/4   Digital Equipment, Landover, MD
murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com   (UFP stands for United Federation
                                          of Planets - not what *you* were
decwrl!ufp.dco!murphy   thinking!)
Disclaimer: I don't even speak for myself - my wife does!

From -5916034871997835038
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1aa3aafd4f1b0ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1aa3aafd4f1b0ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 11:39:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!njin!

princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Microsat telemetry equations
Keywords: Microsat telemetry decoding equations
Message-ID: <595@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 1 Feb 90 16:06:16 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 357
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9261 rec.ham-radio.packet:1705
Posted: Thu Feb 1 17:06:16 1990

I will post the equations for decoding the microsat telemetry. I forgot to bring in the status bits (but they are changing about once per week whereas the analog telemetry is NOT). This will all settle down soon. I apologize for this taking so long to get out.

Spacecraft: PACSAT-1: Rev: 1
Date: 1/7/90

Equations are in the form: Y = A*N^2 + B*N + C

where:

N = Telemetry Count (00 - FF)

A, B, C = Equation Coefficients

Y = Result (In Specified Units)

HEX	Descripion:	C: ccccccccc	B: bbbbbbbbbb	A: aaaaaaaaaa	Units: uuuuuu
0	Rx D DISC:	+9.202	-0.08990	0.000	kHz
1	Rx D S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
2	Rx C DISC:	+9.179	-0.09277	0.000	kHz
3	Rx C S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
4	Rx B DISC:	+9.837	-0.08838	0.000	kHz
5	Rx B S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
6	Rx A DISC:	+9.779	-0.09144	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E/F DISC:	+10.817	-0.09911	0.000	kHz
9	Rx E/F S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5 Volt Bus:	+0.000	+0.0305	0.000	Volts
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000250	0.000	Amps
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.0108	0.000	Volts
D	8.5V BUS:	+0.000	+0.0391	0.000	Volts
E	IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000037	0.000	Amps
10	+10V Bus:	+0.000	+0.0500	0.000	Volts

11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Amps
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.0100	0.000	Volts
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.1023	0.000	Volts
14	Rx Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
15	+X (RX) temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.8225	-0.0038046	0.000	Volts
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.9418	-0.0046890	0.000	Volts
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.8699	-0.0041641	0.000	Volts
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.7403	-0.0032880	0.000	Volts
1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8792	-0.0042492	0.000	Volts
1B	Bat 6 V:	+2.0499	-0.0054532	0.000	Volts
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.9062	-0.0045331	0.000	Volts
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.7536	-0.0033192	0.000	Volts
1E	Array V:	+8.055	+0.06790	0.000	Volts
1F	+5V Bus:	+2.035	+0.0312	0.000	Volts
20	+8.5V Bus:	+5.464	+0.0184	0.000	Volts
21	+10V Bus:	+7.650	+0.0250	0.000	Volts
22	BCR Set Point:	-6.1130	+1.1270	0.000	Counts
23	BCR Load Cur:	-0.0477	+0.00767	0.000	Amps
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	-0.00179	+0.000894	0.000	Amps
25	+5V Bus Cur:	-0.00104	+0.00406	0.000	Amps
26	-X Array Cur:	-0.00995	+0.00243	0.000	Amps
27	+X Array Cur:	-0.02370	+0.00254	0.000	Amps
28	-Y Array Cur:	-0.02220	+0.00273	0.000	Amps
29	+Y Array Cur:	-0.01810	+0.00259	0.000	Amps
2A	-Z Array Cur:	-0.02230	+0.00221	0.000	Amps
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00232	0.000	Amps
2C	Ext Power Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00250	0.000	Amps
2D	BCR Input Cur:	-0.02345	+0.00355	0.000	Amps
2E	BCR Output Cur:	+0.00869	+0.00303	0.000	Amps
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
31	Baseplt Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
32	PSK TX RF Out:	-0.0291	+0.00361	+0.0000869	Watts
33	RC PSK TX Out:	+0.0055	+0.00172	+0.0001180	Watts
34	PSK TX HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
35	+Y Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
36	RC PSK HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
37	RC PSK BP Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
38	+Z Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
39	S band TX Out:	-0.0088	+0.00435	0.000	Watts
3A	S band HPA Temp	0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts

ADC Equations: V = 0.01028 N - 0.02055
N = 97.31 V +2.000

Spacecraft: DOVE-1: Rev: 1
Date: 1/7/90

Equations are in the form: Y = A*N^2 + B*N + C

where:

N = Telemetry Count (00 - FF)

A, B, C = Equation Coefficients

Y = Result (In Specified Units)

HEX	Descripion:	C: cccccccccc	B: bbbbbbbbbb	A: aaaaaaaaaa	Units: uuuuuu
0	Rx E/F Audio(W)	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
1	Rx E/F Audio(N)	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
2	Mixer Bias V:	+0.000	+0.0102	0.000	Volts
3	Osc. Bisd V:	+0.000	+0.0102	0.000	Volts
4	Rx A Audio (W):	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
5	Rx A Audio (N):	+0.000	+0.0246	0.000	V(p-p)
6	Rx A DISC:	+10.427	-0.09274	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E/F DISC:	+9.6234	-0.09911	0.000	kHz
9	Rx E/F S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5 Volt Bus:	+0.000	+0.0305	0.000	Volts
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000100	0.000	Amps
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.0108	0.000	Volts
D	8.5V BUS:	+0.000	+0.0391	0.000	Volts
E	IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000037	0.000	Amps
10	+10V Bus:	+0.000	+0.05075	0.000	Volts
11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Amps
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.0100	0.000	Volts
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.1023	0.000	Volts
14	Rx Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
15	+X (RX) temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.7932	-0.0034084	0.000	Volts
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.7978	-0.0035316	0.000	Volts
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.8046	-0.0035723	0.000	Volts
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.7782	-0.0034590	0.000	Volts
1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8410	-0.0038355	0.000	Volts
1B	Bat 6 V:	+1.8381	-0.0038450	0.000	Volts
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.8568	-0.0037757	0.000	Volts
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.7868	-0.0034068	0.000	Volts
1E	Array V:	+7.205	+0.07200	0.000	Volts
1F	+5V Bus:	+1.932	+0.0312	0.000	Volts
20	+8.5V Bus:	+5.265	+0.0173	0.000	Volts
21	+10V Bus:	+7.469	+0.021765	0.000	Volts
22	BCR Set Point:	-8.762	+1.1590	0.000	Counts
23	BCR Load Cur:	-0.0871	+0.00698	0.000	Amps
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	-0.00920	+0.001899	0.000	Amps

25	+5V Bus Cur:	+0.00502	+0.00431	0.000	Amps
26	-X Array Cur:	-0.01075	+0.00215	0.000	Amps
27	+X Array Cur:	-0.01349	+0.00270	0.000	Amps
28	-Y Array Cur:	-0.01196	+0.00239	0.000	Amps
29	+Y Array Cur:	-0.01141	+0.00228	0.000	Amps
2A	-Z Array Cur:	-0.01653	+0.00245	0.000	Amps
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.01137	+0.00228	0.000	Amps
2C	Ext Power Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00250	0.000	Amps
2D	BCR Input Cur:	+0.06122	+0.00317	0.000	Amps
2E	BCR Output Cur:	-0.01724	+0.00345	0.000	Amps
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
31	Baseplt Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
32	FM TX#1 RF OUT:	+0.0256	-0.000884	+0.0000836	Watts
33	FM TX#2 RF OUT:	-0.0027	+0.001257	+0.0000730	Watts
34	PSK TX HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
35	+Y Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
36	RC PSK HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
37	RC PSK BP Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
38	+Z Array Temp:	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C
39	S band TX Out:	-0.0451	+0.00403	0.000	Watts
3A	S band HPA Temp	+101.05	-0.6051	0.000	Deg. C

ADC Equations: V = 0.01028 N - 0.05138
N = 97.31 V +5.000

Spacecraft: WEBER-1: Rev: 1
Date: 1/7/90

Equations are in the form: Y = A*N^2 + B*N + C

where:

N = Telemetry Count (00 - FF)

A, B, C = Equation Coefficients

Y = Result (In Specified Units)

HEX	Descripion:	C: cccccccccc	B: bbbbbbbbbb	A: aaaaaaaaaa	Units: uuuuuu
0	Rx D DISC:	+11.087	-0.08949	0.000	kHz
1	Rx D S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
2	Rx C DISC:	+10.322	-0.09448	0.000	kHz
3	Rx C S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
4	Rx B DISC:	+10.348	-0.09004	0.000	kHz

5	Rx B S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
6	Rx A DISC:	+11.387	-0.09535	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E/F DISC:	+10.746	-0.09348	0.000	kHz
9	Rx E/F S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5 Volt Bus:	+0.000	+0.03523	0.000	Volts
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000234	0.000	Amps
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.0133	0.000	Volts
D	8.5V BUS:	+0.000	+0.0524	0.000	Volts
E	IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000033	0.000	Amps
10	+10V Bus:	+0.000	+0.0767	0.000	Volts
11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Amps
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.0100	0.000	Volts
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.1023	0.000	Volts
14	Rx Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
15	+X (RX) Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.8292	-0.0037196	0.000	Volts
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.8202	-0.0036943	0.000	Volts
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.8050	-0.0036721	0.000	Volts
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.8576	-0.0038979	0.000	Volts
1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8095	-0.0037439	0.000	Volts
1B	Bat 6 V:	+1.8979	-0.0041754	0.000	Volts
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.8246	-0.0038126	0.000	Volts
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.7486	-0.0030475	0.000	Volts
1E	Array V:	+7.800	+0.06790	0.000	Volts
1F	+5V Bus:	+1.838	+0.0312	0.000	Volts
20	+8.5V Bus:	+5.793	+0.0184	0.000	Volts
21	+10V Bus:	+7.650	+0.0250	0.000	Volts
22	BCR Set Point:	-6.1963	+1.1277	0.000	Counts
23	BCR Load Cur:	-0.0405	+0.00620	0.000	Amps
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	+0.00384	+0.000830	0.000	Amps
25	+5V Bus Cur:	-0.00763	+0.00394	0.000	Amps
26	-X Array Cur:	-0.00140	+0.00210	0.000	Amps
27	+X Array Cur:	+0.00946	+0.00226	0.000	Amps
28	-Y Array Cur:	-0.01018	+0.00224	0.000	Amps
29	+Y Array Cur:	-0.01168	+0.00239	0.000	Amps
2A	-Z Array Cur:	-0.01516	+0.00237	0.000	Amps
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.02111	+0.00239	0.000	Amps
2C	Ext Power Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00250	0.000	Amps
2D	BCR Input Cur:	-0.02189	+0.00332	0.000	Amps
2E	BCR Output Cur:	-0.03019	+0.00327	0.000	Amps
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
31	Baseplate Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
32	PSK TX RF Out:	+0.2104	-0.01203	+0.0001786	Watts
33	RC PSK TX Out:	+0.0340	-0.00969	+0.0002198	Watts
34	PSK TX HPA Temp	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
35	+Y Array Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
36	RC PSK HPA Temp	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
37	RC PSK BP Temp:	+100.01	-0.5980	0.000	Deg. C
38	+Z Array Temp:	+0.0000	+1.0000	0.000	Counts

ADC Equations: V = 0.01016 N - 0.05080
N = 98.43 V +5.000

Spacecraft: LUSAT-1: Rev: 1
Date: 1/7/90

Equations are in the form: Y = A*N^2 + B*N + C

where:

N = Telemetry Count (00 - FF)

A, B, C = Equation Coefficients

Y = Result (In Specified Units)

HEX	Descripion:	C: cccccccccc	B: bbbbbbbbbb	A: aaaaaaaaaa	Units: uuuuuu
0	Rx D DISC:	+9.802	-0.08779	0.000	kHz
1	Rx D S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
2	Rx C DISC:	+8.429	-0.09102	0.000	kHz
3	Rx C S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
4	Rx B DISC:	+9.291	-0.08317	0.000	kHz
5	Rx B S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
6	Rx A DISC:	+9.752	-0.08310	0.000	kHz
7	Rx A S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
8	Rx E/F DISC:	+10.110	-0.08610	0.000	kHz
9	Rx E/F S meter:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
A	+5 Volt Bus:	+0.000	+0.0305	0.000	Volts
B	+5V Rx Current:	+0.000	+0.000250	0.000	Amps
C	+2.5V VREF:	+0.000	+0.0108	0.000	Volts
D	8.5V BUS:	+0.000	+0.0391	0.000	Volts
E	IR Detector:	+0.000	+1.000	0.000	Counts
F	LO Monitor I:	+0.000	+0.000037	0.000	Amps
10	+10V Bus:	+0.000	+0.0508	0.000	Volts
11	GASFET Bias I:	+0.000	+0.000026	0.000	Amps
12	Ground REF:	+0.000	+0.0100	0.000	Volts
13	+Z Array V:	+0.000	+0.1023	0.000	Volts
14	Rx Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000	Deg. C
15	+X (RX) Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000	Deg. C
16	Bat 1 V:	+1.7343	-0.0029740	0.000	Volts
17	Bat 2 V:	+1.7512	-0.0032113	0.000	Volts
18	Bat 3 V:	+1.7790	-0.0034038	0.000	Volts
19	Bat 4 V:	+1.7286	-0.0030036	0.000	Volts

1A	Bat 5 V:	+1.8114	-0.0036960	0.000		Volts
1B	Bat 6 V:	+1.7547	-0.0032712	0.000		Volts
1C	Bat 7 V:	+1.7151	-0.0030739	0.000		Volts
1D	Bat 8 V:	+1.6846	-0.0028534	0.000		Volts
1E	Array V:	+8.100	+0.06790	0.000		Volts
1F	+5V Bus:	+2.035	+0.0312	0.000		Volts
20	+8.5V Bus:	+5.614	+0.0184	0.000		Volts
21	+10V Bus:	+7.650	+0.0250	0.000		Volts
22	BCR Set Point:	+3.7928	+1.0616	0.000		Counts
23	BCR Load Cur:	-0.0244	+0.00628	0.000		Amps
24	+8.5V Bus Cur:	+0.00412	+0.000773	0.000		Amps
25	+5V Bus Cur:	+0.02461	+0.00438	0.000		Amps
26	+X Array Cur:	-0.01614	+0.00232	0.000		Amps
27	-X Array Cur:	-0.01158	+0.00238	0.000		Amps
28	-Y Array Cur:	+0.00278	+0.00206	0.000		Amps
29	+Y Array Cur:	+0.00136	+0.00218	0.000		Amps
2A	-Z Array Cur:	+0.00370	+0.00209	0.000		Amps
2B	+Z Array Cur:	-0.00793	+0.00216	0.000		Amps
2C	Ext Power Cur:	-0.02000	+0.00250	0.000		Amps
2D	BCR Input Cur:	-0.00901	+0.00283	0.000		Amps
2E	BCR Output Cur:	+0.00663	+0.00344	0.000		Amps
2F	Bat 1 Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
30	Bat 2 Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
31	Baseplt Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
32	PSK TX RF Out:	+0.1059	+0.00095	+0.0000834		Watts
33	RC PSK TX Out:	+0.0178	+0.00135	+0.0000833		Watts
34	PSK TX HPA Temp	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
35	+Y Array Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
36	RC PSK HPA Temp	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
37	RC PSK BP Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
38	+Z Array Temp:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000		Deg. C
39	LU Bcn Temp A:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000	*	Deg. C
3A	LU Bcn Temp D:	+93.24	-0.5609	0.000	**	Deg. C
3B	Coax Rly Stat:	+0.000	+1.0000	0.000		Counts
3C	Coax Rly Stat:	+0.000	+1.0000	0.000		Counts

ADC Equations: V = 0.00953 N
N = 104.94 V

* Note 1: Thermistor located near box center adjacent to LU thermistor channel no. 5.

** Note 2: Thermistor located near -X face of box on the experiment baseplate.

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My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -7446680322537828902
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 15:52:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <9002030702.AA17329@ucsd.edu>
Date: 1 Feb 90 23:52:20 GMT
References: <bionet!arisia!cdp!caulkins@APPLE.COM>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Feb 2 00:52:20 1990

On Fri, 26 Jan 90 15:09:00 GMT <bionet!arisia!cdp!caulkins@APPLE.COM> said:
>I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
>modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
>inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
>IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
>computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.

        "Archaic" is an emotionally charged word. "Inefficient" is
not accurate. If you really wanted to solve the problem (without
disturbing all us "old farts") you'd teach your machine how to generate
and decode CW. People have actually made money off of such schemes
and I've thought up one myself (it was really an enjoyable excercise).

>Dave C

 Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From -5895398579303485005
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f56fde18dba9c15
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 19:27:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Heath Pocket TNC KISS ROMS
Summary: I have ROM and it works.
Keywords: Anyone got file?
Message-ID: <307@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 2 Feb 90 03:27:48 GMT
References: <294@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 47

Posted: Fri Feb 2 04:27:48 1990

>Date: Tue, 26 Dec 89 08:20:31 mst
>From: Bdale Garbee <bdale@hpcsos.col.hp.com>
>Message-Id: <8912261520.AA01666@hpcsos.col.hp.com>
>To: tcp-group@ucsd.edu
>Subject: Heath/Tasco u21 KISS
>Status: OR

>I have placed on col.hp.com, in ~ftp/ka9q/etc, the file u21_kiss.rom. This
>is a binary image of a 27256 EPROM for the Heath/Tasco micro TNC that is a
>copy of the normal firmware with KISS support included.
>

I managed to get a copy of this file and got it burned into a $2.00 "Swap Meet Special" CMOS 27256 EPROM. Note the EPROM in the u21 TNC is CMOS.

Yes, it works. You have to do the KISS ON, ABAUD 9600 etc. But it goes into KISS and runs tcp/ip. And yes, it works fine in regular AX.25 mode too.

I will supply this code and docs to get you going on and MS-DOS floppy disc to anyone doing the following:

Send me:

1 disc (5 1/4 X 360K or 3 1/2 X 740K)
A mailer for the above disk
Postage for the disk and mailer
A return address
A note telling me what you want: i.e. u21 EPROM Binary

Regrettably, I do not have a "gang-banger" or I would offer to supply PROMS ready to go.

Send to:

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 1004249704890125915
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,546bd18b44ea944b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-02 01:39:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE telemetry?
Message-ID: <19637@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Feb 90 22:59:34 GMT
References: <9002010005.AA10194@dxmint.cern.ch> <9002010817.AA22516@zit.cigy.>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 28
Posted: Thu Feb 1 23:59:34 1990

In article <9002010817.AA22516@zit.cigy.> jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
writes:
>[...] It's really neat listening to FM with a doppler
>shift!. (The demodulator in the TNC seems not sensitive to the doppler,
>by the way).

DOVE uses an FSK audio subcarrier on a FM main carrier. The radio's FM
discriminator sees the doppler shift of the main FM carrier, but the
TNC's demodulator sees only the audio subcarrier. It too is
doppler-shifted, but to a far smaller degree. This is because Doppler
shift is equal to v*f/c, with v = velocity, f = frequency and c = speed
of light.

Orbital velocity at DOVE's altitude is about 7.5 km/sec. Ignoring the
rotation of the earth, you see almost this much in relative velocity
when the satellite is on the horizon before or after an overhead pass.
(The doppler shift is max positive at the beginning of the pass, max
negative at the end). So on 2m, the max shift is about +-3.65 KHz. On
70cm, it's about three times greater: +-10.9 KHz, because the frequency
is three times as high. However, even at the higher subcarrier audio
frequency (2200 Hz), the doppler shift is only about +-0.055 Hz. I think
it's unlikely you'll see or hear this!

The TAPR/AMSAT PSK modems used to demodulate the 70cm signals tune the
radio to keep them tracking the changing Doppler shift throughout a
pass. This is a vital feature, considering that the PSK modems need to
be within a couple hundred hertz of the correct RF frequency to work.

Phil

From 8131016811973641250
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-02 03:19:17 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!rwa
From: rwa@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Ross Alexander)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re^2: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <1640@atha.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 1 Feb 90 22:19:04 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300003@cdp>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Feb 1 23:19:04 1990

caulkins@cdp.UUCP writes:

>I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
>modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
>inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
>IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
>computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.

Move to Canada. I have a digital ticket; no code (no privs below 2 meters, either, that's a nature preserve for endangered species :-) :-) :-); but from 2 meters up I can pretty well do anything I like. One is expected to know the regs and electronics at Amateur Advanced levels, and there is an essay-format exam on information theory and packet digitial techniques. The exam took me about 3 hours (I am slow at longhand).

I did have to study obsolete stuff, mind you - ALOHA indeed :-P.

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Ross Alexander   (403) 675 6311   rwa@aungbad.AthabascaU.CA   VE6PDQ

From -3370472840399343634
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,aa67abe5f0c8af3b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa67abe5f0c8af3b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-02 09:18:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cadnetix.COM!cadnetix!rusty
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup.
Summary: its easy!
Message-ID: <11265@cadnetix.COM>
Date: 1 Feb 90 22:11:00 GMT
References: <28120@sequent.UUCP>
Sender: news@cadnetix.COM
Reply-To: rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio

Lines: 28
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9270 rec.ham-radio.packet:1708
Posted: Thu Feb 1 23:11:00 1990

In article <28120@sequent.UUCP> brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets) writes:
>I received a number of people who also would like a new newsgroup
>for amsat/space related articles. Who would do this kinda thing?
>
>Brian Sheets KA7KDX   _ /| "I'll be back"

Well, actually, YOU can initiate a new newsgroup. A very short
summary of how to do it is: Read the doc which is posted once a month
or so in (I think) news.announce.newgroups on how to get a newsgroup
started. Decide on a name, charter, if it will be moderated or not,
things like that. Announce, in news.announce.newgroups, a call for
discussion about the newsgroup. Start reading the newsgroup that
the discussion takes place in (news.groups, I think) and take part
in the discussion (or ignore stupid remarks, whatever :-)).

IF all goes well, then you announce a call for votes. (about 2 or 3 weeks
after the call for discussion). Count the EMAIL votes. Announce the
totals in news.announce.newgroups. If, after a month
of voting, you have 100 more yes votes than no votes, and a 2/3 majority
of yes votes (I'm hazy on the exact numbers, sorry), then you announce
that the group succeded and you send a message to Gene Spafford asking
him to create the group.

WARNING - read the details mentioned first before doing this, as I've
skipped a few details...

But don't worry, its not really very hard. I encourage you to
go for it.

From -7174221081546105920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6518d87c0b3e0111,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-02 11:37:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!rex!ames!pacbell!tandem!stu
From: stu@tandem.com (Stuart G. Phillips)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AEA DSP-232 rumor
Message-ID: <1990Feb1.205434.18810@tandem.com>
Date: 1 Feb 90 20:54:34 GMT
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 5
Posted: Thu Feb 1 21:54:34 1990

A well informed source has told me that Digitial Radio Systems are also
working on a DSP version of their range of PC packet adaptors.

Can anyone shed any light on this one ?

Stu N6TTO

From 752726625418531423
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff95dce2edd0484,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-02 11:55:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!jl42+
From: jl42+@andrew.cmu.edu (Jay Mathew Libove)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q / SLIP / etc
Message-ID: <sZmSKgO00huW0RqERt@andrew.cmu.edu>
Date: 2 Feb 90 19:55:24 GMT
Organization: Mathematics, Carnegie Mellon, Pittsburgh, PA
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Feb 2 20:55:24 1990

I found an old (like, early 1988) copy of the KA9Q software package,
including stuff to make it work with SLIP (serial line IP) systems,
over the internet.

In the documentation included with that package was a comment that
this is the newsgroup where new versions are announced, but in scanning
the past couple of weeks of messages I didn't notice anything... can
someone tell me where the newest versions are, and how to set them
up? I looked on SIMTEL20 but couldn't make any real sense out of what
was there; what I need is something that will 1) dial the telephone
or provide a mechanism for doing so; 2) connect to a SLIP system
at the other end, possibly through a couple of steps of interaction
rather than just automatically being ready when the phone picks up...

Thanks in advance - please respond to me directly since I already
subscribe to about twice as many news groups as I can regularly read :(

-Jay Libove   libove@cs.cmu.edu, uunet!cs.cmu.edu!libove

From -443830297835099309
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-03 07:30:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!arisia!cdp!caulkins
From: caulkins@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <241300004@cdp>
Date: 3 Feb 90 15:30:00 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 22
Nf-ID: #R:K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp:-1192463734:cdp:241300004:000:639

Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!caulkins   Feb 3 07:30:00 1990
Posted: Sat Feb 3 16:30:00 1990

My Webster's has the following for "archaic:"

1. belonging to an earlier period; ancient

2. antiquated; old-fashioned

3. that has ceased to be used except for special purposes, such as
poetry, church ritual, etc.

Precisely what I meant, especially 3.

"Inefficient" is accurate - there are lots more
bandwidth-efficient ways of encoding characters than via morse. I
draw your attention to the fact that no current organization or
system uses morse for any kind of serious communication where it
can be avoided.

And I yield to no one in old fartishness - I just happen to be an
old computer fart instead of an old radio fart.

Dave C

From -8605857013506721220
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-03 10:34:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!natinst!sequoia!attdso!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Summary: Morse
Message-ID: <457@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 3 Feb 90 18:34:12 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300003@cdp>
<16425@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Organization: very little
Lines: 55
Posted: Sat Feb 3 19:34:12 1990

Bill Owens (who is not a ham) said that he might be interested in getting
his license to play with packet, but he resents being tested on an archaic
code such as Morse.

What's the big deal about such a trivial clerical skill as demonstrating
your ability to receive Morse at 5 WPM? With the 5 or 6 hours a week

that he says he has to devote to radio, attaining minimal Morse skills should be easy . . . unless he resents Morse so much that he wont spend any time studying. I mean, I passed the test when I was 12 years old, for God's sake! Certainly a smart techie type should have little trouble with something so trivial.

There are many aspects to ham radio, and the exams try to cover some of them. If I had claimed that I wasn't going to take the test until they removed those silly questions about HF propagation, because I ONLY wanted to operate VHF, I would STILL be complaining like Bill, instead of having lots of great experiences as a licensed ham. Back when I got my license in junior high school, there were a couple of guys who had read some editorial in 73 about how we ought to have a code free license. They used this as a reason to wait, instead of learning the code. Well, they are still unlicensed, still waiting, and next month I will qualify for QCWA.

I will assume that Bill uses computers, as he left a posting on this network. Suppose that Bill had decided that he was going to wait on getting a computer, because they required that archaic clerical skill called TYPING. I mean, with the possibilty of voice response, why waste your time learning to TYPE, when you could WAIT instead for the rest of the world to change, instead of getting involved?

Granted, no one has to take a test before operating a computer.

Don't get me wrong . . . I am not against having a digital VHF license that does not require an examination on Morse skills. But I guess I don't see what the big deal is for all these guys that I keep bumping into who claim that they want to be hams, but really resent the code.

Also, I wonder what the effect of a Morse-free license would have on digital ham radio? Somehow I suspect that just like giving Novices HF voice, it may not have a substantial effect. And if it did cause a sudden increase in our ranks, what then? In our area, the VHF packet network is really supported by a tiny group of folks who put up hilltop nodes and run BBS systems. The network is then overwhelmed (and sometimes abused) by the rest of us. Will a code free license really have a good effect on that situation?

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 328-8544

From -7173441717582650510
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e47d20aa130b2f92,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 01:32:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!yale!husc6!m2c!wpi!jwhitson
From: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Getting A Packet Station Started ...
Message-ID: <7671@wpi.wpi.edu>
Date: 4 Feb 90 20:53:59 GMT
Organization: Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun Feb 4 21:53:59 1990

Looking for advice, references, etc:

I am trying to set up a small packet station to run on
2m, off an Icom IC-2AT, *just* for experimentation to see
how it works. Being a college student, I don't have any
money, but I do have an IBM AT with 2 serial ports, and
access to an Internet site (wpi.edu). Here's the thing:
Is there a purely software interface between my PC and
a modem that operates as a TNC, and if there is one,
where can I get it, and how many precious dollars is it?
Public Domain/Shareware is preferred of course (cheaper).

Also, I have a Racal-Vadic 300/1200 modem that is Bell-103
Compatible, but *not* Bell-212 compatible ... would anyone
know if it was indeed Bell-202 compatible (like the packet
station needs) or am I going to have to build (like I expect
to) a Bell-202 modem (like in the ARRL Handbook)??

Failing that, anyone wanna make a donation? :-)

73's,
John Whitson, KB2GNC

--

John Whitson: Internet: jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu   Bitnet: jwhitson@wpi.bitnet
         UUCP: uunet!wpi.wpi.edu!jwhitson
---------- Anything with this tag on it is purely my own opinion ---------

From 3242707511454517013
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b74105b1f3e89f6c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 03:10:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any newer code for Heath HD4040 TNC?

Message-ID: <9002050900.AA27509@zit.cigy.>
Date: 5 Feb 90 11:10:25 GMT
References: <9002030308.AA19978@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Feb 5 12:10:25 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 5 Feb 90 10:00:43 MEZ

I got the KISS software for mine. I just got the hex images off a floppy sent me by another amateur in Europe. I've sent it out to several people, mail me a request if you need it, and can get it via electronic mail. On top of that I run both Phil Karn's program (KA9Q NETPC), or SUPERKISS, which is a terminal program written by a German amateur (his call is DL9MCQ). It's pretty good.

I also have the Wa8DED software (in PROM) that I bought from TAPR, but I haven't honestly used it. (I ordered it before I got the KISS stuff).

By the way, I'm looking to increase the speed of my TNC to 2400 Baud PSK, is this possible with the TNC-1 design? What about 9600 baud (for satellite work with the PACSAT's)?

-jcp-

==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From 6524198929568466301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 03:41:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <19680@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 5 Feb 90 04:36:20 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300004@cdp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Feb 5 05:36:20 1990

In article <241300004@cdp> caulkins@cdp.UUCP writes:
>"Inefficient" is accurate - there are lots more
>bandwidth-efficient ways of encoding characters than via morse. I
>draw your attention to the fact that no current organization or
>system uses morse for any kind of serious communication where it
>can be avoided.

Here we go again...

For those with short memories, the subject of spectral efficiency vis a vis
CW and more modern digital communications methods has been thoroughly
discussed in this newsgroup. Suffice to say that "caulkins@cdp" is
absolutely correct -- CW is *very* inefficient in both power and bandwidth
when compared to more modern digital modulation and coding techniques.

For those who want the details, search the archives.

Phil

From -5992254642327854861
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 06:56:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!bunny!abh0
From: abh0@GTE.COM (Andrew Hudson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mod for Yaesu FT-209 w/ Packet
Message-ID: <8251@bunny.GTE.COM>
Date: 5 Feb 90 14:56:39 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300004@cdp>
Reply-To: abh0@bunny.gte.com.UUCP (Andrew Hudson)
Organization: GTE Laboratories, Waltham, MA
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Feb 5 15:56:39 1990

Apparently a number of Yaesu HT's need an impedance network
to match and work with any of the common TNC's. I was wondering
if any of our illustrious readers have any experience with these mods
or can provide any pointers. Thanks a bnunch in advance.

- Andrew Hudson, KA2KHD
abh0@gte.com
--
"I remember, darkness doubled,
 I recall, lightning struck itself."

From -7629633124378588685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73622fb8d40201e9,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 07:02:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!
ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: enquiry about 7910 modem chip
Message-ID: <2020775A_00111D88.00931DB17C9C4760$53_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 5 Feb 90 15:02:52 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Feb 5 16:02:52 1990

Can anyone send me directly some information about the configuration
of the EF7910 modem chip when used in a packet TNC. I am looking for
the connection of the pins, and what baud rate/pilot tone, full/half
duplex, etc.
Thanks,
O.
~~~~~~
Olivier M.J. Crepin-Leblond, Comp. Sys. & Elec. Eng	On this computer,
Electrical & Electronic Eng, King's College London, UK	a flame-proof
BITNET : <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@ukacrl>	shield, is an
INTERNET: <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@nsfnet-relay.ac.uk>	expensive gadget...
~~~~~~

From 7012182248985960771
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 07:06:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!bionet!arisia!cdp!
caulkins
From: caulkins@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <241300005@cdp>
Date: 5 Feb 90 15:06:00 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 12
Nf-ID: #R:K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp:-1192463734:cdp:241300005:000:417
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!caulkins   Feb 5 07:06:00 1990
Posted: Mon Feb 5 16:06:00 1990

The problem with learning morse is not that it is difficult, but
that it is intensely (to me, anyway) annoying to be forced to
learn something which has no cost-effective value in the real
world.

I've done a great many volunteer-type things, and, IMHO, believe
some of them have been useful to the efforts I worked for. NONE
of them has involved amateur radio (and many could have) because
of this barrier.

Dave C

From 5575522673911646527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 13:16:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!cmcl2!sbcs!root
From: root@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Systems Staff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <5052@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Date: 5 Feb 90 21:16:36 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300003@cdp>
<16425@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> <457@ssc.UUCP>
Organization: State University of New York at Stony Brook
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon Feb 5 22:16:36 1990

In article <457@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>Bill Owens (who is not a ham) said that he might be interested in getting
>his license to play with packet, but he resents being tested on an archaic
>code such as Morse.

     [text deleted]

Tad, we're all citizens of the same country. Is there any reason the
government should afford you access to a very valuable resource and
at the same time lock out Mr Owens?

Perhaps the time is upon us where the cost/benfit ratio of Amateur
Radio is to be questioned more seriously, at first through small
steps (eg 220) and later through larger efforts to examine spectrum
allocation as a whole. It seems to me that the bulk of spectrum
assigned to ARS was arranged when it was not particularly expensive,
and even though we "own" it so to speak it is not clear we are able
to pay "taxes" on the allocation anymore. I for one feel that the
general needs of the public would probably be better served if the
FCC were to give one or more bands of amateur allocation over to a
Public Digital Radio Service and to increase cellular telephone coverage.
The former would satisfy the claim that ARS helps train technical
manpower (eg does society need more RF engineers or Computer Engineers),
and the latter would address the emergency communications element.
Even the claim that ARS is useful for technology development is
suspect since it seems hardly any of the technology developed recently
could not have been done faster or better if there existed enough
of a market to get industry interested. In others words, why should

Amateur Radio exist? In my mind if we are to continue to exist we need to get more people involved in the hobby, to make the hobby more useful to society (eg Phil K's loosening of content rules is a good idea), and to make it easy to buy into the hobby. Prima donna behaviour like taking pot shots at Mr Owens is exactly what we DO NOT need.

>Tad Cook
>KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
State U of NY/Stony Brook

From 1862221206869948188
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 17:44:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <30600034@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 6 Feb 90 01:44:09 GMT
References: <K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 26
Nf-ID: #R:<K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>:-21:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600034:000:1273
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Feb 5 16:20:00 1990
Posted: Tue Feb 6 02:44:09 1990

Back when the debate over "no code" was hot and heavy, one person responded at one point that he didn't want to see ham radio overrun by nerds.

Ever since World War 2, the United States has been on a decline in technical education. Sure, we made many great achievements during this period, but the decline was there nevertheless. Our educational system, and even our culture itself, is critical of people who show an interesting in technical things, or just have the intellect to think.

If someone can play football or some other sport well, they are greatly admired to the exclusion of all else. Someone who competes in a chess tournament or participates in a science fair is far less likely to get praise from family, school, and the community, for these achievements. How often do you hear school kids these days taking PLEASURE in telling their peers how POORLY they did on a test or in a class?

To turn America around, and recover the technical lead it has had in the past (and is now losing) we need MORE engineers, MORE scientists, and in general MORE people who are not afraid to think and come up with the right answers and create new ideas.

We also need to not be ashamed of being smarter.

Phil Howard KA9WGN (World's Greatest Nerd)
phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

From 6675265186457251048
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f13aaaa3ac70161,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-05 17:56:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!ames!pacbell!tandem!stu
From: stu@tandem.com (Stuart G. Phillips)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Program to decode Microsat Telemetry
Keywords: ...from KA9Q trace files
Message-ID: <1990Feb6.015623.11585@tandem.com>
Date: 6 Feb 90 01:56:23 GMT
Reply-To: stu@tandem (Stuart G. Phillips)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Feb 6 02:56:23 1990

I've uploaded a program I wrote to take trace files from KA9Q NOS
and decode Microsat telemetry data.

It can be found on tandem.com thru anonymous FTP. The file is in
hamradio/utlmd.arc

The program is pretty simple but does the job for DOVE, WEBERSAT, PACSAT
and LUSAT.

Enjoy !
Stu N6TTO

From -4707218495203305397
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b83a66ae87f51681,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-06 03:33:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE Solar Panel Data
Message-ID: <9002061124.AA00662@zit.cigy.>
Date: 6 Feb 90 11:33:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Feb 6 12:33:02 1990

>Mailer: Elm [revision: 64.9]

In watching two passes on Sunday over Europe, I noticed that
one of the 6 solar panels never reported more than minimal power output.
If the satellite is indeed tumbling, I would expect all of them to
show variable output, as the other 5 do. Has anyone else noticed this?
At this latitude, I'm almost never able to take data during a daylight
pass, but noticed the same effect. The panel in question is th
"-Z", the parameter is number 41 (-Z panel output, Amps). The highest
value I saw was 0.01 (hex value 08). All of the other panels reported
anywhere from 0 to 0.3 amps, (varying during a pass).
-jcp-

==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -4539740132199560156
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b74105b1f3e89f6c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-06 06:46:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!aplcen!decuac!
ufp.enet.dec.com!murphy
From: murphy@ufp.enet.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Any newer code for Heath HD4040 TNC?
Message-ID: <2919@decuac.DEC.COM>
Date: 6 Feb 90 14:46:06 GMT
References: <9002050900.AA27509@zit.cigy.> <9002030308.AA19978@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: guest@decuac.DEC.COM
Reply-To: murphy@ufp.enet.dec.com (Rick Murphy)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Landover MD
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Feb 6 15:46:06 1990

I have a copy of the 'ded code now. KISS mode won't help, as I'm using this
TNC from a terminal and don't want to learn KISS protocol :-)
Thanks everyone.. and thanks for the correction: The HD4040 is a TNC-1,
not a -2..
-Rick

Rick Murphy, WA1SPT/4 Digital Equipment, Landover, MD
murphy@ufp.dco.dec.com (UFP stands for United Federation
of Planets - not what *you* were
decwrl!ufp.dco!murphy thinking!)

Disclaimer: I don't even speak for myself - my wife does!

From 5429721109541904032
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-06 11:18:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hp-pcd!hpcvlx!rm
From: rm@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com (Bob Merritt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re^2: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <102300007@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com>
Date: 6 Feb 90 19:18:28 GMT
References: <1640@atha.AthabascaU.CA>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, OR, USA
Lines: 41
Posted: Tue Feb 6 20:18:28 1990

Dave C writes:

>3. that has ceased to be used except for special purposes, such as
>poetry, church ritual, etc.

>Precisely what I meant, especially 3.

>"Inefficient" is accurate - there are lots more
>bandwidth-efficient ways of encoding characters than via morse. I
>draw your attention to the fact that no current organization or
>system uses morse for any kind of serious communication where it
>can be avoided.

>And I yield to no one in old fartishness - I just happen to be an
>old computer fart instead of an old radio fart.

>Dave C

Dave, if you only want to become a ham to effect the most efficient forms of transmission, you are on the wrong wavelength. Assuming you submitted and obtained a license, would your next target be those "inefficient" rag chewers, or perhaps Southerners, who seem to take a bit longer to say something than the rest of the country?

>draw your attention to the fact that no current organization or
>system uses morse for any kind of serious communication where it
>can be avoided.

False! There is an organization that awards those who have worked all 3066 US counties with cw. A sweeping generalization like that is refuted with one counterexample. I know they are "serious" about it!

But semantics, loaded words, and generalizations aside, what was said three thousand years ago is still true today:

"the rebellious dwell in a dry land." - Psalm 68:6

73's
Bob Merritt
N7JKV

From -609981940319290033
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df874adc4a7f19f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-06 13:01:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
utzoo!mnetor!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!clinton.evans
From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license with
Message-ID: <90020616194428@masnet.uucp>
Date: 6 Feb 90 21:01:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Feb 6 22:01:00 1990

>"Inefficient" is accurate - there are lots more bandwidth-efficient
>ways of encoding characters than via morse. I draw your attention to
>the fact that no current organization or system uses morse for any
>kind of serious communication where it can be avoided.

Code is a decrepit anachronism, but the old-timers insist it gets
through when nothing else will. Most packet development aims at high
speed. Perhaps there is a need for a low speed, but highly bomb-proof
digital mode for HF.

AMTOR is the closest there is at the moment, but this system requires
extreme frequency stability and accurate tuning. In addition, it is
still is no match for a skilled CW operator in bad propagation
conditions.

How about some suggestions for a digital mode suited to the real world
of HF? The main characteristic of this mode should be that it gets the
message through when the best CW operator gives up. Then maybe we can
bury code for ever!

VE3XYM @VE3FJB

Clinton

 ~ DeLuxe 1.11a20 #1716

From -5436796068778249878
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e47d20aa130b2f92
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-07 18:52:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!crdgw1!rpi!batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Getting A Packet Station Started ...
Message-ID: <9678@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 8 Feb 90 02:52:33 GMT
References: <7671@wpi.wpi.edu>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 47
Posted: Thu Feb 8 03:52:33 1990

In article <7671@wpi.wpi.edu> jwhitson@wpi.wpi.edu (John C Whitson KB2GNC) writes:
>
>   Looking for advice, references, etc:
>
>   I am trying to set up a small packet station to run on
>   2m, off an Icom IC-2AT, *just* for experimentation to see
>   how it works. Being a college student, I don't have any
>   money, but I do have an IBM AT with 2 serial ports, and
>   access to an Internet site (wpi.edu). Here's the thing:

    Sounds like me! I'm in the exact same situation.

>   Is there a purely software interface between my PC and
>   a modem that operates as a TNC, and if there is one,
>   where can I get it, and how many precious dollars is it?
>   Public Domain/Shareware is preferred of course (cheaper).

    Yes there is, I'm working on it now. Its essentially a
    PC version of the DIGICOM>64. I've been quiet now for several
    months, cause I didn't know if I was going to go through with
    the project. Now, it seems to be over the hill, and 0.8 is
    going out to the beta testers tomorrow.

    My setup uses a 202-type modem connected on the other end of
    your PC's parallel port. The software does everything you'd
    expect from a basic TNC: single connects, file upload, down-
    load, capture, etc. Nothing fancy yet, but several people have
    been using the system for several months as their sole packet
    system.

    I don't know if it will turn out as freely copyable/shareware
    yet......In a few more weeks I'll have more info.
>
>   Also, I have a Racal-Vadic 300/1200 modem that is Bell-103
>   Compatible, but *not* Bell-212 compatible ... would anyone
>   know if it was indeed Bell-202 compatible (like the packet
>   station needs) or am I going to have to build (like I expect
>   to) a Bell-202 modem (like in the ARRL Handbook)??

>

     Can't tell you. My modem is built around a single chip TI TCM3105.
     Whole modem fits on a 2x3 card.

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                           INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu

From -2097988983599576496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9fb0ff72cb5c63f9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-07 20:11:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!BIOCH.TAMU.EDU!SUEHS
From: SUEHS@BIOCH.TAMU.EDU (C. Steven Suehs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Temporary sign off
Message-ID: <900207221110.abc@BIOCH.TAMU.EDU>
Date: 8 Feb 90 04:11:10 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Feb 8 05:11:10 1990

Due to a recent influx of homework, I need to temporarily sign off.
I would like to sign back on later, but I deleted the mail message with
the info on signing on/off. Would you please send me the info?

Thnx.
CSS.

From 6695857335951406226
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,387427dbb5a31fd7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-07 20:36:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!silver!barkeyp
From: barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS and botched hostnames
Message-ID: <21800010@silver>
Date: 8 Feb 90 04:36:00 GMT
Organization: Indiana University CSCI, Bloomington
Lines: 24
Nf-ID: #N:silver:21800010:000:753
Nf-From: silver.ucs.indiana.edu!barkeyp   Feb 7 23:36:00 1990
Posted: Thu Feb 8 05:36:00 1990

I have just started running NOS (0131), and it is fascinating
watching it build up the domain.txt file. I have, however,
encountered one perplexing problem, which is probably one of
my own ignorance.

Whenever I type in an invalid host name, my machine and the
nameserver just start chattering away with no end. I discovered
this the hard way when I accidentally mis-typed an address in
an smtp message. Is this a program flaw, or is this a mistake
on my part?

Example of problem:

  I type "ping wa9yvr.ampr.org" (an invalid hostname)

  My PC sends packet after packet to the nameserver, until I type
  "reset". Only then do I get a message that says "wa9yvr.ampr.org
   unknown."

Any ideas?   Thanks in advance.

   -- Pat Barkey
      WA8YVR

From 422742246971850898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5801bc262d0bed69,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 06:54:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!
hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 900 MHz Digital Radio Update
Message-ID: <1260023@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 8 Feb 90 14:54:46 GMT
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 78
Posted: Thu Feb 8 15:54:46 1990

        Prototype 905 MHz Digital Radio Update   2-6-90

  The first prototype 905 MHz "user" digital radio has been completed.
The intent of the prototype phase was to arrive at a reproducible design
using readily available components which could provide good performance
at low to moderate cost. These radios are intended to provide moderate
speed, 250 kbps-500 kbps user access to an amateur radio network.

  The prototype radio consists of four boards, PA, LO, RX and TX mounted
on a U shaped chassis. This modularity was done to facilitate design

but the pilot run design will be more integrated. Present effort is in laying out two PC boards, one for the PA and another containing the entire low power radio, power and control circuits. It apprears to all fit in a 5 by 7 inch enclosure on which the top is entirely heatsink. Interface to the radio is differential ECL; TXD, RXD, RTS and DCD plus S meter output, antenna connector and 12 VDC @ .3A on receive and under 4A on transmit.

An attempt was made to produce local oscillator signals of good signal purity and stability. This was thought to be important since similar radios will probably be used, in the near term anyway, at backbone IP switch sites and will need to operate in congested RF environments. There has also been some thought given to full duplex operation of this hardware but such operation isn't being considered at this time. Dual outputs of +10 dBM at approximately 96 MHz and 764 MHz are provided for transmitter and receiver mixing. Both output frequencies are derived from a single crystal oscillator. Spurious signals are below -80 dBC.

Transmitter output power is in excess of +41 dBM (12 watts) with modulation related sidebands down at least 70 dB (at 250 kbaud, modulation index = 1.4) at the edges of a 2 MHz wide, 905 MHz centered channel and out of band spurious performance also over 70 dB down (this excludes second harmonic which is approximately -60 dBC). Suppresion of adjacent channel interference is achieved by control of deviation and an active filter ahead of the VCO tuning input. The VCO is presently free running at 45 MHz and doubly upconverted to 905 MHz. This provides 905 MHz output frequency stability and accuracy essentially the same as that of the 45 MHz VCO alone. This performance seems acceptable but alternative plans are being considered for providing complete crystal derived frequency accuracy along with fast transmit startup and .5 Mbaud sorts of modulation should this be necessary. The present architecture has the advantage of being easily adaptable to transverter operation by slight change of crystal frequency and substitution of a multimode HF transceiver for the 45 MHz VCO and receiver demodulator circuits.

The receiver has good BER down to at least -90 dBM or so. Turn around time is even better than expected. Since adding a little design effort to the switching circuits it is now possible to square wave modulate the RTS (ptt) line at rates of several kilohertz and generate a clean RF square wave at full power. In between these square wave 12 watt output pulses the receiver is able to demodulate a -90 dBm signal applied to the same antenna connector (30 dB power attenuator inserted to protect the signal generator). The receiver is fully alive less than 40 microseconds after the falling edge of RTS. It is truly a "packet radar" and calculations show that with a 8' TVRO dish antenna or similar, the radio should be able to copy its own packets reflecting from a 747 aircraft at 4 to 10 miles distance. Pressed into normal use the radio should easily be back on receive before the previously transmitted packet has reached a distant node.

The first pilot run is expected to be of 12 radios and will no doubt reveal some areas where change can improve performance and reduce cost. Some thought is being given to a "one-board" lower power radio which

might even plug into a PC slot. Such a radio might use phaselock of an on-channel FSKed VCO instead of the dual conversion approach to reduce cost.

   PC board design is presently in progress for the pilot run radios. It is anticipated that these first radios will initially be used for backbone/switch radios as well as for user access radios as a part of the prototype northern California moderate speed IP network now being constructed. Plans have not yet solidified for construction of additional radios but it is expected that the next design effort will be aimed at providing similar radios for the digital allocations at 1249, 1251 and 1298 MHz.

de N6GN

From -391848583717356926
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,387427dbb5a31fd7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 11:25:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!
jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and botched hostnames
Message-ID: <19825@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 8 Feb 90 19:25:50 GMT
References: <21800010@silver>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Feb 8 20:25:50 1990

Pat,

My name resolver code will repeatedly query a name server until it either gets the answer it was looking for, or until the server returns an authoritative "it doesn't exist" message. Without more details it's hard to know what's going on. Try tracing the messages ("domain trace on") and see what you're getting in response.

One problem that has occasionally reared its ugly head is that people will edit /domain.txt with text editors that append ^Z characters (a holdover from CP/M days) to the end of the file. The text mode library read routines will treat this as an end-of-file marker, so that any entries appended to the file beyond this point won't be seen.

Phil

From 1883290078629341581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9e736c8b72f173c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 13:44:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT
From: CAPUANO%ICNUCEVM.CNUCE.CNR.IT@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Vincenzo G. Capuano")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net at 56kb
Message-ID: <9002082147.AA22998@ucsd.edu>
Date: 8 Feb 90 21:44:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Feb 8 22:44:01 1990

Hi,
I want to set up a pc running net at 56kbaud, what do I need?
I mean: what board for the pc? what tnc ? modem ? etc. etc.
What are the software settings to enable net to use the 56kb connection?

Thanks in advance for your help
Vincenzo.

From 3476884003727023454
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,387427dbb5a31fd7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 15:44:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
math.lsa.umich.edu!emv
From: emv@math.lsa.umich.edu (Edward Vielmetti)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and botched hostnames
Message-ID: <EMV.90Feb8184412@duby.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Date: 8 Feb 90 23:44:12 GMT
References: <21800010@silver> <19825@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@math.lsa.umich.edu
Organization: University of Michigan Math Dept., Ann Arbor MI.
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Feb 9 00:44:12 1990
In-reply-to: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com's message of 8 Feb 90 19:25:50 GMT

In article <19825@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:

   Pat,

   My name resolver code will repeatedly query a name server until it
   either gets the answer it was looking for, or until the server returns
   an authoritative "it doesn't exist" message. Without more details it's

hard to know what's going on. Try tracing the messages ("domain trace on")
and see what you're getting in response.

Phil, is there any backoff on this querying pattern? Seems
to me this could get very expensive if it doesn't cool down
after a few non-answers.

Do you cache authoritative "it doesn't exist" messages ?

--Ed

From 2483719036385463094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,41651c685e14f2bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41651c685e14f2bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,41651c685e14f2bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 17:01:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!crdgw1!
ge-dab!tarpit!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: Yaesu FT-208R Mike Connector Wanted
Keywords: For connection to a TNC
Message-ID: <154@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 9 Feb 90 01:01:35 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD Public Access Un*x,Ocean NJ
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9434 rec.ham-radio.packet:1748 rec.ham-radio.swap:317
Posted: Fri Feb 9 02:01:35 1990

A friend of mine owns a Yaesu FT-208R 2-meter handheld transceiver and is
planning to use this rig with a TNC for packet operations.

Does anyone know where the mini microphone connector that plugs into the HT
can be obtained??

Thanks in advance!

73, de John, N2JUX and John, KD2BD
(Just ask for "John"!)
--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

From -6931611010885014372
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,387427dbb5a31fd7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 18:39:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS and botched hostnames
Message-ID: <19871@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 9 Feb 90 02:39:56 GMT
References: <21800010@silver> <19825@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<EMV.90Feb8184412@duby.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Feb 9 03:39:56 1990

In article <EMV.90Feb8184412@duby.math.lsa.umich.edu> emv@math.lsa.umich.edu
(Edward Vielmetti) writes:
>Phil, is there any backoff on this querying pattern? Seems
>to me this could get very expensive if it doesn't cool down
>after a few non-answers.

Yes, there is base-2 exponential backoff. Additionally, if you have more
than one server configured, the code will cycle around all the servers
before sending the request to the first server again.

>Do you cache authoritative "it doesn't exist" messages ?

Yes. They appear in the domain.txt file as A records with empty address
fields. As far as I know, my resolver is one of the very few that do cache
nonexistent names.

Phil

From -5464627397932699437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b57eb746ceb61d27,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 20:01:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!bbn!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP vs. The_World
Message-ID: <2152@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 04:01:15 GMT
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Rochester Institute of Technology, Information Systems
Lines: 81

Posted: Fri Feb 9 05:01:15 1990

Hi -

I've a few questions for Phil, Phil, Devon, and anybody else who's listening, but I'm posting it all here, simply because I'd like to hear from as many people as possible about this.

The history of TCP/IP in Rochester (New York) is rather short: a year or two ago, a few guys (N1DPH was in the lead) attempted to set up some IP activity. Essentially, it seems that the three or so people who wanted this to "happen" talked to each other for a few days, and didn't inspire many others to get involve. The whole thing lost steam and (essentially) died.

Here is where I come in: TCP/IP is something that I believe in, and if it is not _the_ direction that packet radio should be moving in, I feel that it certainly is a step in the right direction. So, with a few friends at the RIT club, I am again pushing to put Upstate New York on an IP system.

I have encountered a lot of resistance, though: in fact, the point of this message is to ask others to tell me how they conquered this resistance in areas where IP seems to be working. Being a lost island in a sea of AX.25, it's not possible for me to 'see for myself' what's going on out there.

Essentially, the world seems to be asking me: "What's the point?" At an area packet group meeting tonite, one BBS sysop said to me, "The day TCP/IP comes online is the day I shut down." I asked why, answer: "I don't like the way TCP/IP handles mail." (See footnote below regarding this conversation: there's more to the story than this). I am unable to answer many of the criticism and questions, simply because Unix is in my blood; it is my education, and it is my drug, and my fascination in networking issues makes the question: "What good is TCP/IP?" something I find difficult to answer!!! (Maybe I'm too close to the issue? Maybe my response is too automatic? Maybe it really *IS* too broad a question to be answered in two minutes?)

The other problem is this: I am not convinced that an IP network can exist in a packet world where MOST of the users are offline most of the time...AX.25 has gotten many into the habit of being able to turn it on and off at will, without it affecting the state of the network. Setting up the first AX.25 "TheNet" backbone must not have been easy: I know that if I put up TCP/IP and my friend Jim, 3 miles away, puts up TCP/IP, that there is a good chance that we will talk to each other for a few months and the while issue will again become dead in the water.

Thoughts/comments are most welcome, either to this newsgroup or to me personally (to be honest, followups to the newsgroup are

probably most likely to get a response: the e-mail blizzard to me is
up to 100K/day).

    Sincerely,

                Christopher Piggott, A.R.S. N2JGW

** footnote:
    The BBS is a major BBS ... the sysop has problem with the
'wormhole' affect - that it is extremely easy for those of us on
Internet to set up TCP/IP wormholes that take mail from TCP/IP Packet
and stuff them through Internet. I know that Devon is interested
in this concept, and there is a local prospective TCP/IPer who wants
to do the same thing. There is a ***LOT*** of resistance to this,
somewhat to the point of hatred, of the concept of packet radio
taking on vehicles other than packet radio, PERIOD. Personally,
I have some serious reservations, but I don't rule out the concept:
it sounds quite interesting, in fact. I'd LOVE to be able to ftp
files from internet via some packet IP gateway, etc. (within, of
course, the guidelines of part 97). I don't see it as any
different than a voice repeater having a phone line remote link.
Many do NOT share this view.

--

--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW   cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
President   n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.2.1]
Rochester Institute of Technology   N2JGW @ WB2WXQ
Amateur Radio Club K2GXT   CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From 3647685713665696204
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,83d750c702266e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 20:06:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ALASKA.BITNET!JSDCF2
From: JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET ("Duncan C. Fowler, JSDCF2")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: HK-21, Good or Bad?
Message-ID: <9002090411.AA22602@ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 04:06:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <JSDCF2%ALASKA.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Fri Feb 9 05:06:35 1990

Tim, I have a HK-21 TNC. I don't klnow if it is the smallest, But I sure
have enjoyed it. It has traveled with me thruout Alaska, Canada and
the US.
I did have trouble with QRM when using 145.01. It seems the Xtal was

emiting on a bad Freq. I talked with the Heath folk and they offered a solution. Put a small cap on the Xtal and move the offending Freq down a tad. That was a couple of years ago, Perhaps they are installing that mod on newer units.
I have found that the internal battery is good only for 3-4 Hrs. My solution is to take a 9volt battery and connect it thru the external battery jack. That won't charge the internal one, but it sure will allow a longer use with a quick easy power source.
Although I have not had need for it, I understand that it does not support KISS. Several packrad users have submitted notes suggesting that they are burning EPROMS to allow this.

I have liked the mailbox feature. Unlike the PK232, it stores its messages in non-volitale
non-volatile ram... It also allows SSID's for the MBX

Good Luck
Dunc Fowler, KL7RH@KL7HFI
or JSDCF2@alaska.BITNET

From -5738046748864512982
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b57eb746ceb61d27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 21:13:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!bbn!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP vs. The_World
Message-ID: <2153@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 05:13:55 GMT
References: <2152@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Feb 9 06:13:55 1990

Oh yes ... I forgot to mention ... the idea of transfering a binary image by packet came up ... the idea of BSQ'ing it (a form of UUENCODEing) and transfering it by ax.25 seemed preferable to these guys ... why is this? (I'm not knocking them ... these are a swell bunch, very helpful and generous, for the most part each one would go out of his way to help you if he could ... but I'm curious about how the rest of the net deals with these kinds of questions)

Chris

--
Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW
President
Rochester Institute of Technology
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
n2jgw@n2jgw.ampr [44.69.2.1]
N2JGW @ WB2WXQ

Amateur Radio Club K2GXT CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

From 2285879367393678183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9532,b3e91d3460f659b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,b3e91d3460f659b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-Thread: 1085ff,b3e91d3460f659b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1085ff,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3e91d3460f659b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,b3e91d3460f659b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-08 22:30:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watserv1!watmath!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear
From: kb2ear@mioem.UUCP (Scott Weis R.A.C.E.S.)
Newsgroups: misc.forsale,nj.forsale,misc.wanted,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap
Subject: COMODORE 128 FOR SALE
Keywords: for sale,comodore 128
Message-ID: <674@mioem.UUCP>
Date: 9 Feb 90 06:30:16 GMT
Organization: Middlesex County Office of Emergency Management, New Jersey
Lines: 26
Xref: gmdzi misc.forsale:265 misc.wanted:3577 rec.ham-radio.packet:1754 rec.ham-
radio.swap:318
Posted: Fri Feb 9 07:30:16 1990

FOR SALE COMODORE 128:

system unit,

1541 disk drive,

MPS 803 printer,

some software

system is 2 years old in great condition. Asking $350 or 20mb hard-drive with controler for 8086 computer (Tandy 1000 SL). This is not my system, but I will foward all mail to him. Or you can call him at +1 201 297 2513 and leave a message on the machine.

UUCP: !ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!mioem!kb2ear
VOICE: +1 201 297 0469
PACKET: KB2EAR @ NN2Z
USMAIL: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park, N.J. 08824-1228
OPUS: 107/339

--

+---+
| Scott Weis KB2EAR * The views here are mine, not that of these groups * |
| R.A.C.E.S. Operator, Middlesex County Office of Emergency Management |
| E.C. South Brunswick A.R.E.S. * THANK YOU AMSAT * |

From -3095436037167379069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1dda7c972d441532,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 05:31:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!N9GBJ.AMPR.ORG!bryan
From: bryan@N9GBJ.AMPR.ORG
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9002091331.AA10528@ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 13:31:06 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Feb 9 14:31:06 1990

Censored for Amateur Radio by FIXMAIL.
Date: Thu, 08 Feb 90 21:23:56 GMT
Message-Id: <14265@n9gbj.ampr.org>
From: bryan@n9gbj.ampr.org (Bryan High-Q Biggers)
Reply-To: bryan%n9gbj.ampr.org@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
To: packet-radio%ucsd.edu@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
Subject: Need WA8DED ROM for TNC-2

Hello,
   I am trying to find the WA8DED code for the TNC-2. Yes, I have
written to TAPR, and sent in my money, but I need to make a ROM here in
a hurry to use with the WN6I/N6XL ARES/Data program for evaluation for
possible use in an upcoming ARES exercise (wish it used KISS). I'm in a
BIG rush! I have also tried other avenues, such as calling various Ham BBSs
around the country, and have even had a local ham correspond with DED himself.
(DED said to write to TAPR). We just don't seem to be well connected
"out here".
   I have a ROM burner, and what would be ideal would be if someone would
post for FTP the intel hex format file for the ROM, or for the Nord->Link
enhancement. I do need the TNC-2 version, not the TNC-1 version, as it is
difficult to power the TNC-1 from batteries, due to its internal supply and
requirements for both + and - voltages. Barring an FTP post, I would
be glad to call someone at my expense and transfer the file over the phone.
As far as I know, the 'DED code is public domain; just not all that
popular apparently!
    Thanks. Bryan N9GBJ
    p.s. reply to: n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu, bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
    which is: 128.104.198.22 (InterNet).

From 6765881290392838090

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,30012440af395773,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 05:47:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UCF1VM.BITNET!MAUKONEN
From: MAUKONEN@UCF1VM.BITNET (Chris Maukonen ka4npi)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tcp/ip (Why ?)
Message-ID: <9002091404.AA12326@ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 13:47:58 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Fri Feb 9 14:47:58 1990

Chris,

  I think there are many reasons that you are meeting resistance and you are not alone. Every ham through out the history of hamradio has met the the same kind of resistance. The first cw ops (as apposed to spark, the first am, the first ssb, the first fm...) have had this problem. It must have to due with some inherent stubburn streek that most hams have. This must be so, as it takes a good deal of pig-headedness to master cw.

 Also there is I think an ego thing involved here. People (and especially hams) do not like to be shown that tey may be wrong. It also has to due due with a lack of understanding of what is realy going on and maybe a refusal to admit that they do not understand. And also ecconomic factor involved, but I think to a lesser extent as the same hams who refuse to upgrade from there coco or vic 20 will however shell out mega-bucks for a new tower, hardline and the latest from icom tentech etc.

 So keep plugging away. Progress will come eventually, however slowly.
 I myself am going to give a talk on tcp/ip at our local packet group meeting this month.

73

chris

==
Chris Maukonen ka4npi
bitnet: maukonen@ucf1vm
internet: maukonen%ucf1vm.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu
packet: ka4npi @ wd4him

(407) 281-5460
University of Central Florida
4000 Central Fla Blvd.
Orlando,Fla.

"If you push something hard enough, it will fall over" Sir Sidney Fud

==========

From -5843038459008384338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b57eb746ceb61d27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 06:53:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP vs. The_World
Message-ID: <9002091420.AA08960@zit.cigy.>
Date: 9 Feb 90 14:53:14 GMT
References: <9002091242.AA01713@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Feb 9 15:53:14 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 9 Feb 90 15:19:59 MEZ

Well, here in Switzerland, TCP/IP is really only a few months old.
The packet radio situation here is rather primitive. We have an
AX.25 based mail forwarding net which connects the major cities in
Switzerland with Italy to the South, France and Germany to the North,
and via Germany with Austria to the east. This is coupled to the
worldwide net, so we can send and receive to the rest of the world.

The TCP/IP situation is growing, but not nearly so complete. Most of
the action seems to be in Germany, where a fairly extensive TCP/IP
net has grown up, in part because of a group at HP Europe which has
set up several TCP/IP nodes, (the two biggest are in Stuttgart, DB0ID,
and in Buelblingen, (don't know the call), which is the European
manufacturing center for HP. We don't as yet have a direct link with
these guys, so our TCP/IP net (which is really about 10 of us here in
Basel), doesn't go anywhere yet. Most of us who use TCP here also do
so professionally, by the way, so we're probably not typical of the
amateur radio people there.

We haven't had a great difficulty getting cooperation of other sites,
who are most happy to route TCP packets via the conventional AX.25
digipeaters. Actually a big problem for TCP that might eventually come
up here is the fact that TCP packets are *LONG*, particularly during
an FTP. At the moment, when FTPing we try to do so directly, and on
a relatively unused frequency for this reason. (This is worse because
the highest speed modem in use over here is 2400 baud), and most people
(>95% are still on 1200 baud).

As for connecting with the internet, that's forbidden by the PTT (the
equivalent of the FCC for Switzerland). The system may *NOT* be

interconnected in Switzerland. So this issue just doesn't arise.
By the way, one of the reasons people are interested in TCP here is
for file and mail transferring.

Not sure if this helps, but that's our situation.
                                                -jcp-

==
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF [44.142.61.11]
                    'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
  Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
  Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From 4792374714635198124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,851c6ca6f4960f7e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 10:07:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Microsat Telemetry Version Number Suggestion.
Message-ID: <9002091307.AA18442@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 9 Feb 90 18:07:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 52
Posted: Fri Feb 9 19:07:39 1990

>Posted: Sun, Feb 4, 1990   1:17 AM GMT   Msg: KGJA-4160-4101
>From: HPRICE
>Subj: Pacsat telemetry change
>
>In addition to the changes detailed for WEBERSAT yesterday, the new
>timestamp will also be added to the status line. PACSAT will be the
>first to receive this software upload, along with the latest battery
>routines. ...
>
>A word about changes. The telemetry formats, and the format of other
>microsat data, such as the WEBERSAT image format, are subject to
>change. Sometimes it will be to add something we forgot, such as
>these timestamps, sometimes it will be to speed up the data transfer.
> ...
>Although the basic format of the basic telemetry will probably remain
>chan:val, the order of the channels, and presence or absence of any
>particular value is subject to change.
>hp

     First of all, my thanks to Bob N4HY and others for posting the
telemetry decoding information. It is really appreciated, and again I

regret, a somewhat hot-headed posted request for information earlier (yes, Phill, I am a member of AMSAT). So thanks to all, and a job well done.

I would like to suggest something here though. Change is part of life, and particularly necessary in view of the short developement/ implementation time that you folks have had to deal with. I run into changes with software packages professionally, so I have had a bit of experience with this problem.

I would like to suggest that somewhere, in one or more of ur telemetry frames that you indicate a "TELEMETRY VERSION NUMBER". I think at present, there is little difficulty distinguishing between the 2 versions (I think) in software. However, in the future, its going to get real messy for software developers without a version stamp. This will make it easier for software, later when (or if) u decide to collect early telemetry from around the world, and try to decode it all. With a version number, the software can switch to the appropriate formats and formulas.

Perhaps the way to do this is to add a fake telemetry channel with its value indicating a version? How abt FF:03 for version 3? Or perhaps an additional status byte? Just some ideas.

Keep up the good work, and tnx again for sharing the information on the telemetry.

--... ...-- ... VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

From 7103144377123724595
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,44f085f1ae74b0d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 10:47:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!bridge2!mips!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!UCF1VM.BITNET!MAUKONEN
From: MAUKONEN@UCF1VM.BITNET (Chris Maukonen ka4npi)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tcp/ip use
Message-ID: <9002092049.AA13709@ucsd.edu>
Date: 9 Feb 90 18:47:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Feb 9 19:47:43 1990

Here in sunny WDW land (central fla) tcp/ip is restricked to me and one other person. The local packeters have mostly c64 or similar micros

and have no desire or cannot afford to upgrade to a micro that can run tcp/ip.

  Those other hams that have msdos or mac type micros are not interested in packet since most packet use is on two meters. These people have long since abandoned two meters and have their on reteaters on 70 cm. They are mostly those that work at the cape, or for marten marrieta or some similar place. I my self will probably migrate up to 70 cm to do packet tcp/ip also as will the other tcp/ip person. Sigh.....

==========
Chris Maukonen ka4npi
bitnet: maukonen@ucf1vm
internet: maukonen%ucf1vm.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu
packet: ka4npi @ wd4him

(407) 281-5460
University of Central Florida
4000 Central Fla Blvd.
Orlando,Fla.

"If you push something hard enough, it will fall over" Sir Sidney Fud

==========

From -6648658212747270068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b57eb746ceb61d27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 12:08:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP vs. The_World
Message-ID: <17331@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 9 Feb 90 20:08:23 GMT
References: <2152@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Organization: State University of New York at Buffalo/Comp Sci
Lines: 48
Posted: Fri Feb 9 21:08:23 1990

In article <2152@ultb.isc.rit.edu>, cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>   I have encountered a lot of resistance, though: in fact, the
> point of this message is to ask others to tell me how they conquered
> this resistance in areas where IP seems to be working.

This is not an easy thing to do. Some of my friends here on campus decided to attend one of the local meetings and we were asked many questions similar to what you were asked. Now, all of these friends were Unix geeks; people that live and breathe TCP. We know it's better. But how do you explain this to someone that's never tasted it? We couldn't. It's like telling a blind man what sight is like. It's very difficult to do. I usually show them demos of multiple ftp sessions and things like that. It also helps to have a link to the local university ethernet (which I am fortunate enough to have running). I show them things like my callsign server and such. If they are programmers, you might be able to hook them in with a description of how simple (and standard) sockets are to work with.

One of the big problems is that they're so used to only using the network for exchanging mail and messages that they can't see the advantage of actually being able to log in and share cpu time. As soon as there's some interest in the area, I plan to offer accounts to any local ham on my Sun. There's a lot of fire-power here that's not being used when I leave work at night (or rather, in the morning 8-). Might as well get used. And then there's the concept of sharing disks, sharing processes, and what about X windows? But it's all so different, they can't grasp the possibilities.

> Being a lost island in a sea of AX.25, it's not possible for me to 'see
> for myself' what's going on out there.

That's when I log in via modem and show them Internet demos. Then I say "all we need is a little effort and funding and we can have this via radio." I've found that just typing "telnet berkeley.edu" gets some interest after the login prompt for a system on the other coast pops up. And it looks just like the prompt I got when I dialed in!

>   The BBS is a major BBS ... the sysop has problem with the
> 'wormhole' affect - that it is extremely easy for those of us on
> Internet to set up TCP/IP wormholes that take mail from TCP/IP Packet
> and stuff them through Internet.

I would imagine that his reasons for this are closer to being selfish than based in actual reason. My guess is he doesn't want things done better unless he can do them himself. If there are real reasons, I'd like to hear them.

Devon

From 270976399746255001
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2f7c75e54932ae56,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f7c75e54932ae56,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 12:33:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!uw-entropy!dataio!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC Codeless Proposal
Keywords: Dump Novice license for No-Code?
Message-ID: <471@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 9 Feb 90 20:33:00 GMT
Organization: very little
Lines: 191
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9455 rec.ham-radio.packet:1751
Posted: Fri Feb 9 21:33:00 1990

Yesterday the ARRL put out bulletin 7 (2/8/90) dealing with the
FCC proposal for the codeless license. Amazingly, they want
to DISCONTINUE the Novice license in favor of the new codeless
license!

Dave Sumner of the ARRL sent me the text of the FCC release.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

Date: Fri Feb 09, 1990 5:37 am PST

From: David Sumner / MCI ID: 264-6149

TO: * Paul Cook / MCI ID: 328-8544

Subject: RE: ARRL Bulletin #7

Dear Tad:

Since you have MCI capability, perhaps the best way to address your

question is to send you the full text of the FCC news release. (The

actual Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is not yet available.)

Everyone should bear in mind that this is an FCC PROPOSAL only.

73,

Dave K1ZZ

Report No. DC- ACTION IN DOCKET CASE February 8, 1990

FCC PROPOSES NEW CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR OPERATOR LICENSE

(PR DOCKET 90-55)

The Commission is proposing to amend its rules by establishing a codeless class of amateur operator license to be called the Communicator Class. The Communicator Class would be incorporated into a simplified licensing structure containing four ascending steps: 1) Communicator 2) General, 3) Advanced, and 4) Amateur Extra Classes. Current Technician and Novice Class operator licenses would be grandfathered indefinitely, with no new licenses issued for those license classes but existing licenses could be modified or renewed.

The codeless operator class license would satisfy three major objectives. The first objective is to offer an entry level license for all persons who find telegraphy a barrier to pursuing the purpose of the amateur service. The second objective is to design a codeless license that can easily be implemented into the current licensing process. The third objective is to avoid any negative effect upon current licensees, the volunteer examiners who administer amateur

examinations, or the Commission's workload.

The amateur service exists for the purpose of self-training, inter-communication and investigations to be carried out by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim, and without financial gain. Individuals seeking a license to operate an amateur station must prove that they can send correctly by hand and receive correctly by ear, text in Morse code signals. Although this requirement may be waived for an operator of an amateur station transmitting only on frequencies above 30 MHz, each of the five classes of operator licenses issued by the Commission requires the applicant to pass an examination in the international Morse code.

The Communicator Class operator license would not require knowledge of Morse code telegraphy messages. Privileges for the Communicator Class would include all emission types. The Communicator Class license would replace two existing beginner operator classes and would simplify the amateur operator license structure.

The Commission would require applicants for the Communicator Class license to pass a 60 question written examination. The new question pool would be comprised of the questions from the two pools currently used in the Novice and Technician license examinations as well as the addition of new questions.

The proposed transmitter power for the Communicator Class would be 200

watts peak envelope power and the licensee's station would be eligible for a Group D call sign. Stations with Communicator Class control operators would not be permitted to transmit on the 2 and 6 meter VHF bands and the HF bands. The Commission is requesting comments on the effect of excluding Communicator Class licensees from the two VHF bands. Comments are also requested on the desirability of including the opportunity for Communicator Class licensees to experience on-the-air telegraphy operation on the HF bands. Additionally, a Communicator Class licensee who passes or receives credit for a telegraphy examination would be authorized the privileges of the Technician Class.

The Commission is requesting comments on all aspects of this proposal.

Action by the Commission February 8, 1990, by Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 90-55). Commissioners

-FCC-

News Media contact: Patricia A. Chew at (202) 632-5050.

Private Radio Bureau contact: Maurice J. DePont at (202) 632-4964.

From 4593125894749958708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,179ee4844b075683,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-09 18:09:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!iowasp!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ALASKA.BITNET!FTPAM1
From: FTPAM1@ALASKA.BITNET

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Efficiency of Morse Code
Message-ID: <9002100225.AA09744@ucsd.edu>
Date: 10 Feb 90 02:09:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <FTPAM1%ALASKA.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 57
Posted: Sat Feb 10 03:09:39 1990

>
>I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
>modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
>inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
>IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
>computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.
>...
>"Inefficient" is accurate - there are lots more
>bandwidth-efficient ways of encoding characters than via morse. I
>draw your attention to the fact that no current organization or
>system uses morse for any kind of serious communication where it
>can be avoided.
>
>Dave C

We computer people sometimes act like ASCII was carved in stone and brought down from Mount Sinai by Moses. There are in fact other binary codes that work just as well or better for certain purposes. Morse code is such a binary code. Two computers can communicate using Morse over a pice of wire (baseband signaling) just as easily and with the same bit error rate as any other binary code. Bits are bits even if you call them dots.

Part of the problem is that what we call CW in the amateur radio world is really two entirely independant things: a binary code called Morse and a modulation technique called on-off keying. The binary code called Morse is more efficient than ASCII for general English language text. That's what it was designed for. Consider the text sample

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG

By my count this is 44 characters and 413 dots, using 3 dot times between letters and 7 between words. Using 10 bit ASCII async TTY format, it would be 440 bits. This particular sample puts Morse at a disadvantage, since it includes a higher than normal concentration of long letters like Q and J. Longer texts are even more efficiently coded in Morse. CW operators also use an extensive suite of standardized prosigns and abbreviations to compress their text even further.

On the other hand, long streams of numbers would be far more efficiently coded in ASCII. ASCII also provides upper and lower case letters, more punctuation, and a parity bit (which most people don't use.) None of these features are required for transferring English

text.

Using packet instead of asynchronous TTY format eliminates the start and stop bits of each ASCII character but I would hazard that the total overhead of preamble, headers, bit stuffing, and flags would be at least as much for most text packets.

I never operate CW any more and don't even own a key. But I couldn't resist setting the record straight about Morse being an inefficient code. For general purpose coding of English language text, it is more efficient than any of the current computer character sets.

Philip Munts, N7AHL
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

From 6003709675781560817
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,179ee4844b075683
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-10 00:31:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Efficiency of Morse Code
Message-ID: <19920@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 Feb 90 08:31:37 GMT
References: <9002100225.AA09744@ucsd.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 102
Posted: Sat Feb 10 09:31:37 1990

N7AHL writes:
> We computer people sometimes act like ASCII was carved in stone
>and brought down from Mount Sinai by Moses. There are in fact other
>binary codes that work just as well or better for certain purposes.

So far so good.

>Morse code is such a binary code.

International Morse Code is a terniary code. It has three elements: dot, dash and space. You can, of course, represent it (or any information, for that matter) in a binary code, but at the expense of additional bits.

> Two computers can communicate using
>Morse over a pice of wire (baseband signaling) just as easily and with
>the same bit error rate as any other binary code. Bits are bits even if
>you call them dots.

The character code one uses has nothing to do with the bit error rate of the channel. In ISOspeak, the character code is a level 6 (presentation) entity; bit error rate is a property of layer 1, the physical layer.

>   Part of the problem is that what we call CW in the amateur radio
>world is really two entirely independant things: a binary code called
>Morse and a modulation technique called on-off keying.

Quite correct, except for Morse really being a terniary code. Much of the reason "what we call CW" is so inefficient in use of power and spectrum has to do with the modulation method. But the character code itself is also inefficient, as we will see...

>The binary code
>called Morse is more efficient than ASCII for general English language
>text. That's what it was designed for. Consider the text sample
>
>   THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG
>
>By my count this is 44 characters and 413 dots, using 3 dot times
>between letters and 7 between words. Using 10 bit ASCII async TTY
>format, it would be 440 bits. This particular sample puts Morse at a
>disadvantage, since it includes a higher than normal concentration of
>long letters like Q and J. Longer texts are even more efficiently coded
>in Morse. CW operators also use an extensive suite of standardized
>prosigns and abbreviations to compress their text even further.
>
>   On the other hand, long streams of numbers would be far more
>efficiently coded in ASCII. ASCII also provides upper and lower case
>letters, more punctuation, and a parity bit (which most people don't
>use.) None of these features are required for transferring English
>text.

This is a flawed analysis, as you almost admit. If you want to compare apples to apples you should not compare Morse with ASCII. Compare Morse with Baudot, a 5-bit code. Neither has the lower case letters that you consider unnecessary for transferring English text, despite the fact that most of your posting was in lower case. With a more level playing field, Morse rapidly loses ground.

And if you discount the "dumb terminal" mode of operation, i.e., if you allow your computer to do more than emulate a 50-year-old Model 15, you can do even better with modern computer-based coding methods. For example, file compression programs for PCs and Macs are now extremely widespread, and they routinely yield bit savings of 60% or more on typical ASCII-encoded English text. These algorithms adapt automatically to the characteristics of the input text in ways that no human operator, using Q-codes and abbreviations, ever could.

>   Using packet instead of asynchronous TTY format eliminates the
>start and stop bits of each ASCII character but I would hazard that the
>total overhead of preamble, headers, bit stuffing, and flags would be at
>least as much for most text packets.

Once again let's level the playing field. Those overhead factors should also be added to your CW message; it should begin with something like KA9Q KA9Q KA9Q DE N7AHL N7AHL N7AHL R R R FB PHIL -- before continuing with the "quick fox" message. The overhead in an AX.25 packet provides the functions of this header and more -- there being no CRC in most CW-encoded messages that I've copied.

> But I
>couldn't resist setting the record straight about Morse being an
>inefficient code. For general purpose coding of English language text,
>it is more efficient than any of the current computer character sets.

I believe I have refuted this when a fair comparison is made and modern, readily available computer encoding techniques are used. The *only* advantage Morse code has EVER had is that it can be sent and received with very simple equipment. Modern technology has steadily reduced this advantage virtually to zero in most situations.

By the way, it is possible with the Microsat satellites to demonstrate what digital communications can REALLY do when you design it right. Three of the four satellites transmit PSK packets on 70cm. Even though I know the theory behind PSK and why it is so much better than AFSK/FM (the de-facto packet radio standard) I still find it exciting to see perfect packets being recovered from a signal that has all but faded into the mud (using a SSB receiver) just before the satellite sets. In less than a second, I can retrieve a hundred error-free bytes from a signal that I'd be lucky to copy a few characters from correctly if it were CW. And even here there's room for improvement (FEC) if we chose to implement it.

Phil

From -555208079389028125
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f84bfacc62e738fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 13:36:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!agate!ucbvax!euskom.spritel.es!Garcia_Sas_Fernando_Ea2bvn
From: Garcia_Sas_Fernando_Ea2bvn@euskom.spritel.es
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BID IN SOME BULLETINS
Message-ID: <9001252236.13165@EUSKOM.SPRITEL.ES>
Date: 25 Jan 90 21:36:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Jan 25 22:36:00 1990

Hi all,

I think that would be interesting write the BID for bulletins relayed or

also destined to packet radio.

73.Fernando Garc!a (EA2BVN)

From -8003504731449177637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b0c88a515e3db62,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 13:41:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!lethe!becker!pantor!richard
From: richard@pantor.UUCP (Richard Sargent)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for info re: KA9Q, tcp/ip, and Novell
Message-ID: <49.UUL1.3#5109@pantor.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jan 90 21:41:16 GMT
Organization: Pansophic Systems Inc, Graphics Product Company
Lines: 29
Posted: Thu Jan 25 22:41:16 1990

I was advised that this news group would be able to offer some
help or advice with regard to Phil Karn's KA9Q package and
possibly with making a PC-based Novell network talk to a Unix
based tcp/ip network.

I would appreciate it if anyone would MAIL me any advice, or
information, or suggestions, etc. about how all that would
fit together.

Some questions that I will eventually have to get answers to:
  - what is KA9Q?
  - what goes where on the PC network?
  - how much of my precious 640K gets chewed up by it?
  - does it sit in the server?
  - do all PC that want to be able to see the tcp/ip machines
    have to be running the software?
  - how transparent is the access (e.g. Novell makes files on
    the server look like just another disk volume, does the
    same thing happen with the Unix network)?
  - can a PC access the Novell and tcp/ip networks without
    having to switch out one set of drivers and install the
    other (i.e. 'simultaneous' access to both)?

Thank you for your help. Mail to either of the following addresses
should reach me without difficulty.

Richard Sargent   Internet: richard@pantor.UUCP
Systems Analyst   UUCP: ...!mnetor!becker!pantor!richard

From 4755251703622665128

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73767e65bfcab1a3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 21:19:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMSAT Journal?
Message-ID: <9001260019.AA04081@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jan 90 05:19:19 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Jan 26 06:19:19 1990

AMSAT Journal? With AMSAT membership or is this my wishful
thinking? If ur supposed to get it with membership, I havn't been.
All I've got since last May (I think) was abt 3 4-page newsletters.

Who should I contact if members ARE supposed to get the
journal? What have I been missing all this time :-(?

--... ...-- ...   VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
          Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
               !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
                   utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

From 3560300264999626129
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2d6f0c39f0c10f4e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5eb5289e35566d9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 21:58:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Love that DOVE!
Summary: Yes, it's fun!
Keywords: DOVE, packet, KA9Q
Message-ID: <38118@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 26 Jan 90 05:58:19 GMT
References: <1990Jan25.070344.22025@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 37
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9102 rec.ham-radio.packet:1654
Posted: Fri Jan 26 06:58:19 1990

In article <1990Jan25.070344.22025@Neon.Stanford.EDU> paulf@bodega.stanford.edu

(Paul Flaherty) writes:
>So, you always wanted to get into satellites, but couldn't afford the
>bucks for the multimode rigs and az-el antenna rack?
>
>Well folks, "the times, the are a changin'"! With a $100 2m FM rig, a
>$50 TNC, and the terminal / computer of your choice, you can copy the
>telemetry and bulletins from the DOVE Microsat. Really! Just take your
>packet station, and put it on 145.825 MHz.

I guess I just wasn't paying attention before the launch, because I
hadn't realized that DOVE could be copied with a standard TNC. Paul
is right--just dial up the frequency and wait. (If you don't want to
wait 24 hours or run orbital elements, try 10 p.m. and 11 a.m. +/- 2 hrs.
as one of the AMSAT folks suggested.)

And to echo Terry Bell's comments in r.h-r.packet, the KA9Q TCP/IP
software works great for this. I think a lot of people believe that
Phil's package is only for TCP/IP. Not so! It's also a full-blown
AX.25 package. I use it for everything. Anyway, the last pass of
DOVE is still sitting on my Mac's screen; next pass should be in a
little while. Just waitin' for the little puppy to come over the horizon...

Like Paul says--try it!!

73,
Patty

p.s. I followed up in rec.ham-radio because I suspect that some people
who don't read .packet might get more interested in the subject after
Paul's posting. But I'm recommending extended followups to r.h-r.p.
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -4659213617505883727
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,46419e82b4a9a1ea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46419e82b4a9a1ea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 23:51:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsfcgl!pixar!matt
From: matt@pixar.UUCP (Matthew Martin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE telemetry report
Keywords: telemetry, DOVE
Message-ID: <8857@pixar.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jan 90 07:51:45 GMT

Reply-To: matt@pixar.UUCP (Matthew Martin)
Organization: Pixar -- Marin County, California
Lines: 33
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9103 rec.ham-radio.packet:1655
Posted: Fri Jan 26 08:51:45 1990

The following is a copy of the last telemetry frame received in Point Reyes, Ca. before LOS on DOVE. AOS on this pass was at 0636 UTC and LOS was at 0651 UTC on 26 Jan. Location of the receiving station is about 38d05m North, 122d48m West.

```
DOVE-1>TIME-1:
PHT: uptime is 042/16:20:27. Time is Fri Jan 26 06:49:21 1990
DOVE-1>TLM:
00:59 01:58 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6E 07:40 08:6C 09:62 0A:A2
0B:DC 0C:E8 0D:D7 0E:01 0F:24 10:CA 11:A7 12:00 13:01 14:B0 15:9C
16:9B 17:98 18:99 19:9A 1A:96 1B:93 1C:9D 1D:9B 1E:22 1F:5E 20:BC
DOVE-1>TLM:
21:8E 22:77 23:24 24:21 25:2E 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:00 2B:00
2C:00 2D:2A 2E:00 2F:9C 30:C9 31:9E 32:10 33:D8 34:C5 35:98 36:A6
37:A4 38:BA 39:97 3A:00
DOVE-1>STATUS:
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DOVE-1>BCRXMT:
vbat= 10.560 vlo1= 10.540 vlo2= 10.040 vmax= 11.540 temp= 6.661
DOVE-1>WASH:
wash addr:1600:0000, edac=0xa3
```

I hope that the folks that need this telemetry can use this. Did I miss the publication of how the decoding is done? If anyone can list the 59 different channels in the TLM packet, it would be fantastic.

This stuff is really accessable & quite fun!! THANKS to all that worked on the new birds!

Matt Martin ....!ucbvax!pixar!matt
N6LQB

From -4476775909725097031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc27e5786d38c6ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 03:14:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CSGHSG5A.BITNET!88685284S
From: 88685284S@CSGHSG5A.BITNET (DAVID BODMER)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: subscription sign-off
Message-ID: <EA41BC6C223F2033ED@csghsg5a.bitnet>
Date: 26 Jan 90 11:14:00 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Fri Jan 26 12:14:00 1990

Signoff

From 4905243611460056606
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d178fdf58ca017f8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 04:50:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!rutgers!
sunybcs!sbcs!root
From: root@sbcs.sunysb.edu (Systems Staff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RFI & radios (was: PK-88 RFI problems)
Message-ID: <4585@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Date: 26 Jan 90 12:50:38 GMT
References: <4517@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu> <4390120@col.hp.com>
Organization: State University of New York at Stony Brook
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Jan 26 13:50:38 1990

In article <4390120@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>Sure it's going to cost more. But even if it's more than a 10% increase, it
>would mean, for me, the difference between whether I can run something off the
>shelf, or whether I've got to "open the box" and push and poke and tweak and
>patch before a new piece of gear will work in my shack...

    I don't mean to minimize the fact that as amateur radio
    operators and experimenters we need quiet equipment. My beef is
    that it simply doesn't make sense, in spite of government trends
    to contrary, to continue to make the public cash the checks written
    by small special interest groups. Acceptable reform might be to
    eventually phase out class A, which would give industry a gentle push
    towards quieter equipment. I remain unconvinced that the needs of the
    general public would be served by tightening class B.

>Bdale

                        Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV

From -8010190367304527544
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7d72e08f211fc603,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 05:50:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ecs.umass.edu!IZA
From: IZA@ecs.umass.edu ("Jon Iza, Envir.Eng.Program UMASS")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Question for Network programmers
Message-ID: <EA5E3BE6587F4011E8@UMAECS>
Date: 26 Jan 90 13:50:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Jan 26 14:50:00 1990

As far as I know, all protocoles currently in use only allow callsign
no longer than 2x3. My official callsign here is W1/EA2SN. As I want
to follow the law (and keep FCC happy ;-)), I am including at the
end of my QSO: "This is W1/EA2SN in Amherst, MA, using PR ID EA2SN".
In the next "step" there will place for longer callsigns? I read
something about this, but I don't remember when or where.
Please email comments to iza@ecs.umass.edu or iza@umaecs.bitnet
and I will post back your comments. TNX. Jon, W1/EA2SN

From 5612552272976786937
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 07:09:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!apple!bionet!arisia!cdp!caulkins
From: caulkins@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <241300003@cdp>
Date: 26 Jan 90 15:09:00 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 8
Nf-ID: #R:K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp:-1192463734:cdp:241300003:000:311
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!caulkins   Jan 26 07:09:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jan 26 16:09:00 1990

I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.

Dave C

From 1227215979176978342
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cc27e5786d38c6ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 07:33:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!BUCLLN11.BITNET!ISMOD
From: ISMOD@BUCLLN11.BITNET ("M. Laurel")

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: subscription sign-off
Message-ID: <9001251812.AA06123@ucsd.edu>
Date: 25 Jan 90 17:36:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Thu Jan 25 18:36:41 1990

Please remove my name from your list; recipient is not present any more!
Thanks a lot.

From -5429322753658438668
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e44bc1f53cf85d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 09:11:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More DSY Modem Info
Message-ID: <11310@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 26 Jan 90 17:11:08 GMT
References: <900116.12460790.052874@CU.CP6> <4390119@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Jan 26 18:11:08 1990

The Hamtronics transmitting converter is working quite well; the signal
is clean and strong on the output. It does not exhibit any tendency to
spray spurs around during keyup or dropoff, and the spectrum looks quite
nice to at least 60db down, which is the best my instruments will
measure.

I get two watts out of it continuously for a couple of hours when driven
by the DSY modem board. It gets a bit warm, but not so that you can't
keep your finger on the output transistor.

I suspect that I'd not bother to put a bigger heatsink on the output
transistor even on a mountaintop (thinner air means less cooling, you
know).

I haven't had a chance to measure the receiving converter because I'm
having problems with the squelch in the modem itself, but some initial
tests indicate that you really need some sort of selectivity in front of
the RX converter - and probably some gain. One of those helical resonator
preamps would probably be just the trick. Without one, I get lots of
images from business radios and such.
     - Brian

From -6058252059135459527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5eb5289e35566d9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 10:13:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Love that DOVE!
Message-ID: <576@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jan 90 18:13:45 GMT
References: <38118@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 28
Posted: Fri Jan 26 19:13:45 1990

From article <38118@apple.Apple.COM>, by winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter):
> In article <1990Jan25.070344.22025@Neon.Stanford.EDU> paulf@bodega.stanford.edu
(Paul Flaherty) writes:
>
> And to echo Terry Bell's comments in r.h-r.packet, the KA9Q TCP/IP
> software works great for this. I think a lot of people believe that
> Phil's package is only for TCP/IP. Not so! It's also a full-blown
> AX.25 package. I use it for everything. Anyway, the last pass of
> 73,
> Patty

Not only that, but the final do all, end all, command, talk to it, track
it, who's it, what's it code for the Microsats that I doing here will
run as a task in Phil's code. The code is getting sufficiently complex
and with so much stuff in it that more than PC at 4.77 is needed to
get good service out of it but for this stuff it is perfect. I use
to upload/download from BBS's, check into them, ftp code to clark at
TOMCAT or to Phil or whatever. We are even thinking of using it in
an internal network for AMSAT to get us off of GTE Telenet.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -3501933219639305131
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d2caf1b4cd37c08,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 11:28:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Trying to catch a DOVE
Message-ID: <9001270102.AA06223@ucsd.edu>
Date: 26 Jan 90 19:28:47 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Jan 26 20:28:47 1990

OK, OK. You people have inspired me. I want to see if i can grab the DOVE's
signals. Do I HAVE to have a special antenna, or will any ol' outdoor thing
work? (I have a "coathanger special" vertical thingy, with the radials and
the whole bit..) So, once I tune up, wait for telemetry, and get gobs and
gobs of packet satellite wonderfulness, what does it all mean? I have seen
the telemetry, and it is obviously encoded or something. How does one decode it?
WHAT is is talking about, generally?
Thanks in advance for your help...
Kevin KC6GWQ
Kevin@ccs.calstate.edu

From 907451366932013608
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,aa67abe5f0c8af3b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa67abe5f0c8af3b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 14:33:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!think!masscomp!steveb
From: steveb@masscomp.ccur.com (Steve B)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup.
Keywords: AMSAT
Message-ID: <6915@masscomp.ccur.com>
Date: 26 Jan 90 22:33:18 GMT
References: <28120@sequent.UUCP>
Reply-To: steveb@masscomp.UUCP (Steve B (St. Louis))
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Concurrent Computer Corp.- Westford, Ma
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9166 rec.ham-radio.packet:1673
Posted: Fri Jan 26 23:33:18 1990

In article <28120@sequent.UUCP> brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets) writes:
>I received a number of people who also would like a new newsgroup
>for amsat/space related articles. Who would do this kinda thing?

Count me in as a supporter of a seperate news group for Amsat

---
Steve Binning (WA9NRB) Don't confuse motion with action.
Mark Twain

From -2057885934775594246
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae04e95e2b5be48,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 15:18:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!
blake.acs.washington.edu!b19732
From: b19732@blake.acs.washington.edu (Peter Da Dahl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net software for Macintosh
Message-ID: <9001262318.AA05158@blake.acs.washington.edu>
Date: 26 Jan 90 23:18:24 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Sat Jan 27 00:18:24 1990

What is the latest version of the KA9Q net or nos software, a version
modified to run on the Macintosh computer and from what system can a FTP
a copy of it.
Thanks,
73 de Peter Dahl, WA7FUS

From -8948554861795383890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4289678be0b2e663,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 15:20:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!lll-
winken!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!leftlane.ucs.dec.com!leadfoot
From: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP on a PC ... How?
Message-ID: <7849@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 26 Jan 90 23:20:09 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Reply-To: leadfoot@leftlane.ucs.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Jan 27 00:20:09 1990

I've been hearing about running the TCP/IP code on a IBM PC for a while,
but not having
access to one I just didn't pay that much attention. Now I have access
to a 386 Clone and
would like to see if it is possible to do something with my PK-232

TCP/IP style. What is a
good route for getting up and running.

I don't have an external modem so I'm limited to 1200 baud, but I can
operate on 144, 220,
or 450. Is NOS the latest version of the complete package or a subset?

Thanks,
Mark

From -3105390174314244683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2ae04e95e2b5be48
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 15:53:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net software for Macintosh
Message-ID: <19429@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 26 Jan 90 23:53:42 GMT
References: <9001262318.AA05158@blake.acs.washington.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat Jan 27 00:53:42 1990

The NOS software is currently being actively worked on. SM0RGV is adding
a very nice mailbox facility with cross-protocol linking capabilities
and others are wringing out the bugs. I'm also begun updating the user
reference manual (the concise summary of commands and what they do) and
N3EUA is working on the tutorial.

So the short answer is that it's all in a state of flux, but you're
welcome to peek over our shoulders as long as you promise not to ask a
lot of questions that will be resolved either by new releases or the
update of the update of the manual.

Current snapshots of the code are available by anonymous FTP from
flash.bellcore.com. Look for /pub/ka9q/src.arc (sources) and net.exe
(executable).

As far as Mac software goes, I have no direct involvement. WA8DZP in the
Bay Area is the guy doing all the work, and N6OYU and N6BIS are the
contact people for this. The latter two are on the net as thom@apple.com
and winter@apple.com, respectively.

Phil

From 2744739355973171371
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,95e99e6f5b0a8440,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 16:59:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE Telemetry from 2041 GMT Basel Switzerland
Message-ID: <9001260827.AA16096@zit.cigy.>
Date: 27 Jan 90 00:59:32 GMT
References: <9001252343.AA05152@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 160
Posted: Sat Jan 27 01:59:32 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 26 Jan 90 9:27:28 MEZ

Thought people might like to see this. I really wanted to send this
more directly to the software people involved in the satellite program,
but didn't have their addresses...

-jcp-

DOVE Satellite Telemetry 20:41 GMT pass over Europe

Downlinkd by HB9NBB@HB9AC (Joseph C. Pistritto) in Basel, Switzerland
with Kenwood TR7850 2m FM, Heathkit HD4040 TNC-1 clone with KISS,
NETPC by KA9Q, 4db gain 2element Beam antenna (handheld & pointed).

Times on 'vhf recv' lines are Middle Europe Time (GMT + 1 hr.)

Note: The time on board the satellite seems to be about a minute
slow. I missed a couple of frames in here, as I was hand holding
the antenna!

---------- Start of received Telemetry 20:41:32 GMT ----------

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:32 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
21:9C 22:77 23:24 24:22 25:2E 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:00 2B:00^M
2C:00 2D:29 2E:00 2F:9C 30:C9 31:9D 32:11 33:DC 34:C2 35:94 36:A4^M
37:A2 38:B7 39:99 3A:01^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:33 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:33 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:3680:0000, edac=0xa0

```
vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:38 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1 UI pid=Text
PHT: uptime is 042/06:11:41.  Time is Thu Jan 25 20:40:35 1990^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:43 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:43 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:38c0:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:48 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1 UI pid=Text
PHT: uptime is 042/06:11:51.  Time is Thu Jan 25 20:40:45 1990^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:51 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
00:58 01:58 02:86 03:33 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:40 08:6C 09:62 0A:A2^M
0B:DC 0C:E8 0D:D7 0E:00 0F:24 10:CD 11:A8 12:00 13:02 14:AE 15:9C^M
16:8F 17:92 18:94 19:94 1A:91 1B:8C 1C:9A 1D:98 1E:24 1F:5E 20:BE^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:53 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:41:53 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:3b00:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:03 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:03 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:3d40:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:08 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1 UI pid=Text
PHT: uptime is 042/06:12:11.  Time is Thu Jan 25 20:41:05 1990^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:13 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:3f80:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:21 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
00:58 01:59 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:40 08:6C 09:62 0A:A2^M
0B:DD 0C:E8 0D:D6 0E:00 0F:23 10:CE 11:A8 12:00 13:02 14:B0 15:9C^M
16:96 17:93 18:94 19:94 1A:92 1B:87 1C:98 1D:96 1E:23 1F:5E 20:BE^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:22 1990]
```

```
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
21:9B 22:78 23:24 24:22 25:2D 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:00 2B:01^M
2C:00 2D:2A 2E:00 2F:9C 30:CA 31:9E 32:11 33:DA 34:C4 35:95 36:A4^M
37:A3 38:B8 39:9A 3A:01^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:23 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:23 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->BCRXMT UI pid=Text
vbat= 10.860 vlo1= 10.540 vlo2= 10.040 vmax= 11.540 temp=  6.661^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:24 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:01c0:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:31 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
00:58 01:58 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:3F 08:6C 09:62 0A:A2^M
0B:DC 0C:E8 0D:D7 0E:01 0F:24 10:CC 11:A8 12:00 13:02 14:B0 15:9D^M
16:8F 17:92 18:94 19:94 1A:92 1B:87 1C:99 1D:96 1E:24 1F:5D 20:BE^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:32 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
21:9C 22:77 23:24 24:22 25:30 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:01 2B:00^M
2C:00 2D:29 2E:00 2F:9D 30:CA 31:9C 32:11 33:DA 34:C4 35:96 36:A5^M
37:A4 38:B9 39:99 3A:00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:33 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:33 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:0400:0000, edac=0xa0

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:42:51 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
00:58 01:58 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:40 08:6C 09:61 0A:A2^M
0B:DD 0C:E8 0D:D8 0E:00 0F:24 10:CC 11:A7 12:00 13:02 14:B0 15:9D^M
16:96 17:92 18:94 19:95 1A:91 1B:87 1C:99 1D:96 1E:24 1F:5E 20:BD^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:43:12 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLM UI pid=Text
21:9C 22:78 23:24 24:22 25:2D 26:01 27:01 28:00 29:01 2A:00 2B:00^M
2C:00 2D:29 2E:00 2F:9C 30:CA 31:9D 32:11 33:D9 34:C4 35:94 36:A5^M
37:A4 38:BA 39:9A 3A:00^M

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:43:13 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUS UI pid=Text
 00 00 00 85 B0 18 DD 02 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00^M
```

vhf recv: [Thu Jan 25 21:43:13 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASH UI pid=Text
wash addr:0d00:0000, edac=0xa0

---------- End of Pass (no more telemetry received) ----------

Note: AOS predicted 20:34 GMT, LOS 20:47, center of pass 20:40.
I read the satellite as about a minute behind this schedule by manual
traversing the antenna to fix the satellite position. Not significant.

'73 de NB9NBB, Basel, Switzerland

==
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
                    'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
  Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
  Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp   Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
  Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet   Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
  From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From -1383708263680015451
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c9f3336d96c8aee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 16:59:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!apple!mips!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!van-bc!ubc-cs!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE Telemtry Formulas? Where are they?
Message-ID: <4390123@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Jan 90 00:59:39 GMT
References: <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 93
Posted: Sat Jan 27 01:59:39 1990

/ col:rec.ham-radio.packet / karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) / 3:53 am Jan 25, 1990 /

As a fellow AMSAT board member, I feel I ought to add some comments of my
own to those of N4HY.

It shouldn't be a surprise that since the launch, people like Bob and myself
have been deluged with requests for information about the Microsats. I
usually respond along these lines:

"Join AMSAT. All the basic information you want is already being distributed
on a regular basis to AMSAT members via the Amateur Satellite Report
(newsletter) and in the AMSAT Journal (containing more detailed technical
articles). It's really not that expensive, and you'll also help support the

organization that put up the satellites. Write to AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington DC 20044, or call 301-589-6062."

This appears to offend some people, who seem to think that AMSAT is out to "sell information" to "make money".

Nothing could be further from the truth. First of all, AMSAT is a 501(c)(3) corporation. That means "nonprofit". NOBODY gets rich from "working" for AMSAT -- but you can, and often do, become poor! As a Director, I receive regular monthly statements about the financial health of the organization, and I can tell you that this year it has been mostly red ink. Satellite launch years are always a heavy drain on the organization's reserves.

It shouldn't be hard to understand why. Although almost all of the actual work is done by volunteers and we hit up corporations for donations of surplus space-rated parts whenever possible, there are some things you just can't get for free. Airline tickets to French Guiana, among many other things. Not to mention our launches, which are now starting to cost us more than token amounts of money. Sure, we could stop launching satellites, but then why should we continue to exist?

As amateurs, we are forbidden from charging for the use of our satellites. And I doubt we would even if we were allowed to -- unlike some repeater autopatch groups I know. We prefer to raise money through voluntary donations. But the Tragedy of the Commons is ever-present. It's just like public TV or shareware software; without a quid-pro-quo relationship between being a member and getting the service, you'll always have a lot of users who don't support the organization. (Some would use the term "freeloaders", but I'm trying to be polite.)

So we've had to emulate public TV by offering something tangible in exchange for membership. Public TV stations give their members monthly program guides; we give ours newsletters. We also sell copies of satellite tracking software. Yes, we're well aware that newsletters can be photocopied and disks can be duplicated, just as satellites can be used by non-members. But that hasn't kept us from selling enough copies of N4HY's Quiktrak to make the difference between being here now and folding up for lack of funds years ago. So apparently there are SOME people out there who think it worth giving something to AMSAT for the enjoyment they get out of amateur satellites even though they're not forced to do so.

There's an even more basic reason for responding to requests for information by saying "Join AMSAT!" It's very simple: the information you want already exists, and it is much easier for us (and you) to get it through the usual channels than it is for us to have to answer the same questions over and over on the net. Those of you who have ever worked as programming consultants (or have used their services) are undoubtedly familiar with the term "RTFM!"; this is really the very same situation. Consultants don't mind answering questions as long as they feel the person really needs their help.

Bob is one of a half dozen or so people who have completely committed themselves to the Microsat project for the past two years. I'm not one of them; my own commitment to amateur TCP/IP has been more than a full-time

activity for over four years now, so I've not personally been able to give much more than moral support to the Microsat project. (I do understand it's flying my AX.25 code.) Nevertheless, I have been close enough to the project to see the incredibly intense dedication of each of these guys, and the constant personal and financial sacrifices they make.

It is certainly not the lure of money that motivates these guys; if any revenues accrue from AMSAT's licensing agreement with Interferometrics, 100% will go back to AMSAT to fund future satellite projects. No, they are doing it because they really feel they're creating something radically new and useful for the amateur service and for the world. Perhaps it is a little unfair for them to expect everyone else to share their same level of dedication. But it is much more unfair for the amateur world to ascribe selfish motives to them, or to expect them to bend over backwards just so they can "save" someone the cost of an AMSAT membership.

To close on a somewhat lighter note, I would like to point out that I earlier used the words "committed" and "commitment" rather than "involved" and "involvement". This was deliberate. As WA3ZIA (one of those "committed" to the Microsat project) is fond of pointing out, the difference between being "involved" and being "committed" can be seen in your morning breakfast of eggs and ham. The hen was "involved" while the pig was "committed". :-)

73,

Phil

From -6262710516782344507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d72aa9dbda48f81e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 17:04:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PSK modem info needed
Message-ID: <4390124@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Jan 90 01:04:54 GMT
References: <2026@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 25
Posted: Sat Jan 27 02:04:54 1990

>I captured some of DOVE's telemetry as it passed overhead last night -- now
>I've got the bug. Where can I find info on the purchase or construction of
>a "PSK" modem for my TNC-2 clone?

There are three options that I know about. First, a company called Radiokit sells kits of the G3RUH PSK modem design. Second, TAPR sells a kit of the W3IWI PSK modem design. Third, Paccomm in Florida reported recently that they

have (or will soon have) an assembled and tested PSK modem unit.

I have personal experience with the W3IWI design from TAPR. It went together fairly easily (though it's not a good unit for your *first* kit assembly, as the PCB is fairly tight, with things like resistors standing on end... not at all difficult if you've got some kit building experience, though), and tuned up quickly and easily with the aid of the PSK cassette from AMSAT.

The only contact info I have readily at hand is for TAPR. The two commercial vendors advertise regularly in the ham rags though, so you shouldn't have too much trouble finding them.

    TAPR
    PO Box 12925
    Tucson, AZ 85732
    (602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -9129209613998662702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 20:00:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <30600032@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 90 04:00:23 GMT
References: <K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:<K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>:-21:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600032:000:470
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 26 13:31:00 1990
Posted: Sat Jan 27 05:00:23 1990

> Believing that the only real hams are the "bring-in-the-rare-one-on-20-CW"
> types, many of us are doing everything we can to get the ARRL back to the
> business of representing its membership instead of trying to raise cash.
>
>   AA6KX

But the "bring-in-the-rare-one-on-20-CW" have avoided becoming members of the ARRL in greater proportion to the "10-megabaud-on-10-Ghz-is-the-(micro)wave-of-the-future" types.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -3389399808426876838
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d2caf1b4cd37c08
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-26 20:52:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!agate!ucbvax!udel.edu!Mills
From: Mills@udel.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Trying to catch a DOVE
Message-ID: <9001262352.aa05938@huey.udel.edu>
Date: 27 Jan 90 04:52:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Sat Jan 27 05:52:55 1990

Kevin,

Geeze, I just tweaked a junky FM rig to a discone and TAPR and presto -
the telemetry came pounding in followed shortly by a genie asking for
donations.

Dave, W3HCF

From 1413464583590145484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73767e65bfcab1a3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-27 13:36:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!ucsd!qualcom!fpa
From: fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com (Franklin Antonio)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AMSAT Journal?
Message-ID: <1295@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Date: 27 Jan 90 21:36:17 GMT
References: <9001260019.AA04081@brambo.UUCP>
Reply-To: fpa@qualcom.UUCP (Franklin Antonio)
Organization: Qualcomm Inc., San Diego, CA
Lines: 21
Posted: Sat Jan 27 22:36:17 1990

In article <9001260019.AA04081@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
writes:
>   AMSAT Journal? With AMSAT membership or is this my wishful
>thinking? If ur supposed to get it with membership, I havn't been.
>All I've got since last May (I think) was abt 3 4-page newsletters.
>   Who should I contact if members ARE supposed to get the
>journal? What have I been missing all this time :-(?
>

The AMSAT Journal is a new publication. Have been three issues so far.
It's quarterly. Most recent issue is Nov '89, and contains proceedings

of the 1989 AMSAT Space Symposium. AMSAT Journal comes with membership,
so seems like you should have rcvd 'em.

There was also publication called "AMSAT-NA Technical Journal" which did cost
extra, but that is now defunct. Only two issues were ever published of it.
It's contents were "more technical", so probably of interest to a smaller
audience. The two issues that were published, however, were GREAT! and
i recommend buying them, even tho they do cost $10 each.

The person you should contact to solve all problems is Martha at the AMSAT
office, 301-589-6062.

From 2466229302494155957
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a11d0b48984c6f6e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-28 09:54:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!iuvax!silver!barkeyp
From: barkeyp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without co
Message-ID: <21800009@silver>
Date: 28 Jan 90 17:54:00 GMT
References: <K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Organization: Indiana University CSCI, Bloomington
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:<K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>:-21:silver:21800009:000:344
Nf-From: silver.ucs.indiana.edu!barkeyp   Jan 28 12:54:00 1990
Posted: Sun Jan 28 18:54:00 1990

> But the "bring-in-the-rare-one-on-20-CW" have avoided becoming members of the
> ARRL in greater proportion to the "10-megabaud-on-10-Ghz-is-the-(micro)wave-
       -- ------- ----------
> of-the-future" types.

Why do people make up data? Why do hams in hobby variant A insist on
bashing those in variant B?

   -- Pat Barkey
      WA8YVR

From -1005579931812203836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90015a760e53b7ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-28 17:06:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!rex!ames!decwrl!ucbvax!
CARLETON.CA!DYUILL

From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hamtronics Converters for WA4DSY Radio Modems?
Message-ID: <900128.20081681.071229@CU.CP6>
Date: 29 Jan 90 01:06:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Jan 29 02:06:55 1990

Bdale asks: Has anyone in your area tried Hamtronics converters?

Nope! After years of trying to get the K9NG 9600 baud modems going using
Hamtronics 220Mhz FM transceivers (FM-5?) we decided to steer clear and
use off the shelf RF decks. We do have one local who is considering
a split band xverter with a 220Mhz output and a 70cm input. I gave him
a copy of a 2 part construction article that appeared in 73 mag which
detailed the 220Mhz half. He may turn up a design before the end of the
year..
Brian Kantor (WB6CYT?) our fearless list maintainer and ampr.org czar is
using the Hamtronics converters. Any comments Brian?
One thing is for sure from our experiments, the dcd is very fussy.
I have been getting dcd falsing about 50%+ of the time. This I'm sure will
be easy to clear up with a band pass cavity or preamp with helical filters.
We looked high and low at Dayton last year and the number of receive/xmit
converters we saw was very low. Maybe TAPR should consider doing them,
after the pRadio of course.
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF.ONT.CAN.NA or DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

From -8102429089294055517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-28 19:54:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!
bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix machine
Message-ID: <16407@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 29 Jan 90 03:54:04 GMT
References: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Organization: SUNY at Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Jan 29 04:54:04 1990

In article <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>, zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon
Zeeff) writes:

> Is there a AX.25 driver for a Sun or a box that will talk ethernet or
> scsi on one end and packet on the other?

Not that I know of, but I am working on such a driver for SunOS now. It
will send IP direct from the kernel wrapped in AX.25 and KISS out the tty
lines on the back. Once working, a port will then be made to run under
BSD Unix. I don't expect to have this done for a few more months, though.

Devon

From -5277127125432598591
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe876b6d85ea287e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 00:19:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DMRHRZ11.BITNET!
HLPHYSIK
From: HLPHYSIK@DMRHRZ11.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9001290819.AA07886@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 90 08:19:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Mon Jan 29 09:19:55 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 29 Jan 90 09:19:15 CET

Date: 29 January 1990, 09:18:30 CET
From: HLPHYSIK at DMRHRZ11
To: packet-radio at ucsd.edu

please remove us from your mailing list!

From -5888974538824018277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe876b6d85ea287e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 00:22:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DMRHRZ11.BITNET!HLPHYSIK
From: HLPHYSIK@DMRHRZ11.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9001290821.AA08027@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 90 08:22:10 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Mon Jan 29 09:22:10 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 29 Jan 90 09:21:38 CET

Date: 29 January 1990, 09:21:24 CET
From: HLPHYSIK at DMRHRZ11
To: packet-radio at ucsd.edu

unsubscribe

From -4187198572600505184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe876b6d85ea287e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 00:56:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DMRHRZ11.BITNET!HLPHYSIK
From: HLPHYSIK@DMRHRZ11.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9001290855.AB09400@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 90 08:56:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Jan 29 09:56:13 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 29 Jan 90 09:55:34 CET

Date: 29 January 1990, 09:53:20 CET
From: HLPHYSIK at DMRHRZ11
To: packet-radio at ucsd.edu

Please remove us from your mailing list; recipient is not present any more.
Thanx a lot!

From -1747106399159512859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 06:08:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!rutgers!sunybcs!owens
From: owens@acsu.buffalo.edu (bill owens)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <16425@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 29 Jan 90 14:08:40 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300003@cdp>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: owens@acsu.buffalo.edu (bill owens)
Organization: SUNY/Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 35
Posted: Mon Jan 29 15:08:40 1990

I've been interested in ham radio for about 4 years, now. I actually considered getting my license about three years ago, but got started on the code requirement and never finished. Does that mean I am unwilling to dedicate sufficient time to ham radio? Maybe. Does it mean that I have nothing to contribute to ham radio? I don't think so (although some obviously do).

I have looked into several areas of amateur operation, including QRP, EME, satellite, and packet. The only one which holds enough interest for me is packet (altho satellite is tempting too), and of course code is not really needed for digital operation.

What this really boils down to, for me, is that I have many other things to do with my time, and I don't want to dedicate a huge piece of it to ham radio. In fact, I might end up discovering that I don't like it at all. On the other hand, it could become a real devotion. But I'll not try it at all until I have a ton of time on my hands (and I have 43 years to retirement) or until the time necessary can fit into my schedule. If you don't want hams who cannot (or will not) dedicate their lives to the hobby, I'm not your man. If you're willing to accept people who are only interested enough to sink five or six hours a week and a few hundred bucks into yet another hobby (and I have a few already), give me a call when a digital license (or no-code, or whatever you call it) is available.

Flames and comments to me, unless they're of general interest, please.

Bill.

Bill Owens owens@acsu.buffalo.edu
108 Computing Center {decwrl,rutgers,ucbvax,uunet}!acsu.buffalo.edu!owens
Buffalo, NY 12460 716/636-3511

From 4697950753368231455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a4d79bb047e2fce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 08:11:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM!tsuchiya
From: tsuchiya@THUMPER.BELLCORE.COM (Paul Tsuchiya)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: duplicate deliveries
Message-ID: <9001291611.AA00986@chiya.bellcore.com>
Date: 29 Jan 90 16:11:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Jan 29 17:11:22 1990

I am receiving two of every packet-radio mailing.
I recently moved to a new company, and am now at
tsuchiya@thumper.bellcore.com. My old address
was tsuchiya@gateway.mitre.org. Are you perhaps
now sending to both addresses?

PT

From -8009360309868627078
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f661ab469d1bd4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 09:31:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler ", KC2YU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ-1278 and TCP/IP
Message-ID: <9001300119.AA28396@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 90 17:31:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Jan 29 18:31:17 1990

Does anyone have any info on using KA9Q's TCP/IP package with the
MFJ-1278 (running MFJ's latest EPROM)?

I've been down for a couple of months now and would so much like to get back
on the air, but it seems, last I checked, MFJ's EPROM (release 2.3, I think)
is NOT compatible with 4/88 (or is that 4/89) version of NET.

An alternative question: Are there any files which describe getting NOS
up and running? I'd put it up but I don't know a thing about it, except
that it doesn't use autoexec.net and hosts.net configured in the same way
as for NET.

Thanks in advance, Joseph Skoler, KC2YU, skohc@cunyvm, 44.68.0.56 (soon!)

From 3927494641612394236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5096584b5d7bcd54,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 09:43:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!sinix!hvh
From: hvh@sinix.UUCP (Hr. van Houten)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q software package
Keywords: KA9Q Documenation wanted
Message-ID: <902@athen.sinix.UUCP>
Date: 29 Jan 90 17:43:14 GMT

Organization: Siemens AG, K D ST SP4, Munich
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jan 29 18:43:14 1990

Dear netters, om's, yl's, xyl's

is there any documentaion available for the KA9Q et al. package, wich is
available from info-server@unido ??
I'll try to put it on some Siemens *IX machine.
Perhaps, out there is a newer release than 871225.33q ?
I would be glad to hear something from outside, 'cause nobody seems
to use this software in the munich area.

73+55 de Harm

From -3335937203037428223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37784cbe9ee01824,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-29 11:22:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: re: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup
Message-ID: <9001300121.AA28559@ucsd.edu>
Date: 29 Jan 90 19:22:25 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Jan 29 20:22:25 1990

I am in favor of a satellite/space ham radio newsgroup! Yeah!
At out site, there is no access to news feeds... So if it were in the worm
(oops, form) of a digest or list that would be great!

Also, I asked the question once before, and I'll do it again... I have been
monitering the telemetry from the DOVE sat. for several days. How is the
telemetry decoded? (I assume it means SOMETHING)...

Thanks!
Kevin Savetz
kevin@ccs.calstate.edu
kc6gwq

From -2484505220246252402
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 13:15:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil

From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <30600033@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 30 Jan 90 01:40:59 GMT
References: <K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 47
Nf-ID: #R:<K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp>:-21:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600033:000:2195
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 29 13:17:00 1990
Posted: Tue Jan 30 02:40:59 1990

> I've been interested in ham radio for about 4 years, now. I
> actually considered getting my license about three years ago, but got
> started on the code requirement and never finished. Does that mean I
> am unwilling to dedicate sufficient time to ham radio? Maybe. Does it
> mean that I have nothing to contribute to ham radio? I don't think so
> (although some obviously do).

Yeah, if you can't work 100 countries on all 5 ham bands in CW every
year, including every CW contest, as well as handling lots and lots of
emergency and other traffic in CW every day, then what good are you?
If you haven't operated CW mobile while driving the expressways around
your city, then you haven't experienced real ecstacy yet and are just
the lowest of the low. :-)

And if you don't use a straight key you aren't a real ham anyway :-)

> I have looked into several areas of amateur operation, including
> QRP, EME, satellite, and packet. The only one which holds enough
> interest for me is packet (altho satellite is tempting too), and of
> course code is not really needed for digital operation.

Code *IS* digital

> What this really boils down to, for me, is that I have many other
> things to do with my time, and I don't want to dedicate a huge piece
> of it to ham radio. In fact, I might end up discovering that I don't
> like it at all. On the other hand, it could become a real devotion.
> But I'll not try it at all until I have a ton of time on my hands (and
> I have 43 years to retirement) or until the time necessary can fit
> into my schedule. If you don't want hams who cannot (or will not)
> dedicate their lives to the hobby, I'm not your man. If you're willing
> to accept people who are only interested enough to sink five or six
> hours a week and a few hundred bucks into yet another hobby (and I
> have a few already), give me a call when a digital license (or
> no-code, or whatever you call it) is available.

Don't call us, we'll call you :-)

> Flames and comments to me, unless they're of general interest,
> please.

It's not a flame since I'm just kidding (except the part about code
being digital).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -7724882588628581717
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73767e65bfcab1a3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 13:30:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AMSAT Journal?
Message-ID: <16464@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 30 Jan 90 02:22:20 GMT
References: <1295@qualcom.qualcomm.com> <9001260019.AA04081@brambo.UUCP>
Sender: nobody@acsu.Buffalo.EDU
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Organization: SUNY at Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Jan 30 03:22:20 1990

In article <1295@qualcom.qualcomm.com>, fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com
(Franklin Antonio) writes:
> There was also publication called "AMSAT-NA Technical Journal" which did cost
> extra, but that is now defunct.

This is really too bad. This type of info is very hard to come by.

Devon

From -5914884492138001300
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37784cbe9ee01824
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 19:39:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup
Summary: More Info
Message-ID: <304@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 31 Jan 90 03:39:16 GMT
References: <9001300121.AA28559@ucsd.edu> <303@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 30
Posted: Wed Jan 31 04:39:16 1990

In article <303@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:
> >
>   Harold Price, NK6K has written a program to decode the
> software. It is called TLMPROG.ARC if you want a copy in a hurry,
> it is available from the WB6YMH BBS in Drive A0. You can dial
> up: (213) 541-2503. You can connect via packet (145.36) and
> download via PMODEM.
>
>   I suggest that if you download Harold's program and use it, a
> donation to the AMSAT coffers should be considered.
>
    I have since spoken to Harold and he told me the following:
His program TLMPROG.ARC is of limited application, but does do
the job. It is available in the public domain - all AMSAT
donations for use appreciated though.

    Bob McGyer has written a bigger and better prog that requires a
KISS TNC. This program is going to be adapted by another and soon
released by AMSAT as an all singing, all dancing telemetry
program. Contact AMSAT for details.

    AMSAT have lots of satellite related software, good stuff to
make satellites more fun. Contact AMSAT for details:

(301) 589-6062

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -4327948278677049201
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3edc0e1290e1593d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 21:32:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!
f218.n260.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f218.n260.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: EMS Radio Service
Message-ID: <11634.25C59A0D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 30 Jan 90 13:38:32 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:260/218 - NF2G Online, Rochester NY
Lines: 41
Posted: Tue Jan 30 14:38:32 1990

 * Forwarded from "FCC"
 * Originally from David Stark
 * Originally dated 27 Jan 90   0:09:00

I would like to propose the following amendment to Part 90 and am interested in comments from potentially affected parties:

To amend Part 90 creating a new "Emergency Medical Radio Service". This service would differ from the current "Special Emergency Radio Service", in which most ambulance services are licensed now, in that it would be an exclusive allocation for use only by those organizations whose primary mission is providing emergency care and transportation of the sick and injured.

At the present time, spectrum for new users is scarce in populated areas. Existing channels are shared with school buses (ever hear the CB-like chatter from them?), veterinarians, hospital security departments (some use up enough air time for a small police department), ski patrols and even handicapped individuals (why?).

While many Public Safety agencies are making or planning moves to newly opened 800 MHz spectrum, in many areas such a move is not desirable. Existing communication systems and area bandplans can make it preferable to stay on VHF-High Band or UHF. Moving some incompatible services to 800 MHz would just transplant an existing interoperability problem to a new frequency range.

Since it appears that some spectrum is being deallocated from the Federal Government's exclusive use, I propose using some of it for this "new" service. While it was not technically feasible in years past, new radio equipment has sufficient bandwidth to use new frequencies in the 138 to 144 MHz or 162 to 174 MHz bands as well as existing EMS channels in the 155 MHz band.

I would be very interested in comments and suggestions from other persons in the EMS field that might be affected by this idea. I am also interested in informed comments from FCC-type people on how likely a Rulemaking Petition would be to have any success.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!260!218!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f218.n260.z1.fidonet.org

From 3412502874198538087
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,43e167bffdaa315f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 22:17:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!rutgers!rochester!kodak!eastman!hpcore!gerwitz
From: gerwitz@Kodak.Com (Paul Gerwitz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Decoding DOVE Telemetry
Keywords: DOVE,packet
Message-ID: <1013@eastman.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 90 15:57:14 GMT
Sender: news@eastman

Reply-To: gerwitz@Kodak.com
Organization: Eastman Kodak Co.
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Jan 30 16:57:14 1990

Does anyone have any references to magazine articles or other information
on decodeing the DOVE telemetry data. I receive it very well at my QTH and
would like to keep track of what going on.

 +---+
 | Paul F Gerwitz WA2WPI | SMTP: gerwitz@kodak.com |
 | Eastman Kodak Co | UUCP: ..rutgers!rochester!kodak!eastman!gerwitz |
 +---+

From -2940380186206564202
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,43e167bffdaa315f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 23:34:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Decoding DOVE Telemetry
Message-ID: <586@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 90 18:41:18 GMT
References: <1013@eastman.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Jan 30 19:41:18 1990

From article <1013@eastman.UUCP>, by gerwitz@Kodak.Com (Paul Gerwitz):
> Does anyone have any references to magazine articles or other information
> on decodeing the DOVE telemetry data. I receive it very well at my QTH and
> would like to keep track of what going on.
>

I will post 1000 lines of code here to do all the microsat telemetry
decoding (and you can see my horrid source code) and/or the telemetry
decoding equations. KISS IS REQUIRED, as it captures the frames live.
You can replay them later as it has a file dumping procedure. It
dumps both RAW kiss packets for later decode and .ASC file for your
perusal. This way you get to see all the packets by eye unless you
know how to read raw kiss packets and decode hex by eye ;-). Let me
know folks preference. We can put up the stuff for anonymous ftp as
well on tomcat. What say?

Bob

--

```
    My opinions are my own no matter |    Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)          |    CCR, AMSAT, etc.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------


From -3378160214881449459
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 23:45:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!udel!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <585@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 90 18:35:02 GMT
References: <241300003@cdp>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Jan 30 19:35:02 1990

From article <241300003@cdp>, by caulkins@cdp.UUCP:
>
> I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
> modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
> inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
> IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
> computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.
>
> Dave C



IMHO, you are correct.  This is the reason AMSAT and TAPR pushed on
the ARRl last year to do same.  They put together a study committee
and it recommended a NOCODE license.  The ARRL has a request for rule
making before the FCC right now to institute a NOCODE license.

Bob

--
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    My opinions are my own no matter |    Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)          |    CCR, AMSAT, etc.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------


From 1466199081068987477
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e508e751454f13b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e508e751454f13b0,start
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-30 23:47:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!joehol
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joseph HOLMAN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACSAT DOVE LUSAT decoding software
Keywords: satellite telemetry decoding
Message-ID: <10404@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 90 17:30:00 GMT
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9210 rec.ham-radio.packet:1690
Posted: Tue Jan 30 18:30:00 1990

PACSAT DOVE and LUSAT CW decoding software is available from AMSAT
via me, Joe Holman KA7LDN.

I've written software to decode LUSAT's CW beacon; and, i will be
performing additional work to N4HY's PACSAT decoding software
for the PACSATs (including DOVE).

To get the stuff:

- Send a SASE 5 1/4 diskette mailer to:

  Joe Holman, KA7LDN
  22909 NE 24th Pl.
  Redmond, WA 98053

- or, send a $5 check donation (or more!) to AMSAT
  at the above address, to cover diskette
  and mailer if you can't provide...

73 Joe Holman, KA7LDN

From -2008815236394907639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,728c40e506c0c4aa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-31 02:18:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: [MAILER-DAEMON: Returned mail: Remote protocol error]
Message-ID: <9001310528.AA04941@ucsd.edu>
Date: 31 Jan 90 05:26:50 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 67
Posted: Wed Jan 31 06:26:50 1990

>From MAILER-DAEMON Tue Jan 30 18:11:12 1990
Date: Tue, 30 Jan 90 18:11:12 -0800
From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON>
Subject: Returned mail: Remote protocol error
To: postmaster
To: <mdcbbs!@fernwood.mpk.ca.us,@netman.mdcbbs.com:augustine>

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
>>> MAIL From:<mdcbbs!@fernwood.mpk.ca.us,@netman.mdcbbs.com:augustine>
<<< 500 Syntax error or field too long: MAIL From:<mdcbbs!
@fernwood.mpk.ca.us,@netman.mdcbbs.com:augustine>
554 packet@heap... Remote protocol error: Bad file number

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: from uunet.UU.NET by fernwood.mpk.ca.us at Tue, 30 Jan 90 17:15:57
-0800.
     (5.61.14/XIDA-1.2.8.34) id AA08655 for packet%dustbin.UUCP@dustbin.cisco.com
via SMTP
Received: from mdcbbs.UUCP by uunet.uu.net (5.61/1.14) with UUCP
     id AA03247; Tue, 30 Jan 90 20:18:03 -0500
Message-Id: <9001310118.AA03247@uunet.uu.net>
Received: by mdcbbs.com (DECUS UUCP w/Smail);
          Tue, 30 Jan 90 15:24:39 PDT
Date: Tue, 30 Jan 90 15:24:39 PDT
From: J.G. Augustine-714-952-5876 <augustine@netman.mdcbbs.com>
To: packet@cisco.com
Subject: re:The Packet

Hello,

   I would like to receive The Packet...John Augustine
                                       McDonnell Douglas
                                       Dept. C636
                                       Bldg. K34-1w
                                       5701 Katella Ave.
                                       Cypress, CA 90630

                                also, Harrison Spain
                                       McDonnell Douglas
                                       Dept. C649
                                       Bldg. k34-5w
                                       5701 Katella Ave.
                                       Cypress, CA 90630

  I would like to know more about how the Multiple Phase IV DECnets will be

able to interoperate with cisco's upcoming DECnet Address Translating Gateway (ATG). We are looking forward to using ATG here at McDonnell Douglas. Will I be able to use the existing ags-2 chassis and future hybridge-d chassis that I will be putting in place very soon?

regards,
John

p.s.

I would like someone to pass on to management how we appreciated the excellent support Joel Bion gave us sometime back, when we were having file transfer problems using decnet. You have an excellent product, and its individuals like Joel that really make you feel that you're glad you went with Cisco. THANKS JOELLLLLLLLL!!!!!

regards,
John

From 2948211805722001959
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37784cbe9ee01824
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-31 02:31:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup
Summary: Software - Dove Telemetry
Message-ID: <303@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jan 90 18:44:53 GMT
References: <9001300121.AA28559@ucsd.edu>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Jan 30 19:44:53 1990

In article <9001300121.AA28559@ucsd.edu>, KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET writes:
> Also, I asked the question once before, and I'll do it again... I have been
> monitoring the telemetry from the DOVE sat. for several days. How is the
> telemetry decoded? (I assume it means SOMETHING)...
>
Harold Price, NK6K has written a program to decode the software. It is called TLMPROG.ARC if you want a copy in a hurry, it is available from the WB6YMH BBS in Drive A0. You can dial up: (213) 541-2503. You can connect via packet (145.36) and download via PMODEM.

I have heard that Bob McGyer (sp?) has also written a decoding program. But a call to Martha at AMSAT should provide answers, and software.

I suggest that if you download Harold's program and use it, a donation to the AMSAT coffers should be considered.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 1302384543884135731
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5eb5289e35566d9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-31 02:32:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!van-bc!ubc-cs!alberta!atha!lyndon
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Love that DOVE!
Summary: A Dove on a Duck!
Keywords: DOVE, packet, KA9Q
Message-ID: <1631@atha.AthabascaU.CA>
Date: 30 Jan 90 19:15:08 GMT
References: <1990Jan25.070344.22025@Neon.Stanford.EDU> <38118@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: Athabasca University
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jan 30 20:15:08 1990

In article <38118@apple.Apple.COM> winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter) writes:
>I guess I just wasn't paying attention before the launch, because I
>hadn't realized that DOVE could be copied with a standard TNC.

Are you kidding? You can copy that thing on the proverbial wet noodle :-)

I had the 470 turned on and scanning VHF in "wraparound" mode last Sunday. Strangely enough, around 145.825 it locked onto a carrier with something that sounded awfully digital. I think to myself, that rotten Alexander guy has run out and bought a TNC (him being all PO'd that I scooped the dual bander on him :-)

Turns out he did no such thing. Yes kids, you too can copy DOVE using an FT-470 and a duck. And I'm talking LOUD! Congrat's are definately in order for everyone who worked on the Microsats!
--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
     {alberta,decwrl}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

                    UREP: Peru in disguise?

From 258043202232633449
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8473f6eef9638dfa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-31 02:35:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!lll-winken!ames!amdahl!
pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet radio license without code r
Message-ID: <1990Jan30.203809.5006@tandem.com>
Date: 30 Jan 90 20:38:09 GMT
References: <11924637@K%_#1Q-@b-tech.uucp> <241300003@cdp>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Jan 30 21:38:09 1990

In article <241300003@cdp> caulkins@cdp.UUCP writes:
>
>I for one do not understand why those who want to experiment with
>modern digital communication are forced to learn an archaic and
>inefficient coding method in order to use radio to send data.
>IMHO, the ARRL would benefit a lot by making it easier for
>computer hobbyists to fool around with radio links.
>
>Dave C

Well, being one who's trying to make the K3MC awesome I/O a reality
SOON, I like to point out a design trade-off we're looking into.

rather than a $50 LCD display in the standalone version, it been
suggested we use a blinking red LED to indicate a failure.
Of course, the LED pounds out morse code :-).

Sorry I'm so cynical this week guys.

N6RCE

From -3248455248506592152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90015a760e53b7ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-31 02:39:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!snorkelwacker!
mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hamtronics Converters for WA4DSY Radio Modems?
Message-ID: <19554@bellcore.bellcore.com>

Date: 31 Jan 90 00:48:16 GMT
References: <900128.20081681.071229@CU.CP6>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Jan 31 01:48:16 1990

I can agree from sad personal experience that the Hamtronics FM-5 220 MHz radio is a piece of junk. The main problems are a complete lack of interstage shielding, and no PC board ground plane (it's completely bare of foil on top). You have no *real* concept of how bad this thing is until you try to tune up the transmitter into a spectrum analyzer. Believe me, I've been there. I wasted good money on TWO of these units some years back.

If you are unfortunate enough to have one of these turkeys, *please*, for the sake of your fellow ham, don't use to transmit! Use it as a listen-only monitor for your favorite repeater.

The Hamtronics linear transmit and receive converters, on the other hand, are MUCH MUCH better. I have built several of their 70cm receive and transmit converters, and the physical design is far better than that of the FM-5. The PC boards have a ground plane on top, and isolation shields are provided that do a pretty good job of keeping things stable. It's always a good idea to mount these things in tight metal boxes, however.

Phil

From -2292261907167674831
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8f08265f62b6fc4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f08265f62b6fc4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 01:22:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Nasty AMSAT letter
Keywords: Fraud AMSAT Letter
Message-ID: <593@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 31 Jan 90 20:13:10 GMT
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 63
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9241 rec.ham-radio.packet:1696
Posted: Wed Jan 31 21:13:10 1990

The following letter (with all its mispelling and poor grammar) was sent to lots of folks on the west coast of the U.S. Several in LA and San Diego received it. It appears as if it were sent from AMSAT. I can assure (as a director of AMSAT) that this letter has NOTHING to do with AMSAT. We just don't play the game this way, feeling it is all ways better to play it straight and face-to-face when we have these problems. 145.825 Mhz in particular has come to be `the educational channel' in satellite communications and I would presonally appreciate it if people could stay off this frequency with their transmitters so that we can copy the weak (and not so weak in the case of DOVE) transmitters. I wish to repeat myself, AMSAT had nothing to do with this letter.

73 and thanks for your support,

Bob McGwier, director AMSAT

Misleading letter follows:

Dear Amateur Radio Licensee

No doubt you are now familiar with the fact that our community has six new satellites in orbit.

While some of these satellites can be commanded using specially designed packet radio modem units, most are for experimental and educational uses.

The DOVE Microsat and it's [sic] telemetry on 145.825 MHz is such a satellite. It is not a BBS, nor is it an orbiting digipeater. It's [sic] telemetry on the 2 Meter band was designed for those with existing packet radio equipment interested in satellite activity to monitor satellite parameters without buying and installing specialized 9600 Baud Phase-Shift-Keyed modems and using SSB radios.

Your callsign was recently monitored by a governmental station on the above frequency. Not only is this bad operating practice, but also illegal.

Please bear in mind that the 2 Meter band from 145.8 to 146.0 is an internationally recognized amateur satellite band. In addition to the DOVE telemetry, there are several linear satellite up- and downlinks in this frequency range that are still being used.

We realize that this may be a new mode of operation among some within the amateur radio community. When leaving your station unattended to monitor the DOVE satellite, we recommend that you set the XMITOK command OFF. This will keep you, or another station from activating your 2 Meter transmitter and subjecting your station to further action.

For information about the Amateur Satellite program, please send a
stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington DC, 20044
--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 8787714380960703285
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,304f9e8ab6e76b0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 03:02:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: [faunt@cisco.com: [MAILER-DAEMON: Returned mail: Remote protocol error]]
Message-ID: <9002010012.AA04045@ucsd.edu>
Date: 1 Feb 90 00:11:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Feb 1 01:11:02 1990

Apologies for this one.

>From packet-radio-relay@ucsd.edu Wed Jan 31 15:57:11 1990
Date: Tue, 30 Jan 90 21:26:50 -0800
From: Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269 <faunt@cisco.com>
To: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: [MAILER-DAEMON: Returned mail: Remote protocol error]

>From MAILER-DAEMON Tue Jan 30 18:11:12 1990
Date: Tue, 30 Jan 90 18:11:12 -0800
From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON>
Subject: Returned mail: Remote protocol error
To: postmaster
To: <mdcbbs!@fernwood.mpk.ca.us,@netman.mdcbbs.com:augustine>

From -8569677653097748141
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,42194c27030ab2f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-02-01 05:48:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: TLMDC.EXE Works !!!
Message-ID: <1990Jan31.152417.23204@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 31 Jan 90 15:24:17 GMT
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources
Lines: 41
Posted: Wed Jan 31 16:24:17 1990

Well, it FINALLY happened!! I was able to capture and decode
telemetry from the DOVE bird using Bob's TLMDC.EXE program.
This is a terrific program even in it's "RUDIMENTARY" form.
There was a small amount of frustration in getting the whole
operation running, all due to operator (ME!) ignornance and
error. I thought I would share with you all that I went thru
to get my station in operation. I'm sure this is not the only
configuration and I will continue to play with different
parameters to see what else works. Don't pay any attention to
the order here, I am recalling it all from memory and noting
those things that first come to mind. Well here it goes:

```
MBBIOS params:
Enter port type for this slot -----[C]
COM Number to use for this slot ---[1]
For Quadport, enter port letter ---[ ]
Harware handshaking? (Y or N) -----[N] I spent alot of time
                                       playing with these
                                       parm's. I shud have
                                       looked at the source.
Transmit blocking? (Y or N) -------[N]
More than 9600bps? (Y or N) -------[Y]
```

At first I thought my PacComm Tiny-2 wasn't handling the KISS
stuff properly so I popped in a WA8DED eprom. What I THINK the
real trouble is, is that every time you start/stop the software
you need to power on/off the tnc. If I didn't do this, the next
time I ran the software it just wouldn't work!! This week I am
going to put the PacComm chip back in and start all over. Like
I said this my pertain to my setup ONLY, but I thought I wud
share it with you.
Bob, THANK YOU !!! for the program, I look forward to later
versions.
73 for now es HAPPY TRACKING to all.

--
****
Terry Bell FreeNet ab617@po.cwru.edu UUCP: uunet!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
N8HSP @WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA AMSAT-NA [44.70.4.10] tbell@n8hsp.ampr.org
****

From -1442841255969176332
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb2feb2a89c0dff4,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 08:30:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!apple!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mailbox source code
Message-ID: <011590.183657.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 16 Jan 90 02:39:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Jan 16 03:39:23 1990

I think that source code is available for only two programs. CBBS and
AA4RE BB. For the latter, KB7TV handles distribution for a nominal
sum. The code is not for the faint hearted since its about 40,000
lines of Turbo Pascal and takes up about 2MB on your disk when you
compile it.

Roy, AA4RE

From -3606677563162628959
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e44bc1f53cf85d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 08:58:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: More DSY Modem Info
Message-ID: <900116.12460790.052874@CU.CP6>
Date: 16 Jan 90 16:58:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Jan 16 17:58:22 1990

Bdale writes:
>What are you guys using for up/down converters?
After experimenting on 220Mhz using point to point links we wanted to
maintain our investment in the Microwave Modules transverters we bought.
70cm receive converters from Microwave Modules cost about $75 so we went
with those. A used 70cm transverter for the xmit side of the repeater
left us with only a 220Mhz receiver converter to buy.
We had to go with Advanced Receiver Research for the repeaters 220Mhz
receive converter after Microwave Modules could not come through with
anything for 220Mhz. A.R.R. is beter quality but requires a seperate
pre-amp, guess what else A.R.R. makes?
The repeater seems to be working well, although we are having a problem
with dcd falsing at the user end. It seems we have enough intermod that

some kind of bandpass filtering will be required by users living near
pager sites.
BTW, we are using a 2 cavity bandpass filter on the repeater input.
I observe no falsing of the repeater dcd.
We are using a Cushcraft 4 pole for 220 and a really nice 11.5db omni
made by Diamond for 70cm which we bought from RF parts of San Marcos, CA.
Having the extra gain at the ant. really helps make up for the 10w
output of the transverter.
Regarding switch vs repeater sites:
I guess if you can run copper from your repeater to your switch you
could use 4 wire line tranceivers. This may not be practical for you
mountain dud's!
--dy
Doug Yuill VE3OCU@VE3JF.ONT.CAN.CA or DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

From -7848699929359232080
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61e62f3241512e66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 11:12:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New newsgroup rec.ham-radio.amsat?
Message-ID: <4390118@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Jan 90 19:12:01 GMT
References: <27737@sequent.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue Jan 16 20:12:01 1990

>With the upcomming launch of the microsats as well as the present
>group of oscar/amsat guys in the air is there enough intrest on the net
>to warrent a new group for oscar/amsat users?

Since the microsats are inherently digital, I'd suggest we focus microsat
discussion here in rec.ham-radio.packet, at least until it becomes an
unwelcome burden on the readership (if it does!).

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -5710342497559031100
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,71485600eb9cce3b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-17 13:34:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!
motcsd!hpda!hpcupt1!bmp
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: pk232 fax program.
Message-ID: <7400019@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Date: 17 Jan 90 21:34:02 GMT
References: <9001161521.AA22301@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Jan 17 22:34:02 1990

The AEA rep told me at the ham convention in San Jose
in October 89, that if I upgraded a standard PK-232
to the mailbox version, then I would need an upgraded
pkfax version. Give AEA a call.

Brian
N6RSW

From -7950434486761783729
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b7c1b189844295ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-17 14:12:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!lcc.UUCP!dana
From: dana@lcc.UUCP (Dana Myers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: EPROM vs EEPROMs (or how to have your cake and eat it also)
Message-ID: <9001172224.AA06577@elrond.locus.com>
Date: 17 Jan 90 22:12:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 30
Posted: Wed Jan 17 23:12:23 1990

I've been building various microcontroller based gadgets over the last year. For the sake of simplicity, they just use ROM based software rather than having RAM and a monitor and a serial port and a monitor and downloading.

I couldn't bring myself to buy an EPROM programmer and a tubeful of 2764s. The programmer is > $200 (I don't have an XT clone with a bus - I have a bus-less portable and can't use the $150 bus programmers). An ultraviolet eraser is at least $25 or $30. The turnaround time on any given EPROM is 45 minutes or more. So, yeah, you keep a handful and cycle through them. What a hassle.

You can get a 2864 EEPROM which will plug right into a 2764 socket. Programming them is close to trivial - in one of my micro- controllers (one that does have RAM and a monitor and a serial port) I use a spare socket and a short program which does the write/data poll sequence required. An 8k EEPROM programs in a few seconds. There is no erasing time. The socket you write to it in need only be configured for use with a byte wide RAM (like a 6164).

I bought some Xicor EEPROMs which were about $20 each. I've seen adds for some other 2864 EEPROMs at around $10 each. 2764 EPROMs run about $5 for 250 nS parts. The higher cost is essentially offset if you don't buy an EPROM programmer. The "near zero" tuen around time is worth the $$ alone. If you are going to reproduce a bunch a ROMs, though, use the EPROMs.

Dana H. Myers WA6ZGB (Halfway to QCWA and I'm not grey yet ;-)
Locus Computing Corp.
Inglewood, CA
lcc!dana@seas.ucla.edu

From 6885863787267983631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f56fde18dba9c15,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-17 21:16:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unsvax!jimi!otto!texsun!newstop!sun-barr!apple!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!
julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Heath Pocket TNC KISS ROMS
Keywords: Anyone got file?
Message-ID: <294@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 18 Jan 90 05:16:04 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 29
Posted: Thu Jan 18 06:16:04 1990

>Date: Tue, 26 Dec 89 08:20:31 mst
>From: Bdale Garbee <bdale@hpcsos.col.hp.com>
>Message-Id: <8912261520.AA01666@hpcsos.col.hp.com>
>To: tcp-group@ucsd.edu
>Subject: Heath/Tasco u21 KISS
>Status: OR

>I have placed on col.hp.com, in ~ftp/ka9q/etc, the file u21_kiss.rom. This
>is a binary image of a 27256 EPROM for the Heath/Tasco micro TNC that is a
>copy of the normal firmware with KISS support included.

I have had trouble getting someone to get into col.hp.com to grab this file. Is it available for ftp from any other sites - seems from Greater Disneyland people have trouble getting files from col.hp.com - at least the people I try and cajole into midnight ftp sessions. Better yet, is it available on floppy from anyone? Or is it on a regular dialup bbs? I would really like to get my pocket TNC doing KISS. Portable tcp/ip is too good to pass up.

Any disk/mailer expenses will be covered. If I get the code, anyone is then welcome to a copy on MS-DOS disk from me.

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 562251237443487517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b24791dfe535de4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-18 02:26:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unsvax!jimi!otto!texsun!newstop!sun-barr!apple!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU!pat
From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FIXMAIL 1.06 released!
Message-ID: <2064@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Date: 18 Jan 90 10:26:18 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Jan 18 11:26:18 1990

FYI- FIXMAIL version 1.06 by Bryan DK Biggers, N9GBJ, is posted on:

pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 as: FIXM106.zip (pkz102.exe, req'd to UNZIP
it, is also there.. pkz102.exe is a self-extracting ZIPfile. PKZ102.exe is
SHAREWARE from Paul Katz).

FIXMAIL is a powerful utility for dealing with Bmailer mail. V1.06 does what
the previous releases did but there are also NEW capabilities:

You can now automate the process of censoring forwarded mail.. So, if you
are gatewaying mail onto Amateur Radio bands, this IS for YOU!

If you run FIXMAIL in a Desqview window, you can invoke Desqview macros from
a 'command file' or '.TXT' file. In addition, FIXMAIL 1.06 allows DOS
commands to be in the 'command' file.. This newer feature allows you to do
some extremely powerful (possibly dangerous) things with your station.

From 6264497335132039686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6bd88a4302f1fce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-18 18:52:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!uhccux!mikeg

From: mikeg@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (Mike Gonsalves)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PEACESAT Data Communication Project
Keywords: PEACESAT, W0RLI
Message-ID: <6252@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Date: 19 Jan 90 02:52:20 GMT
Organization: University of Hawaii
Lines: 54
Posted: Fri Jan 19 03:52:20 1990

I am a consultant to the PEACESAT Data Communication Project here at the Social Sciences Research Institute, University of Hawaii. For those of you unfamiliar with PEACESAT, the Pan Pacific Education And Communication Experiment Satellite is an association of independent, autonomous terminal sites located throughout the Pacific. Its purposes are to use satellite communication technology for education, experimentation, and health-related emergencies. All activities are non-commercial.

The objectives of the Data Communication Project are to provide a BBS-type store-and-forward messaging system with the following capabilities:

- E-mail
- Bulletin Board
- Airtime scheduling for ATS-1, ATS-3 and GOES
- Facsimile service
- Interactive Access to Remote Systems (such as OPAC, DIALOGUE, and BITNET/Internet) through a UH host computer
- Remote users in the Pacific Isles can use Honolulu hub system to automatically dial emergency numbers with automatic cut-off to voice patch

Ease-of-use is VERY important.

We have been experimenting with the W0RLI BBS software (version 11.7) as a means of providing electronic messaging and access to remote systems. I'm having a problem with the gateway feature. When I call out on port B, which has an Evercom 2400e on it, I can connect with the UH computer network, but I don't get all the prompts on my remote display, even though they all show on the W0RLI system display. Specifically, any line that does not end in CR does not come across to the remote system. This is really awkward because most of these lines are prompts to log on, provide a password, or issue a command. I have tried setting PACTIME and CPACTIME on the W0RLI TNC (a Kantronics KPC-2400), but to no avail.

Any ideas as to why this is happening and how we might work around
this?

I'm also looking for packet software that would accomplish the
above objectives and run on SCO UNIX. Any recommendations,
suggestions or comments would be most welcome!

I'm new to ham-radio, packet, UNIX, and the news groups, so if I
am missing something obvious, please excuse me.

Mike Gonsalves

From 5762604764707695176
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,968dd563674691a5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-19 00:16:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!bu.edu!bu-cs!lectroid!k1te
From: k1te@lectroid.sw.stratus.com (Bradshaw Lupton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Sick TAPR Board, Advice Needed
Summary: leds-> D6 on, D1 & D2 flash in 1 sec interval
Keywords: sick tapr board
Message-ID: <585@lectroid.sw.stratus.com>
Date: 18 Jan 90 15:35:16 GMT
Reply-To: Lupton@es.stratus.com (Bradshaw Lupton)
Organization: Stratus Computer, Inc., Marlboro, MA (Software Eng.)
Lines: 12
Posted: Thu Jan 18 16:35:16 1990

If anyone knows the meaning of led D1 & D2 flashing in 1 sec interval on an
'83 TAPR Board I would appreciate knowing it.

Something about "unable to initialize VIA" then a barberpole display of
the BTEXT appeared shortly before the catatonic state.

                  tnx K1TE
--
------------------------------------------------*-----------------------*
| Bradshaw B. Lupton Jr.| Stratus Computer, Marlboro| Ma 01752 508 490 6484 |
| Lupton@es.stratus.com | uunet!lectroid!es!Lupton | es!Lupton@uunet.uu.net |
------------------------------------------------*-----------------------*

From 5102132473561090507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7f109014ee09f13
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-19 01:03:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!uhnix1!texbell!splut!jay

From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Unix/KA9Q pty support for outgoing telnet
Message-ID: <C#F:-FA@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 18 Jan 90 14:22:51 GMT
References: <-H83MB@b-tech.uucp> <4390116@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Jan 18 15:22:51 1990

In article <4390116@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>Anders Klemets at SICS has gotten NOS running under sysVr3 using shared memory
>and semaphores in such a way that the protocol modules and interface I/O are
>separate processes, and you have user commands to do things, ala BSD.

>I think his net address is klemets@sics.se, his bits are certainly available
>from the machine sics.se with anonymous FTP. Not sure what revs of sysV it is
>likely to work under, though.

I've been (slowly...seems that my domain doesn't work from Sweden!)
talking to Anders about this. There are actually two separate
implementations involved: one uses a background daemon to do the
protocols and interface I/O, and another uses streams modules pushed on
top of the TTY driver. The streams stuff will only work under
SysVr3...since I'm stuck at SysVr2, I'd like to get the other
implementation (which he refers to as NETNIX in the 8th Conference
paper), make it work on my system, and polish it up. That seems to be
the right way to do it on Unix.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
   "There is no doubt I should be tarred and feathered." - Richard Sexton

From 1800627840194219614
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,307b3ca41e3f519e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-19 07:17:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU!pat
From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Heath u21 KISS code.
Message-ID: <2173@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Date: 19 Jan 90 15:17:04 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6

Posted: Fri Jan 19 16:17:04 1990

While I have NOT tried it, I have the TASCO/HEATH u21 KISS rom image-file
posted on pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 .

I hope the code works... Do tell me if it doesn't.. :-) Pat

From -9217135505979063408
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-19 09:14:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!bionet!ames!amdahl!pacbell!tandem!
kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <1990Jan19.171424.27801@tandem.com>
Date: 19 Jan 90 17:14:24 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
<6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com>
<ZC-:A1@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan11.164732.18479@tandem.com>
<MT.:P.@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 40
Posted: Fri Jan 19 18:14:24 1990

In article <MT.:P.@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <1990Jan11.164732.18479@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
writes:
>I screwed up; I should have said K5ZC@WB5BBW.TX.USA.NA.
>That said, it's STILL a location, not a route. It says nothing at all
>except that WB5BBW is in Texas, and nothing at all about how that
>message is to get to Texas.
>
>Yes, WB5BBW is unique.
>Unfortunately, the only ways to know that WB5BBW is in Texas are 1) have
>the user, who knows it already, tell the computer about it; 2) store a

These two seem contridictory. Since in one case it was pointed out
it's a location, then we asked the user to tell us the route. However,
Phil makes some good practical points, explaining why it came into
practice.

>If you have religious objections to what you see as source routing, then
>don't complain - come up with the software that will fix it.

I wish it were that easy. With the current state of (lack of) connectivity,

1200 Bd AFSK CSMA, sometimes ALOHA, real time nameservers just cant' easly be done.

It really means we neeed to rebuild the stack from the bottom up. Actually, we can build it from the bottom and top at the same time, and meet in the middle. Example, the top of the stack is BBS's, some of what goes under it top to middle pieces are the KA9Q package. For the bottom, see the Dec 89 Ham Radio magazine, plus other fun stuff we hope to be putting on line soon. Lets not forget DSY's either, on the bottom of the stack.

However, as usually happens when several pieces are worked on together, they don't always meet at their interfaces. SOurce routing and domain naming is one of these crucial areas. That's why I'd like people to realize what the names in BBS really are, and why it's only a practical solution to a problem that should be abandoned when we achieve much better connectivity.

Yes, I worship at the temple of SMOP daily.

N6RCE

From -8555881995272922802
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-19 09:20:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!bionet!ames!amdahl!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <1990Jan19.172058.27916@tandem.com>
Date: 19 Jan 90 17:20:58 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com> <119@w2xo.UUCP> <1990Jan11.170203.18601@tandem.com> <120@w2xo.UUCP>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Jan 19 18:20:58 1990

In article <120@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
>>
> What we really need to weigh carefully is that in using the "location"
>scheme, we are really putting the onus on the user to make up for
>inadequacies in the network. Is this a case of pragmatism, or is it
>a case of a quick and dirty fix ? I want to think about this some more!
>-73
>Jim, W2XO

Jim, you are so right! It works now, and solves a problem that needed problem. When network connectivity gets better, we need to realize

user applications will not all be faster BBS's, nor will the end user interface remain something so mundance as a PC :-). We need all the thoughts we can get, and we need people looking at AR saying, hey these guys are thinking up some really interesting stuff and I'd like to play too.

COme one ideas! Don't accept the status quo as the horizon!

N6RCE

From -7505164053462674310
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8d01a1e3ffb488c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-20 18:10:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!KD9UU.AMPR.ORG!pat
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis, KD9UU)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK-88/TAPR DCD MOD
Message-ID: <323@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Date: 21 Jan 90 02:10:33 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 48
Posted: Sun Jan 21 03:10:33 1990

DE: doug@w9wi.ampr.org (CQ DX 6!)

INSTALLING THE TAPR DCD STATE MACHINE IN THE PK-88

The AEA PK-88 is not among the TNCs for which detailed installation instructions are given in the State Machine pamphlet. It isn't that hard to figure out, but maybe these instructions can help someone else get theirs working faster.

First, electrical connections. As the TAPR instructions detail, the gray wire should connect to pin 26 of the 7910 modem chip (IC10); the violet wire connects to pin 25; the brown wire to pin 2; and the red wire to pin 22.

The x16/x32 clock is a little harder to find. I located it on pin 13 of the 4020 clock divider chip, IC22. This is an x32 clock, at 38.4KHz. Connect the blue wire here.

I returned the DCD signal from the TAPR board to the CD pins of JP4. This involves connecting the green wire to the jumper pin closest to the rear of the PK-88 board, and closest to the power switch. Don't connect the green wire directly to this point; it'll be too short to allow you to put the DCD board inside the case. I lengthened the green wire by splicing the black wire (discarded from the ribbon cable earlier in the installation) onto the green

wire. You could also connect this signal to pin 14 of the RS-232 connector, J1. By returning the TAPR DCD signal at this point, you can revert to original PK-88 DCD operation by simply moving the CD jumper back to its original position. (especially important to me since I wasn't too sure the rest of this installation was going to work!)

     After making this connection, move the black jumper plug nearest the power switch to the other position, so it's towards the rear of the PK-88.

     Fitting the DCD board inside the PK-88 case isn't easy! Before doing anything else, cut off the top 1/8" or so of the pins on the JMP jumper on the TAPR board. (make sure you replace the jumper plug in the 1-2 position!) I ended up wedging the DCD board between the heat sink and the AM7910 chip. To make this work, you have to loosen the front screw holding the heat sink in place. Be careful (and don't retighten this screw all the way) since you could probably crack the PC board.

     That should do it. Open your squelch and enjoy!

73 Doug

From 3685618307741268997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bb2feb2a89c0dff4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 00:49:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!samsung!think!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Mailbox source code
Summary: PRMBS Source
Message-ID: <100@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jan 90 08:50:20 GMT
References: <011590.183657.enge@ibm.com>
Organization: KA2QHD PUB ACCESS UN*X,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 7
Posted: Sun Jan 21 09:50:20 1990

Brian also gives out source for PRMBS
Contact him at KA2BQE@N1GMU.VT.USA
(If I knew where you were I could try to give you the ROUTE, but who cares since the systems figure out who to give it to next based to the destination locality...)

From 8126124732212267966

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61e62f3241512e66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 01:31:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!mailrus!ames!vsi1!wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Microsats
Message-ID: <2584@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 20 Jan 90 17:14:09 GMT
References: <27737@sequent.UUCP> <4390118@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com
Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Organization: Wyse Technology
Lines: 8
Posted: Sat Jan 20 18:14:09 1990

Just a quick note to everyone, the latest issue of "Aviation Week & Space Technology" has a picture of the satellite assembly going up on the Ariane with the microsats highlighted!!!!!! They mention the sponsoring organizations in the blurb but don't explain that these are Amateur Radio payloads...So if anyone wants to get a picture of the birds before they fly this would be a good source.

73's de Steve KA6S

From 2862690573504435667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 02:27:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!think!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Summary: PRMBS - Full Dial up support
Message-ID: <99@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jan 90 08:44:06 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com> <1990Jan11.081352.9247@axion.bt.co.uk>
Organization: KA2QHD PUB ACCESS UN*X,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 9
Posted: Sun Jan 21 09:44:06 1990

Also the Packet Radio Mail Box System (PRMBS/ROSErver) by Brian KA2BQE has complete support for land line modems. It can accept users and mail forwarding over the phone, as well as x/y/zmodem upload/downloads.

If there is interest I can post a summary of all it's features.

73, tom
w2vy@kd6th.nj.usa

From -7492740144398062094
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dd348521d716a726,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 06:39:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!modcomp!dan
From: dan@modcomp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Lan-Link availability
Message-ID: <97400002@modcomp>
Date: 21 Jan 90 14:39:00 GMT
Lines: 5
Nf-ID: #N:modcomp:97400002:000:128
Nf-From: modcomp.UUCP!dan   Jan 21 09:39:00 1990
Posted: Sun Jan 21 15:39:00 1990

I've recently seen reference to a new packet program:
Lan-Link by G3ZCZ. Is it available anywhere on usenet?

uunet!modcomp!dan

From 282712461621086304
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9ecfaa78e7387f70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 10:48:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!rex!
ames!pacbell!uop!quack!mrapple
From: mrapple@quack.UUCP (Nick Sayer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Unix & packet
Message-ID: <5062@quack.UUCP>
Date: 21 Jan 90 18:48:12 GMT
Organization: The Duck Pond, Stockton, Ca.
Lines: 17
Posted: Sun Jan 21 19:48:12 1990

Hi. I have a Sun-2 running SunOS 4.0. I also have a PK-232
and a 2 meter HT. I would like to set up a PBBS ala W0RLI
(or whatever). My understanding is that most of these
systems run on PCs. Is there one that works on BSD 4.[23]
machines? Since the sun is a multi-user system (of course),
will the software allow multiple users? Multiple ports (if
I get more TNCs, of course)?

Any information would be most helpful. Please reply by mail
and I will post a summary. My appologies if this is the

same question constantly being asked ad nauseum here.

Nick Sayer | quack!mrapple@uop.edu or cheers!quack!mrapple@apple.com
... or { apple!cheers | pacbell!cogent!uop }!quack!mrapple
Packet radio: N6QQQ @ WB6V | (209) 952-5347 300/1200/2400 - login guest
Disclaimer: The BBC would like to appologise for that announcement

From 757317148434545631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4369a655e256a90,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-21 20:33:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!RYERSON.BITNET!ACPS5788
From: ACPS5788@RYERSON.BITNET (Roger Smith)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V90 #15
Message-ID: <90Jan21.233959est.57398@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Date: 22 Jan 90 04:33:52 GMT
References: <PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Jan 22 05:33:52 1990

Hi,
   Could someone please explain the Mechanism of the Radar-Dector Dector?
How is it possible to detect a device which is only receiving a signal?
Are we talking about your typical mount on the dashboard radar detector?

Roger Smith

From 2901398048539796939
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 06:34:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix machine
Message-ID: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 22 Jan 90 14:34:21 GMT
Reply-To: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Organization: Branch Technology Ann Arbor, MI
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Jan 22 15:34:21 1990

I'd like to run packet radio on my Sun 3/50. I could just run the
ka9q package, but I'd prefer to have all the existing {rlogin, telnet,

ftp, etc} work as is. Is there a AX.25 driver for a Sun or a box that will talk ethernet or scsi on one end and packet on the other? Can a TNC use slip for input and do AX.25 and packet on the output? Am I going to be better off using a PC as a gateway?

What would be the cheapest way to connect a Sun 3/50 (no cards, just ethernet, scsi, and RS-232 (9600 bps)) to the DSY 56kb modem? I'm not sure I care about getting better than 9600 bps performance.

--
Jon Zeeff   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us or b-tech!zeeff

From 566978509879068009
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,aa67abe5f0c8af3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa67abe5f0c8af3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 13:15:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!batcomputer!cornell!uw-beaver!
zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!brians
From: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: rec.ham-radio.amsat newsgroup.
Message-ID: <28120@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 22 Jan 90 21:15:27 GMT
Reply-To: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9009 rec.ham-radio.packet:1623
Posted: Mon Jan 22 22:15:27 1990

I received a number of people who also would like a new newsgroup
for amsat/space related articles. Who would do this kinda thing?

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX   _ /| "I'll be back"
5544 N Burrage.   \`o_O'
Portland Or. 97217   ( ) Aachk!   - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-526-4091   U   Phft!   Any movie he's been in.

From -1775559490052603215
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3db742bab84ca3da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 13:16:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA!Mark
From: Mark@HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA (Mark Bramwell VE3PZR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: vm - view mailer
Message-ID: <1742@HAMSTER.Business.UWO.CA>
Date: 22 Jan 90 21:16:24 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: watmath!ria.ccs.uwo.ca!HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca!Mark@uunet.UU.NET
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 158
Posted: Mon Jan 22 22:16:24 1990

==========

I have been working on the full screen mailer for NOS. I invite people to download it from HAMSTER.BUSINESS.UWO.CA ftp 129.100.22.100
I am interested in any problems encountered. I have been making changes almost everyday, so check the date code (upper right hand corner of config page) to vierify you have a recent version. Below is some intro DOCS on how to use View..
This message was created using VIEW..

VIEW - A SMTP Mailer for TCP/IP
January 1990

Introduction

View is a mailer designed to work with the networking software from Phil Karn (KA9Q). It is a full screen system that allows you to scroll through a message file
quickly and easily. Mail can be read, or new messages created. You have the choice of
selecting your own viewer and editor programs. This program creates the files, but it is
up to the external software to view and/or edit them..
View was written in Turbo Pascal 5.0. It can operate in color, or non-color modes. The
configuration page must be filled-in in order for View to operate correctly..
View was written by Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR, London, Ontario. I can be reached during the day at (519) 661-3714, and at home (519) 473-3618. View can be downloaded from the internet from HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca [129.100.22.100]. Hamster supports anonymous FTP logins. Feel free to send any comments regarding view to mbramwel@uwo.ca

Quick Setup

Copy VIEW.EXE to your computer. Make sure that you have a PATH command in your AUTOEXEC.BAT so that DOS can find VIEW.EXE

If you have been using BM.EXE for mail, then the setup is simple..
If you have not been using BM.EXE, then some directories are needed..Type in the following commands:

```
C> MD \SPOOL
C> MD \SPOOL\MAIL
C> MD \SPOOL\MQUEUE

You are now ready to start View..
C> VIEW
```

Test Drive of View

When enter View for the first time, you will have to configure it for your system. Select the f5 function key to enter the configuration page. Most items should be filled. Here is an example of some of my responses:

```
Userid:  Mark
Hostname: HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca
Realname: Mark Bramwell

Reply-To: mbramwel@uwo.ca

editor: \util\qe.exe
viewer: \util\list.com

Comments:
Signature: \spool\signatur.txt

directory: \spool\mail
Color: Y    Timezone: EST     Printer: LPT1
```

Remember to hit enter with each entry. When you have filled in the configuration page, hit ESC to save it. View will resave the configuration each time you exit the config screen.

If you had mail, then some messages will appear on the screen. If no mail is waiting, then a short message will appear on the screen..
To read a message, use the arrows keys on the keyboard to move the high-lite bar. When the desired message is hi-lited, hit ENTER to read the message..

Special Keys

Certain keys have functions assigned to them. For example, you can move the hi-lited bar by using the following keys: Arrow up, Arrow down, Home, End, PgUp, PgDn.

You can mark messages for deletion with the DEL key.

ALT-D allows you to jump to DOS without exiting view. When you type EXIT
at the dos prompt, you will be returned to VIEW at the same point that you left.
This
is usefull when you are reading large files and it takes a long time for view to
read-it-in.

ALT-F is the full display key. It opens a window at the bottom of the screen that
will
display the full hostname and subject of the current message. It can be toggled
on and
off and the mode is save in the configuration..
ALT-P will print the hi-lited message on your printer. Check config page to
ensure that
you have the printer defined..
ALT-S will allow you to save the current message to a file. View will ask for a
filename.
The message will be read and stored in that file. This will erase the file if it
already
exists. View does not append to the file..
ALT-U is the update key, and forces view to immediately update the file by
removing
marked messages. View automatically updates the file whenever you have finished
reading the file and have selected another file..
ALT-X is the same as f3. This simply exits view completely..
ALT-Z reads the current mail file and checks for EOF markers. I have found that
our
IBM 4381 sticks control-z characters in mail files. This causes view mailer to
think it is
at the end of file even though there are more messages waiting. All messages
after
control-z characters are lost. I would make this routine run all the time except
for the
fact that it slows down the initial mail file reading. Packet radio mail, and
mail directly
from the internet does not seem to have this problem..
Using VIEW

f1: Help. This displays a simple help screen for those who can't remember
     some of the special keys..
f2: Send Msg. This will allow you to create and send your own messages.
     You must enter something when View asks for 'To:'. If you just hit enter,
     then the creation of the message is aborted and you are returned back to
     the normal screen. It is not neccessary for you to enter anything in
     response to 'subject:'.

     You must have previously configured View in order for it to find your
     editor program..
f3: Quit. This exits Views, updates any messages that were deleted, and
     returns you to DOS..
f4: Read Msg. This will read the hi-lited message. You can also press
     ENTER for the same effect..

f5: Configure. Allows you to specify various items about your machine. This screen must be filled-in, else some of the functions won't work properly. All info is stored in the \SPOOL\MAILER.CFG config file..
f6: Split Digests / Read as mail. This interesting function has the ability to read mail as normal messages, or try to split a long message into its' smaller parts. I use this when I receive the info-hams digest. This takes the 400 line message, and breaks it up into all the smaller messages. It displays each host and subject separately. This allows me to read only those messages that I am interested in, and ignore the rest. This function can be toggled on/off and is stored in the MAILER.CFG file..
f7: Select file. This allows you to specify another .TXT file as your workfile. For example: I have all info-hams mail come into my machine under the userid HAMRADIO. All packet mail comes in for the userid PACKET. This creates 3 files on my machine HAMRADIO.TXT, PACKET.TXT, and MARK.TXT. Using select, I can choose which information I am interested in reading at this time. Any marked messages are deleted before the new file is read..
f8: Credits. Who am I, and where can I be reached. Also note the date code in the upper right hand corner of the screen. This will allow you to know which version of the software you are running..
f9: Forward a Message. This will read the current message and allow you to forward it to someone else. I use this to send a copy of interesting mail to my home machine.

f10: Reply-to. This will create a message using the hostname, subject, and text of the hi-lited message. It allows you to reply to a message that you are reading..

=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR   Located in sunny London, Ontario

Internet: mark@hamster.business.uwo.ca IP Address: 129.100.22.100
Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ   UWO Phone: (519) 661-3714

From 1617202177737365654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52031b957d3721fc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 13:48:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!news
From: news@santra.uucp (Cnews - USENET news system)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE telemetry received ok.
Keywords: Telemetry from the brand new DOVE microsat can be received easily. I was
Message-ID: <1990Jan22.214836.951@santra.uucp>
Date: 22 Jan 90 21:48:36 GMT
Reply-To: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl Tigerstedt)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Jan 22 22:48:36 1990

using a 2m handheld with a normal horizontal dipole and an unmodified TNC.
The frequency is 145.825 +/- doppler. This is part of the telemetry I
received:
From: s36572u@puukko.hut.fi (Karl Tigerstedt)
Path: puukko.hut.fi!s36572u

DOVE-1>STATUS: 00 00 00 84 B0 18 CC 01 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

DOVE-1>BCRXMT:vbat= 10.830 vlo1= 10.511 vlo2= 10.011 vmax= 11.511 temp= 7.871

DOVE-1>WASH:wash addr:3b00:0000, edac=0xad
DOVE-1>TIME-1:PHT: uptime is 039/05:56:52. Time is Mon Jan 22 20:25:46 1990

DOVE-1>TLM:00:58 01:58 02:88 03:31 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:3F 08:6C 09:61 0A:A2
0B:DD 0C:E8 0D:D8 0E:01 0F:23 10:CC 11:B1 12:00 13:02 14:B0 15:9D
16:98 17:93 18:94 19:95 1A:92 1B:87 1C:9A 1D:98 1E:23 1F:5E 20:BE

You might want to set your TNC's passall parameter OFF, so that even slightly
erroneous packets can be received. The above telemetry might not be 100%
error proof, due to this setting.
73 de OH2MBM

From 3136625163110074514
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e840bc1b5d0e82da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e840bc1b5d0e82da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 19:51:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!think!masscomp!
ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE Satellite Downlink Sample
Keywords: AX.25 Telemetry, Status, etc!
Message-ID: <106@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 23 Jan 90 03:51:43 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PUB ACCESS UN*X,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 62
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:9018 rec.ham-radio.packet:1626
Posted: Tue Jan 23 04:51:43 1990

DOVE is a brand new OSCAR satellite that transmits telemetry on 145.825 MHz
using AX.25 protocol.

I just had a chance to copy some of DOVE's telemetry. During a 14 minute pass,
I copied 289 packet frames, or about 31 kilobytes of data. Here's just a SAMPLE
of what I copied, only about 26 hours after launch:

```
DOVE-1>TLM <UI>:
00:58 01:59 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:3F 08:6C 09:60 0A:A1
0B:DD 0C:E8 0D:D7 0E:00 0F:24 10:CC 11:AE 12:01 13:01 14:B1 15:9D
16:96 17:93 18:94 19:94 1A:92 1B:8B 1C:99 1D:97 1E:24 1F:5E 20:BE

DOVE-1>TLM <UI>:
21:9B 22:7A 23:24 24:20 25:2D 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:00 2B:00
2C:00 2D:29 2E:00 2F:9C 30:C8 31:9C 32:B6 33:0F 34:C6 35:A2 36:A8
37:9C 38:BC 39:98 3A:00

DOVE-1>STATUS <UI>:
 00 00 00 88 B0 18 BB 01 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

DOVE-1>WASH <UI>:
wash addr:3a00:0000, edac=0x7d
DOVE-1>TIME-1 <UI>:
PHT: uptime is 039/12:42:46.  Time is Tue Jan 23 03:11:40 1990

DOVE-1>TLM <UI>:
00:58 01:58 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58 06:6D 07:3F 08:6B 09:5F 0A:A0
0B:DD 0C:E8 0D:D8 0E:01 0F:24 10:CC 11:AE 12:00 13:01 14:B2 15:9D
16:99 17:91 18:95 19:94 1A:91 1B:87 1C:9A 1D:98 1E:24 1F:5D 20:BE

DOVE-1>TLM <UI>:
21:9B 22:7B 23:22 24:1E 25:2E 26:00 27:00 28:00 29:00 2A:00 2B:01
2C:00 2D:2A 2E:00 2F:9C 30:C8 31:9C 32:B6 33:0F 34:C5 35:A2 36:A8
37:9C 38:BB 39:98 3A:00

DOVE-1>STATUS <UI>:
 00 00 00 88 B0 18 BB 01 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

DOVE-1>BCRXMT <UI>:
vbat= 10.877 vlo1= 10.540 vlo2= 10.040 vmax= 11.540 temp=  6.661
```

Note that all frames are <UI> frames (Unnumbered Information) addressed to different "Unproto" designations (they are transmitted as beacons and do not require "connection" to receive.

DOVE, a product of the efforts of AMSAT of Brazil (Bramsat), currently transmits on 145.825 MHz FM, with packet beacons ON for 2.5 minutes and OFF for 30 seconds.

Pretty neat, huh?

73, de John, KD2BD

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,

neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

From 5939490681377624914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-22 22:10:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ucla-cs!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix machine
Message-ID: <19280@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 23 Jan 90 06:10:33 GMT
References: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Jan 23 07:10:33 1990

For putting a UNIX system on packet, I recommend the setup I use:
Ethernet from the UNIX system to a dedicated PC/XT clone acting as
an IP router between the Ethernet and the packet radio modem (56kb/s
in my case, but it would also work with 1200 baud KISS TNCs).

This technique has a very important advantage, namely avoiding the need to
make any modifications to the UNIX system. You also get the benefit of
the PC's CPU in driving the radio interface, offloading that job from
the UNIX system.

You should make sure that your TCP is reasonably up to date so it will
perform reasonably well over the (slow) packet channel.

Phil

From 4724857745090256113
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dd348521d716a726
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-23 05:21:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!samsung!
cs.utexas.edu!milano!bigtex!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Lan-Link availability
Summary: TAPR has Software
Message-ID: <296@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 23 Jan 90 13:21:12 GMT
References: <97400002@modcomp>

Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 29
Posted: Tue Jan 23 14:21:12 1990

In article <97400002@modcomp>, dan@modcomp.UUCP writes:
>
> I've recently seen reference to a new packet program:
> Lan-Link by G3ZCZ. Is it available anywhere on usenet?
>

     You may want to send $2.00 to:

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR)
P.O. Box 12925
Tucson
Arizona 85732

(602) 323-1710

Ask for: Disk 19 LAN-LINK G3ZCZ Terminal Program

     As I recall LAN-LINK is a shareware program, but don't quote me.

     TAPR has a fair range of packet related software for MS-DOS
machines. The price is $2.00 per disk and you are assured of
getting the "Latest and Greatest". If you call the number above
they will send you an order form and price list. And while you
are at it, join TAPR and get their newsletter.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -2458741815984172990
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b29058a3fe11228f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-23 13:01:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need HELP with PSK Modem kit
Message-ID: <1990Jan23.210150.17829@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 23 Jan 90 21:01:50 GMT
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources
Lines: 31
Posted: Tue Jan 23 22:01:50 1990

I am having trouble with the "initial alignment" steps on a RadioKit
G3RUH PSK Modem kit.

Steps 1 thru 3 all okay.

#4 Adjust VR2 (with VR3 at mid-travel) so that the meter is exactly centered.

"DOWN" led lite. I adjust VR2 clockwise meter goes right to center point.
"DOWN" led stays lite. Any adjustment to VR3, "DOWN" led stays lite.

"DOWN" led lite. I adjust VR2 counter-clockwise meter goes left, "LOCK"
led comes on, then finally both led's go out and meter springs to center
point.

#5 Set VR3 fully clockwise, re-adjusting VR2 if meter moves from center.
   Reset VR3 to mid-position. Neither "UP", "DOWN", nor "LOCK" led's
   should be lit.

Well as I explained above this just isn't happening. Any help would be
GREATLY!!! appreciated.

Thanks in advance, and hope to see ya on the birds SHORTLY. (I hope)
73, Terry

--
****
Terry Bell   FreeNet ab617@po.cwru.edu   UUCP: uunet!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
N8HSP @WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA   AMSAT-NA   [44.70.4.10] tbell@n8hsp.ampr.org
****

From -7697591884123501743
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c9f3336d96c8aee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-23 21:14:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE Telemtry Formulas? Where are they?
Message-ID: <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 24 Jan 90 05:14:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Jan 24 06:14:55 1990

     Could some kind soul please post the formulas for the DOVE
microsat telemetry?

     I hope that AMSAT's not going to force us all to BUY the

information, or ready made programs (grrr). Fine for the people that
want to go that route.

     Bravo to the volunteer efforts to get them up there though!
That DOVE satellite comes in just a booming. I now gots lots of data,
but can't make much sense of the HEX.

     I guess I'll have to write and mail off an inquiry, *sigh*,
and see what the story is on this. Er, find out how much it costs.

--... ...-- ...   VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
          Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
               !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
                   utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

From -4493964631533754492
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8d01a1e3ffb488c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-23 21:18:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!execu!sequoia!
helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK-88/TAPR DCD MOD
Summary: My Installation
Message-ID: <297@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 24 Jan 90 05:18:17 GMT
References: <323@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 120
Posted: Wed Jan 24 06:18:17 1990

In article <323@kd9uu.ampr.org>, pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis, KD9UU) writes:
> DE: doug@w9wi.ampr.org (CQ DX 6!)
>
>   INSTALLING THE TAPR DCD STATE MACHINE IN THE PK-88

     My installation instructions are somewhat different than
KD9UU's. Both of our installations work. Mine has the board
mounted as a dongle board, and I attach my wires to different
physical locations. This is a major improvement to the operation
of the TNC. I strongly recommend it.

STATE.PK88

How to install the TAPR DCD State Machine Board in an AEA PK-88

                                By

Julian Macassey, N6ARE

Assemble the board as per the TAPR instructions. You do not have to insert the ribbon cable. It is better to use shielded cable as will be explained later.

The board will not fit inside the PK-88 case. Find a metal box that will fit the State Machine board. The board can be fixed inside the box with double sticky tape. Wire up the box as follows:

PK-88 to State Machine Interconnection

P1 (State PCB)	PK-88 points	Wire function
1 (Brown)	Cathode D5	Plus 5V
2 (Red)	Cathode D4	Ground (Shield)
3 (Orange)	Not Used	
4 (Yellow)	Not Used	
5 (Green)	JP4 CD center	DCD Out
6 (Blue)	IC-20 Pin 13	X16/X32 Clock
7 (Violet)	JP4 CD end	DCD In
8 (Grey)	JP4 RD center	NRZI Data In

The colors in brackets above refer to the ribbon cable supplied with the kit. If you use this cable, you will have to find a way to feed this out of the case of the PK-88. Should you choose to use a shielded cable to connect between the PK-88 and State Machine PCB, you can feed the cable through hole in the PK-88 box between the DC connector and DB-25 connector. This hole may be marked "INT/EXT SW". When using shielded cable, the shield should carry the ground so connect to position 1 on P1 of the State Machine PCB.

The connections within the PK-88

Owing to the design of the PK-88 box, it is hard to install these mods and have the case easy to open and close. To understand these instructions it helps to have the PK-88 schematic and board layout diagram in front of you.

First you need to connect the power and ground. The power should go to the cathode of D5. This is the output of IC1 the 7805 Voltage Regulator. You will find a better place to do this is at the other end of this trace which is just behind the fuse. The ground should go to the cathode end of D4. This is the ground to IC1. The purpose of keeping these power connections together and as close to the regulator as possible is to reduce noise.

Next the clock connection (P1 6). You can attach either to

pin 13 of IC-20 or pin 13 of the DB-25 connector. The source of the clock is pin 13, this should give a better signal.

The tricky bit is the connections across the jumper pins "cd" in the "JP 4" block of jumper pins. JP 4 is three sets of jumpers of 3 pins each. With the board in front of you with the DB-25 connector to your left, the top jumper is "cd". It is marked on the board and diagram, but is hard to read. Connect the "DCD Out" (P1 5) wire to the center pin of the jumper. Connect the "DCD In" (P1 7) wire to the end pin of the same jumper. The end pin is the one furthest from the DB-25 connector.

The final wire is "NRZI Data In" (P1 8). This wire is connected to the center pin of the center jumper. This is the jumper marked "RD" in the drawings, some TAPR documents call this RD or Receive Data as well as NRZI.

Replace the shorting plug on the center (RD) pins of JP4. Discard the jumper of the top (CD) pin of JP4.

You have now installed the State Machine Modification. It will work with standard AX.25 use.

KISS USE

For KISS use with KA9Q TCP/IP you have to make sure that pin 8 of the DB-25 is wired to the computer, also that the jumper JP3 has been moved to the correct position. See Paragraphs 2.8.2 and 2.13.1 of the PK-88 manual. Also it appears that the state mod will only work in KISS when using the May 89 PROM. Earlier versions do not seem to work in KISS. The later PROMS are the ones that go into KISS with a single "KISS ON" command.

END

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

(213) 653-4495

Last update January 7, 1990

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -2665268389058546337
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67786b336e5a031c,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-23 22:17:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL!w8sdz
From: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Keith Petersen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet-Radio mailing list is moving to ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12560698395.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 24 Jan 90 06:17:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed Jan 24 07:17:00 1990

Effective immediately the Packet-Radio mailing list has moved to
UCSD.EDU. All Internet and BITNET readers should send their postings
to packet-radio@ucsd.edu and administrative requests (additions or
deletions to the mailing list) to packet-radio-request@ucsd.edu.

The only difference you will see is that the mailing list will no
longer be a digest. Individual messages will be forwarded as they are
received.

Your new mailing list maintainer is Brian Kantor <brian@ucsd.edu>.

73,

--Keith W8SDZ
Outgoing maintainer of the Packet-Radio mailing list

From 7322070617494116932
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22e087da13b64496,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 00:02:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DMRHRZ11.BITNET!HLPHYSIK
From: HLPHYSIK@DMRHRZ11.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: no more packet-radio mail ...
Message-ID: <9001240802.AA01076@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 24 Jan 90 08:02:47 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Jan 24 09:02:47 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Tue, 23 Jan 90 09:32:29 CET

Date: 23 January 1990, 09:31:32 CET
From: HLPHYSIK at DMRHRZ11
To: packet-radio at wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

Please remove us from your mailing list.
(So long ...)

From -37172734600684683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,814f5c3c1601307b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 00:03:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DMRHRZ11.BITNET!HLPHYSIK
From: HLPHYSIK@DMRHRZ11.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <9001240802.AA01180@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 24 Jan 90 08:03:07 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Jan 24 09:03:07 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Tue, 23 Jan 90 10:41:32 CET

Date: 23 January 1990, 10:40:33 CET
From: HLPHYSIK at DMRHRZ11
To: packet-radio at wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

UNSUBSCRIBE

From -1195427335921445690
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fc1dcae13ba3320f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 01:16:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!john.stevens
From: john.stevens@canremote.uucp (JOHN STEVENS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What's this HAMPKT stuff
Message-ID: <90012422214034@masnet.uucp>
Date: 24 Jan 90 09:16:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Jan 24 10:16:00 1990

I've got an uncle on this stuff but I don't know much about it...

Info please... how do you get into it.

 ~ EZ 1.24 ~ y Dazed, Abused, and Confused. CVH, Unit 2D y

From -1004364445653647970
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 06:17:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix m
Message-ID: <30600031@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 24 Jan 90 14:17:47 GMT
References: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>
Lines: 24
Nf-ID: #R:<*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>:-21:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600031:000:1083
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 24 01:19:00 1990
Posted: Wed Jan 24 15:17:47 1990

> For putting a UNIX system on packet, I recommend the setup I use:
> Ethernet from the UNIX system to a dedicated PC/XT clone acting as
> an IP router between the Ethernet and the packet radio modem (56kb/s
> in my case, but it would also work with 1200 baud KISS TNCs).
>
> This technique has a very important advantage, namely avoiding the need to
> make any modifications to the UNIX system. You also get the benefit of
> the PC's CPU in driving the radio interface, offloading that job from
> the UNIX system.

How much throughput can a PC handle as a dedicated gateway? For various
CPUs: (8088 @ 8 Mhz, 80286 @ 12 Mhz, 80386sx @ 16 Mhz, 80386 @ 25 Mhz)
what might be the typical maximum number of 56 KB connections it can keep
up with? How much memory might each need? I guess this would depend on
the "mechanics" of the serial I/O port... interrupt-per-byte vs DMA|dualport.

> You should make sure that your TCP is reasonably up to date so it will
> perform reasonably well over the (slow) packet channel.

Van Jacobsen?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 5173418291442410295
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e44bc1f53cf85d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 06:26:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!

ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabsy!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More DSY Modem Info
Message-ID: <4390119@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 Jan 90 14:26:46 GMT
References: <900116.12460790.052874@CU.CP6>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Jan 24 15:26:46 1990

>Bdale writes:
>   >What are you guys using for up/down converters?

Thanks for the info, Doug. Has anyone in your area tried Hamtronics converters?
I have had unsatisfactory experiences with their receivers and transmitters,
am wondering if their up/down converters are any better. I know WB6CYT has a
couple of boards, but I don't think he's got his modem on the air yet... and
a couple of the locals are interested because of the cost.

Bdale

From -6715439938682996496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d178fdf58ca017f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 06:40:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabsy!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RFI & radios (was: PK-88 RFI problems)
Message-ID: <4390120@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 Jan 90 14:40:35 GMT
References: <4517@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 40
Posted: Wed Jan 24 15:40:35 1990

>90%/10% - class B has taken us far enough along is the premise of my
>position. Getting the last 10% is going to cost more.

Sure it's going to cost more. But even if it's more than a 10% increase, it
would mean, for me, the difference between whether I can run something off the
shelf, or whether I've got to "open the box" and push and poke and tweak and
patch before a new piece of gear will work in my shack...

I've got so much rf-generating computer gear in "the Bit Basement" right now
that even my ATT cordless phone is nearly useless... unless I stand still in
one of the magic "quiet spots"...

>If you think all of this is going to pass through to the consumer as a

>5 cent ferrite bead and a couple of bypass caps, think again.

I don't think anyone who has done product design work (and most if not all of us in this discussion have) really believes there are any 5 cent solutions. But I think the point Phil is making that I'd like to strongly echo, is that it would be worth almost "whatever it takes" in initial purchase cost to fix this problem, because if the problem isn't fixed, we get to spend our own valuable time re-engineering the shielding and bypassing of nearly everything we buy! And that's time that *could* be spent, oh... say..., writing TCP/IP software improvements... :-)

The problem is bad enough that many local hams with a simple TNC and radio hooked to their PC can't copy packets that "sound great", in large part because of the amount of hash on their *audio* lines from their computer gear. Amazing how many TNC manufacturers ship cables for the radio in/out that are not even shielded...

Never mind the RF susceptibility problem. I had real problems with a Paccomm TNC-200 for a while, which I finally traced to partial saturation of the PTT FET by the RF from the transmitter. Caused the PTT to "latch up" once in a while, with predictable results... graphic proof that certain commercial radios aren't designed for 100% duty cycle!

Bdale

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
State U of NY/Stony Brook

From 7191202485032513183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f56fde18dba9c15
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 06:42:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabsy!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Heath Pocket TNC KISS ROMS
Message-ID: <4390121@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 Jan 90 14:42:35 GMT
References: <294@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Jan 24 15:42:35 1990

I have had trouble getting someone to get into col.hp.com to grab this file. Is it available for ftp from any other sites - seems from Greater Disneyland people have trouble getting files from col.hp.com - at least the people I try and cajole into midnight ftp sessions.

We had a real problem with col.hp.com, that I think I fixed last Friday by updating to the latest os and networking code. Try again, and if it's no better now, please let me know! If it helps, the IP address is [15.255.240.16].

Bdale

From 3662808709460884202
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 06:46:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabsy!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix machine
Message-ID: <4390122@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 Jan 90 14:46:15 GMT
References: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Jan 24 15:46:15 1990

>Am I going to be better off using a PC as a gateway?

Probably. It's cheap, and a lot easier.

>What would be the cheapest way to connect a Sun 3/50 (no cards, just
>ethernet, scsi, and RS-232 (9600 bps)) to the DSY 56kb modem? I'm not sure
>I care about getting better than 9600 bps performance.

If you go the PC route, right now the best option is a DRSI PCPA card in the PC using Phil's HS high speed driver. If you're not going to actually do this until, say, Dayton-time, look for the K3MC Awesome I/O card from DRSI. It's the right thing to do.

Bdale

From 7704470654970668955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c9f3336d96c8aee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 08:12:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE Telemtry Formulas? Where are they?

Message-ID: <568@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 24 Jan 90 16:12:36 GMT
References: <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 44
Posted: Wed Jan 24 17:12:36 1990

From article <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP>, by wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay):
>
>   Could some kind soul please post the formulas for the DOVE
> microsat telemetry?
>
>   I hope that AMSAT's not going to force us all to BUY the
> information, or ready made programs (grrr). Fine for the people that
> want to go that route.
>
>   Bravo to the volunteer efforts to get them up there though!
> That DOVE satellite comes in just a booming. I now gots lots of data,
> but can't make much sense of the HEX.
>

I.M.H.O., your attitude SUCKS! We are struggling like mad to provide
you with these satellites and people like you are THE reason we are
struggling. We are completely within our rights to withhold ANY information
that enables us to support our cause which is to build and PAY for these
delightful toys. HOWEVER, just so you know we are not the jerks you
think we are, and even though it is costing us REVENUE THAT PAYS FOR THESE
THINGS YOU ARE SO HAPPY ABOUT: the telemetry equations, along with
SHAREWARE telemetry decode programs, ALONG WITH SOURCE are available
for download for Compuserve, Dallas Remote Imaging Group (the official
AMSAT) BBS (NO I don't remember the number), and for anonymous ftp
on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov. The version on tomcat is a couple of versions
old and I will make EVERY attempt to get the new ones up there. The one
on TOMCAT has a couple of annoying bugs. I wonder if folks like you think
we are the national treasury and can just print off the money it cost
build these birds? We paid about $100,000 a piece for them and for a
non-profit organization that ain't peanuts.

Bob McGwier, N4HY
Microsat devotee

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -2651732304784905635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da8ffb8b8e154cde,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 10:24:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMPRNet coordinators list
Message-ID: <11261@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 24 Jan 90 18:24:45 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 115
Posted: Wed Jan 24 19:24:45 1990

The corrections having finally stopped trickling in, this is probably
an up-to-date list of the AMPRNet IP address coordinators.

Corrections to me, please.
- Brian

AMPRNet IP Address Coordinators - 20 Jan 1990

44.002	Bob Meyer	K6RTV	Calif: Sacramento
44.004	Douglas Thom	N6OYU	Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008	Brian Kantor	WB6CYT	Calif: San Diego
44.010	Brian Roode	KA6CCF	Calif: Orange County
44.012	Joe Dubner	K7JD	Eastern Washington,Idaho
44.014	John Shalamskas	KJ9U	Hawaii & Pacific Islands
44.016	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.018	Geoffrey Joy	KE6QH	Calif: San Bernardino & Riverside
44.020	Bill Flynn	AI0C	Colorado: Northeast
44.022	John Stannard	KL7JL	Alaska
44.024	Clifford Neuman	N1DMM	Washington state: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026	Ron Henderson	WA7TAS	Oregon
44.028	Don Adkins	KD5QN	Texas: Dallas
44.030	J Gary Bender	WS5N	New Mexico
44.032	Bdale Garbee	N3EUA	Colorado (Colorado Springs)
44.034	Jeff Pierce	WD4NMQ	Tennesee
44.036	Doug Drye	KD4NC	Georgia
44.038	Mike Abbott	N4QXV	South Carolina
44.040	Jeff Jacobsen	WA7MBL	Utah
44.042	Phil Akers	WA4DDE	Mississippi
44.044	Rolfe Tessem	W3VH	Massachusetts: western
44.046	William Simmons	WB0ROT	Missouri
44.048	Jacques Kubley	KA9FJS	Indiana
44.050	Iowa	KC0OX	Iowa
44.052	Gary Grebus	K8LT	New Hampshire
44.054	Jon Maguire	N1CQE	Vermont
44.056	Jim Posiadlo	AE1C	Boston

```
44.058   Rich Clemens       KB8AOB    West Virginia
44.060   Howard Leadmon          WB3FFV    Maryland
44.062   Jim Dearras        WA4ONG    Virginia (not DC)
44.064   Phil Karn     KA9Q New Jersey: northern
44.065   John Pearce        WB2MNF    New Jersey: southern
44.066   unassigned
44.068   Norm Sternberg          W2JUP     New York: Long Island
44.069   Paul Gerwitz       WA2WPI    New York: upstate
44.070   Gary Sanders       N8EMR     Ohio
44.072   Dick Gulbrandsen   WD9DBJ    Chicago - North Ill.
44.074   James Curran       KA4OJN    North Carolina
44.076   Kurt Freiberger         WB5BBW    Texas: central?
44.077   Rod Huckabay       KA5EJX    Texas: west
44.078   Joe Buswell        K5JB Oklahoma
44.080   John Gayman        WA3WBU    Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082   Seven Elwood       N7GXP     Montana
44.084   Bob Ludtke         K9MWM     Colorado: western
44.086   Reid Fletcher      WB7CJO    Wyoming
44.088   Jon Bloom     KE3Z Connecticut
44.090   unassigned
44.092   Pat Davis     KD9UU     Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094   Gary Sharp         WD0HEB    Minnesota
44.096   Bill Babson        WA1IVD    District of Columbia
44.098   Garry Paxinos      (waiting) Florida
44.100   Jere Sandidge      K4FUM     Alabama
44.102   Steven Corso       KV8G Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104   Ed Rasso      WA2FTC    Rhode Island
44.106   Gary Mitchell      WB9TPG    Kentucky
44.108   James Dugal        N5KNX     Louisiana
44.110   Richard Duncan          WD5B Arkansas
44.112   Bob Hoffman        N3CVL     Pennsylvania: western
44.114   unassigned
44.116   Tom Kloos     WS7S Oregon: NW&Portland,Vancouver WA
44.118   Jon Andrews        WA2YVL    Maine
44.120   unassigned
44.122   Troy Majors        WI0R Kansas
44.124   David Dodell       WB7TPY    Arizona
44.126   Karl Wagner        KP4QG     Puerto Rico
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing.  Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128   TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129   Japan         JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130   Germany       DL4TA
44.131   United Kingdom     G3MRX,G6KVK
44.132   Indonesia YB1BG     Robby Soebiakto
44.133   Spain         EA4DQX    Jose Antonio.  Madrid. (EA4DQX @ EA4DQX)
44.134   Italy         I2KFX
```

44.135	Canada	VE3GYQ	David Toth
44.136	Australia	VK2ZXQ	John Tanner
44.137	Holland	PA0GRI	Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138	Israel	4X6OJ	Ofer Lapid
44.139	Finland	OH2BJU	
44.140	Sweden	SM0RGV	Anders Klemets
44.141	Norway	LA4JL	Per Eotang
44.142	Switzerland	HB9SFD	
44.143	Austria	OE1YSS	Irmela Gagern
44.144	Belgium	ON7LE	
44.145	Denmark	OZ1EUI	
44.146	Phillipines	DU1UJ	Eddie Manolo
44.147	New Zealand		
44.148	Ecuador	HC5K	Ted
44.149	Hong Kong	VS6EL	
44.150	Yugoslavia	YU3FK	Iztok Saje
44.151	France	FC1BQP	Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152	Venezuela	OA4KO/YV5	Luis Suarez
44.153	Argentina	LU7ABF	Pedro Converso
44.154	Greece	SV1IW	Manos
44.155	Ireland	EI9GL	Paul Healy
44.156	Hungary	HA5DI	Markus Bela
44.157	Chile	(none)	Flavio Llanos (c/o CE6EZG)
44.158	Portugal	CT1DIA	Artur Gomes
44.193	Outer Space-AMSAT	W3IWI	Tom Clark

From 1206300976327419368
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7505378e9989a2d5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 11:31:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE telemetry?
Message-ID: <9001242238.AA12158@ucsd.edu>
Date: 24 Jan 90 19:31:54 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Jan 24 20:31:54 1990

How does one receive signals from DOVE? What sort of special antenna is needed?
Also [it looks very interesting, but....] What does all that telemetry MEAN?
Will my PK-88 and Kenwood HT be able to receive all this wonderfulness?
Thanks in advance.

kevin@calstate.bitnet
kevin@ccs.calstate.edu <--preferred.
sorry, my normal .sig is off on holiday somewhere without me.

From -6525846975934800800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d8530a815b9fc44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 13:55:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ukma!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE copied in Cleveland, Oh.
Message-ID: <1990Jan24.215528.12672@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 24 Jan 90 21:55:28 GMT
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Jan 24 22:55:28 1990

--
****
Terry Bell FreeNet ab617@po.cwru.edu UUCP: uunet!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
N8HSP @WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA AMSAT-NA [44.70.4.10] tbell@n8hsp.ampr.org
****

From 7220364092246811811
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d8530a815b9fc44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 14:05:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
From: tbell@NCoast.ORG (Terry Bell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOVE copied in Cleveland, Oh.
Message-ID: <1990Jan24.220510.12801@NCoast.ORG>
Date: 24 Jan 90 22:05:10 GMT
Organization: North Coast Computer Resources
Lines: 54
Posted: Wed Jan 24 23:05:10 1990

Here's a copy of what I received from DOVE on Tue Jan 23 03:07:18
1990. I am using the KA9Q TCP/IP software package.

501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:06:13 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->STATUSUI pid=Text
0000
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:06:13 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASHUI pid=Text
0000
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:07:10 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1UI pid=Text
0000

501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:07:35 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASHUI pid=Text
0000
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:07:45 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->WASHUI pid=Text
0000
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:08:20 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1UI pid=Text
0000
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:08:23 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TLMUI pid=Text
0000
0040
0080
00c0
501 recv: [Mon Jan 22 22:08:50 1990]
AX25: DOVE-1->TIME-1UI pid=Text
0000

net>   00 00 00 88 B0 18 BB 01 00 B0 00 00 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00
00. wash addr:0104:0000, edac=0x7d PHT: uptime is 039/12:38:24.
Time is Tue Jan 23 03:07:18 1990. wash addr:0cc0:0000, edac=0x7d
wash addr:0f00:0000, edac=0x7d PHT: uptime is 039/12:39:34. Time
is Tue Jan 23 03:08:28 1990. 00:59 01:58 02:88 03:32 04:58 05:58
06:6D 07:41 08:6C 09:62 0A:A2.0B:DC 0C:E8 OD:D6 OE:01 OF:24 10:CE
11:AE 12:00 13:02 14:AE 15:9A.16:96 17:91 18:92 19:93 1A:91 1B:8B
1C:98 1D:95 1E:24 1F:5F 20:BD. PHT: uptime is 039/12:40:04. Time
is Tue Jan 23 03:08:58 1990.

Like I said I am using KA9Q software and you'll have to match the
data with the appropriate beacon. BTW, I love using KA9Q on
packet!!! You really should give it a try. 73 es gud luck on the
new birds.

THANK YOU AMSAT!!! FOR GIVING US THE NEW SATELLITES.

--
****
Terry Bell   FreeNet ab617@po.cwru.edu   UUCP: uunet!cwjcc!ncoast!tbell
N8HSP @WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA   AMSAT-NA   [44.70.4.10] tbell@n8hsp.ampr.org
****

From 7583206060962948967
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d72aa9dbda48f81e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 14:17:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!
waveguide.Central.Sun.COM!mwester
From: mwester@waveguide.Central.Sun.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PSK modem info needed

Message-ID: <2026@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Date: 24 Jan 90 22:17:26 GMT
Sender: news@texsun.Central.Sun.COM
Reply-To: mwester@waveguide.Central.Sun.COM ()
Organization: Sun Microsystems Inc.
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Jan 24 23:17:26 1990

I captured some of DOVE's telemetry as it passed overhead last night -- now
I've got the bug. Where can I find info on the purchase or construction of
a "PSK" modem for my TNC-2 clone?

Mike Westerhof (KA9WSB)
mwester@Central.Sun.COM

#include <std.disclaimer>

From -7583940784770961289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b48fe324a47ada3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 16:30:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ip/tcp packet radio on a BSD unix m
Message-ID: <19343@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Jan 90 00:30:40 GMT
References: <*-*#RR*@b-tech.uucp> <30600031@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Jan 25 01:30:40 1990

In article <30600031@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>How much throughput can a PC handle as a dedicated gateway? For various
>CPUs: (8088 @ 8 Mhz, 80286 @ 12 Mhz, 80386sx @ 16 Mhz, 80386 @ 25 Mhz)
>what might be the typical maximum number of 56 KB connections it can keep
>up with? How much memory might each need? I guess this would depend on
>the "mechanics" of the serial I/O port... interrupt-per-byte vs DMA|dualport.

At 56kb/s, the answer is currently 1. This is because of how the "hs" driver
is implemented; there wasn't enough time to handle an interrupt on each
character, so I busy-wait whenever the receiver is active. NG6Q and WA3CVG
have come up with a version that uses DMA, but there you are limited by
the number of DMA channels on a PC.

>> You should make sure that your TCP is reasonably up to date so it will
>> perform reasonably well over the (slow) packet channel.
>
>Van Jacobsen?

Yes, plus the Nagel and Karn algorithms. All are now required elements
of TCP according to the Internet Host Requirements Spec, RFC-1122.

Phil

From -6791765281915972257
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c42c519a65878823,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-24 21:27:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Whoa Campers! (was Re: DOVE Telemetry Formulas?)
Message-ID: <9001250027.AA00912@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jan 90 05:27:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 105
Posted: Thu Jan 25 06:27:00 1990

>From: idacrd!mac@princeton.edu (Robert McGwier)
>Subject: Re: DOVE Telemtry Formulas? Where are they?
>Message-Id: <568@idacrd.UUCP>
>>
>>From article <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP>, by wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W.
Gay):
>>
>> Could some kind soul please post the formulas for the DOVE
>> microsat telemetry?...I hope that AMSAT's not going to force us
>> all to BUY the information, or ready made programs...
>
>I.M.H.O., your attitude SUCKS! We are struggling like mad to provide
>you with these satellites and people like you are THE reason we are
>struggling.

    Whoa, campers! Obviously I have struck a nerve here. Its
very simple. I push satellite operation and AMSAT membership in my local
area as much as I can. But my funds are limited as is every one elses.

    I have my $45 AMSAT membership this year, and what I've got fer that
is 3 - 4 page bulletins. Now I don't complain, because the money is helping
fund other projects like the one we've just seen and that is fine.

    But its vy difficult to "home-brew" if someone holds the information
for ransom. After all, don't we home brew anymore? Anyhow, one hour after
I posted this request, I read somewhere that someone was going to make it
generally available, and I felt bad about posting the above, but like
all the other times that I put my foot in my mouth, its hard to retract
such things without changing feet!

> We are completely within our rights to withhold ANY information
>that enables us to support our cause which is to build and PAY for these
>delightful toys.

     If an attitude sucks, this might be a gud one to pick on. If
amateurs are volunteering and donating to make it possible in the first
place, then deliver the goods... don't ransom it. However, I'll bet that
like most things that these sort of things often run deficits that are
hard to later collect-- creativity I think is called for here.

     Keep in mind that I am one of a few (these days) that like to
learn something by doing it myself. For those who don't have the time
or whatever, kits are just fine, and u gets what ya pay fer. I DON'T
WANT someone else's software. I do that professionally, and for whatever
twisted reason I might have, I WANNA DO IT MYSELF (the telemetry program
that is). If I do it beacuse I'm cheap, or poor, it might just prevent
me from dropping my AMSAT membership, when the xyl complains.

     The growing trend that I keep fighting at ham clubs and new members
is this "save up and buy it" attitude, rather than creative do-it-urself
stuff. There of course is a limit when it comes to the birds, but a careful
balance is required.

> HOWEVER, just so you know we are not the jerks you
>think we are,

     I think u put words in my mouth here... that was not said or
implied.

> and even though it is costing us REVENUE THAT PAYS FOR THESE
>THINGS YOU ARE SO HAPPY ABOUT: the telemetry equations, along with
>SHAREWARE telemetry decode programs, ALONG WITH SOURCE are available
>for download....

     Again, I didn't ask for a free ride. I'll do the work myself,
and I'll be glad to pay cost of publication/mailing if need be. But
I can't lift a finger until I get the necessary information. I just thought
it would be nice to get it on USENET, since so many people have access to it.

     I can't keep people locally interested in the birds, when all they
see is numbers that they can't decode. Tell them that they need to buy
the computer that AMSAT's collection of programs run on (which might not
be what they have-- take an Osborn CP/M for one example), and that it costs
$20-50, and interest will last one week and die.

     If ur close to the action, its vy difficult to see things as
we often do, as mushrooms in the dark. :-) Unfortunately, I don't have access
any of the sources u gave, but I'll do some digging.

> I wonder if folks like you think
>we are the national treasury and can just print off the money it cost
>build these birds? We paid about $100,000 a piece for them and for a
>non-profit organization that ain't peanuts.

>Bob McGwier, N4HY
>Microsat devotee

I'm one of the first believers in the "no free lunch" principle. But if u want support, u've got to tread a fine line to get that volunteer support and KEEP it. I think over all, things have been vy good. After all, no organization is perfect.

So to answer ur question, no I don't expect a free lunch. But I wasn't asking for one was I? I just asked, perhaps in a slightly frustrated way, for some information-- so I could do some work for myself, and perhaps stir up more local interest.

I'm not aware of the extent of YOUR involvement, but certainly a good job was done by all getting the birds up there. Now that they're up there, lets HELP each other USE them. Turn off the bunsen burner, eh?

7 3 s

--... ...-- ... VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

From 4146970296978249196
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da8ffb8b8e154cde
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 00:18:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!cgch.UUCP!jcp
From: jcp@cgch.UUCP (Joseph C. Pistritto)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AMPRNet coordinators list
Message-ID: <9001250710.AA13905@zit.cigy.>
Date: 25 Jan 90 08:18:57 GMT
References: <9001241926.AA08291@dxmint.cern.ch>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Jan 25 09:18:57 1990
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 25 Jan 90 8:10:04 MEZ

The entry for Switzerland HB9SFD is I believe correct. The locally given entry is HB9CAT @ HB9GL (AX25 address).
--
==========
Joseph C. Pistritto HB9NBB N3CKF
'Think of it as Evolution in Action' (J.Pournelle)
Ciba Geigy AG, R1241.1.01, Postfach CH4002 Basel, Switzerland
Internet: bpistr@cgch.uucp Phone: (+41) 61 697 6155
Bitnet: bpistr%cgch.uucp@cernvax.bitnet Fax: (+41) 61 697 2435
From US: cgch!bpistr@mcsun.eu.net

From 6490861824304537440
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c9f3336d96c8aee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 00:53:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!sun-barr!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOVE Telemtry Formulas? Where are they?
Message-ID: <19346@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Jan 90 08:53:18 GMT
References: <9001240014.AA26450@brambo.UUCP> <568@idacrd.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 91
Posted: Thu Jan 25 09:53:18 1990

As a fellow AMSAT board member, I feel I ought to add some comments of my own to those of N4HY.

It shouldn't be a surprise that since the launch, people like Bob and myself have been deluged with requests for information about the Microsats. I usually respond along these lines:

"Join AMSAT. All the basic information you want is already being distributed on a regular basis to AMSAT members via the Amateur Satellite Report (newsletter) and in the AMSAT Journal (containing more detailed technical articles). It's really not that expensive, and you'll also help support the organization that put up the satellites. Write to AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington DC 20044, or call 301-589-6062."

This appears to offend some people, who seem to think that AMSAT is out to "sell information" to "make money".

Nothing could be further from the truth. First of all, AMSAT is a 501(c)(3) corporation. That means "nonprofit". NOBODY gets rich from "working" for AMSAT -- but you can, and often do, become poor! As a Director, I receive regular monthly statements about the financial health of the organization, and I can tell you that this year it has been mostly red ink. Satellite launch years are always a heavy drain on the organization's reserves.

It shouldn't be hard to understand why. Although almost all of the actual work is done by volunteers and we hit up corporations for donations of surplus space-rated parts whenever possible, there are some things you just can't get for free. Airline tickets to French Guiana, among many other things. Not to mention our launches, which are now starting to cost us more than token amounts of money. Sure, we could stop launching satellites, but then why should we continue to exist?

As amateurs, we are forbidden from charging for the use of our satellites. And I doubt we would even if we were allowed to -- unlike some repeater autopatch groups I know. We prefer to raise money through voluntary donations. But the Tragedy of the Commons is ever-present. It's just like public TV or shareware software; without a quid-pro-quo relationship between being a member and getting the service, you'll always have a lot of users who don't support the organization. (Some would use the term "freeloaders", but I'm trying to be polite.)

So we've had to emulate public TV by offering something tangible in exchange for membership. Public TV stations give their members monthly program guides; we give ours newsletters. We also sell copies of satellite tracking software. Yes, we're well aware that newsletters can be photocopied and disks can be duplicated, just as satellites can be used by non-members. But that hasn't kept us from selling enough copies of N4HY's Quiktrak to make the difference between being here now and folding up for lack of funds years ago. So apparently there are SOME people out there who think it worth giving something to AMSAT for the enjoyment they get out of amateur satellites even though they're not forced to do so.

There's an even more basic reason for responding to requests for information by saying "Join AMSAT!" It's very simple: the information you want already exists, and it is much easier for us (and you) to get it through the usual channels than it is for us to have to answer the same questions over and over on the net. Those of you who have ever worked as programming consultants (or have used their services) are undoubtedly familiar with the term "RTFM!"; this is really the very same situation. Consultants don't mind answering questions as long as they feel the person really needs their help.

Bob is one of a half dozen or so people who have completely committed themselves to the Microsat project for the past two years. I'm not one of them; my own commitment to amateur TCP/IP has been more than a full-time activity for over four years now, so I've not personally been able to give much more than moral support to the Microsat project. (I do understand it's flying my AX.25 code.) Nevertheless, I have been close enough to the project to see the incredibly intense dedication of each of these guys, and the constant personal and financial sacrifices they make.

It is certainly not the lure of money that motivates these guys; if any revenues accrue from AMSAT's licensing agreement with Interferometrics, 100% will go back to AMSAT to fund future satellite projects. No, they are doing it because they really feel they're creating something radically new and useful for the amateur service and for the world. Perhaps it is a little unfair for them to expect everyone else to share their same level of dedication. But it is much more unfair for the amateur world to ascribe selfish motives to them, or to expect them to bend over backwards just so they can "save" someone the cost of an AMSAT membership.

To close on a somewhat lighter note, I would like to point out that I earlier used the words "committed" and "commitment" rather than "involved" and "involvement". This was deliberate. As WA3ZIA (one of those "committed" to the Microsat project) is fond of pointing out, the difference between

being "involved" and being "committed" can be seen in your morning breakfast
of eggs and ham. The hen was "involved" while the pig was "committed". :-)

73,

Phil

From -1528023301525886357
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c42c519a65878823
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-25 11:18:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!njin!
princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Whoa Campers! (was Re: DOVE Telemetry Formulas?)
Message-ID: <571@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jan 90 19:18:00 GMT
References: <9001250027.AA00912@brambo.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 48
Posted: Thu Jan 25 20:18:00 1990

From article <9001250027.AA00912@brambo.UUCP>, by wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay):
>
>   I'm not aware of the extent of YOUR involvement, but certainly
> a good job was done by all getting the birds up there. Now that they're up
> there, lets HELP each other USE them. Turn off the bunsen burner, eh?

I apologize for my losing it. Yes, you struck a nerve. I had just handled
the twentieth phone call on Microsat's AT WORK, I spent all night rewriting
the code that runs on board inside NK6K's kernal, I had to peek at 300
addresses on four satellites in three twenty minute passes to debug a
problem, I had to listen to mother Martha complain about how we had
overspent our Microsat budget by $60,000, and in general I had had all
I could take for one day and then I read your note. Its no real excuse for
blowing up but I thought the circumstances might be informative.

My involvement ;-)? Your joking right?

I wrote Quiktrak, I managed the computer development for the Microsats,
I wrote the command, control, and telemetry software whose output you
are watching on your screens as they go over. I designed and built the
DOVE experiment (the DOVE experiment design was modified at the insistence
of Tom Clark to add the BEL-202 modulator, way to go Tom. Brooks Van
Pelt, KB2CST and Pat Spatafore, KA2MOV did the layout and most of the
soldering on the DOVE boards). I am member of the board of AMSAT and
I gave up two months of unpaid leave of absence this year solely for
Microsat. Larry Kayser, VE3PAZ asks if you no the difference between
committed and dedicated? Dedicated is the chicken that lays the egg,

committed is the chicken you get from Kentucky Fried. The folks who worked on these birds were definitely committed. The level of altruism, personal sacrifice, and more still makes a lump come to my throat. If the things died tommorrow, I would be satisfied that we had done all we could in a mission impossible and had brought it off.

I apologize to those of you who are calling the office and getting shit from Martha about wanting information and not being a member. I have moved to end this practice. She is going to be given a list places to steer you to get info. We do not have the money to give away all the papers describing the system, etc. ;-) but we will do everything we can to help.

Bob

--


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    My opinions are my own no matter |    Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-)              |    CCR, AMSAT, etc.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```



```
From -6427873365409607788
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3601afa9f9588637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 09:15:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!think!ames!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BBS Network Routing.
Message-ID: <1990Jan8.171500.5201@tandem.com>
Date: 8 Jan 90 17:15:00 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.214759.9633@mentor.com>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Jan  8 18:15:00 1990
```


In article <1990Jan4.214759.9633@mentor.com> hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325) writes:

> Remember also that each human has a unique ADDRESS (their
> callsign) and that ADDRESS is attached to a LOCATION via
> the WP process and database. There is nothing here at all
> that speaks to the problem of ROUTING. Only the problem
> of LOCATING has been addressed, ROUTING cannot be solved
> until LOCATING has been solved first.
>
> In the "bbs net" world, each individual is identified as:
>
> USER_ADDRESS@HOST_ADDRESS.LOCATION
>

>
>   ... Hank - w0rli

COULD someone please clarify the difference (in terms of
how it affects BBSs) between a LOCATION and an ADDRESS?

Understanding this seems fundamental to why

K3MC.CA.NA is necessary over just 'K3MC'. Although so
Mike can have more than one thing, I'd allow bbs.K3MC.ampr.org.

N6RCE

From -8000370087728961408
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8bdaaaf36d439bd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 09:30:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!think!ames!pacbell!tandem!
kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: dsy modem article
Message-ID: <1990Jan8.173044.5328@tandem.com>
Date: 8 Jan 90 17:30:44 GMT
References: <30600028@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Jan 8 18:30:44 1990

In article <30600028@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>I looked for the HR article about the WA4DSY modem and could not find it.
>Can someone point me to where it is?
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

The Oct '89 issue of 73 had a EXCELLENT article on the DSY modems
by Phil. If you get one, please pay particular attention to his
note about the clock recovery fix.

N6RCE

From 8816687475353365870
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1ed1f92e4b716d90,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ed1f92e4b716d90,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,1ed1f92e4b716d90,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 09:44:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space
Subject: Ariane, Spot, Microsat launch delayed
Keywords: Ariane, Microsat, UOSAT, SPOT
Message-ID: <554@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 8 Jan 90 17:44:18 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8673 rec.ham-radio.packet:1548 sci.space:9194
Posted: Mon Jan 8 18:44:18 1990

Due to a faulty tape recorder, the launch of the Spot-2, Microsat, UOSAT
payloads on the Ariane 40 configuration (the first 40, no strap ons) has
been delayed until at least January 26 at 0135 UTC. I will post new
orbital elements on CI$ and AMSAT BBS's. The tape recorder was not
on the small sats of course, it was on the multi-million dollar
SPOT-2 earth imaging, earth resources satellite. This quite serious
delay is pushing the already delayed launch schedule for ARIANE further
into the future.

Bob McGwier
N4HY

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From -8840644239603742793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 16:25:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <4390108@col.hp.com>
Date: 9 Jan 90 00:25:28 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 63
Posted: Tue Jan 9 01:25:28 1990

>SO WHAT'S THE BIG DIFFERENCE?

The big difference is that in NET/NOS, we acknowledge that the static 'route' command is a poor substitute for an automatic routing protocol. It is clear from the syntax that naming and routing information are separate entities. And when RSPF/RIP/Whatever begin to enjoy wide use for route generation between IP switches, the only thing an end user station will need to do is to insert a 'route add default ax0 <local_switch_name>', and everything else will be automagic.

The point has been made elsewhere that the BBS H addressing isn't actually source routing, but is a combination of a flat address (the callsign part of the "hostname"), and geographic routing hints (the .CO.USA.NA part). The confusion, and in large part the concern within the IP world, is that addressing and routing are separate issues, and the dot-notation syntax makes this appear to be a pseudo-domain-name, which it's not, and a concern that the folks building BBS software really understand the distinction between addressing/naming and providing routing hints.

W9NK (I think) has made an interesting proposal on tcp-group that is being looked at, which would change the syntax of addresses on the PBBS side, and clarify the distinction between the flat address space callsign, and the routing hints. I think it's likely that some change from the dot-notation will likely be addopted by the PBBS authors, eventually.

I don't think what they're doing is *wrong*, it's just misleading, and in many ways a less than optimal solution.

>Also, my comments concerning the "RELGIOUSITY" of certain individuals is
>not meant to "deny them first amendment rights", it is that this
>attitude has created a dictatorship of the "AMPR.ORG" domain and Network
>"44" ... This dictatorial attitude prevents any democratic aproach to
>the question of subdomains, administrative subnetworks which can use
>geography for pragmatic reasons (eventhough you see geographic subnets
>in internets all the time), summary decisions to allocate less that full
>byte subnets without user input, etc. (I found the DIETY, MOTHER, and
>ADDRESS analogy very telling).

Hmmm. It may be "very telling", but it avoids the basic issue, which is that religion is being confused with experience. Unfortunately, and at the root of the real problem, is that the "in crowd" in AMPR.ORG have had to answer the same questions about geographic routing 1e6 times in the last couple of years, as new users come online and get wild ideas in their heads, and become confused about the issues of addressing and routing, after reading well-meant articles and papers by folks in the amateur packet community who do not have much depth of experience building real internetworked systems.

This is unfortunate, but strikes me as more of a communication problem than a "dictatorship"... The attitudes of individuals may get to seem "dictatorial" at times, but I think it's more out of boredom from explaining the same thing for the n'th time than any real reflection of attitude.

>I would say that a
>majority of users just want Email and Bulletin services, lets make the
>path easy between them and those who want the higher services of
>networks like IP.

Agreed. And believe it or not, this exact wish is often at the root of
complaints about the PBBS H address syntax and semantics. It generates a lot
of confusion, and in some ways makes generating reasonable gateways and
reasonable addressing rules harder for both sides...

Bdale

From 9191801217080357762
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 16:27:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!
excelan!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Message-ID: <4390109@col.hp.com>
Date: 9 Jan 90 00:27:03 GMT
References: <37519@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Jan 9 01:27:03 1990

>Or, yet another possibility: To avoid messy soldering (on the EPROM, at
>least), obtain a 27C512 and copy your original ROM into one half of the
>64K address space, and KISS into the other half. Then use the switch as
>a ROM select by changing the state of the A14 line.

Le Huh?

The KISS for the u21 that I made available is a copy of all the functionality
provided in the standard firmware, plus KISS ala the TAPR 1.1.6 w/KISS EPROM.

It is *not* KISS-only, and as such, there's no need for piggybacking, or
anything!

Bdale

From -6801930131413629 35
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8c71fc3a7fbd8b3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-09 05:29:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!rutgers!usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
ucsd!ucbvax!UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU!OOPDAVID

From: OOPDAVID@UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU ("D.RODMAN")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: REMOTE STATION CONTROL
Message-ID: <F7BCEDD0813F201483@UBVMS.BITNET>
Date: 9 Jan 90 13:29:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Jan 9 14:29:00 1990

Would anyone have experience with use of packet, telephone or microwave
link to control an HF station by computer at a remote location?

Thanks and 73,
Dave

From -4175669410950252524
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-09 20:07:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!rutgers!bellcore!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Keywords: TNC-2, KISS
Message-ID: <7239@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 90 04:07:22 GMT
References: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca> <4390094@col.hp.com> <7238@dtseng.UUCP>
<10676@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Jan 10 05:07:22 1990

RE: Using KISS only ROM's.

I find the idea of throwing away functionality offensive. It's sort of
like throwing away compatibility to save 5 cents per component; nudge,
nudge, wink, wink...

RE: Kludging in both ROM's piggyback.

I don't mind voiding the "90-day-but-that-doesn't-include-software" paper.
And I have to admit that I didn't go look at the schematics, but.
The described method may also cause design rule violations; fan-out for one.
Yeah, yeah, it's picky but a 1->n ROM piggyback board would seem to be a better
answer. (Actually, throwing the whole thing out and starting over sounds
like more fun. All I have to do is find some company to foot the bill. heh,
heh, heh...)

--

Robert P. Scott | DTS Engineering, Inc. | {decvax,zinn}!dtseng!rps
Nothing could be finer than some green wallet liner....

From 7531527539105377789
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3019cf0a0711be59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 00:31:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!wb3ffv!gvdgpc!gvdg
From: gvdg@gvdgpc.UUCP (Gerard J van der Grinten PA0GRI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Updates to NOS 900105 from Russ and me.
Keywords: NOS NET
Message-ID: <292@gvdgpc.UUCP>
Date: 9 Jan 90 15:08:35 GMT
Organization: gvdgpc's HAM bulletin board.
Lines: 51
Posted: Tue Jan 9 16:08:35 1990

This version is a combination of Phil's work, from Russel Nelson and PA0GRI.
Phils mods include tracing into a file (trace interface tracelevel [file])
If file is not given output is redirected to the screen.
From Russel Nellson are his mods as contained in diffs.arc.
They include:
a)
Arcnet support where arcnet uses the packet driver interface.
b)
The fcntl control call and command.asm mods. This makes NOS run through when
shell escaping to DOS as a tsr. (no smtp hangs anymore. Even trace goes on)
c)
Interprosess comunication via int 0x2f (for rlogin client)
d)
Logging of MKDir and RMDir commands.
e)
If you have a anonymous account in your ftpusers file any user name will be
accepted and mapped into the anonymous account. (seems not "everybody" knows
anonymous account, In europe guest is used in net/nos often)
f)
The JOINed disk (if used) is found and statused if a dir is done on the joined
drive.
g)
Multiple directorys can be accessed on the same level. Normaly there is a
root directory. In ftpusers it is like "anonymous * /dir1;/dir2 1"
(directorys are separated by ; and no "white space" is alowed.
h)
A net.rc (aka .netrc) file is supported for ftp access to other machines.
This auto logins you to the destined machine.
Format is "system username password" . Note that it all is clear text.
net.rc lives in the root directory.
i)
I did not find the rlogin client so that is not added but some hooks are
in place.

j)
Tar backup feature! If you specify 'recv direct/tar/*.* than all files
in direct are tarred into one destination file. This is great to backup
a single directory into (onto) another system. I did not encounter speed
degradation in backing up my NOS directory onto my UNIX system via ethernet.
On a destination /tar/ read it should expand the tar file again.
a)
From PA0GRI the domain mods are included.
b)
autoexec.net is called autoexec.nos to make a difference on people using
both NET and NOS and dont want to switch between configuration files.

I uploaded nosadd.arc and nosgri30.exe to flash.bellcore.com in the files
/pub/nosadd.arc and /pub/nosgri30.exe . nosadd.arc contains all changed files
against nosv30tc.arc (phil's nos.arc 900105)
Also on wb3ffv and gvdgpc bbs systems both files are uploaded.
Note: nosv30 is phil's 900105 release.
Regards. gerard.

From 3106308887547599306
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,1650a2e65cac22b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,1650a2e65cac22b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1650a2e65cac22b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,1650a2e65cac22b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 01:15:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: Stolen radio
Message-ID: <1990Jan9.194731.19118@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 Jan 90 19:47:31 GMT
Sender: news@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (News)
Reply-To: phil@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard)
Organization: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Lines: 25
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8694 rec.ham-radio.packet:1554 rec.ham-radio.swap:275
rec.radio.shortwave:168
Posted: Tue Jan 9 20:47:31 1990

Kenwood HF transceiver model TS-440S (with general coverage receive)
S/N 7060175
Stolen during breakin of Synton ARC station between Jan 5 and Jan 8 1990.

Features installed:
    AT-440 auto antenna tuner

    YK-88S 2.1 khz SSB filter
    YK-88C 500 hz CW filter
    10 hz display mod

If you find this radio, contact local police or:
    University of Illinois Police
    Officer Frost
    Case I90-0031
    Phone 217-333-1216

Phil Howard, KA9WGN
217-384-4934
217-244-6246
phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
uiucuxc!ux1!phil
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -8066340574537803327
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 02:03:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!uhnix1!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <ZC-:A1@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 9 Jan 90 22:02:05 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM> <6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Jan 9 23:02:05 1990

In article <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett) writes:
>In article <6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>>In the referenced message, John, KD7UW, writes a lot of common sense.
>Jay, What's the "common sense" that you speak of in SOURCE ROUTING?
>The quickest problem to point out is what happens to your traffic
>when one of the routers in the path goes away? And how do you discover
>the new path?

As has been pointed out here and on tcp-group, WB5BBW@HOU.TX.USA.NA is
not a route, it's a location. All it says is that WB5BBW is in Houston,
which is in Texas, which is in USA, which is in North America. It says

nothing about how to get the message to any of those geographic
locations.

The common sense I was referring to was the part about how we should
drop the religious objections and get on with making things work well.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
   "There is no doubt I should be tarred and feathered." - Richard Sexton

From 3702105603304620285
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5d3eaeded2c3a9b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 04:30:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!koning.dec.com!koning
From: koning@koning.dec.com (Paul Koning)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX25 Protocol
Keywords: Defs wanted
Message-ID: <7335@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 9 Jan 90 23:07:11 GMT
References: <164@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: DEC -- Distributed systems architecture
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Jan 10 00:07:11 1990

In article <164@raider.MFEE.TN.US>, root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri)
writes:

> Could some kind soul out there mail me the specs for the AX.25 protocol, or
> point me to where I could download them ??

You can buy it from ARRL for a few dollars. Have fun, and don't trip over the
bugs in the spec...

     paul, ni1d

From -6121542399705620256
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 07:37:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <011090.073515.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 10 Jan 90 15:37:30 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Wed Jan 10 16:37:30 1990

AA4RE PBBS version 2.8 has provision for a modem line and will forward
via that port.

From -2986750947303624692
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ae1e8bfe017b2407
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 10:05:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!kd4nc!dug
From: dug@kd4nc.UUCP (Doug Drye KD4NC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Duplex Repeat
Message-ID: <3400@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 90 06:37:08 GMT
References: <288@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: KD4NC HAM Packet Radio Gateway
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Jan 10 07:37:08 1990

julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:

>Late last year someone on this newsgroup mentioned that they had
>a repeater running the GRAPES 56KB packet modem. Details were
>supposed to be forthcoming. Any news on the horizon?

You may not be referring to us, Julian.. Since I don't recall any promised
publication of details...but anyway......

GRAPES has three KA9Q switches "Mountaintop" interconnected with 56K modems
here in N. Ga.. All of them have 1200 baud channels (most more that one).
These switches make up the production AX.25 and TCP/IP network
(Net/Rom will be integrated soon (Thanks, Dan)) for N. Ga. We are not
building a parallel network for IP.

One of the switches has a full duplex 1200 baud repeater for the LAN.

I'm sorry to say that a full duplex 56K LAN is still on our "wish list",
since our kit and switch building activities have taken up most of the
energy needed to build the necessary hardware.
The switches we have are running simplex 56K.

I'd be happy to answer any questions on our setup, if it's of any interest
to you.. I'd also like to hear about others who have production switches
and/or 56K on the air full time especially Full Duplex.

73's
Doug

--
Doug Drye KD4NC

From 2282010412518268916
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 10:07:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!apple!agate!ucbvax!NIPS.SSESCO.COM!elmquist
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>
Date: 10 Jan 90 07:04:51 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Wed Jan 10 08:04:51 1990

Just wondering if any of the PBBS packages (RLI, MBL, AA4RE, etc) have any
provisions for forwarding traffic via dialup modem? I guess it would work
something like UUCP. We have a problem here in Mpls/St. Paul..in that
most of our outside world traffic comes and goes through a connection
called the "Gofar Hole".

This Gofar Hole is a piggy back connection
on top of a private corporate network. A TNC in MSP is connected to
the sio line of Sun...the Sun talks to another Sun in Maryland via the
network...and the sio of that Sun is connected to another TNC which
finally puts the stuff on the air. Both TNCs are NET/ROM'd.

This all sounds great except that the link is down more often than
it is up. It's not a high priority for the people who own the
Suns and the network...to restart the processes that keep the AX.25
traffic moving... consequently, we don't get any new packet traffic
for days and days. The most frusterating part for me is not getting
AMSAT bulletins. When we finally get them-- they are weeks, sometimes
a month old!

What I would like is a fall back connection via dialup modem. If
the PBBS determines that forwarding via the Gofar Hole (or worm hole
of your choice) is failing... then it will dial the other PBBS on
the phone. If we were really smart, we'd compress the traffic using
.ARC or .ZIP techniques and then use MNP on the link for reliability

and speed.

I work for a modem company-- hence v.32 9600 baud modems for
each end are feasable.

Any ideas? flames?   Chris   N0JCF

From -8962289925323865548
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f6e3410020fad4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 13:27:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!excelan!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR Annual Meeting
Message-ID: <4390110@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 Jan 90 21:27:57 GMT
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Jan 10 22:27:57 1990

From: Andy Freeborn N0CCZ <ucsd.edu!winfree!andy>
Subject: TAPR Annual Meeting

ANNUAL TAPR MEETING - TUCSON AZ - SATURDAY AND SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 24th - 25th

The TAPR annual meeting will be held at the Inn At The Airport, 7060 South Tucson Boulevard, Tucson AZ, 85706. The Inn is a very short distance from the airport terminal, walking distance if you're so inclined. Special rates for the meeting are $49.00 for either one or two in a room. Breakfast is included as well as a late afternoon cocktail hour. Our room block will be released on February 9, 1990 so get your reservations in prior to that date. Call 1-800-772-3847 if outside Arizona, 602 746-0271 if in Arizona, or write the above address. Cite The TAPR Conference to assure rates.

There will be a registration fee of $20.00. This fee will help to defray meeting costs plus lunch and private dinner at the hotel. Since breakfast and cocktail hour are provided to those staying at the hotel the overall cost is quite nominal. The Sunday session should be completed by noon or shortly thereafter for those planning return travel on Sunday afternoon.

Networking, that's the packet radio buzzword for the early '90s. And that will be one of the main topics at the 1990 TAPR annual meeting. Equally exciting will be discussions by members of the Microsat team describing and graphically displaying the construction, pre/launch and launch activity of the Microsats and their UoSAT cousins.

Expect to see many of the manufacturers of packet equipment present with

displays and demos. Some have already contacted TAPR for arrangements. All the new TAPR kits will be shown and discussed.

Those wishing to be on the speaking agenda should advise the TAPR office as soon as possible. The Sunday session should be concluded near or shortly after noontime for those planning afternoon departures.

From 6426587188248641846
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7a4c9ae20a1d016,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a148,7a4c9ae20a1d016,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a148,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 15:45:14 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2991 sci.space.shuttle:4411
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!vsi1!wyse!mips!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.space.shuttle
Subject: Amateur packet radio on space shuttle
Message-ID: <73297@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 10 Jan 90 23:45:14 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 51

copied from packet:

```
 Msg# TSF  Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID        From   To
 14046 BF   2493   2 0103/0437 29730_W3IWI  W3IWI  ALL@NYNET
  Sb: SAREX2 - Packet on the Space Shuttle
```

Note: Packet Radio is a computer communications mode of Amateur Radio.

  PACKET BID: 29730_W3IWI

  1990 is going to be a vintage year for amateur packet radio in space.
  This month will see the launch of the four AMSAT Microsats plus two
  UoSATS (look for @AMSAT bulletins on you local BBS).

  Then in late April one of our MDC area astronauts, Ron Parise, WA4SIR
  will fly on the Shuttle Columbia in mission STS-35. Ron will be carrying
  2M packet radio hardware with him -- a modified HK-21 TNC, a Motorola HT,
  a window-mounted antenna and a Grid lap-top computer.

  The TNC will be carrying special software -- an updated version of the
  SAREX "Robot" that would have flown in 1986 had not the Challenger
  disaster happened.

  The "Robot" software is an automatic QSO machine. You connect to the

robot, you are given a serial number, and as soon as you ack the number, the Robot disconnects and enters the QSO into the log. As many as nine simultaneous QSOs can be going on. If the robot hears you, whether or not you make a full two-way QSO, that information is entered into a second log.

You and the world know immediately if you had a QSO or were heard, because periodically the robot sends out beacons. A beacon addressed to QSL> lists the two-way QSO's and the serial number, and a beacon adddressed to QRZ> lists the stations heard.

In addition, the robot has an additional beacon (called the Metabeacon) addressed to QST> which has up to 7 frames of up to 255 characters/frame (i.e. about 1.7 kbytes). This is intended to serve as a longer general information beacon into which Ron can put mission status information.

N2WX and I have worked hard this past weekend to get a "beta" version of the flight TNC software working, and we are ready to test it. The SAREX goodies are now operating from here under the call W3IWI-5 (alias SAREX) on 145.05 using the same radio as the 145.05 W3IWI BBS port. The QST, QSL and QRZ beacons fire every 5 minutes.

Please give the software a shot. Try to crash it! It is a lot better to it die now than in flight!

73, Tom
0450z, 1726 msgs, #14100 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

From -4192168011822135549
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d200927a443fabd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-10 19:44:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!zardoz!stanton!donegan
From: donegan@stanton.UUCP (Steven P. Donegan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: [rec.ham-radio.packet] G8BPQ software
Summary: ROM Burning
Message-ID: <3868@stanton.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jan 90 03:44:07 GMT
References: <1344@dgbt.uucp> <10557@stag.math.lsa.umich.edu>
Organization: Stanton Public Domain Systems, Stanton, Ca.
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Jan 11 04:44:07 1990

In article <10557@stag.math.lsa.umich.edu>, barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/
DIP) writes:
>
> >   Also, any ideas when the software will be available on ROM?
>
For this, and any other software that is ROMable, I would be happy to arrange

for a burning for you. I can erase and program EPROMs of just about any size
and will do so for the price of 1$ per ROM if you supply the EPROM and postage
in both directions. This applies to software which has the author's permission
to be ROMd only of course. Since this is such a low fee I hope it will not
engender any flames about commercialism(I don't think I'll be able to make
any profit on this in other words). If you object to this blatant profiteering
keep your comments to yourself :-)
--
Steven P. Donegan (stanton!donegan)   (714)-863-7998; Voice Mail
Area Telecommunications Engineer   (714)-894-2246; uucp(300-2400)
Corporate Telecommunications Services (714)-897-3621; uucp(300-19200 PEP)
Western Digital Corporation   ogin: nuucp word: \r
The opinions expressed here are mine, not Western Digital's.

From -3081236574034185913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 04:42:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!news
From: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <1990Jan11.081352.9247@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 11 Jan 90 08:13:52 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk
Reply-To: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research Labs
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Jan 11 09:13:52 1990

From article <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>, by elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM:
> Just wondering if any of the PBBS packages (RLI, MBL, AA4RE, etc) have any
> provisions for forwarding traffic via dialup modem?

Two BBSs in the UK which are a long way apart and have no good route
between them export their mail to a separate directory, where a small
telephone BBS program can get at it. The mail is then forwarded over the
phone by the other program, and imported back by the PBBS at the other end.
As far as I know this works well, and avoids the need for telephone modem
support in the PBBS program which most people probably won't need.

> Any ideas? flames?   Chris   N0JCF

     Brian G1NNA

##
Brian Lloyd,   # Via e-mail : blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
RT3152, Rm G44, SSTF,   # Via Packet : G1NNA @ GB7NNA.GBR.EU
British Telecom Research Labs,   # By Phone   : +44 (0)473 646650
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP5 7RE

From 2571527554934833566
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b79fc5c648927e4c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 06:34:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!wb3ffv!gvdgpc!gvdg
From: gvdg@gvdgpc.UUCP (Gerard J van der Grinten PA0GRI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Update to NOS 900105 (2)
Keywords: NOS NET
Message-ID: <293@gvdgpc.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 90 14:53:19 GMT
Organization: gvdgpc's HAM bulletin board.
Lines: 64
Posted: Wed Jan 10 15:53:19 1990

This version is a combination of Phil's work, from Russell Nelson and PA0GRI.
Phils mods include tracin into a file (trace interface tracelevel [file])
If file is not given output is redirected to the screen.
From Russell Nelson are his mods as contained in diffs.arc.
They include:
a)
Arcnet support where arcnet uses the packet driver interface.
b)
The fcntl control call and command.asm mods. This makes NOS run through when
shell escaping to DOS as a tsr. (no smtp hangs anymore. Even trace goes on)
c)
Interprosess comunication via int 0x2f (for rlogin client)
d)
Logging of MKDir and RMDir commands.
e)
If you have a anonymous account in your ftpusers file any user name will be
accepted and mapped into the anonymous account. (seems not "everybody" knows
anonymous account, In europe guest is used in net/nos often)
f)
The JOINed disk (if used) is found and statused if a dir is done on the joined
drive.
g)
Multiple directorys can be accessed on the same level. Normaly there is a
root directory. In ftpusers it is like "anonymous * /dir1;/dir2 1"
(directorys are separated by ; and no "white space" is alowed.
h)
A net.rc (aka .netrc) file is supported for ftp access to other machines.
This auto logins you to the destined machine.
Format is "system username password" . Note that it all is clear text.
net.rc lives in the root directory.
i)
I did not find the rlogin client so that is not added but some hooks are
in place.
j)

Tar backup feature! If you specify 'recv direct/tar/*.* than all files
in direct are tarred into one destination file. This is great to backup
a single directory into (onto) another system. I did not encounter speed
degradation in backing up my NOS directory onto my UNIX system via ethernet.
On a destination /tar/ read it should expand the tar file again.
a)
From PA0GRI the domain mods are included. (domain 3.2)
b)
autoexec.net is called autoexec.nos to make a difference on people using
both NET and NOS and dont want to switch between configuration files.
c)
A message is given when the default autoexec file is not found.
d)
domain search during autoexec startup is limited to the local machine.
e)
A domain server (series) is tried 4 times before giving up. If a server went
down the probe to it was infinite and the system unusable due to lockup.
(symptom: if typed "route add unknown ax0" the search went on infinite and
only a reboot would give back a promt (whatever type).

I uploaded nosadd.arc and nosgri30.exe to flash.bellcore.com in the files
/pub/nosadd.arc and /pub/nosgri30.exe . nosadd.arc contains all changed files
against nosv30tc.arc (phil's nos.arc 900105)
Also on wb3ffv and gvdgpc bbs systems both files are uploaded.
Note: nosv30 is phil's 900105 release.
Regards. gerard.
(on the nosadd.arc file trace.h and iface.h were missing, sorry.
 They are present now)
(sorry for the mis-spelling of Russell Nelson's name.)

From -6051466106222690439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52d4eebe614063ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 08:20:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!kannel!junki
From: junki@kannel.lut.fi (Juha Nurmela)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: hapn card-TNC info wanted
Keywords: hapn TNC /etc
Message-ID: <1187@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 11 Jan 90 13:33:05 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Jan 11 14:33:05 1990

yana:

I have a couple of questions about the HAPN card-TNC (TNC?).

1) Is the software for it in public domain, and if it is,
from where could I obtain the bits? Particularly
sources would be appreciated. What is the postal address
of HAPN?

(I know, I'm greedy.)

2) Does the 8273 do the FCS stuff? Does it send flags (not
just one!) after keying PTT and before actually sending
the frame? What the "standard" TNC is supposed to do in
this time?

3) Does hapn use the p-persistence (persistance?) scheme?

4) And finally: Is there any reason why 89 ka9q doesn't
have hapn-support compiled to net.exe? (Of course I
can always compile it in, but I hate to torture my PC :-).

That's it. I counted 10 question marks. Thanks in advance for any
advice. Happy new decade, from

juha nurmela, oh5nxo
junki@kannel.lut.fi <- has nothing to do with drugs.
(check your finnish-english dictionary)

From 5521246564523773111
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 10:28:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Message-ID: <1348@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 11 Jan 90 18:28:04 GMT
References: <4390109@col.hp.com>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 31
Posted: Thu Jan 11 19:28:04 1990

From article <4390109@col.hp.com>, by bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee):
>>Or, yet another possibility: To avoid messy soldering (on the EPROM, at
>>least), obtain a 27C512 and copy your original ROM into one half of the
>>64K address space, and KISS into the other half. Then use the switch as
>>a ROM select by changing the state of the A14 line.
>
> Le Huh?
>
> The KISS for the u21 that I made available is a copy of all the functionality
> provided in the standard firmware, plus KISS ala the TAPR 1.1.6 w/KISS EPROM.

>
> It is *not* KISS-only, and as such, there's no need for piggybacking, or
> anything!

Huh yourself. In spite of the Subject line, this thread diverged some time ago into a discussion of alternate firmwares for the generic TNC-2. The issue is that the KISS in the combined firmware like 1.1.6 and variants sometimes gives problems, viz: popping out of KISS mode, not responding to 'param ax0 255', etc. Hardware switching of modes adds a degree of robustness, when there is a KISS-only implementation. Another consideration is that there are some KISS-only variants, such as JKISS by G8BPQ, which appear to have some improvements over the standard K3MC release, and piggybacking gives you a way of trying them out.

> Bdale

Barry
--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!dciem!nrcaer!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
CI$: 71470,3651   PBBS: VE3JF@VE3JF   AMPRnet: barry@bbs.ve3jf [44.135.96.6]

From -5396244059677660443
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 10:56:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!vision!davel
From: davel@vision.UUCP (Dave Lockwood)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <867@vision.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jan 90 18:56:55 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>
Reply-To: davel@vision.UUCP (Dave Lockwood)
Organization: VisionWare Ltd., Leeds, UK
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Jan 11 19:56:55 1990

In article <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com> elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM writes:
>Just wondering if any of the PBBS packages (RLI, MBL, AA4RE, etc) have any
>provisions for forwarding traffic via dialup modem?

W0RLI claims to have it (10.3 was the last I saw) and AA4RE again. Of the two, I'd prefer the latter from what I've seen (I ran a PBBS for a couple of years :-).

Incidentally, whatever happened to WA7MBL?

--
----
 * I I   Dave Lockwood   These opinions are shareware.

 * II   Technical Consultant   If you like them, send $10...
 * I *   *
 * ** *   davel@vision.UUCP   VisionWare Ltd,
 * * * *   ...!uunet!mcsun!ukc!vision!davel   Leeds Business Park,
 ** **   +44-532-522020 X2439   Leeds, LS27 0JG,
 *   *   United Kingdom
VISIONWARE DOS/UNIX Integration

From -7933671791114069923
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b09f9b41f8cc9db9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 11:01:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!vsi1!wyse!mips!prls!philabs!
briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet in Poland
Message-ID: <73296@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 10 Jan 90 23:41:45 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Jan 11 00:41:45 1990

copied from packet:

 Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID   From   To
 13306 BF   1149   2 1222/1914 3343_SK6SA   SP9VU POLAND@NYNET
  Sb: Poland packet start
  PACKET BID: 3343_SK6SA

  [the following arrived a bit garbled at W3IWI and has been edited to make
    it more readible]

    In SP efforts of the polish packet radio initiative group have brought
    long desired result.

    Special licences have been issued to 7 hams-
    SP5DED SP4LVG SP9VU SP5ALV SP5GTJ SP3CAI AND SP4KM.
    Operation will start 24.DEC.89. After an experimental period further
    permits
    are expected. Cu on packet. Lucjan SP9VU
    --- GXQ v3.52b
    1504z, 1531 msgs, #13341 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

From 4163842993156158043
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-11 18:27:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!ames!amdahl!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <1990Jan11.164732.18479@tandem.com>
Date: 11 Jan 90 16:47:32 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
<6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com>
<ZC-:A1@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 53
Posted: Thu Jan 11 17:47:32 1990

In article <ZC-:A1@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
writes:
>>In article <6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>>>In the referenced message, John, KD7UW, writes a lot of common sense.
>>Jay, What's the "common sense" that you speak of in SOURCE ROUTING?
>>The quickest problem to point out is what happens to your traffic
>>when one of the routers in the path goes away? And how do you discover
>>the new path?
>
>As has been pointed out here and on tcp-group, WB5BBW@HOU.TX.USA.NA is

I'd not seen this syntax. Is WB5BBW a user and HOU the host? Or is
WB5BBW a host? If so, who's the user?

If HOU.TX.USA.NA is really the name of a location that will accept
mail for people living in the location named, then that's really nice to
have. Neat.

BUT, it's still source routing!

We must recognize the difference between the name of an entity and
the address of an entity. For example kevinr@tandem.com is really only
a name, although it does have some element of source routing in it. Consider
that it should (perhpas) be used only for traffic relating to the business
of my employer. kevin@N6RCE is another name for the same entity, but again
has the same element of source routing in it. I hope never to get anything
but AR related traffic there.

However, you'll note that in neither case, is it really necessary to
specify my geographic location by the originator of the message.
kevin@N6RCE is unique. Adding .norcal.usa.na.planetearth doesn't make it
anymore unique.

However, I agree it would be nice to find out a route to that location.
And the originator may have a good idea. Dan Frnak (WN9K) had a very good

idea along these lines. His suggested syntax is:

user@host [state=CA,bbs=3Yota,nettype=IP]

With the things in [] being optional, and the types of things similiar to
what we have now...

Think about some of the non-electronic mechanisms in use today that are and
aren't source-routing and how well they work.

The US Postal service (and UPS) is source routing. As is the phone company.
Check cashing isn't. How would it do, if every time you gave a check to the
grocery store, you had to tell them how to find your bank to present that
check for payment. The store's bank presents it to the Fed, who looks at the
ABA transit number and finds an adjacency to forward it in the right direction.

N6RCE

From 873869432882341416
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 02:45:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!amdahl!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <1990Jan11.170203.18601@tandem.com>
Date: 11 Jan 90 17:02:03 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com> <119@w2xo.UUCP>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 45
Posted: Thu Jan 11 18:02:03 1990

In article <119@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
>W0RLI Writes:
>
>> Note that the "BBS net" addresses are not routes, but locations.
>> Routing takes place at the individual servers, and can be based
>> on any of the location information, or on the addresses.
>> OR.USA.NA is a location, and does not say anything about
>> how one could GET there, but just where it is located.
>>
>>   ... Hank - w0rli
>
>I think Hank hit the nail on the head. I have been wondering how one
>could apply the term "source routing" to the W6XXX.CA.US.NA type
>scheme. A "source routing", scheme as I understand it, is to specify
>the entire path , as is done on Usenet (foobar!nerdley!fonzy!..etc).

If isn't W6XXX.ca.us.na source routing, then W6XXX should be sufficent,
right? Source routing is defined as the originator describing the
path to reach a location.

In the about case, we've tried to "qualify" the name with a path
as well. Yes, I know some would argue that .ca.us.na is a "location",
but how does a location differ from an "address"?

>
>The ham packet network is not a network in the same sense as the
>Internet. It is a "bucket brigade". The decision that needs to be
>made at each BBS is, in the case of a destination address that is
>not directly reachable, "which 'next node' do I send this to?".
>Which way do I "pass the bucket". Knowing the geographical location
>of the destination drives this decision. Given the poor connectivity

Which, in the example above, was obtained from the originator of the
message.

>of the network, the only other solution would appear to be maintaining
>a "nameserver" at each BBS, which is the way things were originally
>done. This is a pain in the wazoo..

I agree at the present data rates and physical layer protocols,
connectivity isn't the best, but a number of Hams are working to radically
alter that situation. WHEN that comes about, the nameserver idea will
be practical, and the benefits will be obvious.

N6RCE

From -6880295668401609354
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 114aac,dc77ac6f83728754,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid114aac,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dc77ac6f83728754,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 06:46:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.radio.shortwave
Subject: packet radio (X.25) in aviation band
Message-ID: <73453@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 11 Jan 90 20:01:34 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 58
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1572 rec.radio.shortwave:212
Posted: Thu Jan 11 21:01:34 1990

copied from packet:
From: ka2raf@nn2z.ampr.org (Chris Crosby)

To: swls@allbbs
Subject: Packet in Aviation Bands

PACKET IN AVIATION BAND
By Dave Sweigert

What you hear on 131.55 is packet radio. Aeronautical Radio maintains 200 ground stations around the country that feed into a giant X.25 computer network. Ever wonder where the flight attendant gets arriving gate info minutes before you land ? Via a terminal in the cockpit. Data such as engine tempature, winds aloaft, etc is downlinked via this network. All 200 stations operate on 131.55. For more info write:

Industry Activities
ARINC
Radio Operations, Bldg 2
2551 Riva Road
Annapolis, MD 21403

They may send you some
interesting brocherures.

A few (airline company)freqs which I have tentatively identified:

129.2 American Airlines
129.5 Delta
130.65 Military Airlift Command
130.7 Eastern
129.625 TWA
131.925 Federal Express

Enclosed are some airline company channels used in the Chicago area. Activity can also be heard on ARINC's MAC channel.

Air France/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, transportation
[Chicago] _____ 129.0250____KFI9 (others)
Air-Medic One, company channel, medical transportation
[location?]_____ 131.1500____call? (others)
American Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, aircraft maintenance, transportation
[Chicago]_____ 130.2500____KSG7 (B. Parnass)
British Airways/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]_____ 131.1000____KFB8 (others)
Delta Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]_____ 129.6000____WCD4 (others)
Eastern Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]_____ 128.8500____KEB5 (others)
Jetstream/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, airline transportation
[Chicago]_____ 128.8500____KEB5

New address is: PO Box 1286 Lakewood, NJ 08701 or KA2RAF@NN2Z

From 5500375407392510640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 07:45:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!nyser!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard
From: richard@argate.UUCP (Richard Duncan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Summary: Arkansas mail forwarding via telco
Message-ID: <14@argate.UUCP>
Date: 12 Jan 90 03:20:48 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 32
Posted: Fri Jan 12 04:20:48 1990

In article <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>, elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM writes:
> Just wondering if any of the PBBS packages (RLI, MBL, AA4RE, etc) have any
> provisions for forwarding traffic via dialup modem? I guess it would work
> something like UUCP. We have a problem here in Mpls/St. Paul..in that
> most of our outside world traffic comes and goes through a connection
> called the "Gofar Hole".
>
 -deleted-
>
> Any ideas? flames?   Chris   N0JCF

We are using telco/uucp to forward between three systems here in the
Little Rock area. I have written a RLI, et all, compatible PBBS on
my Xenix 286 and also interfaced into ka9q's net software.

Forwarding works fine, but the actual transfer is handled by the
mail rather than the PBBS doing the actual calling. Why worry about
functions that are already there.

I also have several users that use uucp mail to send and receive packet
mail through my system. Incoming packet messages are automaticly mailed
via uucp to the destination. Mail coming in via uucp is checked and then
flagged for the PBBS to pick it up and send out via packet. This has
allowed several people to communicate via packet without having access.

Am interested in experimenting more with mail forwarding via uucp to
areas not normally covered easily by normal packet routes.
:---:
: Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :
: Little Rock, AR   uucp: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :

: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!{richard|unetadm}   :
:---:

From 98591244259716264
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ffdd6b2cceaed518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ffdd6b2cceaed518,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 07:45:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!nyser!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
samsung!think!masscomp!ocpt!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2up
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP (Barry Kutner W2UP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Digicom cartridge confusion
Keywords: Digicom, Digicart, C64 packet
Message-ID: <90@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 12 Jan 90 00:34:37 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PUB ACCESS UN*X,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1575 rec.ham-radio:8763
Posted: Fri Jan 12 01:34:37 1990

There has been some confusion about my Digicom cartridge (DIGICART).
The DIGICART replaces the software ONLY. Its advantages include
autobooting and ability to store parameters to the cartridge (both
almost instantaneous). A Digicom modem is still needed for packet
operation. Any questions can be referred to me here or via US mail.
73/Barry, W2UP

From -5056579793229556852
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 15:31:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!
usc!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <MT.:P.@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 12 Jan 90 12:30:51 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
<6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com>
<ZC-:A1@splut.conmicro.com> <1990Jan11.164732.18479@tandem.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 30
Posted: Fri Jan 12 13:30:51 1990

In article <1990Jan11.164732.18479@tandem.com> kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
writes:
>>As has been pointed out here and on tcp-group, WB5BBW@HOU.TX.USA.NA is
>I'd not seen this syntax. Is WB5BBW a user and HOU the host? Or is
>WB5BBW a host? If so, who's the user?

I screwed up; I should have said K5ZC@WB5BBW.TX.USA.NA.
That said, it's STILL a location, not a route. It says nothing at all
except that WB5BBW is in Texas, and nothing at all about how that
message is to get to Texas.

Yes, WB5BBW is unique.
Unfortunately, the only ways to know that WB5BBW is in Texas are 1) have
the user, who knows it already, tell the computer about it; 2) store a
database potentially the size of the Callbook online to look it up; or
3) have the BBS contact a nameserver elsewhere that has the huge
database on it. The nameserver doesn't exist. I haven't seen anyone
volunteering to write it, nor have I seen anyone volunteering to
manually maintain the huge list involved. Until the nameserver exists,
and is the same production quality as the rest of the BBS software, it
won't get used, reducing the available solutions to 1) and 2) above. 1)
is much easier for everyone concerned, and works just fine.

If you have religious objections to what you see as source routing, then
don't complain - come up with the software that will fix it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
   "There is no doubt I should be tarred and feathered." - Richard Sexton

From -2199193600258433520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,10184ceeb083cb3d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 15:32:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!nyser!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: can't reach <dug@kd4nc.gatech.edu>
Message-ID: <30600030@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 12 Jan 90 03:27:00 GMT
Lines: 36
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600030:000:1574
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 11 21:27:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jan 12 04:27:00 1990

Sorry for posting this, but I need a different E-mail address for someone
who frequents this newsgroup. I am trying to send mail to Doug Drye KD4NC

at the address he gives of "kd4nc.gatech.edu". Mail bounces apparently
due to an error in a mailer near his end. Doug, here are the symptoms:

   > From MAILER-DAEMON@gatech.edu Thu Jan 11 20:17:18 1990
   > Received: from gatech.edu by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu with SMTP
   >   (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA15273; Thu, 11 Jan 90 20:16:57 -0600
   > Received: by gatech.edu (5.58/GATECH-8.6)
   >   id AA11203 for phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu; Thu, 11 Jan 90 21:14:58 EST
   > Date: Thu, 11 Jan 90 21:14:58 EST
   > From: MAILER-DAEMON@gatech.edu (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
   > Subject: Returned mail: Service unavailable
   > Message-Id: <9001120214.AA11203@gatech.edu>
   > To: <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
   > Status: R
   >
   >   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
>>>> >>> HELO gatech.edu
>>>> <<< 553 gatech.edu I refuse to talk to myself
>>>> 554 <dug@kd4nc.gatech.edu>... Service unavailable: Bad file number

Seems like an error in the gatech.edu mailer.

   >
   >   ----- Unsent message follows -----
   > Received: from ux1.cso.uiuc.edu by gatech.edu (5.58/GATECH-8.6)
   >   id AA11142 for ; Thu, 11 Jan 90 21:09:19 EST
   > Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
   >   (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA14139; Thu, 11 Jan 90 20:10:19 -0600
   > Date: Thu, 11 Jan 90 20:10:19 -0600
   > From: Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
   > Message-Id: <9001120210.AA14139@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
   > To: dug@kd4nc.gatech.edu
   > Subject: Re: WA4DSY

From 2114948413711512683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7f109014ee09f13,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 16:30:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!b-tech!
zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Unix/KA9Q pty support for outgoing telnet
Message-ID: <-H83MB@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 12 Jan 90 14:32:07 GMT
Reply-To: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Organization: Branch Technology Ann Arbor, MI
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Jan 12 15:32:07 1990

I'm running the ka9q software on a unix system w/o tcp/ip support (Sys V).

I'd like to get it to run a outgoing telnet session to a pty port(s)
instead of the console. In other words, I'd like to get the ka9q
software to read and write the telnet i/o to a pty port instead of the
terminal that initiated the session (sort of the reverse of the pty
support already in place). The result would be that I could run
kermit or cu on the other end of the pty and get a login: prompt.

Perhaps it could be generalized to the point where the ka9q session
code wasn't used at all and the systems windowing code (X11 or virtual
consoles) was used for each session.

Any ideas before I start hacking the session code?

--
Jon Zeeff   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us or b-tech!zeeff
--
Jon Zeeff   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us or b-tech!zeeff

From 1412096695335593508
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,882bdf67a787fd65,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 17:17:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!hanko
From: hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Routes, Names, Locations
Message-ID: <1990Jan13.011753.927@mentor.com>
Date: 13 Jan 90 01:17:53 GMT
Organization: engr
Lines: 46
Posted: Sat Jan 13 02:17:53 1990

  Thought some of this had already been stomped out,
  but I see by the recent comments from n6rce that
  it has not. To take the specific example:
  W6XXX.ca.us.na .. which should actually be
  W6XXX.CA.USA.NA
  The ONLY thing the originator supplies is the
  W6XXX
  The software, using the cached information from
  the global name server, automatically appends
  .CA.USA.NA
  which indeed is a LOCATION, which is USED as if
  it were ROUTING HINTS.

  There ain't no source routing going on here folks.

  Of course, the system is flexible. One COULD supply
  the whole thing as the originator.\

"But wait, there's more!"

The originator probably did NOT supply even the W6XXX.
He probably only supplied the destination USER callsign,
N6ZZZ, and allowed the software to look up that users
host (W6XXX), and that hosts location (CA.USA.NA).

Since we have unique personal addresses, all of this
is possible (now, working), with much more to come later.

"But wait, there's more!"

Once we have such a database (and we have it, NOW),
we could choose to store other things in it. We do.
We store QTH, zip code, handle, and information relating
to the management of the data. Why not store other things?
Simple: no one has asked. We COULD store the users IP
address, for example, and thus be able to look up user
given address or address given user, etc.

The system works. The system is in phase 3 of a 5 phase
development process. The system supports over 10,000
hosts, and over 75,000 users. The system runs in over
100 countries. The system beats the US post office to
all 50 states. Gee ... it ain't perfect. Got a better one?

... Hank - w0rli

From 7863703055388342175
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a44d6d88d463c39
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 17:43:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!excelan!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WA4DSY Duplex Repeater Info
Message-ID: <4390111@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jan 90 01:43:02 GMT
References: <900106.20051647.010645@CU.CP6>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 18
Posted: Sat Jan 13 02:43:02 1990

>The advantage to our design is that we
>"siphon off" the bits after demodulation so we can feed them to our IP
>router/gateway/nameserver/network wonder object thereby allowing us to
>have a node at our repeater site without investing in another DSY modem.

This is a big win for a lot of sites, but it's worth pointing out that it's
not uncommon for the best location for the switch to be in a different place

than the best location for the local repeater...

>All the rest of it is pretty much off the shelf..

What are you guys using for the up and down converters? We're talking about building something nearly identical here in Colorado Springs, and I'm interested in your choice of RF pieces.

Bdale

ps: Barry, thanks for the schemo... it arrived fine.

From -7309330783872133614
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 17:44:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!excelan!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!
hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <4390112@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jan 90 01:44:13 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 5
Posted: Sat Jan 13 02:44:13 1990

This is done a lot in Japan... mostly with IP nodes, by periodically dialing up a slip link, and doing an 'smtp kick'. The timer functionality added to NET in Japan makes this pretty automatable.

Bdale

From -1616590672423954922
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52d4eebe614063ce
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-12 17:46:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!excelan!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: hapn card-TNC info wanted
Message-ID: <4390113@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jan 90 01:46:13 GMT
References: <1187@kannel.lut.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13

Posted: Sat Jan 13 02:46:13 1990

>4) And finally: Is there any reason why 89 ka9q doesn't
>   have hapn-support compiled to net.exe? (Of course I
>   can always compile it in, but I hate to torture my PC :-).

Simple. When I compiled in all of the drivers that were available, the binary got to be *very* large. Since the HAPN (and other) cards are not so popular, it seemed like a good tradeoff to compile in the minimum set that most folks would want, and leave the rest available to anyone willing to recompile...

Particularly given that one person in an area can do the recompile and share the binary with friends, this seemed like a good idea.

Bdale, N3EUA

From -9156534746614520831
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-13 06:15:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!jarthur!usc!rutgers!rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <120@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jan 90 02:09:02 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com> <119@w2xo.UUCP>
<1990Jan11.170203.18601@tandem.com>
Organization: J. Durham Computing, Gibsonia,PA.
Lines: 60
Posted: Sat Jan 13 03:09:02 1990

In article <1190Jan11.170203.18601@tandem.com> kevin@tandem.com (Kevin J.
 Rowett) writes:
> In article <119@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
> >W0RLI Writes:
> >
> >> Note that the "BBS net" addresses are not routes, but locations.
> >> Routing takes place at the individual servers, and can be based
> >> on any of the location information, or on the addresses.
> >> OR.USA.NA is a location, and does not say anything about
> >> how one could GET there, but just where it is located.
> >>
> >>   ... Hank - w0rli
> >
> >I think Hank hit the nail on the head. I have been wondering how one
> >could apply the term "source routing" to the W6XXX.CA.US.NA type
> >scheme. A "source routing", scheme as I understand it, is to specify
> >the entire path , as is done on Usenet (foobar!nerdley!fonzy!..etc).
>

> If isn't W6XXX.ca.us.na source routing, then W6XXX should be sufficent,
> right? Source routing is defined as the originator describing the
> path to reach a location.
>
> In the about case, we've tried to "qualify" the name with a path
> as well. Yes, I know some would argue that .ca.us.na is a "location",
> but how does a location differ from an "address"?
>
  In thinking about this "location" business further, I remain convinced
that is is not "source routing", as a *path* must be specified for true
"source routing". However, on further relection, I *do* see a problem
which could be best expressed as a violation of the principle of
"letting the *network* do the *work*".

  I think what a lot of people are saying is that the *user* should only
have to know the *name* of the entity receiving mail. If W6XXX.NOCAL.USA.NA
suddenly moves to *Maine*, what becomes of mail addressed to the above
address/location ? If the mail were addressed only to W6XXX, it would only
be necessary for the nameservers of the network to be re-educated by
some routing exchange protocol in order for the mail to be correctly
delivered. The user would not need to know of the change.

> >
> >The ham packet network is not a network in the same sense as the
> >Internet. It is a "bucket brigade". The decision that needs to be

     (stuff deleted)...
>
> I agree at the present data rates and physical layer protocols,
> connectivity isn't the best, but a number of Hams are working to radically
> alter that situation. WHEN that comes about, the nameserver idea will
> be practical, and the benefits will be obvious.
>
  What we really need to weigh carefully is that in using the "location"
scheme, we are really putting the onus on the user to make up for
inadequacies in the network. Is this a case of pragmatism, or is it
a case of a quick and dirty fix ? I want to think about this some more!

> N6RCE

-73
Jim, W2XO

From -1554221318826354
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd4122851085f7c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-13 06:15:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!rutgers!rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: PBBS forwarding via dialup modem?
Message-ID: <121@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jan 90 02:55:29 GMT
References: <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com> <14@argate.UUCP>
Organization: J. Durham Computing, Gibsonia,PA.
Lines: 49
Posted: Sat Jan 13 03:55:29 1990

> In article <9001100505.AA01654@nips.ssesco.com>, elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
writes:
> > Just wondering if any of the PBBS packages (RLI, MBL, AA4RE, etc) have any
> > provisions for forwarding traffic via dialup modem? I guess it would work
> -deleted-
> >
> > Any ideas? flames?   Chris   N0JCF
>
> We are using telco/uucp to forward between three systems here in the
> Little Rock area. I have written a RLI, et all, compatible PBBS on
> my Xenix 286 and also interfaced into ka9q's net software.
>
> Forwarding works fine, but the actual transfer is handled by the
> mail rather than the PBBS doing the actual calling. Why worry about
>
> I also have several users that use uucp mail to send and receive packet
> mail through my system. Incoming packet messages are automaticly mailed
  (stuff deleted)
> Am interested in experimenting more with mail forwarding via uucp to
> : Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :

I also am running my own PBBS code under Unix SYSV. I am running KA9Q
as an AX25, Net/Rom and TCP/IP "front end" for my PBBS. The PBBS is
simply an ordinary Unix Process which can be run from either KA9Q,
a local terminal or from the telephone modem. In the "local mode", you
simply run the bbs program as you would any program.. ie; "xobbs w2xo"
would bring up the bbs and identify the user's call. Another system
could call in, bring up the bbs with it's call, and send mail just
as if it were logged in "over the air". By sending the usual "F>" at
the end of the session, reverse forwarding would be initiated and
all mail for the calling bbs would be sent. Of course, the usual Unix
login: and password: gauntlet would have to be passed to get to the
Unix command prompt initially. I have not written anything to initiate
telephone forwarding, as I really hadn't thought of doing this until
I saw N0JCF's article, but it should be pretty straight-forward to
write an litte "daemon" process to do telephone forwarding inititation.

IMHO, it would be a lot easier to do what you want, Chris, with
Unix or Xenix than with DOS, if only so that your system could
answer the phone any time a call came in from another system. This
would be tough to do without multi-tasking, at least.

Incidentally, I also have a UUCP to PBBS mail gateway in both directions
operating as well as a Usenet News function in the PBBS.

I am interested in hearing of anyone else who is doing work
with Unix or Xenix based PBBS systems.

-73
Jim, W2XO   (W2XO @ W2XO)

From 6208351105386696738
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-13 10:00:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Summary: W0RLI addresses are NOT source routes
Message-ID: <11033@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 13 Jan 90 14:01:58 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com> <119@w2xo.UUCP>
<1990Jan11.170203.18601@tandem.com> <120@w2xo.UUCP>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 37
Posted: Sat Jan 13 15:01:58 1990

W6ABC@W6ZZZ.SAN.CA.USA is *** NOT *** a source route. It is a
hostname/address ("W6ZZZ") with appended routing hints ("SAN.CA.USA")
which the systems forwarding the message are free to disregard.

The entire problem, in my opinion, is that the string on the right hand
side of the "@" looks like an internet domain address and is therefore
confusing. The idea, method, and semantics of the W0RLI addresses are
not a problem. It is just their appearance.

Someone (Dan Frank?) has suggested altering this to a more X.400-style
of address, something like
     W6ABC@W6ZZZ{city=SAN,state=CA,country=USA}
which preserves PRECISELY the same meaning as the current W0RLI address
string. I have a problem with the verbosity of such an address but the
idea is good. It has the great advantage that parts of a location
(=routing hint) string can be omitted and the rest still parsed quite
easily. (As in X.400, the "city", "state", etc can be abbreviated so
that you don't have type the whole thing.

It would also cause a considerable ripple in the network were we to
convert to Dan's scheme, although the W0RLI BBS software could be
modified to accept either but only emit the {} version, which would
ease the pain of transition. I think it would be an ideal solution for
a network such as the W0RLI BBSs which are hosted on machines too small
to contain a complete routing table for the entire network - and for
which no method exists for disseminating such a routing table even if

one existed.

In the short term, perhaps it would be better to replace either the first or all of the dots (".") in the W0RLI address string with some other character - for example, a virgule ("/"). A W0RLI-to-internet mail gateway could easily parse on that and separate the routing hints from the hostname quite easily. I can even envision such building a routing table from observed BBS traffic, much as Dave Mills suggested in his "wiretap" routing paper a few years ago. Such a routing table would be of great use in going the opposite way in an internet-to-W0RLI mail gateway.
- Brian

From -3046406890228454955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73a2999c99122fba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,a0f1e72f48f195cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-13 10:29:23 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.amiga:47373 rec.ham-radio.packet:3011
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!aplcen!haven!sayshell.umd.edu!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.amiga,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ka9q tcp/ip amiga ???
Message-ID: <1990Jan13.182923.16875@haven.umd.edu>
Date: 13 Jan 90 18:29:23 GMT
References: <103900002@modcomp>
Sender: usenet@haven.umd.edu (USENET News Posting)
Organization: The University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 25

A version of the KA9Q TCP/IP code is available for anonymous FTP from SAYSHELL.UMD.EDU. It is a port of the the NOS 890830 version; as I speak, er, type, I'm doing a port of the NOS 900105 version, which should also be available soon. Look for a file in /pub directory called amiganos.zoo.

This is not a "production" release of the KA9Q code. The code base that I am porting from has not yet been released either, and no documentation has been prepared. I am more interested in having people *test* it, rather than use it as production quality software. Idealy, you should already have some expierence with the NOS code.

The distribution is in ZOO format, and includes all the sources necessary to build it. You will need Lattice C 5.04 to compile it, and a system with a hard disk. On my system (A2000, 1M memory, A2090 controller, medium speed 30MB hard disk), it takes a little over an hour to compile and link all of the modules.

Before anyone asks, no, I can't mail copies of this to people. If you can't FTP it, you're out of luck. The "release" version will likely appear on a Fish Disk and probably also be available from TAPR, along

with the PC version. Don't look for the release version for the Amiga
until after the PC/MSDOS version since that's the porting base.

louie WA3YMH

From -3576457352005757155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5ca411765bd32fcd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-13 19:23:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpspkla!
dubner
From: dubner@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Joseph L. Dubner)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for Latest WA7MBL PBBS Software
Message-ID: <4640001@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jan 90 20:07:11 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard Company, Spokane, Wa.
Lines: 13
Posted: Sat Jan 13 21:07:11 1990

A local ham packet BBS SysOp (AH6AA) is running the WA7MBL verison 5.12
PBBS software and asked me to try to find version 5.13 for him. Is this
version available? Can anyone give me a pointer to it in an E-mailable or
ftp-able form?

Thanks and 73,
Joe, K7JD

Joe Dubner K7JD | H-P Spokane Division | dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
                  | Spokane, WA 99220 | (509) 921-3514

From -2727360003296738404
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,7fa1dbf9c828d2a9
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2faabbc4de8289b2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-14 08:02:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!pollux.usc.edu!khendric
From: khendric@pollux.usc.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Radar detectors on 3cm
Keywords: radar detectors, 3cm, 10GHz
Message-ID: <22304@usc.edu>
Date: 14 Jan 90 05:31:34 GMT
References: <1907@ultb.isc.rit.edu> <22286@usc.edu> <1011@khijol.UUCP>
Sender: news@usc.edu

Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: EE-Systems, Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8819 rec.ham-radio.packet:1591
Posted: Sun Jan 14 06:31:34 1990

In article <1011@khijol.UUCP> erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp) writes:
>>I wonder if amateur radio operators are exempt from this foolishness? I
>>am active on the 3 cm band, and I do in fact use modified radar
>>detectors. I use them both for test equipment and communications
>>transcievers.
>Would you post details? Sounds interesting for point-to-point high-speed
>packet, control links, etc. for next to nothing!

Move the cavity down into the amateur band by changing the setting on
the tuning screw that protrudes into the cavity. An exsiting rig with
an IF strip tuned to a known frequency (or tunable) is useful here.
Remove any wires going to the Gunn diode, and replace them with a
regulated power supply capable of being modulated. Modulating the power
supply voltage to the Gunn diode will both AM and FM the Gunn diode.
Hook up an IF strip (perhaps with preamplifiers) to the mixer diode in
the cavity. Add a good antenna, get a friend on 3cm, point it at him,
and QSO. Wideband FM is exceptionally easy to get going, and provides
very reasonable performance.

From 4125135871965950663
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8b8d2dc8a0cea57a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-14 11:25:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!swbatl!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard
From: richard@argate.UUCP (Richard Duncan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Removal of R: lines needed
Keywords: W0RLI, AA4RE, WD5B, et all, eating up the network
Message-ID: <15@argate.UUCP>
Date: 14 Jan 90 16:30:36 GMT
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 36
Posted: Sun Jan 14 17:30:36 1990

This is addressed directly to PBBS writers particularly and users
in general. Is the requirement still there for each PBBS to add
a message received line (R:)?

While I am not proposing the elimination of being able to trace
a message, I am concerned about the amount of network time this
information is taking. We have all seen mail with 20+ lines of
R:'s and only 5 lines of text. There has been a lot of concern
about routing, but little addressing of the problem once a route
is established - getting it there.

I just took a quick look (using wc and grep) of 383 messages here
on my system. The 383 messages had 11167 lines of text. Of those
11167 lines, 3754 lines were R: tracings. That is 33%. This is
not completely accurate as this assumes all lines are the same
length, which they are not. I would venture to guess that the
average actual text lines are SHORTER than the R: lines, thus
making the percentage of required transmit time higher.

Don't you think this is too much? I, again, can envision the need
for tracing, but a simple callsign would suffice as in reading a
message.

Is the full R: line really required for anything other than ego?

Is reducing to a single string of calls not sufficient to start
a trace if required?

Would it not be nice to have 33% (plus or minus) more time available
for getting actual text across?

:--:
: Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :
: Little Rock, AR   BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!{richard|unetadm}   :
:--:

From 5874148080806851574
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,61e62f3241512e66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,61e62f3241512e66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-14 19:47:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!brians
From: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New newsgroup rec.ham-radio.amsat?
Message-ID: <27737@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 14 Jan 90 21:23:01 GMT
Reply-To: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8824 rec.ham-radio.packet:1594
Posted: Sun Jan 14 22:23:01 1990

With the upcomming launch of the microsats as well as the present
group of oscar/amsat guys in the air is there enough intrest on the net
to warrent a new group for oscar/amsat users?

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX   _ /| "I'll be back"

5544 N Burrage.
Portland Or. 97217
503-526-4091

\`o_O'
( ) Aachk!
U Phft!

- Arnold Schwarzenegger,
Any movie he's been in.

From -945495741442580865
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-15 14:30:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!excelan!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Message-ID: <4390114@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 Jan 90 22:30:58 GMT
References: <37519@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Jan 15 23:30:58 1990

>Huh yourself. In spite of the Subject line, this thread diverged some time
>ago into a discussion of alternate firmwares for the generic TNC-2.

Ok, missed that.

>piggybacking gives you a way of trying them out.

Ok. That's valid. I'd do it differently (I swap ROM's in my TNC's routinely
to try out new bits, so it doesn't bother me), but your point is made.

Bdale

From -3609237406872950999
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96906058b31031f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-15 14:35:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!excelan!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BBS Source code & KISS specification needed
Message-ID: <4390115@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 Jan 90 22:35:46 GMT
References: <8526@pixar.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Jan 15 23:35:46 1990

>I also would like a quick pointer to information about

>KISS - in particular, a specification or detailed info about the commands,
>etc. If this is published anywhere (proceedings of ARRL Computer Networking
>Conference ???), a simple citation will do.

This was in the 6th or 7th ARRL conf proceedings, and is an appendix to
userman.txt in the KA9Q documentation.

> I don't suppose such a system already exists?? Reply via e-mail,
> and I will summarize to the net. Many thanks!

This functionality would be fairly easy for someone to add to the KA9Q
package.

Bdale

From -5795688403052476495
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c7f109014ee09f13
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-15 14:37:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!excelan!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Unix/KA9Q pty support for outgoing telnet
Message-ID: <4390116@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 Jan 90 22:37:57 GMT
References: <-H83MB@b-tech.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Jan 15 23:37:57 1990

>I'm running the ka9q software on a unix system w/o tcp/ip support (Sys V).

Anders Klemets at SICS has gotten NOS running under sysVr3 using shared memory
and semaphores in such a way that the protocol modules and interface I/O are
separate processes, and you have user commands to do things, ala BSD.

I think his net address is klemets@sics.se, his bits are certainly available
from the machine sics.se with anonymous FTP. Not sure what revs of sysV it is
likely to work under, though.

Bdale

From -3483358344147115247
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6fc224d6f97747c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-15 14:40:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!excelan!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: Radar-detector detector
Message-ID: <4390117@col.hp.com>
Date: 15 Jan 90 22:40:30 GMT
References: <1011@khijol.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Jan 15 23:40:30 1990

See the 12/89 issue of Ham Radio magazine, the article by N6GN and N6RCE...

Bdale

From -610928348038988152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af399b48645dfc40,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 02:21:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!ousrvr!news
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G1NNA code via FTP?
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.90Jan16022326@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 16 Jan 90 00:19:52 GMT
Sender: news@ousrvr.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: United Lusers Against SO Prefix
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Jan 16 01:19:52 1990

I would still like to give the G1NNA BBS a try. I am especially
interested in the packing feature.

So, what's the deal? Can I FTP it from somewhere or not?

     Luru
--

    ///   Ari Husa OH8NUP   so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
    o-o   --... ...--
     o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency

From 6400278041917124793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,71485600eb9cce3b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 06:11:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!uupsi!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!business.uwo.CA!MBramwel
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA (Mark Bramwell   519 661-3714)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: pk232 fax program.
Message-ID: <9001161521.AA22301@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Date: 16 Jan 90 14:11:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Tue Jan 16 15:11:00 1990

I recently purchased a pk232 mbx and also got the pc pakratt and pk fax
program. When I run the pkfax, it gives an error about the hardware
not supporting fax. This is the lastest pk232, however, do I need a special
pkfax version? If so, what is the date of the software?

de VE3PZR.

From 5318395744546968735
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1d9b89bcfc27c65,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-16 08:30:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!mintaka!yale!cs.utexas.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A location is not a route
Message-ID: <011590.183522.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 16 Jan 90 02:36:53 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Jan 16 03:36:53 1990

I think we are arguing over semantics. Call the X6XXX.CA.USA.NA
whatever you wish. In the absence of name servers, we had to do
something. This implementation is working pretty good and getting
better each day as more people start to use it.

When the servers get running to where we can obtain reliable data in a
few seconds, I will be happy consign the .CA.USA.NA to the waste bin.

As far as alternate proposals, where were they when the paper was
blank? The PBBS people have been working on this for over a year.
There are over 20 authors of packet mailbox software on all continents
making coordination of difficult but this is what we came up with.
Now is not the time to start over from ground-zero. If there are
proposals on how to integrate the PBBS addressing with AMPR.ORG, I am
listening.

Roy, AA4RE

From -8700067630348739156
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-16 20:33:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!
f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <9573.258AFC69@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 17 Dec 89 01:53:07 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 29
Posted: Sun Dec 17 02:53:07 1989

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

 > Then why not just petition to rewrite the references to data in Part 97
 > to
 > describe just how flexible we want things to be. I'd like to see the
 > rules
 > simply say that any protocol (including scrambling that does not expand
 > the
 > bandwidth) may be used as long as any radio amateur or telecommunications
 > engineer would have ready access to the specifications or equipment of a
 > compatible type, or the specifications and contents are kept on file by
 > the transmitting amateur for some period of time. Specific protocols
 > should not be in the rules, except as a means of identification (such as
 > dropping to morse code long enough to give the call sign, every 10
 > minutes).

Oh, noooooo, we fought for years to get the FCC to drop the CW ID requirement
for RTTY operation!!!!!

Seriously, your idea to petition is what was lurking in the back of my mind all
along. I don't care what the regs say, I just want everyone to go by whatever
is in the book so those who do not wish us well can't beat us over the head
with the rule violation issue as part of stealing our bands.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 2055914262789570533
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3461702004861e8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3461702004861e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-17 00:31:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!think!ames!attctc!jolnet!arf
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
Keywords: whimpish whining from world class nurd
Message-ID: <2414@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Date: 17 Dec 89 03:09:37 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Jolnet, Public access Unix, Orland Park (Joliet) IL
Lines: 70
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1451 rec.ham-radio:8311
Posted: Sun Dec 17 04:09:37 1989

anurd e14
Article 360 (1 more) in rec.ham-radio.packet:
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

>> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)

 >>   FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

 >> Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be
the guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night.
This is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of
an alien government on the Congress of the United States.

Grubs whines:

>Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is
broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to
amateur radio.

Arf says:

This whimpish whining represents all of the intellectual
power of a world class NURD.

There were 15 check-ins, 4 of which were given the
opportunity to ask questions of Mr Findley. One of which
was extremely critical of his position.

Just what on earth does this type of forum have to do with
broadcasting? Do you have any idea of what the word means?
If you want examples listen to W1AW or K1MAN.

Where the hell does it say that ham discussions must pertain
to amateur radio?

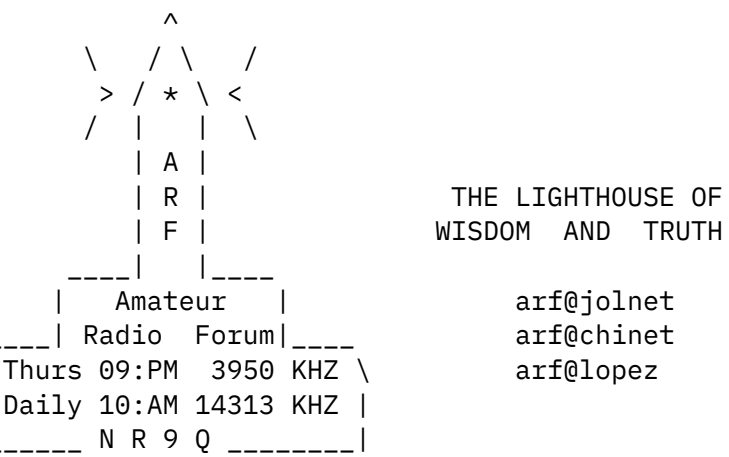
> No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of
judgment and self-discipline.

ARF says:

No wonder young people are so disgusted with ham radio and
the hobby is falling apart. Nurds like you and your moronic
contests and discussions about rubber duckies are a real
drag.

Do the hobby a favor and say something intelligent on the
air. It might catch on, but I doubt it.

Good luck in the contest,



From 8682796595316538473
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,249e0c2fb8fe08b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-17 02:28:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!
LAX.WISC.EDU!FGHOUSE
From: FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU ("FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help needed with Kenwood TH-215
Message-ID: <19121623405789@lax.wisc.edu>
Date: 17 Dec 89 04:40:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Sun Dec 17 05:40:00 1989

I have been trying to connect a Kenwood TH215 VHF TCVR to a TNC using

the external mic input and standard connectionc. However, I find that
the standard connections do not seem to work out. What I mean is that
when the whole system is assembled, I cannot get the TCVR to go into
transmit when I send a packet from the computer.

What I'd like to know is what am I doing wrong? Does the Kenwood follow
non standard connections? And if so, what are the correct connections
to the mic and speaker inputs. Unfortunately, I have misplaced my
manual and as a result am stuck.

I would appreciate any help you folks can give me. You can reply directly
to FGHOUSE@UWLAX.BITNET.

Thanks,

Feroz Ghouse, 4S7FG/N9FJL

From 170687178644008561
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5696453d05f20994,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-17 17:07:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!tub!tmpmbx!gopnbg!smurf!ira.uka.de!apple!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!
uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP (Michael R. Batchelor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 and IC2AT
Keywords: PK232 IC2AT
Message-ID: <168@mikebat.UUCP>
Date: 18 Dec 89 01:07:39 GMT
Organization: M. Batchelor's PC7300, Beaufort, SC
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Dec 18 02:07:39 1989

OK, I know atleast a thousand people have ask this. I don't have the answer
though.

Can anyone tell me how to interface a PK232 to an Icom IC2AT?

Thanks in advance.

--
Michael Batchelor   KA7ZNZ
uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
I own this machine. It agrees with everything I say.

From 419956558414302450
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3461702004861e8

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-17 20:31:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!
Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
Message-ID: <9660.258C4B03@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 17 Dec 89 21:48:16 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 65
Posted: Sun Dec 17 22:48:16 1989

> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)

 > Article 360 (1 more) in rec.ham-radio.packet:
 > From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
 > Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
 >
 > >> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
 >
 > >>   FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
 >
 >
 > >> Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be
 > the guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night.
 > This is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of
 > an alien government on the Congress of the United States.
 >
 > Grubs whines:
 >
 > >Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is
 > broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to
 > amateur radio.
 >
 > Arf says:
 >
 > This whimpish whining represents all of the intellectual
 > power of a world class NURD.
 >
 > There were 15 check-ins, 4 of which were given the
 > opportunity to ask questions of Mr Findley. One of which
 > was extremely critical of his position.
 >
 > Just what on earth does this type of forum have to do with
 > broadcasting? Do you have any idea of what the word means?
 > If you want examples listen to W1AW or K1MAN.
 >
 > Where the hell does it say that ham discussions must pertain
 > to amateur radio?
 >
 > > No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of

> judgment and self-discipline.
>
> ARF says:
>
> No wonder young people are so disgusted with ham radio and
> the hobby is falling apart. Nurds like you and your moronic
> contests and discussions about rubber duckies are a real
> drag.

I regard Mr. Schmidling's condemnation of me for my views on his ARF as the
American ham radio equivalent of elevation to the peerage. Thank you, Jack.

> Do the hobby a favor and say something intelligent on the
> air.

Let me know when you find someone to point it out to you.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!noao!asuvax!eas.asu.edu!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From -3684222575532101446
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,174092cb3de05558,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-18 02:31:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-
TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Interpretation of the rules (Or... the Lone Ranger rides again)
Message-ID: <8912171907.AA09008@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 17 Dec 89 19:07:33 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 92
Posted: Sun Dec 17 20:07:33 1989

snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
!Jim.Grubs@BLOOM-BEACON.MIT.EDU (Jim Grubs) writes:

<previous posting deleted>
<Jim explains his motivations for posting what he does about amateur regs>

>For one very simple reason -- when a few flout the regs, ALL of us suffer
>the consequences. The FCC commonly responds to regulatory abuses in ham

>radio by banning it for everyone. In the past, there was the "Eyebank Net"
>flap, the fallout of which seriously impairs public service projects to
>this very day. The present "20 meter letter" inquiry is a case in point.
>You watch, because of a few scofflaws, we'll lose 3rd party traffic. Because
>of RAIN and ARF, we may lose bulletin transmission.

Let us for a moment assume that you are the source of "TRUTH AND WISDOM"
instead of "ARF", (seems like a territorial dispute to me) what have your
numerous postings of the "you are not allowed to do this, you are not
allowed to do that" type done to prevent your prediction from coming true?
If you think that there is some silent majority out there cheering you on,
then you are sadly mistaken. The only person giving you support is Dube Todd
who was another person that went off trying to say that someone was breaking
the law by asking for military daily use callsigns. He happened to be wrong
but "his heart was in the right place" right? Your postings do more to
harden the resolve of these people than prevent anything. When you make a
person mad, they don't usually go out of their way to re-examine their
beliefs, they get hard headed. So even in the off chance that you are
correct on ANY issue, your postings are NEVER going to accomplish your
stated objective.

>Let's use an analogy -- how long would hobby aviation last if the Sunday
>fliers insisted that their private pilot's license gives them the authority
>to carry passengers who don't "pay" fares but who give presents or free will
>donations? What's the harm? My interpretation of the rules is good enough
>for me, and if I get caught, I'll take my lumps.

Interesting analogy Jim. A Private Pilot ticket allows you to "share" the
expense of a trip with your passengers. You can not be "chartered" to go
someplace (i.e. hired) but you are allowed to accept monetary donations
towards the expense of the trip. So what is the exact amount that you are
allowed to accept? If you tell me that I can only accept 50% of the actual
fuel cost, and I say that I will accept 70% of the fuel cost because I am
also considering the time on the engine towards overhaul, the averaged cost
of avionics repair, the cost of tie downs at the destination, etc., etc.,
then who is right and who is wrong? Neither of us really, since the key to
the issue is that I was going to the destination anyway and I was not
specifically hired or chartered by the passenger to do so ahead of time.
But here is where we get to the root of your postings. YOU have read the
RULES and have gotten a meaning out of them that I didn't get. Who died
and decided that YOUR OPINION or INTERPRETATION is always right? You ALWAYS
come across as being the torch behind all truth and wisdom. If anybody
disagrees with YOU then they are against amateur radio!

>I'm not trying to be a newsgroup nuisance. I'm trying to save my hobby from
>being ruined by a bunch of scofflaws who think doing things by the book
>isn't "now", who think obeying the law is an infringement on their personal
>liberties.

Well I will not comment on being a "newsgroup nuisance". However your
comments on saving YOUR hobby really get to the root of this issue. It
is not YOUR hobby Jim, it is OUR hobby. It is obvious that you think that
amateur radio is a personal possession by many of the things you say and

the postings that you make. The problem is that you just can't convince the rest of us that YOU own it! The problem boils down to the fact that you are deciding what people are "scofflaws", and who is "doing things by the book" and who isn't. You believe that if anyone ever disagrees with your interpretation of a rule, then they are hell bent for leather out to destroy "your" hobby. Do you yell "HI YO SILVER AWAY" before you write a letter for info-hams or packet-radio?

But like ARF, RAIN, DEATH, and TAXES, I will just have to get used to you, since there doesn't seem to be anything I can do about it. Are you mad yet? You are? Then think closely about how willing you are RIGHT NOW to consider whether any of the above is true. Get the point? What you write tends to make people MAD! It rarely makes them THINK, it just makes them MAD, and when that happens the usual goal of the reader is to cause the same effect right back at you. This starts a back and forth flame battle that sometimes goes on for a month or more.. then it finally dies down and then BANGO you write another posting and up goes the FLAME flag again! Do you consider this to be CONSTRUCTIVE?

What you apparently fail to understand Jim is that there is room for more than your personal interpretations of the rules. What you fail to understand is that you could be very wrong on some issues. What you fail to understand is that "your cure" can sometimes be worse than the disease, especially if you happen to be wrong. What you fail to understand is that disagreeing with you is not a DEFACTO rebellion against law and order!

I guess simply said Jim, YOU JUST FAIL TO UNDERSTAND..... PERIOD!

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

From -8214945773539397253
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57566078786a7637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-18 07:56:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using LZW (modified) on packet.
Message-ID: <1322@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 18 Dec 89 15:56:41 GMT
References: <8912112251.AA26028@brambo.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Dec 18 16:56:41 1989

From article <8912112251.AA26028@brambo.UUCP>, by wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay):
>   However, I do think that LZW (modified or not), does imply
> a transport (or equivalent) layer, *sigh*, as u've pointed out. The connection
> must be complete, and reliable. However, I still don't like the idea

> presented in QEX of using (forgive me for saying it, here goes.....
> ....BAUDOT.... (yuk, wash my mouth out with soap!)) when the traffic is
> letters and numerals. The general idea of compression is good, just not
> THAT way! I feel terrible for saying that bad word, forgive me.

I share your distaste for the half-baked idea of going back to Baudot, as
presented in the QEX article you're referring to. There were a lot of other
things in the article that bothered me too... so much so that a couple of
weeks ago I submitted a followup article to QEX which outlines what I feel
are some better alternatives. Strangely enough, one of them was to use
LZW compression! :-)

> --... ...-- ...   VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -2351439533941594607
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5696453d05f20994
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-18 08:47:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!cornell!batcomputer!
rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!mips!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!
ryn.esg.dec.com!pstjtt.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK232 and IC2AT
Message-ID: <623@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 18 Dec 89 16:47:16 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Dec 18 17:47:16 1989

In article <168@mikebat.UUCP>, michaelb@mikebat.UUCP (Michael R. Batchelor)
writes...
>OK, I know atleast a thousand people have ask this. I don't have the answer
>though.
>
>Can anyone tell me how to interface a PK232 to an Icom IC2AT?
>
>
The PK-232 manual has a diagram showing exactly how to do this. Audio
in (to PK232) connects to the earphone jack and audio out connects to
the mic jack. PTT is connected to the mic jack through a resistor. I
did exactly what it said and it works fine.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

From 3317015532612162472
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,574adeb6a0a31244,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-18 11:16:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!rutgers!
texbell!merch!cpe!techsup!kenb
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 890421 mbox code
Message-ID: <138700001@techsup>
Date: 18 Dec 89 01:52:00 GMT
Lines: 21
Nf-ID: #N:techsup:138700001:000:734
Nf-From: techsup.UUCP!kenb   Dec 17 19:52:00 1989
Posted: Mon Dec 18 02:52:00 1989

...
i've compiled the 890421 version of netpc with turbo-c 2.0. most
everything seems to work ok except for the "mbox" command. i can
enable this option with "mbox yes" -- but when friends connect,
if they don't hit the options just right, they get caught in an
error loop with no way out (falls through to the "huh?" default).

if they get so far as to input a message, the "/ex" or "ctl-z"
options will not terminate the message. all they can do is to
disconnect. this also occurs via netrom connects.

is this code just quirky, or am i doing something wrong -- or has
anyone compiled and used this code with turbo-c 2.0?

thanks...

ken brookner, n5lpi

uucp: !texbell!techsup!kenb
internet: kenb@techsup.lonestar.org

From 783626636378604368
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6752d72d9beda6e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 05:34:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hp-pcd!hpcvlx!rm

From: rm@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com (Bob Merritt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet and FT-727R
Message-ID: <102300004@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com>
Date: 18 Dec 89 19:01:08 GMT
References: <37209@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, OR, USA
Lines: 24
Posted: Mon Dec 18 20:01:08 1989

OM,

I only received the subject in your mail message, but I assume you are
trying to use the FT-727 for packet.

Get a 5k potentiometer and an audio transformer (1:1); I got both from
Radio Shack for about $5 total. I've misplaced the schematic, but will try
to give sufficient info by looking at my connections.

The earphone plug ground gets connected to the shield from the din plug cable.
The black lead from the cable goes to the ear plug center.
I sheared the red lead
from the cable - it goes nowhere. (This is a cable from the MFJ 1278.)
The yellow lead from the cable is connected to the center lead from the
pot. The white lead from the cable is connected the primary of the audio
isolation transformer. The other primary connects to the center of the
mike connector.   Each of the secondary leads connects to one of the
outside pot connectors. Finally, connect the most clockwise pot lead also
to the the grounds of both the mike and earphone connectors.

You will have to adjust the pot, but it works for a wide range. Also, of
course, have the squelch off and gain at about half.

Make a racket! 73s de Bob, N7JKV

From -73154633424988162
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6752d72d9beda6e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 05:34:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvlx!rm
From: rm@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com (Bob Merritt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Packet and FT-727R
Message-ID: <102300005@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com>
Date: 18 Dec 89 19:06:42 GMT
References: <37209@apple.Apple.COM>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, OR, USA
Lines: 42
Posted: Mon Dec 18 20:06:42 1989

Here is a schematic (using the term broadly) that I found in my directory
-- between this and the other response, you should be able to make it work.
Others have:

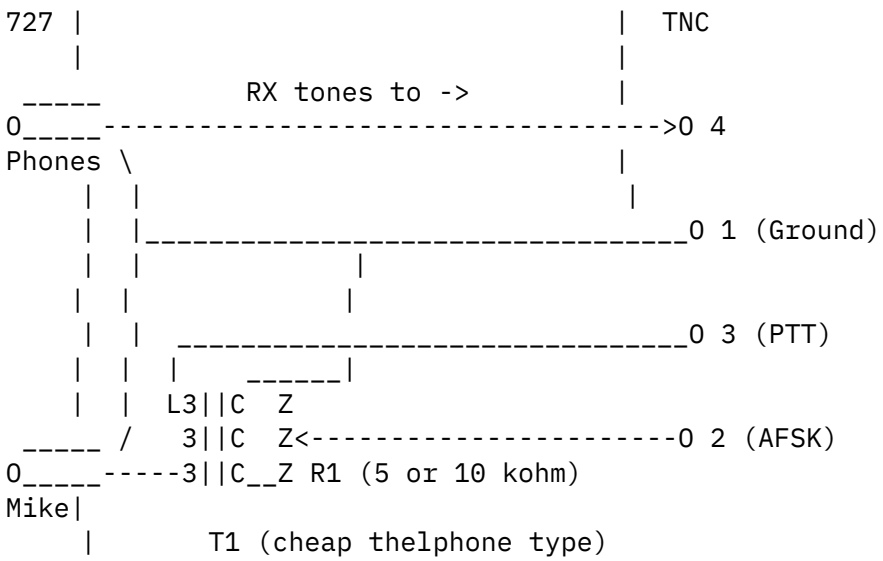
I use the FT-727 with a 1278 on packet. Here is the scoop:

The TNC has 4 lines out:

1. Ground
2. AFSK - out
3. PTT
4. Receive tones in

The audio is superimposed on the key line.

T1 in the following diagram is a miniature line transformer - about 3/4
inch cube. 600 ohm to 600 ohm, or anything that works.



73s and good packeting

Bob Merritt
N7JKV
rm@cv.hp.com

From 5794523913162058654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a1dc7f667fb70829,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 09:04:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: re: compression
Message-ID: <8912190802.AA18427@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 19 Dec 89 08:02:23 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 47
Posted: Tue Dec 19 09:02:23 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 18 Dec 89 16:59:10 MEZ

in

>Message-ID: <9573.258AFC69@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
>
> swrinde|zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu|samsung|cs.utexas.edu|asuvax|stjhmc|f1.n234.
> 1.fidonet.org|Jim.Grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)

writes:
 ....
>
>Oh, noooooo, we fought for years to get the FCC to drop the CW ID requirement
>for RTTY operation|||||
>
>Seriously, your idea to petition is what was lurking in the back of my mind all
>along. I don't care what the regs say, I just want everyone to go by whatever
>is in the book so those who do not wish us well can't beat us over the head
>with the rule violation issue as part of stealing our bands.
>
I guess most of us don't exactly know what's a violation of the rules
if we'd deal with compression.

So I talked to the official in charge of our FTZ (german version of FCC,
relates to governmental's department) and asked for some interpretation.
I was told the main aspect is a simple way of verification to make shure
that amateur-PR isn't abused for commercial purposes. I'd say this is our
interest too, isn't it ?|
He said a compression scheme which could be decompressed by means of
a TNC's special monitoring feature would be acceptable.

This means compression should be done in the TNC firmware (layer 2
function) instead of e.g. the BBS programm.

Some hams expressing their opinions on pr-digest seem to treat it
as a pure US institution. Anyway it is in fact spreaded all over Europe.
I know it's been read in Japan, Australia, and some regions of Asia too.
So it would be interesting to see what the regulations in other countries
look alike.

So I'd appreciate some kind of a summary what the regulations concerning
compression are in the different countries.
Sometime we'll forward compressed files across the borders and it
would be silly to get a

  REJECT BECAUSE OF LEGAL RESTRICTIONS

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From 9204613604133296262
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96c7bb2e3d3b557e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 09:16:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: about beacons (for beginners)
Keywords: PK232 IC2AT
Message-ID: <71200@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 19 Dec 89 04:55:50 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 54
Posted: Tue Dec 19 05:55:50 1989

copied from packet by WA2ISE:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID   From   To
12275 BF   2740   0 1213/1737 7676_N6IIU   KB8FOU INFO@NYNET
 Sb: How/When To Use Packet Beacons

PACKET BID: 7676_N6IIU
WHEN TO USE A BEACON
by Travis A. Wise, KB8FOU

INTRODUCTION

I have noticed a lot of "informative" packets lately telling hams how to do this and when to do that. I guess this is just another one of those packets, but I hope that some of you will read it carefully and understand what information I am trying to convey to you.

WHAT IS A BEACON?

Beacons are sent in UI (Unnumbered Information) frames. The purpose of the beacon function is to announce that your station is on the air. Sending beacons on congested frequencies is poor operating practice, not to mention the fact that it can annoy stations monitoring and help clog the frequency.

WHAT ABOUT DIGIPEATERS?

Sometimes, there is an unmanned station that is on the same frequency all the time (usually on the same frequency as a popular PBBS). Often times these stations are owned by the local city radio club. These stations probably have beacons announcing the fact that they are

available to be digipeated through. ANY station can be used as a digipeater, and most of the time, where there is a popular PBBS, there is a ham or two that monitors the frequency full time, and can be used as a digipeater. Oh, one other thing, if you have to use a digipeater to get into a PBBS, you might want to look for another PBBS to use. For those of you who are the control operators for these unmanned digipeaters, please stop the beacon and leave a message on the PBBS periodically letting the hams know that you are available to be digipeated through. If a beacon has to be used, DO NOT set the "unproto" feature to "CQ". Set it to either "beacon" or "id", but definitely not "CQ". Setting the unproto to "beacon" or "id" can have it's advantages. Many newer TNCs have a feature which will not monitor packets addressed to "beacon" or "id". This can be useful for stations who know about the digipeaters and do not need to be bothered by their beacons.

73 and Merry
Christmas,
Travis
KB8FOU @ N6IIU
2204z, 1244 msgs,
#12328 last @KD6TH-4
MailBox>

From -8234372369008097849
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,990e51677fe04431,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 09:16:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!mit-eddie!mit-amt!snorkelwacker!spdcc!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help with packet email for DOSGATE
Keywords: PBBS, DOSGATE, 'RLI, 'MBL, EMAIL
Message-ID: <1195@necis.UUCP>
Date: 18 Dec 89 18:47:28 GMT
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 85
Posted: Mon Dec 18 19:47:28 1989

I have been resisting, but keep getting *many* requests to implement a 'compatible' mail service under DOSGATE. I do provide as an example of simple applications a very *CRUDE* mail system with my DOSGATE package. 'Compatible' is supposed to mean compatible with the many AX.25 autoforwarding mail BBS's that are out there.

I would like to not re-invent the wheel again (I know, if we didn't re-invent the wheel every so-often, we still would all be driving around on square wheels ;-)), so....

I don't have enough time to investigate and learn the ins and outs of all the rules for forwarding email using these 'RLI, 'MBL things...

Are there any email implementers out there who are familiar with the packet (AX.25) scheme of autofowarding and reception of email???

Would you like to develop the email package for use under DOSGATE, or port an existing package???

This could be done in stages, maybe first only allowing incoming mail, and possibly in a later revision allow outgoing mail.

Simple DOSGATE programmer's rules:

1) Only MS-DOS int 21h function calls for I/O to the user (no BIOS int 10h/16h I/O and no direct video output, limit character set to the standard 7 bit ASCII characters).

2) Don't mess with the serial ports (all remote users are considered to be on the CON: device).

My example mail utilities consist of a few stand-alone .EXE programs that use a few environment variables and share a few *simple* files:

environment variables:

USER= <- callsign of connected user (could have path, and date/time)
ie: USER=NM1D-15 via KA1EGF [12/18/89 13:30]

MSG= <- directory where mail data files are stored
ie: MSG=C:\MAILDIR

SYSTEM= <- name of DOSGATE system, for identifying info for email
ie: SYSTEM=NM1D DOSGATE, DERRY, NH 03038

executeable files:

LIST.EXE Lists mail files (similar to 'L' command in BBS's)
ie: LIST (list all mail to ALL, or TO or FROM 'USER')

SEND.EXE Sends mail to a user (similar to 'S' command in BBS's)
ie: SEND NM1D to send mail to 'NM1D'

READ.EXE Reads mail addressed to a user (similar to 'R' command in BBS's)
ie: READ #, or READ NM1D to read mail addressed to 'NM1D'

additionally, this command is invoked with the '/c' switch
to check if there is any mail for the current 'USER' when
the user first connects. This is to inform user of pending mail.

I was going to have 'READ /C' also check the current 'USER'
callsign, and if it belonged to a BBS that is listed in a
special file, then spawn the program that will handle the
interface with the automatic BBS's.

KILL.EXE Deletes mail (similar to 'K' command in BBS's)
ie: KILL #

Also, if anyone is interested in developing other packages for use under DOSGATE, please let me know, and I will help you as I can.

Thanks, Rich

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

From 1523111125909903971
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e9ea8976bb16637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-19 17:30:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!kd4nc!dug
From: dug@kd4nc.UUCP (Doug Drye KD4NC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RADIO/MODEMS???
Message-ID: <3297@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 19 Dec 89 17:15:43 GMT
References: <9524.2589230A@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Organization: KD4NC HAM Packet Radio Gateway
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Dec 19 18:15:43 1989

Brice.Fleckenstein@f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org (Brice Fleckenstein) writes:

>Where does one aquire specifications on the WA4DSY 56k modem?

From me at gatech!kd4nc!dug

or GRAPES Inc, P.O. Box 871, Alpharetta, Ga 30239-0871

Send your Postal mailing address via E-mail and I will send you a re-print
of the technical article, etc..

Doug
--
Doug Drye KD4NC

From 214211565845137871
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b655861973ed3781,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-20 08:49:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu!look
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: what's AMRNET?
Message-ID: <3100002@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Date: 19 Dec 89 19:15:00 GMT
Lines: 10
Nf-ID: #N:uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu:3100002:000:428
Nf-From: uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu!look   Dec 19 13:15:00 1989
Posted: Tue Dec 19 20:15:00 1989

I just read in the latest 73 magazine an article about usenet. In this
a sidebar said something to the effect that the folks who run internet were
planning to connect a ham packet network called AMRNET. If I read this
correctly, domain addresses would be used by packet stations just like any
other internet node. Does anyone out there have knowledge of this? Thanks,

Steve Look KA9SZW
look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
KA9SZW@N9HVK

From -3050594384128358413
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d0883bff25435e5d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a98a509268a1d781,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-20 11:41:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DX Neophyte Wants QSL Manager Info
Message-ID: <1341@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 20 Dec 89 19:41:41 GMT
References: <1324@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 123
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8496 rec.ham-radio.packet:1484
Posted: Wed Dec 20 20:41:41 1989

> Since you are apparently on packet, you can make use of NQ1C's QSL manager
> server. Requests go to QSLMGR @ W1NY. Unfortunately, I don't have an info
> file on the server handy, but I'll put it in a followup posting.

Here it is!

[24590] B   BID: 5119_W1NY
Path: VE3JF!WA2SPL!WA2UMX!K1MEA!N1GJH!W1NY
Date: 21 May 89 04:11:34 Z
From: NQ1C@W1NY
To: ALL@ALLBBS
Subject: QSLMGR Server @ W1NY

I have placed the QSLMGR server online at the W1NY BBS. This server will keep a database of QSL managers, and requests from users for QSL managers. You can submit a request to the server asking for a particular station's QSL manager, and the server will return a message to you with the information. If the server does not know the QSL manager for the station you request, it will file your request and send you a message if it does find out.

To learn more about the server, you should submit a HELP request to it. Send

a message to QSLMGR @ W1NY. The subject of the message is ignored by the server

so you may put whatever you like. In the body of the message, simply put the word help. If you'd like to see what a sample session of sending a message to the server might look like, submit your message with the word sample rather than help.

If you have any questions or comments about the server, I'd love to hear them! Input is always welcome.

- Bob, NQ1C   Sysop @ W1NY

[37932] PK
Path: VE3JF!WA2SPL!W1NY
Date: 13 Nov 89 14:27:56 Z
From: NQ1C@W1NY
To: VE3RMM
Subject: QSLMGR Response

QSLMGR (QSL Manager Server) version 1.3 is running on 12-Nov-89 at 19:40
(c) Copyright 1989 Bob Lafleur, NQ1C @ W1NY

*** Please send your requests to QSLMGR as Private messages, not Bulletins!

[sample]
A typical session for submitting a request might look like this:

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
QSL REQUEST
message:
```

```
V47RF
SM5BRW
<control-Z>
message 14000 stored.
```

In this example, a request for the QSL managers for the stations V47RF and SM5BRW has been submitted to the server. An update request might look like this:

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
QSL UPDATE
message:
UPDATE
A22WZ OE3NH
V47RF WA2SPL
W200NY KA1KPH BOX 17, Feeding Hills MA 01030

<control-Z>
message 14001 stored.
```

This request will add A22WZ to the database with the QSL manager of OE3NH, V47RF with WA2SPL, and W200NY with KA1KPH's address.

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
REQUEST
message:
DUMP
<control-Z>
message 14002 stored.
```

The above will cause the server to return a list of all the routes that you have requested which were not fulfilled by the server.

The following example shows how you can do multiple commands with one request. Any command that takes a list of callsigns will recognize a blank line to mean the end of the command. The following example illustrates removing calls from the database and adding new calls to the database all in one server request.

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
INFO UPDATE
message:
DELETE
A22WZ
A24EE
                              (blank line ends delete section)
UPDATE
```

```
     V47RF WA2SPL
     <control-Z>
     message 14003 stored.

   Any questions, comments, or problems about the QSL Manager Server
may be directed to NQ1C @ W1NY.

[ There are 391 pending requests. ]
[ There are 6290 entries in the database ]

--
Barry McLarnon    Communications Research Center    Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET:  barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651     Packet radio:  VE3JF @ VE3JF


From 5143163679722114895
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c241f84bd84e31f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-20 13:30:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watserv1!watmath!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: new mailer for nos   view.exe
Message-ID: <4552.258f77e6@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 20 Dec 89 17:15:33 GMT
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Dec 20 18:15:33 1989

I have available a mailer system to run with NOS (KA9Q).  This mailer
is a substitute for BM.EXE

It is a full screen mailer that allows you to scroll up/down through the
headers then hit enter to read the message.  You can use your own editor
to view or send email.  It is still work in progress, however, I think
it is stable enough for some other people to give it a try.


Great for ready info-hams mail ( It can separate messages from a digest )


So give it a try, and let me know if it blows up on you.


FTP 129.100.22.100
user: anonymous
pass: use your email id
binary
cd view
get view.exe
```

Also you may want to grab qe.exe (editor)
and list.com (reader) or use your own. Some docs to follow by friday.

From -229456958045708606
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a1dc7f667fb70829
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-20 21:01:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!
f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
From: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs, W8GRT)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: compression
Message-ID: <9959.2590EF42@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 21 Dec 89 05:01:01 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 43
Posted: Thu Dec 21 06:01:01 1989

> From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET

> >Message-ID: <9573.258AFC69@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
> >
> > swrinde|zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu
> |samsung|cs.utexas.edu|asuvax|stjhmc|f1.n234.
> > 1.fidonet.org|Jim.Grubs@ucsd.edu (Jim Grubs)
>
> writes:
> ....
> >
> >Oh, noooooo, we fought for years to get the FCC to drop the CW ID
> requirement
> >for RTTY operation|||||
> >
> >Seriously, your idea to petition is what was lurking in the back of my
> mind all
>
> Some hams expressing their opinions on pr-digest seem to treat it
> as a pure US institution. Anyway it is in fact spreaded all over Europe.
> I know it's been read in Japan, Australia, and some regions of Asia too.
> So it would be interesting to see what the regulations in other
> countries
> look alike.

Comparing notes in that fashion always in determining a common standard to
present to the various administrations.

The thing that blows my mind is that many here seem to take delight in twisting
my original question into something totally different than I intended. My

original question was, paraphrased, "What is the legal status of a compression scheme that produces symbols that aren't in the alaphabet we're allowed to use on HF?" Even more peculiar is the fact that when someone else asked a similar question a few months ago, it went virtually unnoticed.

73 de W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
Internet: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 5171078944849965346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5696453d05f20994
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-21 08:57:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!uw-entropy!dataio!
pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK232 and IC2AT
Summary: IC2AT and PK232, RTM
Keywords: PK232 IC2AT
Message-ID: <333@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 21 Dec 89 01:40:41 GMT
References: <168@mikebat.UUCP>
Organization: very little
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Dec 21 02:40:41 1989

In my PK232 manual, instructions for interfacing to the IC2AT are
on page K-1 (appendix K).

It is a little weird. It is like the interface to the Yaesu
FT727 and FT-x03 and FT-x09.

The PTT and GND on the PK232 are connected TOGETHER (!?) and run
thru a 30K resistor to the tip of the mic connector. The tip is
also connected thru a .1 uf cap to the AFSK connection on the
PK232 (TX Audio). The tip side of the receive audio goes to the
RX audio connection on the PK232.

The IC2AT may have some timing problems due to slow switching. Play
with TXDelay on the PK232. I know one ham with an IC02at who never
could get his timing set to communicate with the local node.

73,
Tad KT7H

MCI Mail; 328-8544
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

From -4651638497168509279
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,882456e4dd673022,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-21 08:57:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!uw-entropy!dataio!
pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Duplex Nodes
Keywords: Packet nodes with 600 KHz split
Message-ID: <334@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 21 Dec 89 02:53:13 GMT
Organization: very little
Lines: 45
Posted: Thu Dec 21 03:53:13 1989

(I'm posting this for Steve Stroh N8GNJ who, at the moment, can read this newsgroup, but has difficulty in posting to it. For a direct response, send replies via packet to N8GNJ @ KD7NM.WA.USA.NA)

The Northwest Amateur Packet Radio Association (NAPRA) is the Seattle area packet group. NAPRA is building a full duplex regenerative package for our 145.01 wide area user node, and we would like to get in touch with other groups in the country who have built similar systems.

Specifically, our package would receive on 145.61, and transmit on 145.01. It would digitally regenerate all received packets (no voice could pass through), and allow access to a Net/Rom node.

The primary reason for doing this is that the 145.01 node is located on one of the highest peaks in Western Washington and has excellent coverage. We encourage users to connect to the node, and then connect to their contact, and the node will act as a "traffic cop" and allow fair access to all users of the frequency. Unfortunately, many users ignore our pleas, and the result is, predictably, a mess. Connecting to the node seems to be too much "trouble" for some, and we felt that the full duplex system would provide for those persons who want to work "direct" and also allow the channel to be used by those desiring BBS and network access too.

Our technical group would like to hear from other groups who've done what we're planning to do, or are thinking about it. Replies posted to the newsgroup are preferred with group names,

mailing addresses (U.S. Snail- sorry), and phone numbers of
contacts.

Thanks very much!

Steve Stroh
N8GNJ @ KD7NM.WA.USA.NA
14919 NE 163rd Street
Woodinville, WA 98072
206/481-5735

posted by tad@ssc.UUCP

From 4077000022753850206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,86db48f19906fcbe
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a5f39faf056694df,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-22 02:16:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!
cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!rochester!rit!ultb!cep4478
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Morse code, obscenity, and packet retransmission.
Keywords: legal
Message-ID: <1818@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Date: 21 Dec 89 21:33:46 GMT
References: <7114@unix.SRI.COM>
Reply-To: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Information Systems and Computing @ RIT, Rochester, New York
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8443 rec.ham-radio.packet:1470
Posted: Thu Dec 21 22:33:46 1989

In article <7114@unix.SRI.COM> henry@ginger.sri.com (Henry Pasternack) writes:

> ... I expressed surprise that
>retransmissions occur automatically without the immediate supervision
>of a control operator. This strikes me as somewhat illegal, since there
>is no means of controlling the transmission content.

>   Comments?

>-Henry

I was thinking the same thing, Henry. At one time, I had dreams
about setting up a packet <-> internet gateway, forwarding email
for AX.25 and supporting ftp for those lucky enough to have TCP/IP.

FTP and TCP/IP is no problem, since I would only let it be accessible
from the packet side, but I'd have to look at every single piece of
EMAIL and put my callsign on it, and handle it (basically) third
party. The other alternative would be to let email originating from
someone I know is a licensed amateur through, in which case they
would be in "remote control" of my station (perfectly legal) - problem
there is that then the guy who is this remote control operator
then has to follow the part 97 rules about providing reasonable
security about non-licensed people activating the system. (i.e.
can't walk away from your terminal, etc.)

Interesting issue.

Chris, N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

From 8680600428935072121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,5f00302f7fe7313c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f00302f7fe7313c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fdd95,5f00302f7fe7313c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdd95,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,5f00302f7fe7313c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-22 14:07:09 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip:9702 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:2101
comp.dcom.lans:4042 rec.ham-radio.packet:2887
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!clyde.concordia.ca!uunet!
image.soe.clarkson.edu!news
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.tcp-
ip.ibmpc,comp.dcom.lans,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Nelson's patches to KA9Q's NOS.
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Dec22170702@image.clarkson.edu>
Date: 22 Dec 89 22:07:09 GMT
Sender: news@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Distribution: comp
Organization: Clarkson University, Potsdam NY
Lines: 31

Merry Christmas! Having some idle time before the holiday vacation, I
figured I'd package up my current set of patches for Phil Karn's
TCP/IP package, NOS. These patches are for the next-most recent
version of NOS, 890918. If anyone adapts these for the most recent
version, I'd like a copy. Both the patches and that version of NOS
and a version of patch for the PC are available on
sun.soe.clarkson.edu's pub/ka9q directory. Also available from
archive-server at same host. Filenames:

```
diffs.arc
src.arc
patch.arc

In short, we've got:

ARCNET.DIF     ARCnet support.
EXTERN.DIF     External access to NOS.
FCNTL.DIF      Adds fcntl()
FTPSERV.DIF    Minor fixed to the ftp server
JOIN.DIF       For people who JOIN their drives
NETRC.DIF      Adds a .netrc capability
RLOGIN.DIF     Adds a rlogin client
TAR.DIF        Adds a tarfile disk backup.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])  Russ.Nelson@$315.268.6667
Live up to the light thou hast, and more will be granted thee.
A recession now appears more than 2 years away -- John D. Mathon, 4 Oct 1989.
I think killing is value-neutral in and of itself. -- Gary Strand, 8 Nov 1989.
Liberals run this country, by and large. -- Clayton Cramer, 20 Nov 1989.
Shut up and mind your Canadian business, you meddlesome foreigner. -- TK, 23 N.
```


From 2648104363807782967
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bb33d61a32b1294,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-22 17:47:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA!Mark
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA (Mark Bramwell VE3PZR)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: kiss for heath pocket packet?
Message-ID: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Date: 22 Dec 89 08:05:37 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: watmath!ria.ccs.uwo.ca!HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca!Mark@uunet.UU.NET
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Dec 22 09:05:37 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Thursday December 21, 1989, 1:20:12 p.m.


```
==============================================================================

Does anyone have a KISS eprom for the heath pocket pocket tnc?  I would like
to use it with NOS, however, mine does not have KISS mode.  The heath
can not use 'normal' tnc2 roms.  I have a programmer to burn the chip.
Is it available for FTP somewhere?

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR      (519) 661-3714 {UWO}
BITNET: mbramwel@uwo.ca    Packet:  VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ
```

From 8175504920378376375
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf3c1e40fb8b8a98,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-22 18:46:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!orstcs!
mist.CS.ORST.EDU!batesm
From: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP Node / TeXNet
Message-ID: <14487@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Date: 22 Dec 89 16:43:56 GMT
Sender: usenet@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU
Reply-To: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Organization: Oregon State Univ. -- Computer Science
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Dec 22 17:43:56 1989

What is needed to put up a TCP/IP node (hardware/software)?
Does a computer need to be hooked up or on all the time
for this? We have a remote site with limited access and power
so PC is kind of hard to find room for.

What is TeXNet and where can I get information on it?

73's de Mike Bates, KF7DQ @ WA7ARI
batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu

From 4442630700571679704
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,24ba699be920f7d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24ba699be920f7d9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-22 20:03:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!bloom-beacon!bu-cs!mirror!necntc!
necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOSGATE version 1.14 available via SIMTEL20
Message-ID: <1198@necis.UUCP>
Date: 22 Dec 89 18:40:14 GMT
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 41
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8459 rec.ham-radio.packet:1473
Posted: Fri Dec 22 19:40:14 1989

After many requests for access to DOSGATE via ftp, etc... I have uploaded
it to the SIMTEL20 server. Keith was gracious enough to make it available

to all who want it.

You want the following file:

pd1:<msdos.packet>dosgt114.zip

This is the latest DOSGATE (version 1.14), it fixes problems with the previous release and allows it to be used with many more TNC's.

This release also fixes a problem that kept DOSGATE from working without a TNC (ie, when trying to user a remote ASCII terminal).

What does DOSGATE do? It allows remote use of your PC via packet radio or a remote terminal via modem or RS-232. This means you can run *almost* any MS-DOS software that you could conceive... "*almost*", because, DOSGATE is designed so that the remote user is NOT required to have any special software of ANY kind... therefore, any programs that use graphics, color, or don't interface with MS-DOS via INT 21H for console I/O should not be considered DOSGATE compatible.

I won't bore the net (again) with the list of applications that I have running on my DOSGATE system in Derry, NH (NM1D-2, nearest node SNH).

DOSGATE is also available via telephone modem on the following BBS's:

 K4NGC (703) 680-5970
KA1MGO (508) 688-1348

de Rich (NM1D)

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D)   If I could only 'C' forever!!   rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300   NEC Technologies Inc.   NM1D@WB1DSW *
***/

From -7861639434442470839
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-23 07:00:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Keywords: hierarchical addresses
Message-ID: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 23 Dec 89 05:09:32 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY

Lines: 103
Posted: Sat Dec 23 06:09:32 1989

copied from packet:
 Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID   From   To
 12650 BF   4473   5 1221/0545 26307_W3IWI W3IWI USERS@NYNET
 Sb: Hierarchical addresses, how to use.

  PACKET BID: 26307_W3IWI

  More and more of the BBSs are now supporting "H" Hierarchical addresses
  of the form   K9DOG @ W3IWI.MD.USA -- you can tell which BBSs accept
  such addresses when you connect by looking at the SID = System ID.
  This is the field like [MBL-5.13-H$] or RLI-11.6-CH$] where the H indicates
  that the BBS accepts the expanded addresses.

  Now for some "rules":

  (1) In the portion to the right of the "@" you still must supply a valid BBS
  call if you use "H" addressing. You do not use "H" addressing for NTS msgs
  (i.e. ST 94321 @ NTSCA) or for bulletins (i.e. SB ALL @ MDCBBS $). You
  don't have to use the "H" addressing for well-known BBSs (i.e. mail sent
  like SP W0RRY @ K0JJV) still works just fine.

  (2) The fields to the right of the @ which are separated by periods are
  intended to be real, physical LOCATIONS. The convention that is being
  followed is to use the two-letter state/province postal abbreviation.
  Examples in the USA & Canada include:

  Maryland MD
  Quebec   PQ
  Michigan MI
  Washington (state) WA
  Wash.DC   DC

  and similar definitions in foreign countries:
  the Milano district of Italy MI
  the state of Western Australia WA

  (3) This is followed by a three letter country abbreviation following ISO
  standards -- these are the same as the letter codes you saw during the
  Olympics. Examples are:

  Argentina   ARG
  Australia   AUS
  Austria   AUT
  Brazil   BRA
  Canada   CAN
  Chile   CHL
  West Germany DEU
  Greece   GRC
  Indonesia   IDN
  Israel   ISR

```
Italy         ITA
Japan         JPN
South Africa  ZAF
Spain         ESP
Sweden        SWE
Switzerland   CHE
England       GBR
United States USA
USSR          SUN
etc.
```

(4) To this may be added an optional continent code like EU=Europe, NA=North America, AS=Asia, AU=Australia.

(5) Addresses are assembled from left to right, smallest area to largest. Thus my full address would be W3IWI@W3IWI.MD.USA.NA but for forwarding within this continent, W3IWI@W3IWI.MD or W3IWI.MD.USA would be adequate. From the examples given above, you must be careful for mail leaving the country since .MI could be either Michigan or Milano. Thus I would need to address a message to my friend Luca in Milano like IW2ECL@I2KBD.MI.ITA or IW2ECL@I2KBD.MI.ITA.EU to avoid the message going to Michigan.

(6) In some cases you will see an attempt to facilitate local distribution with an address like W6XYZ@N6VV.#NOCAL.CA.USA where the #NOCAL may mean something in California but is just passed thru by BBSs forwarding the mail out west. Such supplementary addresses are ALWAYS preceeded by a #. Don't try to be creative inventing new ones. A bad example is one user who invented the return address xxxxx@N4QQ.MDCBBS.MD.USA.Z:21211 -- both the MDCBBS and Z:21211 fields are bogus.

(7) Don't use these addresses to try to force routing. A recent message sent to Washington state with the address xxxxx@WS7M.W3IWI played ping-pong for three days between the W3IWI and WB7DCH HF mail gateways.

(8) The extended "H" address applies to the BBS -- not to the individual user. Thus if K9DOG uses W3IWI, then his address is K9DOG@W3IWI.MD.USA, not K9DOG.MD.USA . The address for a Virginia user of WA3ZNW is N4PQR@WA3ZNW.MD.USA and not N4PQR@WA3ZNW.VA.USA since ZNW is located in MD.

(9) Remember that you need to supply a correct ADDRESS for mail. You should not worry about the route the mail takes. Don't try to force your mail to follow a particular path.

(10) It is your responsibility to supply a good, clean, correct address and the packet network will do its best to move the mail to its destination. Be careful about typographical errors. Here are some examples of what has happened: N0AN is not the same as NOAN (with the letter o). W1XYZ is not WIXYZ (with the letter i) nor is it WlXYZ (with a lower case L).

Hope these hints help -- 73 & Seasons Greetings de Tom, W3IWI
2331z, 1551 msgs, #12679 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

From -3491629454002409748
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,985806a8f31c3891,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-23 22:16:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: compression and unspecified codes
Message-ID: <30600024@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 24 Dec 89 01:40:48 GMT
Lines: 140
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600024:000:8471
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 23 17:04:00 1989
Posted: Sun Dec 24 02:40:48 1989

Originally posted on rec.ham-radio with no apparent cross post here taking
place, so it is copied here since it is clearly more applicable here.

(This posting contains long FCC rule quotes and analysis)

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> Perhaps we can conform to the spirit of the law by adopting public conventions
> for compressed files. The "Z" convention for Lempil-Ziv UNIX(tm) files makes
> the "cipher" readable by anyone.

Yes, I am sure we can. Read on.

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> I recall passages in the FCC regs about having the key available at your
> station for decrypting, and making it available upon request from the FCC.
> Maybe that was back in 1975 and the rules have changed.

You should have a copy of the new rules. I'll supply a copy of the sections
that affects this discussion:

[bracketed sections by ka9wgn, skipped section for brevity, read your copy]
begin FCC rule quote {
97.307 Emission standards.
    (a)-(e) ...[various emission standards rules skipped]
    (f) The following standards and limitations apply to transmission on the
  frequencies specified in 97.305(c) of this Part.
[see 97.305(c) for which paragraphs apply to which subbands]
[be sure to see Sept 27 corrections as June 20 version had many errors]
    (1) ...[section on angle modulation skipped]
    (2) [note this paragraph does not apply (due to 97.305(c)) to RTTY and
  data emissions, except on 160m] No non-phone emission shall exceed the
  bandwidth of a communications quality phone emission of the same modulation
  type. The total bandwidth of an independent sideband emission (having B as

the first symbol), or a multiplexed image and phone emission, shall not exceed that of a communications quality A3E emission.

(3) [160-12m] Only a RTTY or date [note, "date" spelling error has NOT been corrected by FCC] emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 300 bauds, or for frequency-shift keying, the frequency shift between mark and space must not exceed 1 kHz.

(4) [28.0-28.3 Mhz] Only a RTTY or data emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 1200 baunds, or for frequency-shift keying, the frequency shift between mark and space must not exceed 1 kHz.

(5) [6m,2m][125cm was erroneously applied in the June 20 version, but has been deleted (see 6) in the Sept 27 version] A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 19.6 [not 19.2] kilobauds. A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using an unspecified digital code under the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part may also be transmitted. The authorized bandwidth is 20 kHz.

(6) [125cm,70cm] A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 56 kilobauds. A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using an unspecified digital code under the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part also may be transmitted. The authorized bandwidth is 100 kHz.

(7) [33cm and shorter] A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part or an unspecified digital code under the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part may be transmitted.

97.309 RTTY and digital emission codes.

(a)(1)-(3) ...[sections listing specific codes skipped]

(b) Where authorized by 97.305(c) [authorized emission types] and 97.307(f) [bandwidth and baudrate limitations] of this Part, a station may transmit a RTTY or data emission using an unspecified digital code, except to a station in a country with which the United States does not have an agreement permitting the code to be used. RTTY and data emissions using unspecified digital codes must not be transmitted for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of any communication. When deemed necessary by an EIC to assure compliance with the FCC Rules, a station must:

(1) Cease the transmission using the unspecified digital code;

(2) Restrict transmissions of any digital code to the extent instructed;

(3) Maintain a record, convertible to the original information, of all digital communications transmitted.

} end FCC rule quote

My analysis of this tells me that I can use any code I wish to use provided that:

(1) I use 6 meters and above for the transmission, limit my bandwidth to 20 khz on 6m and 2m and to 100 khz on 125cm and 70cm. If I use one of the codes listed in 97.309(a) w/o the limitations in 97.309(b) then I must adhere to the baudrate limitations of 300 (160-12m), 1200 (10m), 19600 (6m,2m) or 56000 (125cm,70cm) baud unless I operate on 33cm or shorter. I do not need to limit my bandwidth on 33cm or shorter.

(2) I do not use it to communicate with any foreign country with which the United States does not have an actual agreement in place to allow

the particular code I want to use. I suppose it might be possible for the US to negotiate an agreement allowing ANY code. There should be a list of such countries and what codes are agreed upon for each.

(3) I may not use the code for the purpose of obscuring the meaning. This certainly includes an cypher for which the algorithm and key are not publicly known. Also, if I happen to believe that someone is not capable of receiving any certain particular code and I switch to using that code so he cannot copy my transmission, even though it might be a publicly known code, then I have fallen under the "for the purpose of obscuring the meaning" clause. This is a matter of INTENT and brings with it all the legal vagaries associated with proving intent.

(4) The Engineer In Charge can direct any combination of the listed requirements on my station (not me, the operator). The third requirement is to maintain a record of what was transmitted (not just what code was used). I am not required to keep this record unless directed to do so by the EIC. Note that by the LETTER of this rule, the EIC can require such a record of ALL digital communications, not just the ones using an uspecified code. While the spirit is apparent to me to be applied to only unspecified codes, I see this as a minor gap in the rules that needs a bit of touching up (petition for rulemaking?).

Further rule nitpicking suggests to me that (in 97.307(f)(3)-(5) applicable to HF frequencies) that EITHER the baudrate limitation applies OR the frequency-shift limitation applies due to the use of the word "or" in the rule text. Since 97.307(f)(2) does not apply to RTTY and data emissions (except in 160m) according to 97.305(c), apparently no bandwidth limitations apply either. So if I have a high baud rate of one of the specified codes, along with the use of frequency shift keying of 1 khz or less, on HF, then the bandwidth will not matter (as no rule paragraphs apply). I believe we call things like this "loopholes". Another petition?

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> I think one of the contributions of Amatuer Radio in this area is to squeeze
> more out of RF data networks. So, it is within our charter to request the
> FCC to relax the cipher rule so it doesn't apply to simple compression for
> transmission purposes.

It seems to me, after reading over the rules rather closely, that they are in fact suitable to begin experimentation. Compression codes such as the LZW code fall under the "unspecified" codes and I find them usable within the limitations of 97.305(c), 97.307(f)(5)-(7) and 97.309(b). That rules out using them on HF.

I also believe that I may use checksum and Forward Error Correction codes, as they do not obscure meanings at all where they do not alter the original data. They may still fall under the definition of "unspecified" codes by the LETTER of the rules, which may worry some regarding their use on HF to enhance the reliability of that spectrum. Another petition for rulemaking could clarify this by allowing the appendage of checking, correcting, and authentication codes to the clear data being sent for all specified (and unspecified) codes.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 499847206706334150
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-23 22:30:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!
brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Keywords: hierarchical addresses
Message-ID: <10595@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 24 Dec 89 04:24:24 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 14
Posted: Sun Dec 24 05:24:24 1989

In article <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert
Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes:
> More and more of the BBSs are now supporting "H" Hierarchical addresses
> of the form   K9DOG @ W3IWI.MD.USA -- you can tell which BBSs accept
> such addresses when you connect by looking at the SID = System ID.

Don't confuse these addresses with valid Internet domain names. They're
really geographic-based hierarchical routes.

These just LOOK like valid Internet domain names, but they aren't, of
course, since hams had to invent their own standard instead of using a
real one.

One more giant step backwards for ham radio.   Rah rah rli.
              - Brian

From 7174839187291332836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca12c206d00342f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-24 04:18:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: W0RLI packet mailbox V11.7 now available for download
Keywords: W0RLI V11.7
Message-ID: <71666@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 24 Dec 89 05:28:37 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 31

Posted: Sun Dec 24 06:28:37 1989

copied from packet:

```
  Msg# TSP  Size Read To     @ BBS  From    Date  Time
  2657 BN    890    0 ALL           WB2COY 891224 0423
  Subject: W0RLI V11.7 Available

     W0RLI Packet MailBox V11.7 is now available for download from COYnet
          Landline BBS in Poughkeepsie, New York.

          Filename: FS1107.ZIP - Quick Upgrade from 11.6
                 MB1107.ZIP - Complete Package

       Changes Include:

       Fixed bug with "List full" status.
       Increased "available to forward" maximum to 100.
       Removed Roundtable.

       ** Join the PACKET Conference to find these files. **

       Call: 914-485-3393  1200/2400  24 Hours. Download
       available on first call
      Protocols: XMODEM (CKSUM/CRC), 1K-XMODEM, YMODEM
      and ZMODEM (DSZ)
      Ymodem and Zmodem BATCH
      available via ProDoor (DOOR 1)

      73 - Bob, WB2COY, Sysop WB2COY
           PBBS, COYnet BBS
                               0524z, 934 msgs @WB2GTX the
                               PARC ROSErver, Secaucus, NJ >
```

```
From 4601748142573397516
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-24 12:24:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!
splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Keywords: hierarchical addresses
Message-ID: <5QZT0A@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 24 Dec 89 13:27:05 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <10595@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 19
Posted: Sun Dec 24 14:27:05 1989
```

In article <10595@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>These just LOOK like valid Internet domain names, but they aren't, of
>course, since hams had to invent their own standard instead of using a
>real one.
>One more giant step backwards for ham radio.   Rah rah rli.

Remember my comment about production systems versus neat hacks?

There wasn't production-quality code available...so hams took what they
had and made it work. It's not nice and pretty, but it does work.

Don't like it? Come up with a production system that does it the "right"
way.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +---------------------------------------
     Here come Democrats...here come Democrats...throwing money a-way...

From 5220632427025700129
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8aad904480a75af5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-24 12:28:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!alberta!calgary!
ccu!rflukes
From: rflukes@ccu.umanitoba.ca (Richard F. Lukes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wanted: TNC-1 Schematic Diagram
Message-ID: <1989Dec24.202826.25268@ccu.umanitoba.ca>
Date: 24 Dec 89 20:28:26 GMT
Organization: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada
Lines: 11
Posted: Sun Dec 24 21:28:26 1989

I am looking for a copy of the TNC-1 schematic diagram. Was this ever
published in a magazine? If someone could provide a copy or knows where
I could find one, please contact me via e-mail.

Many thanks,
               Richard VE4AIV

--
Richard F. Lukes   rflukes@ccu.UManitoba.CA
Computer Science Department   (or rflukes@ccm.UManitoba.CA)
University of Manitoba

From 454077100392444185
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bb33d61a32b1294
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 07:21:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: kiss for heath pocket packet?
Message-ID: <4390094@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Dec 89 15:21:40 GMT
References: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Dec 26 16:21:40 1989

>Does anyone have a KISS eprom for the heath pocket pocket tnc? I would like
>to use it with NOS, however, mine does not have KISS mode. The heath
>can not use 'normal' tnc2 roms. I have a programmer to burn the chip.
>Is it available for FTP somewhere?

Two responses:

1) Call Heath customer support and complain loudly that they don't ship KISS
    support. It's available for the Tasco variant in Japan, and it's in enough
    demand in the US that they ought to make it available.

Meanwhile...

2) Look on col.hp.com in ~ftp/ka9q/etc for the file u21_kiss.rom, which is a
    binary image of a 27256 I got from Japan via a friend at Cisco, that is
    the normal firmware with KISS support included. I just go through the
    auto-baud routine, then type 'kiss on' followed by 'restart', and it's
    in KISS mode until you cycle power on the TNC.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 7422619041510444411
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cdd2f374912340c4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 08:33:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
torsqnt!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!stephen.woo
From: stephen.woo@canremote.uucp (STEPHEN WOO)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TEST
Message-ID: <89122703183701@masnet.uucp>
Date: 26 Dec 89 16:33:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 4
Posted: Tue Dec 26 17:33:00 1989

This is a test on Dec 26, 1989 to see if this e-mail will reach me at
espinc.
---
 * Via ProDoor 3.1R

From 9140291959420432003
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 15:00:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!mailrus!wuarchive!psuvax1!rutgers!mcnc!decvax!
dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Keywords: hierarchical addresses
Message-ID: <7236@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 26 Dec 89 04:24:23 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <10595@ucsd.Edu>
<5QZT0A@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Dec 26 05:24:23 1989

In article <5QZT0A@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
> In article <10595@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> >course, since hams had to invent their own standard instead of using a
> >real one.
> There wasn't production-quality code available...so hams took what they
> had and made it work. It's not nice and pretty, but it does work.

What in the world does a concept of production-quality code have to do with
following standards? Even the worst hack software may make an attempt at
following an established, published standard. If I may rephrase Mr. Kantor's
statement into a question...

Why didn't the they/them/it/fill-in-the-blank follow available standards?
There may indeed be valid reasons for deviation from a standard. The
fact that someone other programmer didn't supply "production-quality"
completed code implementing a standard isn't one of them.

After all, what fun is a project if someone else has already done the same
thing. (Let's leave out the profit motive in this one.)
--
D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott
P. O. Box 277 | ...!decvax!dtseng!rps -- ...!harvard!zinn!dtseng!rps
Hudson, NH 03051-0277 |
(603)886-1382 |

From 117876684337385619

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 15:48:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!
splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Keywords: hierarchical addresses
Message-ID: <#N2JL@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 26 Dec 89 16:56:48 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <10595@ucsd.Edu>
<5QZT0A@splut.conmicro.com> <7236@dtseng.UUCP>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 31
Posted: Tue Dec 26 17:56:48 1989

In article <7236@dtseng.UUCP> rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott) writes:
>What in the world does a concept of production-quality code have to do with
>following standards? Even the worst hack software may make an attempt at
>following an established, published standard. If I may rephrase Mr. Kantor's
>statement into a question...

>Why didn't the they/them/it/fill-in-the-blank follow available standards?
>There may indeed be valid reasons for deviation from a standard. The
>fact that someone other programmer didn't supply "production-quality"
>completed code implementing a standard isn't one of them.

The standard Brian wants the ham world to follow so badly differs from
what the hams implemented in one important respect: What the hams did
doesn't require a name server to function, while the Internet
hierarchical naming system depends strongly on having one available.

Where's the name server? Well, all of the code that can use one - none
of it production-quality, and all of it still highly experimental
according to the author - does not include a server function, but
instead points the user to an existing server, or else the user is
stuck. This matters little to the religious, though.

The ham solution was implemented because the authors wanted a scheme
that would work, now, instead of waiting for the ideal solution to
spring up magically. It may not be theoretically pure, but it works.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
     Here come Democrats...here come Democrats...throwing money a-way...

From -5246780112401484370

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 18:47:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: TAPR 9600 RADIO/MODEMS???
Message-ID: <4390095@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 02:47:15 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Dec 27 03:47:15 1989

>Where does one aquire specifications on the WA4DSY 56k modem?

There was a nice writeup a couple of years ago for the ARRL digital conference,
call your favorite vendor of ARRL publications, and ask for the complete set
of conference proceedings. Well worth the cash...

Bdale

From 4533515306213719810
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 18:49:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <4390096@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 02:49:43 GMT
References: <9316.25828CDA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Dec 27 03:49:43 1989

>I don't want BAUDS restrictions. I just want BANDWIDTH restriction.

AMEN!

Bdale

From -6121551592253742950
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,998095513dcaa79a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 18:55:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC-2 EPROMS
Message-ID: <4390097@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 02:55:17 GMT
References: <8912140840.AA21012@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Dec 27 03:55:17 1989

>I have an MFJ-1278 which I run in KISS mode under Net.

Good man!

>It seems MFJ screwed up something in the EPROM which makes it kick
>itself out of KISS mode at irregular intervals.

This has been reported elsewhere... it's not just you.

>Someone please correct me if I'm wrong, but I believe that electrically
>all TNC-2 are identical. Would this mean that I could purchase an EPROM
>for another manufacturer's model?

I'm under the (unsubstantiated) impression that the 1278 is a sufficient
departure from the TNC-2 design that using TNC-2 firmware is apt to be a
disappointment.

Thought of trying the novel approach of calling MFJ's product support and
asking if they have a fix? If not, lean on them to figure it out and fix it...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -8906323051144309122
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9c1721026dd5479
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:03:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Beginner Summary + More questions
Message-ID: <4390098@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:03:09 GMT
References: <31ldg@yoda.byu.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:03:09 1989

>One could use an HT for packet radio; the main problem would be the
>typical HT's limited power.

My experience is that if you think you need more power than an HT, then you ought to be spending your money somewhere else... like antennas. Putting a whip on the back of a mobile rig in the basement is liable to inject more RF into your computer and TNC gear (a lot of TNC's PTT circuits will lock up if you goose them real hard... the FET saturates, I think) than towards your local digi/switch. It *really* pays to invest in an outside antenna and some coax. Even a coat-hanger 1/2wave groundplane built on an SO-239 connector outside your window is a big win over a rubber duck...

>1. What's this WA4DSY modem I hear so much about?

The 56kb MSK modem design that is being distributed in kit from by GRAPES. Doug Drye KD4NC recently posted contact info to this group.

>2. How much interest is there in using TCP/IP?

Extremely widespread, and growing. I recently returned from Japan, where there are over 100 TCP/IP stations on the air. There is heavy usage in northern California, and in New England, and steadily increasing usage in other parts of the country.

>3. How does a packet node get to be an Internet node? Do a couple of guys
>   wearing tool belts and hard hats show up on your doorstep dragging a
>   long blue cable?

Technically, that's about it. In reality, you don't. There are organizational and political problems to be overcome before there is direct IP level connectivity between the amateur Internet and the "real" Internet on a widespread basis. Mail relays exist in several places, in relatively undocumented form, however.

>4. Does anybody have any information about the Gunnplexer application?

Read the December issue of Ham Radio magazine, an article by N6GN and N6RCE, for all the gory details.

>5. I am still curious to know if schematics for TNC's are available, or
>   if some TNC designs are in the public domain.

Why?

Seriously, building a TNC is a waste of effort, given the pricing of existing TNC's and PC plug-in cards. If you're still not convinced, start with the ARRL Computer Networking Conference proceedings... buying the entire set would be a reasonable investment in information...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -6003597579492468094

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1a5fbad09e284f7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:10:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-
lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP source?
Message-ID: <4390099@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:10:59 GMT
References: <366@linqdev.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:10:59 1989

>Hi, I'm trying to get TCP/IP running under Xenix. I have some various
>sources in archive form, most of which are missing a file here or there!

Try grabbing net-unix.cpio.Z from vax.cs.pitt.edu, and the userman.arc file
from col.hp.com in ~ftp/ka9q/890421.1... that should get you started.

>Can somebody give me a number of where to go to get this stuff? I
>will gladly pay the cost of telephone UUCP time. Don't have ftp or
>anyother fancy method. Could do kermit or xmodem though.

Ahhhh. That makes things harder... I can't help...

Bdale

From 8654751549226521809
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,574adeb6a0a31244
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:14:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 890421 mbox code
Message-ID: <4390100@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:14:58 GMT
References: <138700001@techsup>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:14:58 1989

>i've compiled the 890421 version of netpc with turbo-c 2.0. most
>everything seems to work ok except for the "mbox" command.

Seems to work great, locally... I dunno what is happening...

Bdale

From 95082356440993059
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf3c1e40fb8b8a98
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:21:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP Node / TeXNet
Message-ID: <4390102@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:21:46 GMT
References: <14487@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:21:46 1989

>What is needed to put up a TCP/IP node (hardware/software)?
>Does a computer need to be hooked up or on all the time
>for this? We have a remote site with limited access and power
>so PC is kind of hard to find room for.

For now, the best solution is something like a PC clone with DRSI or Paccomm cards in it. Soon, you should be able to buy the PS-186 from AEA, the de-40 (or whatever it's called this week) from Kantronics, or the Awesome I/O card from DRSI/K3MC, all of which will eventually run standalone packet-switch versions of the NOS code.

>What is TeXNet and where can I get information on it?

It's a name that describes a complete networking system, including z80-based hardware, 9600 and 1200 baud modems, and software for the z80 boards that is being used in much of Texas, and some other areas. It is neat if you are only interested in the set of services provided, but is deficient for a lot of folks because it's non-trivial, if at all possible, to use Texnet backbones to run IP, et al.

The group to contact is TPRS, the Texas Packet Radio Society. I don't have contact info handy, but Greg Jones WD5IVD is a reasonable person to start with. He shows up at most of the packet conferences and talks Texnet until he's blue in the face... :-)

Bdale

From -7859337554369169480
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:27:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsd!
ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Message-ID: <4390103@col.hp.com>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:27:17 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:27:17 1989

>Remember my comment about production systems versus neat hacks?

Yes, vividly.

>There wasn't production-quality code available...so hams took what they
>had and made it work. It's not nice and pretty, but it does work.

Aren't you walking both sides of the fence? You condemn hacks because you want production systems, but you condone hacks because "production-quality code" wasn't available? Am I allowed to ask you to make up your mind? :-)

>Don't like it? Come up with a production system that does it the "right"
>way.

This is an unrealistic request. I think Brian is being a bit harsh, but in the long run, he's right. It would have been *so* much better for the creative energy that has been expended inventing the HF routing scheme and putting it to use to have been focussed on, say, building better automated routing mechanisms for NET.

The ham radio community, and the packet radio neighborhood, are far too small for us to be able to afford fragmentation and survive. We ought to be working on how to work together, instead of pissing on each other...

Bdale

From -5510027464635317602
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8269f322202d72a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-26 19:38:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!
tmsoft!mshiels
From: mshiels@tmsoft.uucp (Michael A. Shiels)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Sorry for mangled articles
Message-ID: <ipgea721f@tmsoft.uucp>
Date: 27 Dec 89 03:38:32 GMT
Reply-To: mshiels@tmsoft.UUCP (Michael A. Shiels)

Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: MaS Network Software and Consulting
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Dec 27 04:38:32 1989

Due to a slight configuration problem my site (masnet.uucp) which gateways
for canremote.uucp has caused a couple of articles to reappear with mangled
headers. The problem was corrected but not before a few articles got out
of my hands. Sorry for any confusion caused. IT HAS BEEN FIXED!!

Michael A. Shiels

From -3637798418120298368
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1a5fbad09e284f7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 06:25:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP source?
Message-ID: <30600027@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 28 Dec 89 10:38:32 GMT
References: <4390099@col.hp.com>
Lines: 22
Nf-ID: #R:col.hp.com:4390099:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600027:000:907
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 28 01:16:00 1989
Posted: Thu Dec 28 11:38:32 1989

> Try grabbing net-unix.cpio.Z from vax.cs.pitt.edu, and the userman.arc file
> from col.hp.com in ~ftp/ka9q/890421.1... that should get you started.
>
> >Can somebody give me a number of where to go to get this stuff? I
> >will gladly pay the cost of telephone UUCP time. Don't have ftp or
> >anyother fancy method. Could do kermit or xmodem though.

I grabbed the net-unix.cpio.Z file from vax.cs.pitt.edu and could email
a uuencoded copy in a few pieces if I get requests within the time period
it does not get removed from /tmp.

Alternatively I could copy files to 720K or 1440K 3.5 inch IBM PC disks if
you send one in a self-addressed-stamped-diskette-mailer (inside another
envelope).

Sorry, I could not get to col.hp.com. I got the connection but the FTP
server was so slow to answer I gave up. Maybe Bdale can mail you those
files some way.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -2771473095408104359
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57566078786a7637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 06:25:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using LZW (modified) on packet.
Message-ID: <30600025@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 28 Dec 89 10:38:44 GMT
References: <1322@dgbt.uucp>
Lines: 21
Nf-ID: #R:dgbt.uucp:1322:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600025:000:942
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 28 00:19:00 1989
Posted: Thu Dec 28 11:38:44 1989

Does the United States have an agreement with Canada allowing the use of
unspecified codes, or specifically the LZW compression code, between the
two countries? Does anyone really know?

Of course if you read my recent analysis of the FCC rules, you will note
that I have found the rules do not allow the used of "unspecified codes"
on 160m through 10m.

I think the idea of using data compression to increase reliability on the
HF bands is good. Go for it. I do, however, think you will need to get
(if you are in the US) an STA from the FCC for it. I think this should be
done since positive results from such testing would be good cause for
getting the FCC rules changed.

If you think I have interpreted the rules incorrectly, please initiate
discussion of the matter by private communications with me first, and
hold off putting it out on the net until you have tried to convince me.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 8648614130332898118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8551db9dac6a07a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 06:26:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!ALASKA.BITNET!FTPAM1
From: FTPAM1@ALASKA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOSGATE vs. CTTY
Message-ID: <8912280805.AA17199@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>

Date: 27 Dec 89 20:38:16 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: <FTPAM1%ALASKA.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Wed Dec 27 21:38:16 1989

As a matter of curiosity, what's the difference between DOSGATE
and the DOS command CTTY? They both seem to do the same thing
with the same limitations.
Phil Munts, N7AHL (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

From 8576445913624158466
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,553652a361eaf446,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 09:54:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!
ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hp-pcd!hplsla!hpubvwa!johnh
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AUTOMATIC CONTROL ON HF
Message-ID: <2910001@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Date: 28 Dec 89 17:54:14 GMT
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Bellevue Sales
Lines: 33
Posted: Thu Dec 28 18:54:14 1989

/ hpubvwa:rec.ham-radio / johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays) / 9:52 am Dec 28,
1989 /

The new request for rulemaking by the ARRL to allow AUTOMATIC CONTROL of
HF Digital Communications is a proposal much needed. HOWEVER, I am
concerned that the "CW Good Ol' Boys" have influenced it improperly in
one regard; The proposed sub-bands are far to small. 10Khz. on the more
popular bands is just inviting an unusable system as demand for HF
digital relay requirements increase. I think we should open the entire
General/Advanced CW sub-bands to Automatic Digital and Half of the 10M
Novice subband (Maybe we require Tech or Above license in the novice
subband). If not the full subbands then at least half. This leaves the
Extra class segments for CW and attended Digital -- This should leave a
good "incentive" for CW users to upgrade to Extra.

Also this same rulemaking should be the place where we change the
transmission SPEED rules to BANDWIDTH rules.

Perhaps we create higher bandwidth subbands in some of the Automatic
Digital subbands.

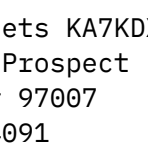
Comments? (Send them to the FCC as well)

John D. Hays, KD7UW
KD7UW@KD7UW.UT.USA.NA (AX.25 Packet, NOT INTERNET)
hays@kd7uw.ampr.org [44.40.1.3] AMPRNET
hays@apollo.hp.com INTERNET
hplabs!hpfcse!hpuslua!hays UUCP
72725,424 CI$
HAYS GEnie

From 8793087085154132370
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,20050b83f22ad64e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,20050b83f22ad64e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 13:46:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!brians
From: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Oscars and packet.
Message-ID: <26897@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 28 Dec 89 16:29:01 GMT
Reply-To: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems
Lines: 7
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8503 rec.ham-radio.packet:1496
Posted: Thu Dec 28 17:29:01 1989

Is there now in orbit or will there be a packet node on an OSCAR sat?

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX
19730 SW Prospect Ln.
Aloha, Or 97007
503-526-4091



"I'll be back"
- Arnold Schwarzenegger,
Any movie he's been in.

From 3462957942639735319
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bb33d61a32b1294
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-28 20:13:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!mcnc!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tasco TNC info request (was: kiss for heath pocket packet?)
Summary: Tasco TNC source request.
Message-ID: <7238@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 29 Dec 89 04:13:22 GMT
References: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca> <4390094@col.hp.com>

Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Dec 29 05:13:22 1989

In article <4390094@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>   It's available for the Tasco variant in Japan, and it's in enough
Is there a US source for this TNC (and thus the CORRECT firmware installed)
or other low-power, pocket TNC's which support KISS mode?

>   I just go through the
>   auto-baud routine, then type 'kiss on' followed by 'restart', and it's
>   in KISS mode until you cycle power on the TNC.
I'm curious why you go through this procedure rather than making KISS mode
the default. Not knowing this TNC I'm wondering if this is not possible.

A question of the net in general: How do you run your TNC's? (KISS mode
defaults to ON or OFF) Why or why not? I'd appreciate e-mail on this
question and I'll summarize if there is enough data.

--
Robert P. Scott | DTS Engineering, Inc. | {decvax,zinn}!dtseng!rps
Nothing could be finer than some green wallet liner....

From -1071888841948539847
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 07:03:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!texbell!
splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Message-ID: <C-55.:@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 29 Dec 89 15:03:00 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <4390103@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 42
Posted: Fri Dec 29 16:03:00 1989

In article <4390103@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>There wasn't production-quality code available...so hams took what they
>>had and made it work. It's not nice and pretty, but it does work.
>Aren't you walking both sides of the fence? You condemn hacks because you
>want production systems, but you condone hacks because "production-quality
>code" wasn't available? Am I allowed to ask you to make up your mind? :-)

No. :-) Actually, I see no contradiction here: while the addressing
scheme itself may be a hack, the code which implements it is
production-quality. Look at how easy it is to set up a W0RLI, etcetera
BBS. It's so simple that new ones pop up daily by hams who have a basic

PC and very little computer knowledge.

>>Don't like it? Come up with a production system that does it the "right"
>>way.
>This is an unrealistic request. I think Brian is being a bit harsh, but in
>the long run, he's right. It would have been *so* much better for the creative
>energy that has been expended inventing the HF routing scheme and putting it
>to use to have been focussed on, say, building better automated routing
>mechanisms for NET.

Brian has a religious fervor about his idea of how domain naming and
routing should be done. It's unrealistic for him to expect others who do
not share his fervor to do things his way, especially when his way won't
work without the full network, or large portions of it, are in place,
but the other way will (and does) work. This is no different from the
production code vs. neat hack argument: production code works, neat
hacks may not. Hams want something that works, and don't care how
technically pure it is.

>The ham radio community, and the packet radio neighborhood, are far too small
>for us to be able to afford fragmentation and survive. We ought to be working
>on how to work together, instead of pissing on each other...

I'll go for that. I'll stop here, except to note that the pissing is
coming from both sides of the issue.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
     Here come Democrats...here come Democrats...throwing money a-way...

From -8050552029705237956
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d200927a443fabd5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 07:39:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!orstcs!
mist.CS.ORST.EDU!batesm
From: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FTPable G8BPQ?
Message-ID: <14564@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Date: 29 Dec 89 15:39:42 GMT
Sender: usenet@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU
Reply-To: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Organization: Oregon State Univ. -- Computer Science
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri Dec 29 16:39:42 1989

  Where can a person FTP the latest release of the

G8BPQ software?
Also, any ideas when the software will be available on ROM?

Thanks Mike Bates, KF7DQ
batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu
KF7DQ@KA7VQD

From 8846145069952638198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff317eec2cbc21b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 09:07:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!NIPS.SSESCO.COM!elmquist
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR catalog?
Message-ID: <8912291507.AA02774@nips.ssesco.com>
Date: 29 Dec 89 17:07:25 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Dec 29 18:07:25 1989

Just wondering if there is a TAPR catalog available that would list
the projects they currently have available. If so, does anyone have
a phone number or address they should be contacted at--?

73, Chris N0JCF

From -382109078042896731
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,20050b83f22ad64e
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,20050b83f22ad64e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 09:38:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!njin!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Oscars and packet.
Message-ID: <548@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 29 Dec 89 17:38:40 GMT
References: <26897@sequent.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 54
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8514 rec.ham-radio.packet:1499
Posted: Fri Dec 29 18:38:40 1989

From article <26897@sequent.UUCP>, by brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets):

> Is there now in orbit or will there be a packet node on an OSCAR sat?

Brian:

On Jan. 11, 1990 at 0135 UTC we will launch six amateur radio satellites on board an Ariane 4 along with the primary payload, Spot-2. Three of the satellites are dedicated to packet radio experiments. Two Microsats, PACSAT and LUSAT are store and forward packet radio satellites designed and built by AMSAT-NA. AMSAT-LU designed an experiment for, paid for, and send LU7JCN to the states to work on LUSAT. We in fact exploited his great talent and he worked on all the spacecraft. The other packet radio payload is UOSAT D which is designed and built by the folks who brought you OSCAR 9 and 11, the space engineering unit at the the University of Surrey in Guildford, Surrey, England. The other two microsats carry other experiments as their primary payloads, but again, they are packet oriented systems with all telemetry and experiment data being sent down to earth on packets. The DOVE microsat is an educational payload. DOVE stands for Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder. I am the primary experimenter onboard that payload and it was built for and paid for by PY2BJO, Junior de Castro a philanthropist and long time AMSAT supporter from Brazil. This satellite will talk to earth in synthesized voice. It also has a D/A and can reproduce digitized waveforms. For those of you with REGULAR unmodified TNC's this bird may be your entry into packets from space. It transmits is digital information, telemetry, etc. down to earth in regular BEL-202 tones just like regular tnc's. The frequency for this bird is 145.825 Mhz. It carries a powerful FM transmitter and should be easy copy (by ear) on a HT with a rubber duck. If you want to decode data you should have a slightly better antenna. The final satellite, and by no means the least, is WEBER. This bird carries a color CCD camera. It has a flash digitizer board which is triggered by a vertical sync and then captures a single frame in its memory. This set of digitized picture elements will be sent down on AX.25 UI frames (beacon frames) on 437.075 or 437.100 using binary PSK (standard TAPR-PSK, or G3RUH psk modem) at 1200 BPS or 4800 bps. At beginning of life, it will be strictly 1200 bps.

I will turn on all four spacecraft at about 0300Z as the spacecraft cross over the equator going north. This orbit will carry the satellites over the panhandle of Florida and northward over the eastern US. The next orbit over the US will occur around 0530 UTC and will go up over west Texas, Colorado, etc. The next will be just off the west coast.

I will be posting a set of group elements that ought to be good for all seven payloads for at least the first two weeks, here and on other forums.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 7166412288831277116
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb33d89cfc33d046,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 09:56:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UDEL.EDU!Mills
From: Mills@UDEL.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #281
Message-ID: <8912291256.aa00348@huey.udel.edu>
Date: 29 Dec 89 17:56:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Dec 29 18:56:35 1989

Moderator,

Please be advised that "for sale" messages violate both the spirit and
purpose of our interconnection agreements with both NSFNET and ARPANET.
Messages of a monetary or commercial nature are forbidden on our campus nets
as well. We tell those who wish to pursue those ventures to yeither use
FAX or the telephone.

Dave Mills
W3HCF

From 5079293908784522548
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-29 14:05:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!ames!amdahl!pacbell!
tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Date: 29 Dec 89 22:05:50 GMT
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 49
Posted: Fri Dec 29 23:05:50 1989

Concerning the discussion of re-inventing a naming scheme
by Hams and it's usefulness for routing, I think Brian
said it best:

...remember, IP addresses are not routes.

To this I think it's as equally true that NAMES ARE NOT
ROUTES either. A thing such as callsign.state.country is
really only a name of some entity, and should not be
designed to name the route to that somethings.

Routing is a totally different issue from naming and should never
be mentioned in the same specification!

It's also false that the internet domain naming RFC requires the
use and support of NAMESERVERS. THe concept behind the internet
domain naming RFC is the ability to a hierarchy of names. BTW,
this is pretty much intristic to human nature. Consider your
first name and last name (also know as surname and family name!).

Domain name groups usually imply some sort of administrative
authority, responsibity, or control. In the case cited for
amateur radio, the only thing implied is the route, and I don't
see how admin control can even be applied.

Further, what does one do about moving, multiple routes, and
aliases, AND multiple uses ofthe same entity (can you use
your packet radio and HT at the same time).

So, Bdale is right, Brian was a little too harse, but Brian is
also RIGHT! Names should never imply routing!

N6RCE

kevinr@tandem.com

(which, taken as a whole, is the name of an entity which you can use to
communicate to the human known at birth as Kevin Rowett, and for this
instantiation is part of the internet domain 'com' under 'tandem'. Of course,
this has little to do with the route you will use to reach me, some of
which is under my direct control, some of which is under your direct
control (look down at those keys friend!), some of which is under the
control of entities neither of which we've got direct influence over
(MN for one)).

From 7255445593469424382
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-30 14:58:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Summary: There *are* easier ways to get on packet!
Keywords: TNC-2, KISS
Message-ID: <37519@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 30 Dec 89 22:58:41 GMT
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 40
Posted: Sat Dec 30 23:58:41 1989
References:<1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca><4390094@col.hp.com><7238@dtseng.UUCP>

In article <7238@dtseng.UUCP> rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott) writes:
>In article <4390094@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>   I just go through the
>>   auto-baud routine, then type 'kiss on' followed by 'restart', and it's
>>   in KISS mode until you cycle power on the TNC.
>I'm curious why you go through this procedure rather than making KISS mode
>the default. Not knowing this TNC I'm wondering if this is not possible.

All this talk about having to set KISS defaults, MFJ TNCs popping out of
KISS mode, and the like really has me wondering whether some hams aren't
making packet radio more difficult than necessary.

I've been running a modified (I substituted a KISS PROM for the original one)
TAPR TNC-2 with the KA9Q TCP/IP program for nearly two years now. It just
sits there and purrs along day after day. If I want to check out what's
happening on a local PBBS or the DX Packet Cluster, I just dial up another
frequency on my radio and make the necessary connection. When I'm done,
I disconnect and dial back to the TCP/IP channel.

Sure, I can't receive AMTOR or WEFAX or RTTY, but I'm happily using
both TCP/IP and AX.25 packet, which is all I wanted in the first place.
With my little ol' 1-megabyte Macintosh Plus, I'm running NET, BM, and
TeachText (a simple text editor) all at once under MultiFinder. Within
NET itself, I have one window to control the program, one for Trace,
and one for Log if I want it. (Newer versions of NET for the Mac allow
even more windows.)

So take this as a vote for a back-to-the-basics TNC-2 with a KISS PROM!
It's cheap, and as far as I'm concerned, it sure does the job.

73,
Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

From -2513562415915528767
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-31 16:00:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Keywords: TNC-2, KISS
Message-ID: <10676@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 31 Dec 89 17:33:23 GMT
References: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca> <4390094@col.hp.com> <7238@dtseng.UUCP>
<37519@apple.Apple.COM>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 8
Posted: Sun Dec 31 18:33:23 1989

Or if you want to have your cake and eat it too, just solder the kiss
prom humping on top of the manufacturer's prom with all the pins except
the chip select soldered together. Run the chip select from the board
out to the wiper of a SPDT switch, and two wires back to the proms, and
you have front panel control of which prom you're using.

Yeah, yeah, it voids the warrantee. Duh.
     - Brian

From -411878420955447113
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,419a88fa123034d2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-31 20:31:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watserv1!watmath!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tasco rom: thanks.
Message-ID: <4587.259e0a0d@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 31 Dec 89 18:30:53 GMT
Lines: 4
Posted: Sun Dec 31 19:30:53 1989

I have downloaded the rom i{age and it works great. KISS mode is now
running. Thanks for the info.

de VE3PZR.

From 5057442147971711642
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-01 01:02:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Keywords: TNC-2, KISS
Message-ID: <1004@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 1 Jan 90 03:40:51 GMT
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Jan 1 04:40:51 1990

In article <10676@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Or if you want to have your cake and eat it too, just solder the kiss
>prom humping on top of the manufacturer's prom with all the pins except
>the chip select soldered together. Run the chip select from the board
>out to the wiper of a SPDT switch, and two wires back to the proms, and
>you have front panel control of which prom you're using.

And, if you do the same thing to the RAM, use a DPDT switch and use the other side to switch the CS line on the RAM, you can even save your AX25 setup parameters.

we've been running 'em like this for years around here.

TIP: To solder the piggyback chip in place, coat the inside of each leg with surface mount flux-solder paste, mount and sweat in place with either hot air (prefered) or a quick swipe with a soldering iron. Be sure to bend the CS lead up, of course.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** |

From 1549197173088251620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5d3eaeded2c3a9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-01 11:50:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!attctc!mjbtn!raider!root
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX25 Protocol
Keywords: Defs wanted

Message-ID: <164@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Date: 1 Jan 90 19:50:45 GMT
Organization: RaiderNet Public Access, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Jan 1 20:50:45 1990

Could some kind soul out there mail me the specs for the AX.25 protocol, or
point me to where I could download them ??

Thanks in advance, and best wishes for 1990.

Bob, N4CDO
--
* RaiderNet Public Access   *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway*   Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: uunet!knuth!raider!root   HAM: N4CDO *

From -8324896853386159541
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-01 13:16:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!hpubvwa!johnh
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Date: 1 Jan 90 00:49:02 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Bellevue Sales
Lines: 31
Posted: Mon Jan 1 01:49:02 1990

The problem I see with this whole discussion is the presumption that
one set of standards must be applied to all similar problems. The
people in the BBS world have chosen to build a routing system that looks
like domain names. They are not domain names, they are routes ... this
group have decided on a STANDARD of their own design and implementation.
It is a STANDARD because it has been generally accepted by the writers
of PBBS software, it allows for interopability of Packet Bulletin Board
Systems. It may not be a standard by the measuring stick of the
INTERNET or OSI crowd, but it is as valid a standard as your telephone
number (which incidently is Geographic and a routing system) ...

The problem I see with the RELIGIOUS position of some of the posters is
that it denies that there might be other solutions.

It is much like the battles going on in the Computer industry now, there
is one camp who promotes STANDARDS by limiting options (one O/S kernal,
one RISC chip implementation, one User Interface definition), and one
that says STANDARDS are for interopability but with choices (O/S

interface specs such as POSIX, Networking definitions, Multiple CPU
Architectures, etc.)

So lets get off of pointing fingers and get on with development in our
own areas of interest and let the better solutions "rise to the top."

BTW for the purposes of mail routing it should be easy enough to create
a subdomain "pbbs.ampr.org" if we can set our Religious points-of-view
aside.
[Would maybe look like:
kd7uw%nc7f.ut.usa.na@gateway.pbbs.ampr.org
]
Well 73 --- John KD7UW

From 4568119405586878364
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-02 15:15:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <6287#.@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 2 Jan 90 17:28:00 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Jan 2 18:28:00 1990

In the referenced message, John, KD7UW, writes a lot of common sense.

All I can add is: Bravo!

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
                      Only sick people need drugs.

From 7522099289024414465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,efb7cac57ead7d37,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-02 16:00:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!stl!stc!praxis!newton!mikec
From: mikec@hilbert.praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Computers for packet

Message-ID: <MIKEC.90Jan2094320@hilbert.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 2 Jan 90 09:43:20 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Organization: PraXis Electronic Design Ltd, Bath, Avon UK
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Jan 2 10:43:20 1990

Hello All,

I'm considering changing computers, the main use of which is for packet
and S/W development.

I have a limited budget so a PC with a hard disk is out of the question.

That leaves perhaps the Atari (520 & 1040) and Amiga.

Any information on these machines for Packet would be appreciated as would
experience with the KA9Q TCP/IP package.

Thanks & 73

Mike
****

ARPA : mikec@praxis.co.uk	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@uk.co.praxis	PraXis Electronic Design
UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec	The New Church
	Henry Street
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	Bath Avon
AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7IMB	BA1 1PX UK

From 7795001481137392475
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-02 16:01:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!uwm.edu!lll-winken!
sun-barr!ames!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <1990Jan2.172610.8764@tandem.com>
Date: 2 Jan 90 17:26:10 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 49
Posted: Tue Jan 2 18:26:10 1990

In article <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM> johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
>The problem I see with this whole discussion is the presumption that
>one set of standards must be applied to all similar problems. The

Not necessarly, just SANITY!

>people in the BBS world have chosen to build a routing system that looks
>like domain names. They are not domain names, they are routes ... this

AND they've used SOURCE ROUTING, without considering the pitfalls!

>group have decided on a STANDARD of their own design and implementation.
>It is a STANDARD because it has been generally accepted by the writers
>of PBBS software, it allows for interopability of Packet Bulletin Board
>Systems. It may not be a standard by the measuring stick of the
>INTERNET or OSI crowd, but it is as valid a standard as your telephone
>number (which incidently is Geographic and a routing system) ...

Just because it's a STD, doesn't mean it's good, or intelligent. Cited was the telephone numbering scheme. Implied is the goodness of that "plan". Goodness is in the eyes of the beholder. The telephone numbering plan is just great for phone companies, but for users it frankly is "user-UNfriendly". Why is it desirable from a user perspective to have SOURCE ROUTING! WHy can't I dial a friends god given SSN and have telco locate the instrument my friend currently happens to be bound to?

>
>The problem I see with the RELIGIOUS position of some of the posters is
>that it denies that there might be other solutions.

The implication here is that because the poster is fanatical (spelled RELIGIOUS), the poster should be denied 1st amendment rights as well. Seems circular reasoning.

>So lets get off of pointing fingers and get on with development in our
>own areas of interest and let the better solutions "rise to the top."

Excellent idea. Do we want source routing or not? Can we build an AMPRNET without resorting to source routing?

>
>BTW for the purposes of mail routing it should be easy enough to create
>a subdomain "pbbs.ampr.org" if we can set our Religious points-of-view
>aside.

NAMEs are DESTINATIONS only!

N6RCE

From 2234042042846616514

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8551db9dac6a07a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-02 21:10:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!snorkelwacker!bu.edu!bu-cs!mirror!
necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOSGATE vs. CTTY
Summary: There is a difference...
Message-ID: <1199@necis.UUCP>
Date: 2 Jan 90 15:36:24 GMT
References: <8912280805.AA17199@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 77
Posted: Tue Jan 2 16:36:24 1990

In article <8912280805.AA17199@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, FTPAM1@ALASKA.BITNET writes:
> As a matter of curiosity, what's the difference between DOSGATE
> and the DOS command CTTY? They both seem to do the same thing
> with the same limitations.

     There is a subtle difference, (actually a couple of differences).

The DOS CTTY command poses several problems when used with packet:

   1) DOS always echos the users keystrokes, this will cause problems
        as the user 'sees' his characters echoed back to him with the
        'nominal' packet delays.

   2) DOS is not aware of when a user is connected or disconnected. Or
        that there is any reason to know this at all.

   3) The CTTY command completly (sp?) redirects the console to the remote
       port. The 'SYSOP' has no idea what the remote user is doing.

   4) The CTTY command must be used to return control to the local console.

DOSGATE solves these problems. It (by design) does not try to be another
commercial package for remotely running the PC via a modem (like REMOTEPC,
or similar packages that allow remote use of the PC including graphics, etc).
It is designed with AX.25 packet in mind to allow *any* remote user (without
special software or hardware of any kind at the remote end) to make use of
the DOSGATE system.

  1) DOSGATE 'absorbs' DOS's echoing of the users keystrokes.

  2) DOSGATE is aware of when a user connects and disconnects, setting
      environment variables so that programs that need the information can
      'know' who the current user is. This also allows certain housekeeping
      chores to be done, like returning the current directory to 'root' and
      ending any currently running program incase a user starts a program

and then disconnects.

3) DOSGATE 'parallels' the console with the remote user. This allows the 'SYSOP' to see what the remote user is doing, and maintain control over the actions, or offer help to a user who is having trouble.

4) The local console under DOSGATE is *always* in control. The remote user can be disabled or enabled at will.

Although DOSGATE can be used without a TNC (it can be used with just a dumb terminal in a remote location, or through a modem), it was designed with (AX.25) packet radio in mind. It (by design) does not attempt to make *all* programs usable remotely. By not requiring (SP?) any special terminal software, or hardware at the remote end, anyone who can access the packet net can run the DOSGATE system. The limitating factor in this is *ALL* software to be used on the DOSGATE system must do all its I/O through DOS INT 21h calls... and should be limited to TEXT only (7 bit ASCII) programs. This will allow anyone to use the software. Alas, most software for the PC these days doesn't use the DOS I/O, and uses BIOS or direct hardware accesses. So I have been converting many interesting programs to 'C' where I can control the application.

Hope this answers your questions. If you have access to the (AX.25) packet net, connect to node 'SNH' and then connect to NM1D-2 (in Derry, NH) to see what I have done with my DOSGATE station as a simple example of what can be accomplished.

I answered this to the net because I have had several queries of this type and thought the information would be useful to many of you.

* Where is your nearest DOSGATE???? *

Rich (NM1D)

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
***/

From -6835354588607924456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f7935cfc73b8cfcd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 03:16:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU!OOPDAVID
From: OOPDAVID@UBVMSC.CC.BUFFALO.EDU ("D.RODMAN")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE FOR RBBS

Message-ID: <9001030859.AA27359@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 3 Jan 90 03:03:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed Jan 3 04:03:00 1990

As a new subscriber to I-PACRAD, I am impressed at the level of information passed on this list. Here is a simple question from a packet neophyte, but it is hoped that any answer will be serious and substantive.

Would someone pass their suggestions for hardware (IBM) and software that will interface with a 2 meter data controller allowing me to run an RBBS that will allow me to send some of the I-PACRAD packett info to the local boys. Kindly be as specific as possible and all information is greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Dave - KN2M
BITNET: OOPDAVID@UBVMS
OMNET: D.RODMAN/OMNET

From 3929152527963241620
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 05:32:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Message-ID: <1990Jan3.034357.2755@val.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 03:43:57 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <4390103@col.hp.com>
<C-55.:@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Jan 3 04:43:57 1990

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:

>Brian has a religious fervor about his idea of how domain naming and
>routing should be done. It's unrealistic for him to expect others who do
>not share his fervor to do things his way, especially when his way won't
>work without the full network, or large portions of it, are in place,
>but the other way will (and does) work. This is no different from the
>production code vs. neat hack argument: production code works, neat
>hacks may not. Hams want something that works, and don't care how
>technically pure it is.

From the point of view of the end user the difference between a 'neat hack'

and 'production code' is often not all that obvious. Therefore, I
move that we get away from that terminology. If the word 'production'
is supposed to connote 'bug free' or 'small number of minor bugs', then
this is a misuse of the term; many commercial works of 'production'
code have found their way to the end user.

Or is the term 'production' supposed to connote 'paid for' :-) ?

--

Ben Thornton   packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM   Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates Labs   uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX   fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

From 3662001968154208760
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eac6d9fb1d00ee0b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 05:33:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Hierarchical addressing in packet radio, how to use
Message-ID: <1990Jan3.033136.2666@val.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 03:31:36 GMT
References: <71580@philabs.Philips.Com> <4390103@col.hp.com>
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Jan 3 04:31:36 1990

bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:

>This is an unrealistic request. I think Brian is being a bit harsh, but in
>the long run, he's right. It would have been *so* much better for the creative
>energy that has been expended inventing the HF routing scheme and putting it
>to use to have been focussed on, say, building better automated routing
>mechanisms for NET.

>The ham radio community, and the packet radio neighborhood, are far too small
>for us to be able to afford fragmentation and survive. We ought to be working
>on how to work together, instead of pissing on each other...

The same thing could be said about the use of NET/ROM. I think it would have
been better to install IP routers instead. Now that the NET/ROM networks
have been installed, it will be that much harder to change over.
--

Ben Thornton   packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM   Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates Labs   uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX   fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

From 7668231803372710249
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d200927a443fabd5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 06:14:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FTPable G8BPQ?
Message-ID: <1344@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 3 Jan 90 14:14:57 GMT
References: <14564@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Jan 3 15:14:57 1990

From article <14564@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>, by batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates):
>   Where can a person FTP the latest release of the
>   G8BPQ software?

Try tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov [128.183.10.100]. The latest 'n greatest (3.53)
is available there now.

>   Also, any ideas when the software will be available on ROM?

Nope, but I didn't get the impression from the latest release notes that
this was high on his priority list just now.

>   Thanks Mike Bates, KF7DQ
>   batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu
>   KF7DQ@KA7VQD

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 3298510314518237531
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f4424,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf4424,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 107077,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid107077,public
X-Google-Thread: 1083be,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1083be,public
X-Google-Thread: fe14c,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfe14c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e366,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e366,public
X-Google-Thread: 10de99,fa6f605eadc1c15c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10de99,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 10:09:50 PST
Xref: utzoo soc.culture.african:1389 rec.ham-radio:16371 rec.ham-radio.packet:2936
comp.mail.misc:2806 comp.mail.elm:2215 comp.mail.mh:696 comp.mail.sendmail:1264
comp.mail.mush:453
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
caesar.cs.montana.edu!ogicse!ucsd!ames!ncar!tank!cps3xx!delong
From: delong@frith.egr.msu.edu
Newsgroups: soc.culture.african,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,comp.mail.misc,comp.mail.elm,comp.mail.mh,comp.mail.sendmail,comp.mai
l.mush
Subject: Looking for Kenya
Message-ID: <5912@cps3xx.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 90 18:09:50 GMT
Sender: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Reply-To: delong@frith.egr.msu.edu ()
Lines: 13

Electronic Mail...

Does anyone know of any mail addresses for sites in the African country
of Kenya? We would like some kind of mail communications with our sister
college and are in a bit of a hurry.

Please Reply by mail.

Thank you ever so much!

Keith
Delta College
delong@frith.egr.msu.edu

From 2037800342169300183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9bb33d61a32b1294
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 12:47:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!lll-
winken!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Tasco TNC info request (was: kiss for heath pocket packet?)
Message-ID: <4390104@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 20:47:02 GMT
References: <7238@dtseng.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Jan 3 21:47:02 1990

>>   I just go through the
>>   auto-baud routine, then type 'kiss on' followed by 'restart', and it's
>>   in KISS mode until you cycle power on the TNC.
>I'm curious why you go through this procedure rather than making KISS mode
>the default. Not knowing this TNC I'm wondering if this is not possible.

If someone gives me step-by-step instructions, I might. I only use the tiny TNC when I'm portable, and that's not very often, so the effort to understand (again, it's been a long time) how non-KISS TNC's work well enough to make the bleeping thing do what I want has seemed excessive.

What I really want, but won't spend the time to do since I have a ROM that pretty much does the right thing, is a KISS-only ROM for the tiny....

I *always* run KISS mode when forced to use a TNC. Period.

Bdale

From -4031222061930745633
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 13:26:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!apple!sun-barr!lll-winken!decwrl!shelby!
unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <4390105@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 21:26:45 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 107
Posted: Wed Jan 3 22:26:45 1990

>The problem I see with this whole discussion is the presumption that
>one set of standards must be applied to all similar problems.

I may have implied this, but it certainly wasn't my intent. The concern I have, which I feel is worthy of an "overriding concern" label, is that we the amateur packet radio community are small enough in number, that our progress is likely to be substantially delayed if we insist on reinventing the wheel over and over again, instead of looking around to see what is good, and relatively available, before we jump in and "invent a new standard".

It's pretty clear that there are times when nothing out there is good enough, and we need to do something different. The RSPF definition strikes me as a good example of this. But, in general, the PBBS community is plagued by the same problems that I saw while participating in the Fidonet community, etc. A bunch of folks with no experience and relatively little visibility to existing knowledge about how other folks have done things are far too quick to go off

and invent something new... typically reiterating the same series of stumbles and falls that others have already suffered.

To me, at least, the argument about nameservers is moot. If you come down to it, building a nameserver from the existing specs would probably have been an easier job than designing and implementing the BBS routing mechanism?

>The problem I see with the RELIGIOUS position of some of the posters is
>that it denies that there might be other solutions.

It's unfortunate that we frequently fuzz the distinction between well-reasoned thought and religion. I'm quite guilty of it, I admit. In many cases, such as Brian's, I think it comes from answering the same question two-too-many times... The real failing, I think, is that somehow even though we call ourselves "communicators", we do a really poor job of communicating. Both on the part of those "in the know" who don't work hard enough to spread the word, and on the part of the general ham community, which is notorious for being more interested in "doing it my way" than in researching existing alternatives.

Sigh.

>BTW for the purposes of mail routing it should be easy enough to create
>a subdomain "pbbs.ampr.org" if we can set our Religious points-of-view
>aside.

>kd7uw%nc7f.ut.usa.na@gateway.pbbs.ampr.org

We've talked about this few times. But it really does work just as well to do

    kd7uw%nc7f.ut.usa.na@nn2z.ampr.org

or equivalent for now, where nn2z is an advertised gateway for the local community. The only reason to create a '.pbbs.ampr.org' pseudo-subdomain would be to allow constructs of the form

    kd7uw@nc7f.ut.usa.na.pbbs.ampr.org

There's a better way to do it. Since a gateway ought to be able to map from a callsign to a route, all the SMTP user should have to do is:

    kd7uw@nc7f.pbbs.ampr.org

with the gateway understanding that the way to get to nc7f.pbbs.ampr.org is via the PBBS network with the full h-address.

I'd almost be willing to accept that, but in reality there's no reason for the 'pbbs', as I don't want to have to care, and MX records ought to be able to point mail for 'nc7f.ampr.org' to the closest SMTP/PBBS gateway, and the gateway again should be keying in on the callsign. So, as far as I'm concerned,

    kd7uw@nc7f.ampr.org

This is as good as it gets if we treat you as a user of the nc7f system.

If you'll allow me to really dream, why can't I just send mail to you as

     john@kd7uw.ampr.org

and let my blooming nameserver recognize that your mail should be routed to nc7f.ampr.org, etc? With proper software, nc7f would know that he's a service provider for you, and that when he sees mail for 'user@kd7uw.ampr.org', that he's expected to dump it into kd7uw's mailbox. Sendmail gets paid to do this kind of stuff on my systems all the time...

This brings us back, I believe, to exactly what Brian was complaining about to start with. In the Internet community, is is recognized that an address is not a route, and therefore a separate "envelope" is maintained by SMTP for each "letter" being sent. The address on the envelope is subject to being manipulated as part of the mail routing process, in much the same way that the USPO frequently stamps a "forward to" address on an envelope, except that with electronic mail the stamps tend to be the rule and not the exception. The problem with the BBS community's approach, to me at least, is that by not recognizing this distinction, they're making it necessary for the sender to know more about the actual destination than he should have to, and making it more difficult to rationally design software to remove that burden.

Sure, what they have works. But it's not general enough to withstand efforts at "internetworking". And, just as the Fidonet community moved from a flat address space to a net/host pair, to zone:net/host triples to whatever they are doing now, the PBBS community's requirements *will* change, and they aren't taking advantage of *existing* knowledge to help insure that they'll be able to make those changes gracefully.

I'm all for originality and freedom of expression, but this strikes me as a painful waste of a limited resource... packet radio software manpower!

Oops. I got religious again... /o\

73 - Bdale

From -1163474719694193672
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 13:28:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Message-ID: <4390106@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 21:28:54 GMT
References: <37519@apple.Apple.COM>

Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Jan 3 22:28:54 1990

>So take this as a vote for a back-to-the-basics TNC-2 with a KISS PROM!
>It's cheap, and as far as I'm concerned, it sure does the job.

Patty, I agree. The problem is that Heath/Tasco don't provide a KISS-only EPROM for the "pocket packet", and it's too cute to ignore. :-) And to me, at least, since it's one of many TNC's in the shack, it just isn't worth writing a variant of the TNC-2 firmware to handle the CTC baud rate generation and differing addresses in the Toshiba Z80 monster-chip...

Bdale

From -2596717158164753886
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff317eec2cbc21b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 13:31:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!sun-barr!lll-winken!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR catalog?
Message-ID: <4390107@col.hp.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 21:31:47 GMT
References: <8912291507.AA02774@nips.ssesco.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Jan 3 22:31:47 1990

>Just wondering if there is a TAPR catalog available that would list
>the projects they currently have available. If so, does anyone have
>a phone number or address they should be contacted at--?

Join TAPR, which is cheap, and will get you a subscription to PSR, the newsletter. Each of the last several issues have had a catalog/orderform thingy in them, which would solve your problem nicely. All of the funds above and beyond those required to publish the newsletter go into TAPR research projects...

    TAPR
    PO Box 12925
    Tucson, AZ 85732
    (602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale, N3EUA -- TAPR VP

From -5779210149810867307

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 17:08:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!hanko
From: hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com>
Date: 4 Jan 90 01:08:27 GMT
Organization: engr
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Jan 4 02:08:27 1990

Note that the "BBS net" addresses are not routes, but locations.
Routing takes place at the individual servers, and can be based
on any of the location information, or on the addresses.
OR.USA.NA is a location, and does not say anything about
how one could GET there, but just where it is located.

   ... Hank - w0rli

From 2336065143303805367
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-03 20:16:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ucsd!ames!pacbell!tandem!kevinr
From: kevinr@tandem.com (Kevin J. Rowett)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <1990Jan3.171148.13647@tandem.com>
Date: 3 Jan 90 17:11:48 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com> <2910002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
<6287#.@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: kevinr@tandem (Kevin J. Rowett)
Organization: Tandem Computers, Inc.
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Jan 3 18:11:48 1990

In article <6287#.@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>
>In the referenced message, John, KD7UW, writes a lot of common sense.

Jay, What's the "common sense" that you speak of in SOURCE ROUTING?

The quickest problem to point out is what happens to your traffic
when one of the routers in the path goes away? And how do you discover
the new path?

N6RCE

From 4244531702031499084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9d88356bf636d91,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 00:45:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!samsung!aplcen!wb3ffv!gvdgpc!gvdg
From: gvdg@gvdgpc.UUCP (Gerard J van der Grinten PA0GRI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Names and Routes
Keywords: names routes internet pbbs
Message-ID: <290@gvdgpc.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jan 90 10:47:43 GMT
Organization: gvdgpc's HAM bulletin board.
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Jan 3 11:47:43 1990

Happy New Year to all.
Well , it seems (as Brian writes, also in the tcp-group) that
Names and Routes are still intermixed.
              Please Note:
Names are NO Routes.
              Also NOTE:
Routes are no Names.
The domain stuff uses NAMES. Still a flat name-space and indeed having its
problems incorporated BUT HAMS live with inperfect solutions.
(If it was perfect it would not be hammish).
On the PBBS side CALL@PBBS.COUNTRY.STATE.WORLD.UNIVERSE is not a NAME but
(SURPRISE.....) a route. Yes, a ROUTE. We as pbbs user have to tell the
system where it has to go to.
Please do not mix those XX@YY's with XX@YY's . They look the same but are not.
Please note the similarity wit STAMPS.
STAMPS look the same but old stamps have no value to a mailman and new stamps
have no value(yet) for a collector. Yet both are stamps and look, feel and
(yes) even are the same.
For every one connected to (a part of) the Internet , NAMES are unique and
a route to them can be found trough servers (i.e. NAMESERVERS). Once you are
on your own(i.e. outside and not connected to the Internet) , No one can tell
you how to get "there".
 And those telling that an IP address has no routing info in it has to
rethink.... Look at 44.137.x.x and YOU KNOW that you have to cross the atlantic
 to reach it. (it does not give a direct beam reading but close.)
Lets al start this new decade with saying together:
NAMES are NO ROUTES.   (but dammed handy if used that way).
Regards, gerard.

From 2996166410011195794
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 06:37:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Message-ID: <1345@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 4 Jan 90 14:37:06 GMT
References: <1004@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Jan 4 15:37:06 1990

From article <1004@rsiatl.UUCP>, by jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond):
> In article <10676@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>Or if you want to have your cake and eat it too, just solder the kiss
>>prom humping on top of the manufacturer's prom with all the pins except
>>the chip select soldered together. Run the chip select from the board
>>out to the wiper of a SPDT switch, and two wires back to the proms, and
>>you have front panel control of which prom you're using.
>
> And, if you do the same thing to the RAM, use a DPDT switch and use the other
> side to switch the CS line on the RAM, you can even save your AX25 setup
> parameters.
>
> we've been running 'em like this for years around here.
>
> TIP: To solder the piggyback chip in place, coat the inside of each leg
> with surface mount flux-solder paste, mount and sweat in place with either
> hot air (prefered) or a quick swipe with a soldering iron. Be sure to
> bend the CS lead up, of course.

Or, yet another possibility: To avoid messy soldering (on the EPROM, at
least), obtain a 27C512 and copy your original ROM into one half of the
64K address space, and KISS into the other half. Then use the switch as
a ROM select by changing the state of the A14 line.

But I still like Patty's solution the best! :-)

> John

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -2099719400332614004
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ae1e8bfe017b2407,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 16:20:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Grapes on Duplex Repeat
Keywords: How to
Message-ID: <288@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jan 90 00:20:15 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Jan 5 01:20:15 1990

Late last year someone on this newsgroup mentioned that they had
a repeater running the GRAPES 56KB packet modem. Details were
supposed to be forthcoming. Any news on the horizon?

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -5640958621671865948
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1cff6ab409af388
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 20:32:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Making things more difficult than necessary (was: Tasco TNC info)
Keywords: TNC-2, KISS
Message-ID: <32944@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 4 Jan 90 18:04:01 GMT
References: <1106@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca> <4390094@col.hp.com> <7238@dtseng.UUCP>
<37519@apple.Apple.COM> <10676@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Jan 4 19:04:01 1990

In article <10676@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Or if you want to have your cake and eat it too, just solder the kiss
>prom humping on top of the manufacturer's prom with all the pins except
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>the chip select soldered together. Run the chip select from the board
>out to the wiper of a SPDT switch, and two wires back to the proms, and
>you have front panel control of which prom you're using.

Please note that there are manufacturers out there have have made piggy
back sockets for ram and rom parts. If you use those then all you have to
do is connect those (of the socket, not the prom) two chip selects to

a switch as Brian suggested. This allows for easy prom upgrade....

I don't have my data books handy or I'd leave you with a part number, sorry.

--

email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 4498417549694357468
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 21:11:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!dsl.pitt.edu!
pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <119@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jan 90 05:11:24 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com>
Organization: J. Durham Computing, Gibsonia,PA.
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri Jan 5 06:11:24 1990

W0RLI Writes:

> Note that the "BBS net" addresses are not routes, but locations.
> Routing takes place at the individual servers, and can be based
> on any of the location information, or on the addresses.
> OR.USA.NA is a location, and does not say anything about
> how one could GET there, but just where it is located.
>
>   ... Hank - w0rli

I think Hank hit the nail on the head. I have been wondering how one
could apply the term "source routing" to the W6XXX.CA.US.NA type
scheme. A "source routing", scheme as I understand it, is to specify
the entire path , as is done on Usenet (foobar!nerdley!fonzy!..etc).

The ham packet network is not a network in the same sense as the
Internet. It is a "bucket brigade". The decision that needs to be
made at each BBS is, in the case of a destination address that is
not directly reachable, "which 'next node' do I send this to?".
Which way do I "pass the bucket". Knowing the geographical location
of the destination drives this decision. Given the poor connectivity
of the network, the only other solution would appear to be maintaining
a "nameserver" at each BBS, which is the way things were originally
done. This is a pain in the wazoo..

-73

Jim, w2xo

From -2063303006223135860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 21:36:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!
hpubvwa!johnh
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <2910003@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Date: 5 Jan 90 05:36:40 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Bellevue Sales
Lines: 66
Posted: Fri Jan 5 06:36:40 1990

I have been reading all of this talk about "source routing" evils
and so on.

I am a user of both NOS and MSYS1.06 at my shack (as well as BSD4.3
IP ala Domain/OS) ...

In my NOS config I have several statements like

route add 44.70.0.0/16 n4pcr 1

(same on my Msys IP side of hings)

For BBS "H" routing I have statements like

"IL" in route table for nc7f (the next PBBS east of me) ...

n4pcr probably has some route statement to some other host for
"44.70.0.0" ... and so on.

nc7f sends "IL" traffic to a station colorado or to an HF gateway ... I
don't know and I don't really care.

So if I want to SMTP or Telnet etc. to someone in ILlinois, it goes
through a routed station in the Chicago area ... I know the first HOP
in the path ... but not the rest, nor should I need to know or care.

If I want to send a piece of traffic or bulletin to IL ... I can
address it to "DEST@CALLSIGN" which gets converted to
"DEST@CALLSIGN.IL.USA.NA" and once it leaves my station I don't know how
or care how it is delivered (I just want it delivered).... I can also
list the "IL" destination on several host routes and it will be sent by
the first available (have I hard time in NOS in figuring out how to do

this.. anyone worked it out N4PCR-1 NET/ROM only shows up occasionally [via a wormhole in california somewhere]) ....

SO WHAT'S THE BIG DIFFERENCE?

I like IP better because it is a standard I can use to connect to real computers (like my Apollo Unix box) but I am able to move a lot more information (today) to remote sites using the BBS "H" forwarding system.

I think there is room for both.

Also, my comments concerning the "RELGIOUSITY" of certain individuals is not meant to "deny them first amendment rights", it is that this attitude has created a dictatorship of the "AMPR.ORG" domain and Network "44" ... This dictatorial attitude prevents any democratic aproach to the question of subdomains, administrative subnetworks which can use geography for pragmatic reasons (eventhough you see geographic subnets in internets all the time), summary decisions to allocate less that full byte subnets without user input, etc. (I found the DIETY, MOTHER, and ADDRESS analogy very telling).

I have a dream of someday "AMPRNET" becoming a network whose policies are not dictated but openly discussed by representatives of all the services which fall under the Amateur Packet Radio umbrella and that various needs can be met through an open process. I would say that a majority of users just want Email and Bulletin services, lets make the path easy between them and those who want the higher services of networks like IP.

73 es CUL,
John KD7UW
kd7uw@kd7uw.ut.usa.na (44.40.1.3)
hays@apollo.hp.com

From 4214695221976481107
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,460e6d3418104921
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 21:41:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!hpubvwa!johnh
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A location is not a route.
Message-ID: <2910004@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Date: 5 Jan 90 05:41:56 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.010827.9454@mentor.com>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Bellevue Sales
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Jan 5 06:41:56 1990

How true, Hank...

I didn't know you landed at mentor.

John Hays KD7UW

From 5484778875416778134
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b5698d44d23589e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 21:51:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!
hpubvwa!johnh
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM (John Hays)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham radio names and routing
Message-ID: <2910005@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Date: 5 Jan 90 05:51:58 GMT
References: <1989Dec29.220550.27558@tandem.com>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Bellevue Sales
Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Jan 5 06:51:58 1990

Sorry about the weird sentence structure and possible spelling and
punctuation errors in the last posting. VI is a little choppy when my
2400 baud modem is connected to a local host and then runs through PEP
at 9600 baud to a remote host.

John

From -2602600101375108999
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c8bdaaaf36d439bd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-04 22:20:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: dsy modem article
Message-ID: <30600028@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 5 Jan 90 06:20:00 GMT
Lines: 6
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600028:000:160
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 5 00:20:00 1990
Posted: Fri Jan 5 07:20:00 1990

I looked for the HR article about the WA4DSY modem and could not find it.
Can someone point me to where it is?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -947158861832633593
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3601afa9f9588637,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 04:32:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uw-beaver!
zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!mntgfx!hanko
From: hanko@mentor.com (Hank Oredson @ APD x1325)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BBS Network Routing.
Message-ID: <1990Jan4.214759.9633@mentor.com>
Date: 4 Jan 90 21:47:59 GMT
Organization: engr
Lines: 44
Posted: Thu Jan 4 22:47:59 1990

I've seen a great deal of mis-information recently
concerning how routing is handled in the "bbs net".

Mostly the folks talking about how it is done do not
appear to understand the process very well. Some of
them claim to have a better technique. To those who
know a better way to do it, please tell me about it.
If there IS a better way, it will be implemented within
a few weeks, and will replace the techniques now in use.

i.e. don't tell me I did it wrong unless you are
prepared to tell me how to do it right.

There is no "source routing" done in the "bbs net".

    a LOCATION is not a ROUTE
    an ADDRESS is not a ROUTE

The fact that I'm in OR.USA.NA tells you nothing about
how to get here, it just tells you where you want to
end up when you DO get here. There may be many routes
that satisfy the destination location from any given
source location. The routing is done at each host in
whatever route is used. Each host will normally have
many different routes to chose from when attempting to
satisfy a given destination location. In one sense,
you could say that ARP is distributed throughout the
network, and uses local information to solve local route
problems.

Remember also that each human has a unique ADDRESS (their
callsign) and that ADDRESS is attached to a LOCATION via
the WP process and database. There is nothing here at all

that speaks to the problem of ROUTING. Only the problem
of LOCATING has been addressed, ROUTING cannot be solved
until LOCATING has been solved first.

In the "bbs net" world, each individual is identified as:

USER_ADDRESS@HOST_ADDRESS.LOCATION

... Hank - w0rli

From -6963089017707932505
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5a2526fceb26c4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 06:51:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
NIPS.SSESCO.COM!elmquist
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Strange DIGI operation needed...
Message-ID: <9001041450.AA00503@nips.ssesco.com>
Date: 4 Jan 90 16:50:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 32
Posted: Thu Jan 4 17:50:03 1990

I have a need for a strange kind of DIGIpeater operation and I'm
wondering if it can be done with "off-the-shelf" TNCs and firmware.

I would like a TNC on 2m to have the callsign N0JCF (ie, no SSID).
I would like a TNC on 70cm to have the callsign N0JCF-x (any SSID
will do). Both of these TNCs are together at a site remote from
my QTH. At my QTH I have a third TNC with callsign N0JCF-y (you
supply another SSID). Now for the tricky part:

I would like a user on 2m to be able to connect to N0JCF and then
be automatically (without further keystrokes) be connected across
the 70cm link to the TNC at my QTH. The TNC at my QTH should
see this as a new connection..(ie, signal any PBBS software that
a user has just connected). The 2m user can then interact with
any PBBS software...and if he should disconnect, then the whole
link will be broken down and ready for another connect.

Am I making any sense? What's the point? well, I want to get
the 2m packet stuff away from the QTH where I am trying to do
weak signal 2m SSB and OSCAR stuff. Moving all of the packet
to 70cm (or maybe 902) would eliminate the desense I am getting
from the 2m packet transmitter. The majority of my packet buddies
are all on 2m and I'd like the connection process to my station
to be as simple as possible (ie, connecting to DIGI, issueing

another connect request to me is a drag...and they won't talk
to me anymore.)

Anyone know of a way this could be accomplished? I'm not fully
up to speed on how NET/ROM or TheNet works...but maybe it
has an autoconnect mode like I am describing...

73, Chris N0JCF

From 6143132351171771686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cace415207e6c0f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 11:11:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!shadooby!umich!itivax!b-tech!zeeff
From: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: header compression in ka9q?
Message-ID: <98JF4@b-tech.uucp>
Date: 5 Jan 90 19:11:07 GMT
Reply-To: zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us (Jon Zeeff)
Organization: Branch Technology Ann Arbor, MI
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri Jan 5 20:11:07 1990

Has anyone put VanJacobson's header compression code into the ka9q net.exe
software (either version)? It seems like a big win for slip links.

--
Jon Zeeff   zeeff@b-tech.ann-arbor.mi.us or b-tech!zeeff

From 2616493252073530039
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9d0954c32987f8c4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 13:42:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
wuarchive!decwrl!ames!amdcad!positron!brian
From: brian@positron.amd.com (Brian McMinn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RF Tight Boxes
Keywords: It's a Plastic World.
Message-ID: <28643@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Date: 5 Jan 90 21:42:39 GMT
References: <289@bongo.UUCP>
Sender: news@amdcad.AMD.COM
Reply-To: brian@positron.AMD.COM (Brian McMinn)
Organization: Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Austin, Texas
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Jan 5 22:42:39 1990

In article <289@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:
|
| What I need is a source of "free" RF tight boxes.

Around about Christmas time each year, you can get tins of butter cookies. Most of the tins are round :-(, but some cookies (especially Scottish Shortbread -- YUM!) come in relatively square tins. Sizes range, but 8" x 8" x 2" is about average. They are usually made of tin plated steel. I've never used one as an RF shield, but I have turned them over and "air boarded" simple circuits on them.

Air boarding: Didja ever notice that them little components come with 2 to 3 centimeter leads on 'em? Well, them ain't leads, thems just real short wires! Air boarding is 3-d breadboarding without the breadboard. (You just solder the leads together.) (UGH!)

     Brian
     Brian McMinn   brian@neptune.AMD.COM
     Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
     Austin, Texas   1-(512)-462-5389

From 7591831367756909639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3601afa9f9588637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 18:12:09 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!sics.se!sics.se!klemets
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BBS Network Routing.
Message-ID: <KLEMETS.90Jan5201219@shai.sics.se>
Date: 5 Jan 90 19:12:19 GMT
References: <1990Jan4.214759.9633@mentor.com>
Sender: news@sics.se
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 40
Posted: Fri Jan 5 20:12:19 1990
In-Reply-To: hanko@mentor.com's message of 4 Jan 90 21:47:59 GMT

Hank W0RLI writes:
> To those who know a better way to do it, please tell me about it.

Ok, here goes. The routing designators are currently parsed from left to right. This causes JA1KSO.42.JPN.AS to match wild-card ZIP codes, such as 42*. You solve the problem by stating that all fields below the state or province level should be prefixed by a #-sign. This makes the whole scheme look like a kludge!

You can work around this problem by making the BBS aware of its own full hierarchical location. Then just parse the routing designators from the right to the left, instead of the other way around.
Suppose you are W0BBS.NOCAL.CA.US.NA. If you get a message for

K1BBS.SOCAL.CA.US.NA your parser should not bother about the right-most fields that are common to both addresses. The BBS would first search the forwarding file for entries matching K1BBS and K1BBS.SOCAL. If no matching entry is found, the left-most field is stripped off. In this example the fwd file would be searched for SOCAL.

If the same BBS as in the previous example gets a message for JA1KSO.42.JPN.AS the forwarding file would first be searched for the full address, or if that fails the BBS would try to find 42.JPN.AS, JPN.AS, and finally only AS.

Incomplete addresses can also be handled appropriately. In the example above, a message for W0XX.42 would be treated as W0XX.42.CA.US.NA since 42 does not match any known state, country or continent designator.

As an aside, the users of BBS-systems should demand that mail to foreign stations should be sent to the right gateway even if no routing information at all is supplied. It is miserable that a BBS user should have to help the computer with the mapping of prefixes to country and continent designators. Computers should help us, and not the other way around. A good start would be by letting the BBS derive any country and continent designators it needs by looking at a prefix table. The prefix table would not take more than a few kilobytes of disk space if it is encoded properly, and would seldom need to be changed.

73, Anders
--
klemets@sics.se / SM0RGV

From -3747195388265782118
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5a2526fceb26c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-05 19:00:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Strange DIGI operation needed...
Message-ID: <1399@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 6 Jan 90 03:00:56 GMT
References: <9001041450.AA00503@nips.ssesco.com>
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 34
Posted: Sat Jan 6 04:00:56 1990

In article <9001041450.AA00503@nips.ssesco.com> elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM writes:
>I have a need for a strange kind of DIGIpeater operation and I'm
>wondering if it can be done with "off-the-shelf" TNCs and firmware.
>
>I would like a TNC on 2m to have the callsign N0JCF (ie, no SSID).
>I would like a TNC on 70cm to have the callsign N0JCF-x (any SSID
>will do). Both of these TNCs are together at a site remote from

>my QTH. At my QTH I have a third TNC with callsign N0JCF-y (you
>supply another SSID). Now for the tricky part:

     Well I think you can do the 2 freq gateway with only one
standard tnc, A couple of guys around here have had gateways running
from 220(novice band) to 2 meter pbbs frequency. Although not the
best way to manage spectrum space it will work.

```
2 meter speaker out -\            /- 2 meter mic in
                ==== TNC ===
70 cm   speaker out -/            \- 70cm mic in
```

     anyone digipeating through either side will be digited
on the both sides of the gateway.. One TNC, one callsign 2 freq,
no additional operator intervention aside from a normal digipeat
command.

     73......

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
Voice: 614-457-4595 (eves/weekends)

```
From -5748500024208586152
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5addb7cfe984686b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-06 08:32:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!modcomp!dan
From: dan@modcomp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q TCP/IP package
Message-ID: <97400001@modcomp>
Date: 6 Jan 90 16:32:00 GMT
Lines: 7
Nf-ID: #N:modcomp:97400001:000:160
Nf-From: modcomp.UUCP!dan    Jan  6 11:32:00 1990
Posted: Sat Jan  6 17:32:00 1990
```

I'm looking for the KA9Q TCP/IP package for the Amiga or IBM/PC.
I'd appreciate any tips, pointers, etc. on how to find it.

-73- de Dan, N4IXP

305 977 1558

From -1382819998808263987
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a44d6d88d463c39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-06 16:08:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA4DSY Duplex Repeater Info
Message-ID: <900106.20051647.010645@CU.CP6>
Date: 7 Jan 90 00:08:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Sun Jan 7 01:08:27 1990

Julian Macassey Writes:
>someone on this newsgroup mentioned that they had a repeater running the
>GRAPES 56KB packet modem. Any details?

The packet working group here in Ottawa has assembled and tested a repeater based on the DSY modem. It uses a regenerative design, ie: after down conversion from 220Mhz to 28Mhz on the repeater input the signal is fed into the DSY modem for demodulation, the synchronous output from the modem is fed into a shift register which is used to buffer the data as the modem uses seperate clocks for the modulator/demodulator. After buffering the data is sent back out to the modulator, the 28Mhz modem output is up converted to 70cm (10w) and voila| The advantage to our design is that we "siphon off" the bits after demodulation so we can feed them to our IP router/gateway/nameserver/network wonder object thereby allowing us to have a node at our repeater site without investing in another DSY modem. Also, operating split band eliminates the need for a duplexer and the carrier detect in the modem comes in handy for keying the repeaters xmiter. I understand that Phil Karn is working on a linear translator which of course does not require a DSY modem at the repeater site. It also may reduce the chance of packet collisions.
While a regenerative design does increase the chance of packet collisions by introducing additional time for carrier detect through the repeater, early tests show that no increase in txd is required over a half duplex DSY modem. Also the full duplex design of the repeater will allow some clever programmer to write a driver for NET that checks for packet collisions in real time, which should make up for the slower carrier detect.
Write to Barry, VE3JF for information on his design of the regeneration shift register. All the rest of it is pretty much off the shelf..
Well you DO need to assemble the modem from a kit..
Our site visit for installing all of the above is tomorrow. User testing to follow.
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3F, Ottawa or DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

From -7101856756119354718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f5a2526fceb26c4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-06 20:52:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!rutgers!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Strange DIGI operation needed...
Message-ID: <10860@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 7 Jan 90 04:52:38 GMT
References: <9001041450.AA00503@nips.ssesco.com> <1399@n8emr.UUCP>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 18
Posted: Sun Jan 7 05:52:38 1990

Paralleling the speakers of two receivers into one TNC just about guarantees that you'll run into hidden-station collisions. You can resolve this by having one receiver have priority over the other (i.e., it mutes the other receiver), but that still causes problems.

I think your problem is better solved by having a remote-base - that is, you have a 444 MHz link from your station to the 2m radio, and a 449 MHz link back from the 2m radio to your station. You can do this with a total of three TNCs if you want the link to be all digital, or you can do it with just one if you want the link to be audio. Add some smarts at the remote site and you can even have the distant 2m radio be frequency-agile.

Remote bases like this are real common in So California, although not for the reasons you want to do it. The first one is reputed to have gone on the air in 1956 or thereabouts, so it's not exactly a new idea. There are more than 500 of them in Los Angeles and points south.
     - Brian

From 4276554858636610889
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bb7d9056ea622dd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-07 17:39:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!uwm.edu!rpi!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What is HAMSTER?
Message-ID: <30600029@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 8 Jan 90 01:39:13 GMT
References: <887@khijol.UUCP>
Lines: 16
Nf-ID: #R:khijol.UUCP:887:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600029:000:426

Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jan 7 17:48:00 1990
Posted: Mon Jan 8 02:39:13 1990

Originally from MBramwel@business.uwo.CA

> The mods database is now available through the internet.
>
> IP address: 129.100.22.100   HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca
>
> If you want to post a file, please email it to me.
>
> A separate copy is stored on the IBM 4381 for mail users, therefore
> I need to know if a new file comes in.
>
> Enjoy, let me know if you have any problems.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 4194961158942478545
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3601afa9f9588637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 04:35:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!news
From: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BBS Network Routing.
Message-ID: <1990Jan8.084904.28352@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 8 Jan 90 08:49:04 GMT
References: <KLEMETS.90Jan5201219@shai.sics.se>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk
Reply-To: blloyd@zaphod.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research Labs
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Jan 8 09:49:04 1990

From article <KLEMETS.90Jan5201219@shai.sics.se>, by klemets@sics.se (Anders
Klemets):
> As an aside, the users of BBS-systems should demand that mail to foreign
> stations should be sent to the right gateway even if no routing information
> at all is supplied. It is miserable that a BBS user should have to help
> the computer with the mapping of prefixes to country and continent designators.
> Computers should help us, and not the other way around. A good start would
> be by letting the BBS derive any country and continent designators it needs
> by looking at a prefix table. The prefix table would not take more than a
> few kilobytes of disk space if it is encoded properly, and would seldom need
> to be changed.
>
> 73, Anders
There is some software which is now widely used in the UK and is spreading

to Europe which does this, and is written by yours truly. If no routing information other than the destination BBS is given when a user sends a message, the BBS looks up a file on disk and adds as much information as it can. As a bare minimum, it can work out that a G callsign needs .GBR.EU added, a W, K, A etc needs .USA.NA added, etc. Further details can be added to the lookup file as necessary.

Brian

##

What? No silicon heaven? Ludicrous! Where would all the calculators go?

Brian Lloyd, # Via e-mail : blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
RT3152, Rm G44, SSTF, # Via Packet : G1NNA @ GB7NNA.GBR.EU
British Telecom Research Labs, # By Phone : +44 (0)473 646650
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP5 7RE

From 2388169832505900433
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fb140c9efa7e4c80,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bb7d9056ea622dd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 06:41:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!swbatl!texbell!uudell!natinst!rpp386!
puzzle!khijol!erc
From: erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: What is HAMSTER?
Message-ID: <922@khijol.UUCP>
Date: 8 Jan 90 14:41:10 GMT
References: <887@khijol.UUCP> <30600029@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp)
Organization: Emotional Counseling Services of Austin
Lines: 9
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1551 rec.ham-radio:8682
Posted: Mon Jan 8 15:41:10 1990

In article <30600029@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> IP address: 129.100.22.100 HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca

Yes, but is it available via uucp/dialup?
--
Ed Carp N7EKG/5 (28.3-28.5) uunet!cs.utexas.edu!khijol!erc
Austin, Texas (512) 832-5884 "Good tea. Nice house." - Worf
*** Did you know that Barbie Benton PLAYS THE PIANO?? Quite well, too! ***

From -5418194919515703154
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ae1e8bfe017b2407
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1990-01-08 07:27:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry

From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Grapes on Duplex Repeat
Message-ID: <1347@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 8 Jan 90 15:27:15 GMT
References: <288@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Jan 8 16:27:15 1990

From article <288@bongo.UUCP>, by julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey):
>
> Late last year someone on this newsgroup mentioned that they had
> a repeater running the GRAPES 56KB packet modem. Details were
> supposed to be forthcoming. Any news on the horizon?

I confess, 'twas I. Sorry for the delay, but the info is now in the mail
to you and a few others who requested it.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 7358480380748551001
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4284762bbde1656,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-08 12:50:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!
ucsd!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <8912081550.AA19079@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 8 Dec 89 20:50:18 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 43
Posted: Fri Dec 8 21:50:18 1989

Subject: Re: [BBS] Data Compression

>>From article <89120107514799@masnet.uucp>, by clinton.evans@canremote.uucp
(CLINTON EVANS):
>> This process reduces the size of the file by more than 50% and saves
>> telephone charges. Why can't packet BBS systems do the same? There
>> ... Clinton
>My new packet BBS software (see earlier posting) compresses messages
>before forwarding them to compatible systems....

>...SQueeze code (Huffman coding technique), so anyone with a copy...
>...Brian Lloyd

I would like to see more people learn about modified LZW compression. Its a truly elegant solution to stream oriented data, since compression and decompression can occur on the fly, rather than this "scan before hand stuff", or compress based on tested (but fixed) statistics.

Modified LZW does not give the *BEST* compression, but it is simple, clean, and can be inserted when required in the data pipeline, at both ends. There is no table to swap, and the table that is built is done on the fly, and adapts to the data being sent at the given instant-- rather than some crusty test done in days gone by. The table size is managable (review modified LZW as used by *.GIF files), and implementation is cheap (notice how many archive programs use it as one of the methods (ie: UNmodified LZW)).

The receiver builds its own table on the fly, and always has enuf information available to decode the incoming, compressed stream.

Lets update our methods.

I'd like to see something of this nature occur within the new HF TNCs. If it does, then the above is not required at the application level, because compression will already be in the pipeline. The BBSes won't know any different, and any compression they do, will only heat up the microprocessor chip :-) because little gain will ensue.

73s.

73s de +   VE3WWG @ VE3NUU : Packet-Radio
VE3WWG | Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
+------+   !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
                   telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

From 9053961377750209420
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac6251177d9fb866
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-08 15:30:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com!dlf
From: dlf@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS 891022 bug/problem with shell
Message-ID: <12137@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 8 Dec 89 23:30:09 GMT
References: <12117@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.

Lines: 37
Posted: Sat Dec 9 00:30:09 1989

> Regarding the problem with "shelling" out of NOS for long periods of time:
>
> I think I have an idea that'll alleviate this problem. I'll have the timer
> process give up the CPU each time it processes a tick, even if there are
> unprocessed ticks left. This should eliminate the momentary "freeze" problem
> and also avoid triggering all of the timers' completion routines at what is
> logically the same time.
>
> The difference between the JA and NOS versions is due to my having rewritten
> the timer interrupt hook between the original NET and NOS versions. The NOS
> code links itself into a chain of timer interrupt handlers, and there's no
> need to take it out when going into a subshell; all of the other handlers
> still get called properly.
>
> Phil

It sounds like a plan! In the mean-time, I have gone back into the source
and surrounded the spawn with "uchtimer" and "chtimer" as a quick fix. My
very limited testing late last night shows that the change seems to cure
the problem.

Since I have only just begun to wade thru the sources and admitedly don't
know a whole lot about the NOS internals, I'm wondering about the design
philosophy. It seems you could either just "un-chain" NOS from the timer
interrupt, or possibly set an internal flag before the spawn such that
the timer interrupt routine would simply 'fall thru' while NOS was suspended
by the DOS subshell. The only reason I can think of that you might want
to go ahead and keep incrementing counters while NOS is frozen, is maybe
to keep up on the tcp backoff algorithms? But I think I'd rather just
freeze *everything* in NOS while it's suspended since it could be frozen
for 10 seconds, or 10 hours (I've been interrupted by the baby or dog
while editing mail, and then forgot to go back and finish until later
that day :-). Anyway, there's probably something I'm missing. Just
trying to become educated :-).

73 & thanks for the help . . . Dave (wb8zxu)
. . . !noao!asuvax!mcdphx!dlf

From 2178346357471574603
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4284762bbde1656
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 14:02:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!apple!netcom!
stratus!cloud9!jjmhome!m2c!umvlsi!dime!ccs1.cs.umass.edu!shri
From: shri@ccs1.cs.umass.edu (H.Shrikumar{shri@ncst.in})
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: LZW in TNC
Summary: Watch out for compression(compression())

Message-ID: <7507@dime.cs.umass.edu>
Date: 10 Dec 89 22:02:23 GMT
References: <8912081550.AA19079@brambo.UUCP>
Sender: news@dime.cs.umass.edu
Reply-To: shri@ccs1.cs.umass.edu (H.Shrikumar{shri@ncst.in})
Organization: University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Lines: 20
Posted: Sun Dec 10 23:02:23 1989

In article <8912081550.AA19079@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) wri
tes:
>Subject: Re: [BBS] Data Compression
>
>   I would like to see more people learn about modified LZW compression.
... etc.
>   I'd like to see something of this nature occur within the new HF
>   TNCs. If it does, then the above is not required at the application
>   level, because compression will already be in the pipeline. The
>   BBSes won't know any different, and any compression they do, will
>   only heat up the microprocessor chip :-) because little gain will
>   ensue.

  Just to remind that compression on already compressed data *can*
actually _expand_ it !!

  But that besides, its a good idea to get the compression into the TNC.
The BBSs can just throw out their stream compression.

-- shrikumar (shri@ccs1.cs.umass.edu, shri@ncst.in)

From -4752997166999740560
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4284762bbde1656
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 19:16:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (none)
Message-ID: <18538@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 Dec 89 09:35:55 GMT
References: <8912081550.AA19079@brambo.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 20
Posted: Sun Dec 10 10:35:55 1989

I too am very fond of LZW compression. I use it all the time, especially
over packet radio links and over SLIP phone lines.

If you're going to compress transparently, I think the best place is just above the transport protocol, e.g., TCP. You really don't want to do it at a lower level when you've got packets from different streams being multiplexed. The changing statistics of the different streams will keep the compression algorithm from achieving its best efficiency.

Also, it's difficult to do compression unless you've got a reliable protocol below you, and it is quite common to use less-than-reliable link protocols for performance reasons.

The biggest problem I see with transparent compression is the table space required for the algorithm. LZW can be very memory hungry, and memory is not in unlimited supply on a DOS machine, especially if you want to have several compressed streams going at the same time.

Phil

From 5033363622403503914
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a1fd2651a5028d8c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 19:49:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FIXMAIL V1.02 (Updated 12/08/89) Docfile..
Message-ID: <10399@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 10 Dec 89 19:55:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 151
Posted: Sun Dec 10 20:55:04 1989

RE: FIXMAIL, a Bmailer aid from Bryan (HIGH-Q) Biggers, N9GBJ

Bdale writes 'what does FIXMAIL DO' ?

Here's the docfile for V1.02. It was last upgraded 12/08/89. 1.01 had some small bug.. 1.02 fixed the bug and added the ability to use an "*" wildcard.. It also added some user-mail statistics keeping features.

"Documentation" for FIXMAIL

This program works with the KA9Q TCP/IP NET package, and in intended to simplify dealing with reams of outstanding mail for people who are not always on the air. The program will lock, unlock, erase, count and consolidate mail for individual users. Using this program, you can free up your outgoing mail slots for those users who are actually on the air, and later manually

unlock mail for users who are on infrequently when they finally get back on.

Using this program, an elaborate .BAT file could be constructed which will perform these tasks automatically for your particular situation. Each function returns an error level which can be detected with the batch file "language" IF ERRORLEVEL command.

The program always takes at least two command line arguments.

FIXMAIL COMMAND USER [FILENAME]

The COMMAND and USER parameters are not optionall; they specify the program action, and the user name whos mail is to be acted upon. Use "*" as the user if you want to include everyone.

COMMANDS:

COUNT - Returns with a simple count of the number of peices of mail which are waiting on your system for the specified user. If you are using a .BAT file, the program will return with error level 0 if there is no mail for that user, and error level 2 if there is mail waiting, and 1 if there is an error.

TXCOUNT- Like count, but returns with total number of bytes waiting for call. This takes a bit longer.

LOCK - "Locks" all mail for the user by creating a ".LCK" file for each piece of mail. Any outstanding mail sessions with the user will remain open. This command, in conjunction with the net "tcp reset nnnn" command, will allow you to lock any outstanding mail for this user and free up an outgoing smtp mail slot. Returns error level 0 if successful, 1 if not.

UNLOCK - (also DELOCK). "unlocks" all mail for a given user. Use this command when they finally turn their station on. Returns error level 0 if successful, 1 if not.

ERASE - (also DELETE). Deletes all mail for the user, .TXT,.WRK and .LCK files. This is quite permanent, so watch out! Returns error level 0 if complete, 1 if not.

COLLECT- This command requires the optional file name. It will collect all mail for the user into the specified file, appending it to any pre-existing text in the file. Two blank lines are added beteen peices of mail for clarity. This command does NOT also delete the collected individual pieces of mail, so you

should run the program again with the erase command if you desire this. Returns error level 0 if complete, 1 if there is an error. For example,

```
fixmail collect n9xyz bud.txt
```

will add any waiting mail for bud to his text file bug.txt. Your conscience will be free, and you can free up your mail slots. You can decide what to do with Bud's mail later; chuck it, mail it to him in the distant future, print it out and mail it to him...

APPLICATION NOTES:
Run FIXMAIL right in your mail queue directory (usually \spool\mqueue). I decided against trying to locate and read the appropriate setup files to find the mail directory. Use the returned error levels and build a big batch file to handle your particular situation.

RUNNING IN THE BACKGROUND.
The program will have difficulty in the rare instance that it is run in the background at the same time as net, and smtp removes the .WRK or .TXT file in the time between when FIXMAIL determines which files are present, and gets around to acting on them. The program is supposed to detect this situation and issue a warning, but I have not been able to test this. In any event, no harm will be done.

Enjoy the program. If you modify the source code, put in a comment so others can see what you did. Send me a copy! I might learn something.

Bryan D. K. Biggers N9GBJ 44.92.0.3
4521 Sentinel Pass
Madison WI 53711

P.S. Mail to Bryan: bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 if your questions cannot be satisfied via REC.HAMRADIO-PACKET.

P.P.S. FYI, here's a snapshot of the initial FIXMAIL screen:

```
 Log into the mail directory before running this.
 N9GBJ TCP/IP SMTP mail manager. Version 1.02 December 8, 1989
 Copyright 1989 Bryan D.K. Biggers.
```

USAGE:

```
FIXMAIL command call <filename>
command:
             erase  - erase all mail for (call)
             lock   - lock up all mail for (call)
             unlock - unlock all mail for (call)
             collect- Collect all mail for (call) into (filename)
             count  - Count number of jobs for (call)
             txcount- Count number of jobs and total bytes for (call)
Call:
             Call sign, alias or address of station. Use '*' for all.
filename:
             Optional file name for collect command.
             Appended to any existing file.

 Log into the mail directory before running this.



P.P.P.S  You will need/want PKZ102.exe  (PKZIP/UNZIP version 1.02) to "unzip"
this stuff.  If you have an older version of PKZIP, you'd better GET the new
one off: pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 or you won't be able to unzip it.
PKZ102.exe is a self-extracting ZIP file.  I suggest running it in it's own
directory FIRST, as it will turn into MANY files..  Don't forget the
"type i" :-)..

    73, Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu  128.104.198.10


From -8684289675795222219
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,54bfa73fe808f84e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,54bfa73fe808f84e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 20:01:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!wuarchive!psuvax1!rutgers!att!tsdiag!
ka2qhd!w2up
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP (Barry Kutner W2UP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DIGICOM Cartridge available
Keywords: TNC emulator for the C64 & C128 now on cartridge
Message-ID: <60@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 11 Dec 89 03:51:47 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD PUB ACCESS UN*X,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8125 rec.ham-radio.packet:1406
Posted: Mon Dec 11 04:51:47 1989


Now available is a cartridge version of Digicom64, the software-based TNC
emulator for the Commodore 64 and 128. The cartridge is autobooting, for
instant loading. Should there be a power interruption the program and
parameters will re-boot automatically.
```

A unique feature of the cartridge is the ability to rewrite and save
parameters without disk access. This is made possible by use of an EEPROM.
Unlike RAM, this memory device requires no battery backup.
The cartirdge is available in kit or assembled form. For further info
contact: Barry Kutner, W2UP, 614-B Palmer Lane, Yardley, PA 19067

From -267231152651041233
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 20:03:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!
Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <9316.25828CDA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 10 Dec 89 16:55:17 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 38
Posted: Sun Dec 10 17:55:17 1989

> From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
 > >>From article <89120107514799@masnet.uucp>, by
 > clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS):
 > >> This process reduces the size of the file by more than 50% and saves
 > >> telephone charges. Why can't packet BBS systems do the same? There
 > >> ... Clinton
 > >My new packet BBS software (see earlier posting) compresses messages
 > >before forwarding them to compatible systems....
 > >...SQueeze code (Huffman coding technique), so anyone with a copy...
 > >...Brian Lloyd
 >
 >   I would like to see more people learn about modified LZW
 > compression.
 >
 >   I'd like to see something of this nature occur within the new HF
 >   TNCs. If it does, then the above is not required at the

There is, unfortunately, a possible regulatory fly in the ointment. On HF we in
the US are limited to Internaltional Code #5, which does not include characters
of ASCII 128 and higher. All things considered, the FCC would probably allow
compression, but it would be nice if they would say so before we stick our
necks out.

Don't say I'm wrong on the grounds some have suggested that it's not a cipher
intended to obscure meaning. That doesn't have anything to do with it. It's the
signaling code itself.

Of course, there's always BSQ.

Frhliche Weihnacten und Glckliches Neujahr!

Holiday Greetings from Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 7525799414017698961
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,154dc04187573b2b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-10 20:17:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncrcce!chuck
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK232 Upgrade - what comes with it?
Message-ID: <1779@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Date: 10 Dec 89 23:04:11 GMT
Reply-To: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Organization: NCR Comten, Inc.
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Dec 11 00:04:11 1989

I ordered the PK232 upgrade from AEA about 1 month ago (mid November).
When I called AEA to find out what the status of the order was, they told me
that the upgrades are being made in batches of 200 and that they've been flooded
with orders for it. They also told me that I was in the order for the next
batch of 200.

But they surprised me with some really great news:

They told me that they are sending out the new packratt software (or whatever
it's called) with each upgrade. They assured me that everyone who ordered the
upgrade, and not just those who already own the old software rev., will get
the new software.

Is this really true? Can anyone verify this? If they do, then I figure they
must be sending out 2 programs with each upgrade - the one for C 64s and the
one for IBM PCs.
--
  Chuck Rissmeyer (KE0VG) | All ideas are mine alone!
  chuck@ncrcce.stpaul.ncr.com
  PACKET - KE0VG @ WB0GDB

From 194447474784184625
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 04:25:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <18542@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 Dec 89 08:03:55 GMT
References: <9316.25828CDA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Dec 11 09:03:55 1989

>There is, unfortunately, a possible regulatory fly in the ointment. On HF we in
>the US are limited to Internaltional Code #5, which does not include characters
>of ASCII 128 and higher.

The rules only describe the character set. Character sets are generally considered to belong to Level 6, the Presentation Layer of the Holy OSI Protocol Reference Model. The only other requirements for HF operation have to do with Level 1, the Physical Layer, e.g., the maximum allowable sending speed in baud (not bits/sec) and the maximum mark/space shift if FSK is used.

Nothing else is specified. Considering that the FCC specifically allows the use of commonly used abbreviations and signals to facilitate communications and that LZW is both commonly used and achieves 60% compression or better on English text, I interpret this to mean that it's perfectly legal as long as the original character set is ASCII (aka ITA #5) and the compression is done under the presentation layer (e.g., just above the transport layer, level 4).

So there. :-)

Phil

From 3263859228107589524
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d83a9fbbd334b8fb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 08:04:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!
helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@pgd.adp.wisc.edu (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Fixmail 1.03
Message-ID: <10404@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 11 Dec 89 14:42:39 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 9

Posted: Mon Dec 11 15:42:39 1989

Fixmail, N9GBJ's Bmail manager, is now updated to V 1.03..
It's all MY fault.. I keep asking him to post stuff :-) .
Anyway, the new fixmail is named fixm103.zip (zipped under PKZ102, also
in \public). I made sure to put the release level in the file's name
so people can see if it's been upgraded etc..

So, by anonymous FTP: pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22

73, KD9UU (PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu)

From -1206864368945852787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,154dc04187573b2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 10:32:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!sun-barr!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!
ryn.esg.dec.com!pstjtt.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK232 Upgrade - what comes with it?
Message-ID: <612@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 11 Dec 89 13:13:31 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Dec 11 14:13:31 1989

In article <1779@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>, chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck
Rissmeyer) writes...
>I ordered the PK232 upgrade from AEA about 1 month ago (mid November).
>[...]
>They told me that they are sending out the new packratt software (or whatever
>it's called) with each upgrade. They assured me that everyone who ordered the
>upgrade, and not just those who already own the old software rev., will get
>the new software.
>
>Is this really true? [...]

What you get in the kit is a 5.25-inch floppy that is labeled "PC-FAX."
It replaces an earlier version that apparently broke with the mailbox
software. I don't know if PC-FAX is just a piece of the total Packratt
software or not -- I'm one of the minority that don't have an
IBM-compatible, so I tossed it.

                >>>==>PStJTT
              Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

From -7273133507537462207
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47f7e3ada815f87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 15:16:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX.25 headers (really, octets v. bytes)
Message-ID: <6801@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 11 Dec 89 19:37:56 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 35
Posted: Mon Dec 11 20:37:56 1989

In article <785@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes...
>In article <18466@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>>As Fred mentioned, the ISO "standard" for HDLC says that address fields
>>consist of bytes (sorry, I just can't say "octets") in which the low
>>order bits of all but the last byte are set to zero. The last byte of
>>the address field is set to one.
>
>Damn Phil,
>
>I just had to elevate my respect for your opinions yet another notch
>or 2 :-) Anytime I see or hear the word "octet", my bullshit flag
>goes true and my BS filter turns on.
>
>And *Damn*, THAT felt good :-) :-)

Now, now, gang. Let's not get _too_ carried away!

I was confused too, but it turns out there's a reason. Which I think
is valid, though you may not. "Byte" refers to any meaningful chunk
of data in the (usual) 5-9 bit range, or whatever is the smallest
addressable chunk bigger than a bit. Today it's almost always 8 bits
long, but 36-bit machines use 6, 7 and 9 bit bytes too. I remembered
this yesterday when I did an ftp with "type tenex"! Octet is 8 bits,
period. So that's a good historical reason.

Also, octet means 8 bits which may not be related to each other except
in their position in transmission. Byte implies that the bits work
together. If you look at some odd protocols (Q.931 comes to mind),
you'll notice that one "octet" includes 1, 2, ...8 bit codepoints.
They're not a "byte" since the bits mask separately. A pain to parse,
but hey, that's ISDN fer ya, nothing if not terse.

Life is somewhat easier when the difference doesn't matter, but
sometimes it does.
     fred k1io

From -8915073757086138169
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,421bb268e345db4e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 18:58:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!ico!ism780c!kirkd
From: kirkd@ism780c.isc.com (Kirk Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Portable TNCs
Message-ID: <37375@ism780c.isc.com>
Date: 11 Dec 89 22:30:22 GMT
Reply-To: kirkd@ism780c.UUCP (Kirk Davis)
Organization: Interactive Systems Corp., Santa Monica CA
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Dec 11 23:30:22 1989

Hello all,
   I'm looking for a portable TNC for doing some portable packet work (play). I've currently got a PK-232 for the house and it works real well (Only complaint is in my experience they (AEA) do not return phone calls).

   Looked a bit at PACCOMS Micro Power 2 specs, and looks good. PACCOM says Kiss is not a problem... Another suggestion was a PK-88 (power requirements do not look too bad).

   Anyone had any first hand portable experience with these or other TNCs?

-kbd- (kirkd@ism.isc.com -or- uunet!ism780c!kirkd)

From 9056068079280767429
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bcc9a02c221fdece,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 18:58:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!decwrl!shelby!portia!sumex-aim.stanford.edu!vina
From: vina@sumex-aim.sumex-aim.stanford.edu (Angel Vina)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Documentation about TNC
Message-ID: <VINA.89Dec11150345@sumex-aim.sumex-aim.stanford.edu>
Date: 11 Dec 89 23:03:45 GMT
Sender: USENET News System <news@Portia.stanford.edu>
Distribution: rec
Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Dec 12 00:03:45 1989

A friend of mine from Spain, without access to INTERNET, would
appreciate information about TNC devices and all sort of documentation

(books, manuals, catalogs, magazines, addresses, etc) about TNCs. His
e-mail address is jjimenez@dit.upm.es but I can forward him replies
from my account.

Thanks in advanced.
- Angel Vina
--
****
Angel Vina   Phone number: (415)-725-3859
Knowledge Systems Laboratory
Stanford University
701 Welch Road   Email: vina@sumex-aim.stanford.edu
Palo Alto, CA 94306   FAX number: (415)-5850
****

From -7408215324118655102
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57566078786a7637,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-11 19:51:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!brambo.UUCP!wwg
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using LZW (modified) on packet.
Message-ID: <8912112251.AA26028@brambo.UUCP>
Date: 12 Dec 89 03:51:14 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 54
Posted: Tue Dec 12 04:51:14 1989

>Date: 10 Dec 89 09:35:55 GMT
>From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
>Subject: (none)
>Message-ID: <18538@bellcore.bellcore.com>
>
>I too am very fond of LZW compression. I use it all the time, especially
>over packet radio links and over SLIP phone lines.
>
>If you're going to compress transparently, I think the best place is just
>above the transport protocol, e.g., TCP. You really don't want to do it at a
>lower level when you've got packets from different streams being
>multiplexed. The changing statistics of the different streams will keep the
>compression algorithm from achieving its best efficiency.

     Yes, good point. I hadn't considered multi-connections. You would
not use one table for this-- u can't. Each receiver relies on the data
stream to recover the table. This can't be done if the table is shared
with other receivers. I havn't fully researched this, but depending on
the number of concurrent connections u wish to support, I don't think there
is a problem with a table for each "stream". More on that later...

>Also, it's difficult to do compression unless you've got a reliable protocol
>below you, and it is quite common to use less-than-reliable link protocols
>for performance reasons.

When selecting "quality of service", that is below perfect, u automatically loose the benefit of compression (well, at least LZW, other simpler methods can still apply).

However, I do think that LZW (modified or not), does imply a transport (or equivalent) layer, *sigh*, as u've pointed out. The connection must be complete, and reliable. However, I still don't like the idea presented in QEX of using (forgive me for saying it, here goes..... ....BAUDOT.... (yuk, wash my mouth out with soap!)) when the traffic is letters and numerals. The general idea of compression is good, just not THAT way! I feel terrible for saying that bad word, forgive me.

>The biggest problem I see with transparent compression is the table space
>required for the algorithm. LZW can be very memory hungry, and memory is not
>in unlimited supply on a DOS machine, especially if you want to have several
>compressed streams going at the same time.
>Phil

Yes, true enuf. BUT, *MODIFIED* LZW, can fix the size of the table to a comfortable maximum. How that max is decided or negotiated, is an open and probably potientially hot issue. *.GIF files use a max table of 4K symbols --if memory serves (ie: their codes do not exceed 12 bits; disclaimer -- I'm too lazy to look this up at this moment. The main point being that a limit exists).

--... ...-- ... VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

From -1499218599405608940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,154dc04187573b2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-12 04:34:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wa3wbu!john
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP (John Gayman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PK232 Upgrade - what comes with it?
Summary: PK-232
Message-ID: <544@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Date: 12 Dec 89 03:36:03 GMT
References: <1779@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Organization: WA3WBU, Marysville,PA
Lines: 54
Posted: Tue Dec 12 04:36:03 1989

In article <1779@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>, chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
> I ordered the PK232 upgrade from AEA about 1 month ago (mid November).
> But they surprised me with some really great news:
>
> They told me that they are sending out the new packratt software (or whatever
> it's called) with each upgrade. They assured me that everyone who ordered the
> upgrade, and not just those who already own the old software rev., will get
> the new software.
>
> Is this really true? Can anyone verify this? If they do, then I figure they
> must be sending out 2 programs with each upgrade - the one for C 64s and the
> one for IBM PCs.

Humm, there is some truth to this. :-) Did they mention when they'd be sending the Lithium batteries ? I received my upgrade a few weeks ago and there is a note mentioning that due to a shortage of lithium batteries, they decided to ship the kits without them and send the batteries later. This is because if your using PK-FAX or PC-Pakratt, you really don't need the battery. (I don't use those programs, thus I need the battery)

They are indeed sending out a new version of PK-FAX. PK-FAX only! This is because the earlier version of PK-FAX was incompatible with the PK-232MBX upgrade. So as you can see, this is the PC-compatible version only and does not effect PC-Pakratt.

All in all the mod looks good. It is a small daughter-board which plugs into some existing ROM sockets and the ROM gets relocated onto the daughter-board. They are doing away with the AA-batteries in favor of a soldered on PCB-type lithium battery. I have gotten incredible life out of my AA batteries and wonder what the advantage is of going with the lithium. I really dont see any problem with staying with AA's. Anyone talk to AEA about this ?

The suprizing thing is that newer style PK-232's (PK-232MBX) are being sold for almost the same price while we had to pay $69 for the upgrade. I would suspect they have redesigned the main logic board to accomidate the extra features and do away with the extra PCB. Can anyone confirm this ?

Any information anyone can add to the above would be appreciated.

73, John

t

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john

1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

From -7130349467904651776
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d23a67fc473378e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-12 12:29:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!clyde.concordia.ca!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!
hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: new PK88 KISS mode fix
Message-ID: <1260022@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 12 Dec 89 20:29:07 GMT
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 28
Posted: Tue Dec 12 21:29:07 1989

I recently got an AEA PK88 to use on a temporary interswitch connection for TCP/IP. After I got it I discovered an addendum to the manual which indicated that "KISS ON" now sets all the other required parameters, HPOLL, RAWHDLC, HOST ON etc... I tried it out and outgoing data seemed to do the right thing but incoming wasn't showing up at all. Since it worked OK in normal AX.25 mode I thought it had the flavor of me doing something wrong with flow control, it always takes me a while to sort out what needs to be on and what off (:>)

However, after re-reading the manual and trying all the permutations I could think of, and since the new KISS function insulated me from having/being-able to manually configure things I finally gave AEA a call. The customer service person I talked with couldn't see anything wrong with what I was doing but suggested that hardware flow control might be enabled. Following that lead we decided to try tying RTS high, the schematic shows the input floating.. That cured the problem.

So, if you get a newer PK88 for use on tcp/ip make sure RTS is held high if you want date to flow from the TNC to the host. AEA says they will include this information in the next manual revision.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

From 3297151795697708387
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,421bb268e345db4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-12 12:56:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!
texsun!newstop!east!hienergy!jimv
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - CSD Program Manager)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Portable TNCs
Message-ID: <1234@east.East.Sun.COM>
Date: 12 Dec 89 18:32:11 GMT
References: <37375@ism780c.isc.com>
Sender: news@east.East.Sun.COM
Reply-To: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - CSD Program Manager)
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Billerica MA
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Dec 12 19:32:11 1989

>   Looked a bit at PACCOMS Micro Power 2 specs, and looks good. PACCOM says
>Kiss is not a problem... Another suggestion was a PK-88 (power requirements
>do not look too bad).
>
>   Anyone had any first hand portable experience with these or other TNCs?

I had a PacComm Tiny-2 TNC that I bought in 10/88 and finially unloaded
on 4/89. It was poorly constructed and would do weird things, especially
in KISS mode. Among other things, it would go deaf, ie: no DCD light. I called
PacComm several times and they sent me some mickey mouse mod with a
transistor soldered to a DIP header, it didn't fix it. I replaced it
with an AEA PK-88, it was cheap ($109.00), very well constructed and has
always worked flawlessly in both AX25 and KISS modes. That's my 2c worth!
Caveat Emptor

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

From 3035997146917597186
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,ee2215347080b34a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,ee2215347080b34a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,ee2215347080b34a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fdd95,ee2215347080b34a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdd95,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee2215347080b34a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-12 14:02:47 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip:9522 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:2031

comp.sys.ibm.pc:39825 rec.ham-radio.packet:2816 comp.dcom.lans:3976
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!clyde.concordia.ca!uunet!
image.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.tcp-
ip.ibmpc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.lans
Subject: New release of Clarkson PC packet drivers (5.x)
Message-ID: <1989Dec12.220247.2431@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Date: 12 Dec 89 22:02:47 GMT
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY
Lines: 91

Release 5.x of the Clarkson PC packet drivers is now (finally!) available.
The packet drivers hide the differences between PC Ethernet cards, and also
allow multiple (different) protocol stacks to coexist, most notably Novell
and TCP/IP.

Many bugs have been fixed. Please upgrade, as previous versions are
known to be buggy. Rather than include the entire read.me file here,
I'll just include the what's new section. Following it is the howtoget.it
file.

Changes from version 4.0 to 5.0 of the drivers:

Summary: New: 3c505, ne1000, ni9210, ibmtoken. Bugs fixed: all drivers.

Krishnan Gopalan and Gregg Stefancik wrote a packet driver for the 3c505.
Brian Fisher wrote an "Ethernet" packet driver for the IBM Token Ring Adapter.
Eric Henderson wrote a packet driver for Novell's NE1000.
Russell Nelson modified ni5210 to be a ni9210 driver. This entailed some
     changes in 82586.asm.
Russell Nelson wrote pktmode, a utility to set the receive mode.
Russell Nelson wrote pktaddr, a utility to set the Ethernet address.
Russell Nelson wrote pktall, a utility to help debug packet reception.
Trace.com is a little bit more helpful about how to run it.
Vance Morrison added starlan support to the wd8003e driver.
Eric Henderson improved it.
Deborah Swanberg noticed that the 3c503 driver didn't timeout properly
     if there was a failure to complete a transmit.
The set_address routine in the device dependent files now
     returns the address length as it should have.
Head.asm now keeps a copy of the hardware address set by set_address. This is
     used by f_get_address to return the current address. The device
     dependent get_address routine always returns the PROM address.
The set_rcv_mode routine didn't work. Not at all.
The access_type routine returns more appropriate errors.
The f_get_address routine wasn't passing the right address length to
     get_address.
Tail.asm now checks for extra parameters on the end of the line.
Dan Lanciani added changes to ni5210 version 4.2 to increase reliability.
     It works for him. Unfortunately, I have had reports from other
     people that it breaks Novell. So, these changes are in "if DAN"

conditional assembly. If your Novell connection gets dropped,
try reassembling ni5210 after setting "DAN equ 0" in 82586.asm
Packet drivers for the NE2000 and UB NIC PC/2 are in the works, but don't
hold your breath.
A packet driver for the Xircom pocket Ethernet adapter is undergoing testing.
Jan Engvald found and fixed a bug in the wd8003e memory presence check.

The howtoget.it file follows:

The Clarkson packet driver collection

Availability

The Clarkson collection of packet drivers is available by FTP, by
archive-server, Fido file request, and by modem. They come in two flavors
-- executables only (drivers.arc), and source+executables (driverss.arc).
All of the following instructions apply to both drivers.arc and
driverss.arc.

FTP:

sun.soe.clarkson.edu:/pub/ka9q/drivers.arc
grape.ecs.clarkson.edu:/e/tcpip/drivers.arc

Archive-server:

Send mail to archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu and put the following
command as the body of your message:
help

This will send you a help message. Reading this help message will tell
you how to fetch the packet drivers.

Modem:

Call the Clarkson Heath User's Group's BBS: (315)268-6667, 8N1,
1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours. Change to file area 24 and download drivers.arc.

Opus:

260/360 in the Nodelist. Drivers.arc is file requestable.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
Live up to the light thou hast, and more will be granted thee.
A recession now appears more than 2 years away -- John D. Mathon, 4 Oct 1989.
I think killing is value-neutral in and of itself. -- Gary Strand, 8 Nov 1989.

From -4761826680315106771
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-Thread: 103124,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid103124,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115c21,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115c21,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,62952c880f2bde3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-12 19:47:49 PST
Xref: utzoo misc.forsale:10408 comp.os.os9:677 comp.sys.m6809:1163
comp.sys.tandy:1901 rec.ham-radio:15915 rec.ham-radio.packet:2832
Path: utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnrgate!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!
rutgers!pyrnj!esquire!wynkoop
From: wynkoop@esquire.UUCP (Brett Wynkoop)
Newsgroups: misc.forsale,comp.os.os9,comp.sys.m6809,comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: COMPUTER & RADIO eqpt for sale
Keywords: disks, printers, VHF-FM, modem
Message-ID: <1677@esquire.UUCP>
Date: 13 Dec 89 03:47:49 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: DP&W, New York, NY
Lines: 48

Closet Clean Out Sale

Computer Items

CoCo2 w/64k ecb..... $35

2 ssdd 40 trk 5.25 drives w/Case and Power supply (dec)....$65
  This is a very heavyduty case/power supply combo.
  This is the DEC rx180 ab drive set. Worth it for the
  case and PS alone.

3 Gorilla serial printers (2 used/1 new).....$35/55
  I used to be a dealer and these are demos and 1 leftover
  Uses tandy lp7 ribbons. 5x7 dot matrix. 3/12/2400 baud.

1 Okidata 83A parallel/serial printer.....$100
  Draft quality only.

1 1/2 height ssdd 40 track drive.....$25

1 racal modem case/ps.....$25
  I used this to power and hold an ST225 hard drive until

I got a case for my computer. Ran the drive for 6 months
with this PS.

1 anchor automation 300 baud modem.....$10

==========

Radio Equipment (You pick up in NYC only!)

US Army 48-56 Mhz Fm xcvr with Schematic complete.....$FREE
  This unit is VFO controled and very clean inside.
  I just do not have the time to build a P/S for it.

Motorola Vhf Hi T-power mobile FM 25 watts.....$FREE

==========

uucp.....cmcl2!esquire!wynkoop
domain.....wynkoop@esquire.dpw.com
CIS.....72057,3720
OS9.....212-942-0846 login:guest password:guest
Voice.....212-567-7617 eves
Voice.....212-266-0741 days

-Brett

From -3287808793733927179
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d6752d72d9beda6e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 01:15:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!tomas
From: tomas@Apple.COM (Tom Taylor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet and FT-727R
Message-ID: <37209@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 13 Dec 89 06:15:55 GMT
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Dec 13 07:15:55 1989

Hey, I just bought an MFJ 1278 "Multi-Mode Controller" and have successfully
connected it to a TS-440 and TR-2600. However, I would like to connect
it up to a Yaesu FT-727R. The 1278 manual says that radios such as the
'727 require special wiring. One option specified in the manual is to
move some jumpers and solder in a resistor (or something like that) in
the TNC. I would rather make a special cable so that I could plug any
radio into the TNC port. Can anyone tell me how to successfully connect
the '727 to the 1278 without modifying the 1278?

By the way, is it just me or is the throughput on HF packet incredibly low?
I answered someone's CQ on a relatively busy channel and it took about

5 minutes per line of text to communicate. Also, could someone tell me
why I'd rather use hf packet vs rtty vs amtor? This novice "multi-mode"
owner wants to know...

Thanks!
Tom Taylor - AA6BR

From -3359365870168649181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,204df7fa2e49ee81,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 04:32:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: byte vs octet
Message-ID: <8912130803.AA23295@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 13 Dec 89 08:04:10 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Dec 13 09:04:10 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Tue, 12 Dec 89 10:19:56 MEZ

in
>Message-ID: <6801@shlump.nac.dec.com>
>From: shlump.nac.dec.com|delni.enet.dec.com|goldstein@decwrl.dec.com
writes

>Subject: AX.25 headers (really, octets v. bytes)
>...............
>
>Also, octet means 8 bits which may not be related to each other except
>in their position in transmission. Byte implies that the bits work
>together. If you look at some odd protocols (Q.931 comes to mind),
>you'll notice that one "octet" includes 1, 2, ...8 bit codepoints.
>They're not a "byte" since the bits mask separately. A pain to parse,
>but hey, that's ISDN fer ya, nothing if not terse.

well, there's in fact another reason why some bit-gurus distinct between
octet and byte:

the OCTETs appeared when the HDLC encoding scheme was established. On a
layer-1-point-of-view a 8-bit-byte of the higher layers could be
represented by 9 bits because of the bit-stuffing method, but could
be 8 bit too depending on the bit pattern.

Anyway, the term OCTET sounds something like KRTCHCEBMPFTC to me
which could be read in law drafts sometimes.

Detlef (dk4eg)

.

From -8771278866059220319
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57566078786a7637
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 04:36:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!kannel!huopio
From: huopio@kannel.lut.fi (Kauto Huopio)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using LZW (modified) on packet.
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.89Dec13115400@kannel.lut.fi>
Date: 13 Dec 89 16:54:00 GMT
References: <8912112251.AA26028@brambo.UUCP>
Sender: huopio@kannel.lut.fi
Organization: Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Dec 13 17:54:00 1989
In-reply-to: wwg@brambo.UUCP's message of 12 Dec 89 03:51:14 GMT
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed below are writers own.
Peruutus: Mielipiteet ovat omiani.

But isn't ZIP-compression the most efficent method??

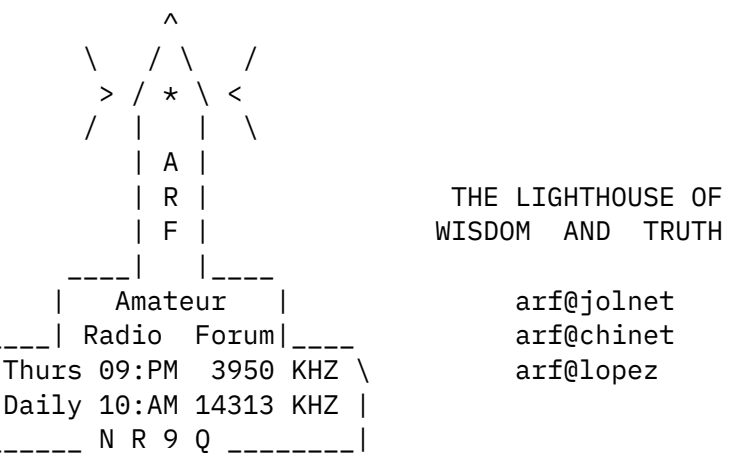
--Kauto
--
****************** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********************
*US Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta, Finland *
*Project: Learn some GNU Emacs first.. :-)   *
****

From -7600961892461634058
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d3461702004861e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3461702004861e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 08:46:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!ames!attctc!jolnet!arf
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
Keywords: former congressman guest on Forum
Message-ID: <2367@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Date: 13 Dec 89 03:21:12 GMT
Followup-To: talk.politics.misc
Organization: Jolnet, Public access Unix, Orland Park (Joliet) IL
Lines: 30
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8193 rec.ham-radio.packet:1422
Posted: Wed Dec 13 04:21:12 1989

afindley/e14

FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be the guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night. This is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of an alien government on the Congress of the United States. This is an excellent chance to hear directly from a man who was driven out of the U S House of Representatives because he dared to speak out.



THE LIGHTHOUSE OF
WISDOM AND TRUTH

arf@jolnet
arf@chinet
arf@lopez

NEVER VOTE FOR THE INCUMBENT!!!!!

From -8657891632540042092
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,874f2866fd398f35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 09:03:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!orstcs!mist.CS.ORST.EDU!batesm
From: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Packet Node (Help)
Message-ID: <14406@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Date: 12 Dec 89 23:05:53 GMT
Sender: usenet@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU
Reply-To: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU (Mike Bates)
Organization: Oregon State Univ. -- Computer Science
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Dec 13 00:05:53 1989

Hi all, this is my first post to the net so I hope I do this right.

I am currently in the planning phase of putting up a Node in the

local area. Almost all of the nodes here are either NETROM or
compatiable (TheNet, G8BPQ). I am interested in putting up something
new (and maybe exciting) here.
I have heard of ROSE's software and have been told that this is not
compatiable with NETROM. Is this true? Is ROSEs FTPable? Where?
Is the ROserver FTPable? Where?
What other options are there for Node Software?

We would like to do the following: 1) Have user access via 2m.
2) have the BBS/Mail Server off the Node on 440. and 3) access
the 220 backbone.

Any ideas, comments, suggestions or recommendations?

Thanks
   Mike Bates, KF7DQ
   batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu
   KF7DQ@KA7VQD

From 6200593602295499565
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9c1721026dd5479
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 09:51:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!psuvm!cunyvm!byuvax!yoda!ldg
From: ldg@yoda.byu.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Beginner Summary + More questions
Summary: Beginner's info and questions
Message-ID: <31ldg@yoda.byu.edu>
Date: 13 Dec 89 17:51:05 GMT
References: <723zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu>
Reply-To: zebolskyd@acoust.byu.edu (Lyle D. Gunderson)
Organization: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
Lines: 83
Posted: Wed Dec 13 18:51:05 1989

Last summer I posted a list of questions regarding packet radio. I very
quickly received answers to those questions, as well as Email expressing
interest in information about packet radio for beginners. First off, I
need to thank the kind souls who answered my questions:

WA2ISE   (Robert F. Casey?)   KA6S   (Steve Wilson)
frank@emx.utexas.edu   charlie@umvma.bitnet (Charlie Turner)
and especially KA7JXR (Steve Baxter), who came to my office and allowed
me to pick his brain.

I'll give a brief summary of what I learned, followed by a few more
questions. If you folks keep helping out like you have been, I can see
the possibility of putting together a sort of beginner's tutorial text
file, which could be kept on an FTP site somewhere so any interested

parties could have access to it. Meanwhile:

Nobody mentioned knowing of any TNC kits, but several people pointed out that TNC's are available for moderate prices-- as low as $110.

One could use an HT for packet radio; the main problem would be the typical HT's limited power. If the node you want to talk to is close enough, and/or you have a suitable antenna, no problem. Another problem that might be encountered with the use of an HT with packet is the transmitter's proximity to and interference to/from the computer and TNC.

Typical packet frequencies on 2 meters are 145.01/03/05/07/09. The dwindling 220mHz band is also used, though I received no specific frequency information. It was implied that 440mHz and higher bands are also in use, particularly as links between BBS's. HF packet is used for longer distances. The term "UHF backbone" apparently referred to a series of links for carrying packet traffic over long distances. A trunk, in other words.

Although packet has obvious qualities that would recommend its use for formal traffic and emergency communications (error correction, routing, eavesdropping less easy, etc.), present NTS operators tend to prefer doing things the way they have in the past. Apparently, any use of a packet network for formal traffic would have to be in parallel to the NTS. Of course, packet could be used to put traffic onto the NTS, but then it's back to pencil, paper, and CW or voice.

People familiar with how the packet community is networked give the network a "fair" rating. As near as I could make out, much of the communication is done by explicitly naming each node on the path from your machine to the message's destination. There is some enthusiastic support for the use of TCP/IP protocol layers for directing messages in a fashion similar to that used on the Internet.

Recent postings mention 9600 bps and 56 kbps modems for packet use (presumably at higher frequencies) and I have heard of the proposed use of gunnplexers (radar gun innards?) for high-speed links. This kind of progress is needed to overcome the sorts of problems that arise when too many messages compete for limited bandwidth. This message could be transmitted in about a half a second at 56kbps (plus overhead).

===> M O R E Q U E S T I O N S ! <===

1. What's this WA4DSY modem I hear so much about?

2. How much interest is there in using TCP/IP?

3. How does a packet node get to be an Internet node? Do a couple of guys wearing tool belts and hard hats show up on your doorstep dragging a long blue cable?

4. Does anybody have any information about the Gunnplexer application?

5. I am still curious to know if schematics for TNC's are available, or
   if some TNC designs are in the public domain.

By the way, there is an excellent article by Mark Waller in the December
BYTE magazine that introduces packet radio. I will, of course, also use
it as a resource in putting together a beginner's tutorial.

Thanks once again for your past and future help. Please forgive and
correct any inaccuracies or heresies I may have committed.

Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ   CIS: 73760,2354   GEnie: L.GUNDERSON
zebolskyd@acoust.byu.edu   "Any technology without some attendant risk
350 CB / BYU / Provo, UT 84602   of misuse is probably trivial" --Loise Kohl

From -339483168865817350
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,421bb268e345db4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 10:44:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
caesar.cs.montana.edu!ogicse!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Portable TNCs
Message-ID: <3282@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 13 Dec 89 12:16:46 GMT
References: <37375@ism780c.isc.com> <1234@east.East.Sun.COM>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Organization: none
Lines: 47
Posted: Wed Dec 13 13:16:46 1989

In article <1234@east.East.Sun.COM> jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - CSD
Program Manager) writes:
>>   Looked a bit at PACCOMS Micro Power 2 specs, and looks good. PACCOM says
>>Kiss is not a problem... Another suggestion was a PK-88 (power requirements
>>do not look too bad).
>>
>>   Anyone had any first hand portable experience with these or other TNCs?
>
>I had a PacComm Tiny-2 TNC that I bought in 10/88 and finially unloaded
>on 4/89. It was poorly constructed and would do weird things, especially
>in KISS mode. Among other things, it would go deaf, ie: no DCD light. I called
>PacComm several times and they sent me some mickey mouse mod with a
>transistor soldered to a DIP header, it didn't fix it. I replaced it
>with an AEA PK-88, it was cheap ($109.00), very well constructed and has
>always worked flawlessly in both AX25 and KISS modes. That's my 2c worth!
>Caveat Emptor
>
>
>Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
>Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA

>sun!suneast!jimv
>(508)671-0372

As a counter example, I've used Paccom Tiny 2's for both portable work and at our high speed switch sites and on our LAN BBS for quite some time. They have all worked flawlessly. We are also using Paccom TNC200s and MFJ1270s with the 56k modems--and they work fine too. I have yet to get an AEA TNC to work correctly and after a Kantronic TNC latched in transmit and melted a radio, we don't use them at all.

The internal modem in a Tiny 2 IS a problem in that you can't run the radio unsquelched like you can a properly modified 1270's modem. This fact has limited our use of the Tiny 2s to high speed links where the internal modem is bypassed by either a G3RUH type 9600 baud modem or a Heatherington 56k baud modem. In general, the Kantronic units suffer the same problem as they also use a TELEPHONE type single chip modem.

The other problem we have noticed with AEA, Kantronic, and Paccom TNCs (as well as original TAPR TNC2s) is RFI. They all radiate like mad. The crummy little tin box of the MFJ1270 does a much better job of shielding the crud from our radios.

On the software side we automatically replace the control ROMs with dedicated KISS ROMS as soon as we get the units. We haven't noticed any latchups while running KA9Q.

73 Gary
KE4ZV

From 3236505001848237293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,421bb268e345db4e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 12:46:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!natinst!rpp386!puzzle!khijol!erc
From: erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Portable TNCs
Message-ID: <559@khijol.UUCP>
Date: 13 Dec 89 06:07:08 GMT
References: <37375@ism780c.isc.com>
Reply-To: erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp)
Organization: Deadly Force, Inc., aka Clint Eastwood School of Diplomacy
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Dec 13 07:07:08 1989

I have a portable packet station thrown together that consists of (1) a Zenith laptop (no hard drive, only diskette drives), (2) an MFJ 1270B sans case, (3) a Yaesu FT23R talkie, and (4) a Daiwa amplifier. Right now I have a cigarette lighter plug on the end of the power cord, but it could easily be removed and a gel cell substituted for it (I have a deep-cycle battery under my shack table and two alligator clips for it).

From -5882539622602678578
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9d7cd58bfa7aa58,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 16:56:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!haven!ames!genbank!agate!ucbvax!sbu.edu!QUAGS
From: QUAGS@sbu.edu (Douglas Quagliana)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A Beginners Guide to Packet Radio
Message-ID: <8912150224.AA28667@nisc.nyser.net>
Date: 14 Dec 89 00:56:23 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Dec 14 01:56:23 1989

In Issue 271, Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ writes...
> I'll give a brief summary of what I learned, followed by a few more
> questions. If you folks keep helping out like you have been, I can see
> the possibility of putting together a sort of beginner's tutorial text
> file, which could be kept on an FTP site somewhere so any interested
> parties could have access to it. Meanwhile:
[lots of good stuff deleted here]

  I would like to second the motion for a beginner's all purpose tutorial
on packet radio. There seems to be more than just a few new people out
there with many questions and few answers. I think there is a definate
need for a beginner's tutorial that will answer some of more commonly
asked questions. And if it's kept up to date and current, there's no
reason why it should be just for beginners.
  Where do I sign up to start writing ? Lets go for it!

Doug Quagliana KA2UPW	Postal: POB 1882	Like a Micro Sat...
DOMAIN : QUAGS@SBU.EDU	Saint Bonaventure	<* This Space For Rent! *>
Compu$erve: 70721,3374	New York 14778	

.

From 5045511915030364145
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bccdfaf3a01dcf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 18:31:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Dial-up SLIP and NET
Message-ID: <4390091@col.hp.com>

Date: 14 Dec 89 02:31:29 GMT
References: <1298@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 27
Posted: Thu Dec 14 03:31:29 1989

Ok, here's some fixed text for that section, sorry for the delay, but I've had
a few unexpected time-consumers the last week or two.

SLIP Modem Dialing

An extension to the attach command allows the syntax:

```
   attach <hw type> <I/O address> <vector> <mode> <label> <bufsiz> <mtu>
          [<speed>] [[optional '-' for debug] <send> <expect> <send> [...]]
```

for slip connections only. The send/expect sequences allow you to dial a
modem on the slip port, and negotiate a remote login to setup a slip link.

```
             \d  -  delay 1 second
             \n  -  send newline
             \r  -  send carriage return
             \N  -  send NULL
             \E  -  send control-D
             \s  -  send space  (not really needed as the
                                 cmdparse routine allows quoting)
             \\  -  send backslash
```

Note that an expect does not have to follow the last send. Those familiar
with UUCP will recognize the expect/send paradigm as being similar to that
used in the L.sys or Systems file.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 7584736738091389594
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bdb9fbd47ee3a79
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 18:46:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!uw-beaver!rice!cs.utexas.edu!
hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-
lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multi-MegaBaud Microwave Data Link Questions
Message-ID: <4390092@col.hp.com>
Date: 14 Dec 89 02:46:17 GMT
References: <891205.22594731.019233@CU.CP6>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Dec 14 03:46:17 1989

> John Conner, WD0FHG and others in Colorado are working on laying out
>and producing the microwave link boards for their own use (at least).
>Whether or not these boards, or the artwork will be generally available
>soon I don't yet know.

John is currently in China on a consulting job. He's expected back in a week or so, at which time we'll correct a couple of obvious problems in the current CAD'ed schematics and board layouts, and then run check plots to send to N6GN and N6RCE and others to visually verify. If all looks good, we'll run a *very* small set of boards to build up and test the design repeatability... there have been some component changes made to make the design easier to duplicate with easy to get parts, nothing major, mostly RLC values in the filters.

Once all of that is done, and it looks like things work ok, we'll investigate producing distributable quantities of the boards, and perhaps investigate getting a kit made up. I'd find it extremely unlikely that anything will be available before March, as we've got a couple of other projects underway that we'd like to complete in time for the TAPR meeting late February, and that's going to keep the PCB work on the back burner until then.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 3650211934881777379
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a1fd2651a5028d8c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 18:50:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FIXMAIL V1.02 (Updated 12/08/89) Docfile..
Message-ID: <4390093@col.hp.com>
Date: 14 Dec 89 02:50:07 GMT
References: <10399@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 3
Posted: Thu Dec 14 03:50:07 1989

Thanks!

Bdale

From -5877790130534076633
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 20:03:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!
Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <9428.2585EA96@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 13 Dec 89 06:16:49 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Dec 13 07:16:49 1989

> From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

 > >There is, unfortunately, a possible regulatory fly in the ointment. On HF
 > we in
 > >the US are limited to Internaltional Code #5, which does not include
 > characters
 > >of ASCII 128 and higher.
 >
 > The rules only describe the character set.

Sure, but if the compression algorithm yields "characters" that are not, by
definition, among those specified....

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From -654983616154011127
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-13 22:46:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!agate!shelby!neon!kaufman
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <1989Dec14.012218.28235@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 14 Dec 89 01:22:18 GMT
References: <9428.2585EA96@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Sender: USENET News System <news@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Dec 14 02:22:18 1989

In article <9428.2585EA96@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
(Jim Grubs) writes:
-> From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

- - >There is, unfortunately, a possible regulatory fly in the ointment. On HF
. > we in

. > >the US are limited to Internaltional Code #5, which does not include
. > characters
. > >of ASCII 128 and higher.

> > The rules only describe the character set.

>Sure, but if the compression algorithm yields "characters" that are not, by
>definition, among those specified....

Jim, if you are afraid of the consequences of using these compression algorithms, please stay away from them. However, I for one, am getting tired of hearing from you why things can't be done. Why don't you just shut up and let us take our lumps (if any) from the FCC.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

From -8038883300224615951
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e507f720e5c8fb77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 109f45,e507f720e5c8fb77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109f45,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e507f720e5c8fb77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 104158,e507f720e5c8fb77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid104158,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 06:30:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!attctc!jolnet!arf
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
Newsgroups: talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.mideast,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: SLEEZY SLANDER
Keywords: the plot thickens, enter the A R R L
Message-ID: <2383@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Date: 14 Dec 89 05:28:04 GMT
Followup-To: talk.politics.misc
Organization: Jolnet, Public access Unix, Orland Park (Joliet) IL
Lines: 88
Xref: gmdzi talk.politics.misc:168 talk.politics.mideast:109 rec.ham-radio:8213
rec.ham-radio.packet:1428
Posted: Thu Dec 14 06:28:04 1989

arrl/e14

THE PLOT THICKENS

Enter, the A-R-R-L.....

REF: Sleezy Slander from: J E Kasser, G3ZCZ
Ramot, 96

Jerusalem, Israel

To wit:

>A rabidly anti-semitic net has been established by Jack Schmidling NR9Q, which meets Thursdays at 9pm on 3950kHz and daily at 10am on 14313kHz. The group calls itself "The Amateur Radio Forum". Opinions expressed include alleged Jewish control of Congress and the media, the idea that the holocast is a fiction, the notion that the U.S. should cut aid to Israel and other classical anti-semitic canards.

>Schmidling also is on the USENET computer link.

>Chaverim should resist the temptation to check into the net and argue. Please turn your VOX off and monitor. If possible, please record. It is perfectly legal for the hams to express anti-semitic opinions, but any data that may be useful should be shared with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith. Also, keep an eye out for behaviour which crosses the line of legality, e.g. profanity, infrequent identification, or threats. Watch out for statements which may be legally actionable such as malicious libel.

It turns out that Mr Kasser is not in Israel but resides in the USA. His address is Box 3419, Silver Springs, MD 20901. Phone is 301 593 6136.

In response to my phone call, Mr Kasser claims that he is not the author but posted the malicious libel for someone who wishes to remain annonymous. He also said he posted it without making any attempt to verify the truth of the content.

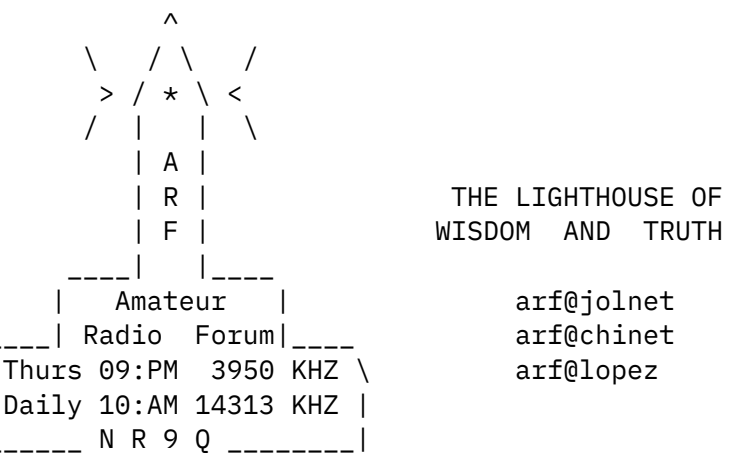
What is most interesting is that in pressing Mr Kasser for the author's identity, he reluctantly admitted that the author is a board member of the ARRL (American Radio Relay League).

I find it most interesting that the self-proclaimed, defender of amateur radio, is using our medium for racist hate-mongering. But what is most dispicable is that the ARRL is using innocent third parties to annonymously promulgate their views. If Mr Kasser persists in protecting the author's annonymity, he will be caught in the legal hassle that will ensue unless he posts a retraction as I suggested.

Before renewing your dues to the ARRL, don't forget to ask them their view on shooting Palestinian children for throwing stones.

....

If you have had it with people who try to cram their views
down the throats of American Taxpayers, e-mail to arf and I
will send you info on how to do something about it. NOW!



NEVER VOTE FOR THE INCUMBENT!!!!!

From -7764497307159791484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 08:17:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1320@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 14 Dec 89 16:17:11 GMT
References: <18527@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 57
Posted: Thu Dec 14 17:17:11 1989

From article <18527@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
> Once this is done, it is no more or less difficult to interface to a
> standard TNC than the TAPR 9600 b/s modem. The required bandwidth also
> decreases, to a value less than that required by the TAPR and other designs
> because of the use of coherent MSK modulation.
>
> This is probably my biggest gripe about the TAPR design -- its use of
> noncoherent FSK. Sure, it's a little cheaper to generate. But it uses more
> of our most precious shared resource -- spectrum. It's a bit like cutting

> the cost of a car by getting rid of the catalytic converter. There are
> external factors to be considered besides cost, and this ought to be
> considered by any group setting out to establish a widely used, de facto
> standard.

As much as I admire the DSY modem and promote its use, I think that Phil is reaching a bit here. Since the TAPRadio uses a varactor modulator, it generates phase-continuous FSK, and assuming the deviation is set to +/- 2.4 kHz, then it *is* an MSK modem. It's a noncoherent MSK modem, to be sure, since the demodulator is noncoherent... but that applies to the DSY modem as well (and has no bearing on the transmitted spectrum). Yes, I know that the DSY actually generates "modified MSK", but I don't believe there is a significant difference in spectral occupancy between the two modems. It certainly pales in significance when compared with the gross waste in bandwidth involved in transmitting 1200 bps AFSK on FM!

I think the DSY modem is a great design, and we'll soon be acquiring more of them for this area (get some kits ready, Doug! :-), but I also welcome the TAPRadio with open arms. Let's not sell it short - it will fulfill a serious need in packet radio.

> No argument. I definitely await N6GN's radios with bated breath. But I
> suspect that there are going to be some serious multipath problems with
> digital operation much above 100 kb/s over anything but true line-of-sight
> paths. DARPA packet radio experiments have found this to be the practical
> limit, and even with spread spectrum (which is much more resistant to
> multipath) their highest rate is 400 kb/s. You Colorado and California guys
> may have lots of mountaintops on which to set up your line-of-sight links,
> but we here on the East Coast have to deal with low rolling hills and tall,
> dense foliage. And no, my landlord won't let me buy a chain saw. :-)

Good point. I would assume, however, that at least one end of such links can have a highly directional antenna, and that will go a long way towards eliminating the multipath. Also, some form of fixed equalizer could be worked up for multipath reduction at end-user sites (sorta like TV ghost cancellers). Not feasible for network nodes that need omni coverage, but they would presumably be well-sited and less subject to multipath (I acknowledge this is a somewhat shaky assumption :-). This stuff promises some fun times for experimenters!

> Phil

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 7936294644965706269
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,998095513dcaa79a,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 08:48:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC-2 EPROMS
Message-ID: <8912140840.AA21012@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 14 Dec 89 00:36:45 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Dec 14 01:36:45 1989

I have an MFJ-1278 which I run in KISS mode under Net.
It seems MFJ screwed up something in the EPROM which makes it kick
itself out of KISS mode at irregular intervals.
Someone please correct me if I'm wrong, but I believe that electrically
all TNC-2 are identical. Would this mean that I could purchase an EPROM
for another manufacturer's model?
If so, does anyone know of a source for a cheap EPROM?
If not, thanks anyway.

Joseph Skoler,   kc2yu,   skohc@cunyvm,   kc2yu.ampr.org [44.68.0.56]
                                          (^^^^not until I get a fix^^^)

From -1160682168592657041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af0e88028600ed88,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 09:24:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!tub!tmpmbx!doitcr!altger!gopnbg!smurf!ira.uka.de!snorkelwacker!
think!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Getting Started with Packet
Keywords: Where to go
Message-ID: <285@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 14 Dec 89 17:24:58 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Dec 14 18:24:58 1989

     Every now and again, someone posts an impassioned plea here for
help or info on getting into packet, or learning the basics. The
best thing to do is get in touch with local hams, who can hold
your hand and direct you to local resources. If you are in
Patagonia and see this newsgroup via your own satellite link,
then you probably won't have any local radio amateurs.

     Joining a local club. Info on local clubs and societies is

available in most public libraries in most of the countries I've lived in. If you are at any US educational instutution, the odds are pretty high that there is a club on campus. Look for the antennas - Usually in the science end of campus - and ask around.

To get you going on the basics, there is an article on packet in the December 1989 edition of BYTE Magazine (Page 363).

Yes, if you want to call or e-mail me about getting going, please feel free.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -123580549980164422
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 12:32:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <535@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 14 Dec 89 17:55:01 GMT
References: <1989Dec14.012218.28235@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 25
Posted: Thu Dec 14 18:55:01 1989

From article <1989Dec14.012218.28235@Neon.Stanford.EDU>, by kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman):
> In article <9428.2585EA96@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> -> From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
>
>
>>Sure, but if the compression algorithm yields "characters" that are not, by
>>definition, among those specified....
>
> Jim, if you are afraid of the consequences of using these compression
> Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Couldn't agree more. This starting arguments for the sake of argument that Jim engages on here is getting pretty irritating. Do we really have to go to the FCC to ask permission to send data? They have approved AX.25 and it ALWAYS sends characters (PID F0 or C0 for example) that are larger than 127. I interpret this to be implicit approval.

Bob

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 6406590356022929875
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 23:17:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <30600021@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 15 Dec 89 02:34:36 GMT
References: <25828@<9316>
Lines: 13
Nf-ID: #R:<9316:25828:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600021:000:715
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 14 18:21:00 1989
Posted: Fri Dec 15 03:34:36 1989

Then why not just petition to rewrite the references to data in Part 97 to describe just how flexible we want things to be. I'd like to see the rules simply say that any protocol (including scrambling that does not expand the bandwidth) may be used as long as any radio amateur or telecommunications engineer would have ready access to the specifications or equipment of a compatible type, or the specifications and contents are kept on file by the transmitting amateur for some period of time. Specific protocols should not be in the rules, except as a means of identification (such as dropping to morse code long enough to give the call sign, every 10 minutes).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 5904724203258000568
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e507f720e5c8fb77
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-14 23:17:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!deimos!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: SLEEZY SLANDER
Message-ID: <30600022@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 15 Dec 89 02:17:14 GMT

References: <2383@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Lines: 4
Nf-ID: #R:jolnet.ORPK.IL.US:2383:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600022:000:88
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 14 18:25:00 1989
Posted: Fri Dec 15 03:17:14 1989

What has this to do with PACKET radio?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 492586885247950493
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e5721b695d62ba,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 04:30:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!genbank!agate!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph SKoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: To MBramwell
Message-ID: <8912150813.AA17386@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 15 Dec 89 00:41:16 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Dec 15 01:41:16 1989

Sorry to the Net for the clutter - e-mail isn't getting through.

Mark, Wow!   It would be great if I could FTP an image file and fix the TNC.
Unfortunately, I don't know how to "stick" the file into the TNC's EPROM
without a burner.

The TNC is the MFJ-1278, multimode unit, running ax.25 level 2, mfj version
2.3. I would be just as happy running it permanently in KISS mode.

Let me know what you think my options are.

Thanks again, 73, Joe, kc2yu, skohc@cunyvm

From -5052221246388728988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf16ee4956beb183,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 11:31:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!lll-winken!
arisia!cdp!pjnetsjc
From: pjnetsjc@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ 1224 with Mac SE

Message-ID: <241300002@cdp>
Date: 15 Dec 89 05:23:00 GMT
Lines: 5
Nf-ID: #N:cdp:241300002:000:265
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!pjnetsjc   Dec 14 21:23:00 1989
Posted: Fri Dec 15 06:23:00 1989

I have an MFJ 1224 that I would like to interface with my Mac SE and a sony receiver. Does anyone have any tips or comments? If this is not advisiable, can I get some recommendations on what would be good for packet, rtty, etc.?
Many Thanks, Dale in Stockton, Ca

From -8371130684033165291
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 12:00:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!unmvax!ogicse!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <956@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 15 Dec 89 09:47:00 GMT
References: <25828@<9316> <30600021@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 31
Posted: Fri Dec 15 10:47:00 1989

In article <30600021@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>Then why not just petition to rewrite the references to data in Part 97 to
>describe just how flexible we want things to be. I'd like to see the rules
>simply say that any protocol (including scrambling that does not expand the
>bandwidth) may be used as long as any radio amateur or telecommunications
>engineer would have ready access to the specifications or equipment of a
>compatible type, or the specifications and contents are kept on file by
>the transmitting amateur for some period of time. Specific protocols
>should not be in the rules, except as a means of identification (such as
>dropping to morse code long enough to give the call sign, every 10 minutes).

Read the new rules. What you want is already there. There are now no restrictions on protocols. The FCC reserves the right to make you cease operations, keep a record of operations, or keep exact copies of all data transmitted but there are no a priori restrictions. Unless implied elsewhere, I see no requirement to even publish the protocol, though it'd be the polite thing to do.

BTW, has anyone noticed the greaser they slid in on us? Operation

at bauds greater than 19.2k is now prohibited in the remaining 220 band.
That means 56k DSY modems can't be operated there anymore. I wonder.
Did the ARRL go along with this or were they too occupied with
the latest one tube tranceiver article for QST to notice?

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd   **I am the NRA** |

From -5403173216413373019
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,69e9254ffdb2c54d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 16:45:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!
f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org!Brice.Fleckenstein
From: Brice.Fleckenstein@f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org (Brice Fleckenstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DIGICOM
Message-ID: <9523.25892307@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Dec 89 16:57:01 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:231/190 - Star Fleet Battles , Indianapolis IN
Lines: 7
Posted: Fri Dec 15 17:57:01 1989

Does Digicom allow a C64 (or C128) user to operate PACKET without a TNC?
 Where is it available from, and is it Freeware, ShareWare, or Commercial?

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!231!190!Brice.Fleckenstein
Internet: Brice.Fleckenstein@f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org

From -6276978614401565274
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e9ea8976bb16637,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 16:45:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!
f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org!Brice.Fleckenstein
From: Brice.Fleckenstein@f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org (Brice Fleckenstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RADIO/MODEMS???
Message-ID: <9524.2589230A@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Dec 89 16:57:20 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:231/190 - Star Fleet Battles , Indianapolis IN

Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Dec 15 17:57:20 1989

Where does one aquire specifications on the WA4DSY 56k modem?

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!231!190!Brice.Fleckenstein
Internet: Brice.Fleckenstein@f190.n231.z1.fidonet.org

From -9032075329432519147
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d3461702004861e8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 18:46:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
Message-ID: <9525.2589230E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Dec 89 16:57:24 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Dec 15 17:57:24 1989

> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
 >
 >   FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
 >
 >
 > Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be the
 > guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night.   This
 > is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of an
 > alien government on the Congress of the United States.

Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to amateur radio. No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of judgment and self-discipline.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 8285392791569404107
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-15 21:30:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
unix.cis.pitt.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <30600023@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 16 Dec 89 00:27:00 GMT
References: <25828@<9316>
Lines: 21
Nf-ID: #R:<9316:25828:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600023:000:970
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Dec 15 18:27:00 1989
Posted: Sat Dec 16 01:27:00 1989

> Read the new rules. What you want is already there. There are now no
> restrictions on protocols. The FCC reserves the right to make you
> cease operations, keep a record of operations, or keep exact copies
> of all data transmitted but there are no a priori restrictions.
> Unless implied elsewhere, I see no requirement to even publish the
> protocol, though it'd be the polite thing to do.

Not what *I* wanted. But the rules do have a better structure making it
easier to petition to fix things up.

> BTW, has anyone noticed the greaser they slid in on us? Operation
> at bauds greater than 19.2k is now prohibited in the remaining 220 band.
> That means 56k DSY modems can't be operated there anymore. I wonder.
> Did the ARRL go along with this or were they too occupied with
> the latest one tube tranceiver article for QST to notice?

I don't want BAUDS restrictions. I just want BANDWIDTH restriction.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 4110803393793031465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1a5fbad09e284f7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-16 13:03:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uw-beaver!sumax!ole!linqdev!mark
From: mark@linqdev.UUCP (mark)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP source?
Keywords: tcpip source need it
Message-ID: <366@linqdev.UUCP>
Date: 16 Dec 89 00:55:43 GMT
Organization: INTERLINQ Software Corp
Lines: 16
Posted: Sat Dec 16 01:55:43 1989

Hi, I'm trying to get TCP/IP running under Xenix. I have some various
sources in archive form, most of which are missing a file here or there!

I'm interested in one of the later versions that has netrom support and
the bm mailer. The local boards and phone bbs's around here seem only to
stock the PCDOS versions of the archives.

Can somebody give me a number of where to go to get this stuff? I
will gladly pay the cost of telephone UUCP time. Don't have ftp or
anyother fancy method. Could do kermit or xmodem though.

Thanks and 73! Mark WS7M @ WS7M

uw-beaver!sumax!ole!linqdev!mark
and/or
uw=beaver!sumax!ole!linqdev!ws7m!ws7m

From -1291989191781766425
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2c3c20e856b7707
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-16 20:33:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!
f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: HF Packet compression, was (none)
Message-ID: <9572.258AFC66@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 17 Dec 89 01:53:21 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 33
Posted: Sun Dec 17 02:53:21 1989

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)

 > Jim, if you are afraid of the consequences of using these compression
 > algorithms, please stay away from them. However, I for one, am getting
 > tired
 > of hearing from you why things can't be done. Why don't you just shut up
 > and
 > let us take our lumps (if any) from the FCC.

For one very simple reason -- when a few flout the regs, ALL of us suffer the
consequences. The FCC commonly responds to regulatory abuses in ham radio by
banning it for everyone. In the past, there was the "Eyebank Net" flap, the
fallout of which seriously impairs public service projects to this very day.
The present "20 meter letter" inquiry is a case in point. You watch, because of
a few scofflaws, we'll lose 3rd party traffic. Because of RAIN and ARF, we may
lose bulletin transmission.

Let's use an analogy -- how long would hobby aviation last if the Sunday fliers

insisted that their private pilot's license gives them the authority to carry passengers who don't "pay" fares but who give presents or free will donations? What's the harm? My interpretation of the rules is good enough for me, and if I get caught, I'll take my lumps.

I'm not trying to be a newsgroup nuisance. I'm trying to save my hobby from being ruined by a bunch of scofflaws who think doing things by the book isn't "now", who think obeying the law is an infringement on their personal liberties.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From -3541110128461522655
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de8b1a11715e68db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 00:31:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!aplcen!haven!udel!rochester!kodak!swamps!val
From: val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ka9q on Microport SV/AT 2.X
Keywords: tcpip
Message-ID: <166@swamps.UUCP>
Date: 3 Dec 89 00:13:43 GMT
Reply-To: val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian)
Organization: Swamp Systems
Lines: 12
Posted: Sun Dec 3 01:13:43 1989

I am in the process of setting up the net-unix code on my Microport 2.3 system, and would appreciate a brief note from anyone also running on a Microport SV/AT system. It would be nice if you could include a brief comment on how you are using the software on your system. I'm looking for contacts as I run into difficulties.

I am also wondering if anyone is running XOBBS on a SV/AT system.
Thanks.

Val Christian
...attctc!swamps!val
...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

From -7582015681495030257
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ebd0340d41aa50e0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 00:41:28 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!shodha.dec.com!elvira.cxo3.dec.com!ridder
From: ridder@elvira.cxo3.dec.com (Hans Ridder)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AX.25 headers
Message-ID: <505@shodha.dec.com>
Date: 2 Dec 89 16:49:53 GMT
Sender: news@shodha.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Customer Support Center
Lines: 12
Posted: Sat Dec 2 17:49:53 1989

This has probably been talked about before, so replies could be sent
directly to me. Unless this is of general interest....

I was wondering, why are the characters of the callsign in an AX.25
header shifted left one bit? There must be some reason, perhaps
historical? Thanks!

-hans
==
  Hans-Gabriel Ridder   Digital Equipment Corporation
  ridder@elvira.enet.dec.com   Customer Support Center
  ...decwrl!elvira.enet!ridder   Colorado Springs, CO

From -2140717316968610117
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90be9653a8ee90b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 02:31:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!
Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Pueblo West vs. Ham Radio
Message-ID: <9000.2578CE4E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 3 Dec 89 08:31:51 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - <QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 66
Posted: Sun Dec 3 09:31:51 1989

There have been a number of rather confusing messages posted about the
situation in Pueblo West, Colorado. To see if I could sort things out a little
more clearly, I called Chris Knight, N0IJK. The story as he related it to me
is this:

First, we are definitely dealing with a situation involving a homeowners'
association architectural committee attempting to sue in court to get a real
estate deed restrictive covenant enforced against an amateur, Mr. Charles
Landers, W5QZS, and order him to dismantle his Butternut HF6V antenna and
remove his transmitting equipment from the premises.

The removal of the antenna is being sought on the grounds that it is an ugly eyesore. The removal of the equipment is being sought as apparatus that creates a nuisance by causing interference with telephones and entertainment devices.

The amateurs of Pueblo West (12 in number) have all been ordered to submit applications for covenant restriction variances. Mr. Knight stated that the W5YI Report statement that all 12 have already been ordered to take down their antennas and get rid of their equipment is in error. Two of them have already knuckled under and removed their antennas and radios. Mr. Landers is so far the only one legal action has been initiated against. This is because he announced he would refuse to submit an application, which later may prove to have been a tactical error.

Mr. Landers and Mr. Knight have been in contact with ARRL HQ and the League's counsel, Chris Imlay. The latter is reported to have stated that the situation is very grave because in the case of deed covenants the homeowner is presumed to have read the covenant and agreed to its terms before purchasing the property. Landers and Knight have also been supplied with the League's "PRB-1 Kit".

Mr. Landers is reported to be willing to spend up to $15,000 in his own legal defense. However, preliminary estimates of legal fees and other costs have been set at approximately $65,000. Mr. Landers is therefore willing to accept donations. The details of when, where, and how to make donations will be announced later. Mr. Landers has also been quoted by Mr. Knight as stating that he will donate a portion of any damages he may receive from any countersuit to the ARRL Legal Fund.

During my conversation with Mr. Knight he stated that the home owners' committee is being used by one of its members to settle a personal grudge against Mr. Landers. Three dogs owned by the committee member and roaming at large attacked Mr. Landers' dog while he was walking it near the committeeman's home. Mr. Landers reported him for violation of the leash law, and the vendetta ensued. Since the committee member apparently realizes he can't get away with selective enforcement, he is converting it into an attack against all hams living in the subdivision.

The committeeman is also charging that Mr. Landers' radio equipment interferes with his telephone. However, he refuses to permit tests by the telephone company, and even his wife is reported by Mr. Knight to have denied the interference story. Mr. Landers is not without his local supporters. More than 360 of his neighbors have signed a petition stating that they do not consider the antenna to be an eyesore and that they have suffered no interference.

How this all will turn out, I do not know, but I will try to keep you up to date. I have urged Mr. Knight and/or Mr. Landers to acquire DIRECT access to Fidonet/Usenet for the purpose of providing more direct and more timely contact with us. I hope they will be able to do so soon.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From 4687058958210803993
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,11bffc46d4de856a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 13:10:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Callsign server - need information
Message-ID: <14127@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 3 Dec 89 19:36:55 GMT
References: <94:werner@vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.de>
Sender: nobody@acsu.buffalo.edu
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Organization: SUNY at Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 26
Posted: Sun Dec 3 20:36:55 1989

In article <94:werner@vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.de>,
werner@vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.DE (Ralf Werner) writes:
> Hello out there. I just read a brief note about a sort of callsign database,
> I think it was something like "marvin.cs.buffalo.edu". I am new to this list,
> so would anybody be so kind and send me information about this service?

Marvin is an Internet server that anyone (except and CMS user) can connect
to with a telnet. The IBM problem is being worked on and should be fixed up
sometime this month.

To connect to the server, connect to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu (128.205.32.4)
port number 2000. This is usually done with a

     telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

but could be different on your OS. Help and info is available and the system
are pretty much self-explanatory.

I keep saying I'm working on new features, and I am. But they're coming along
a bit slow. Right now I'm trying to compress the data files so that the system
will take less disk space. It will then uncompress as it reads the info. It
will soon have to be moved from marvin to another machine here since marvin
is headed for the great bit-bucket in the sky in the near future. But I need
to get the data compressed before the move...

Devon

From 183464575700103368
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd1cf076a4e5f5d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 13:11:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 16550 Turn-on Program??????
Message-ID: <10296@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 3 Dec 89 20:07:25 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 13
Posted: Sun Dec 3 21:07:25 1989

>From the sound of it I could use 16550's with the 871225 NET, which
has the interrupt sharing driver.. The thing is, you'd have to
throw the fancy new UARTS into their proper mode, to get any good out
of them..

Who-da-ya-know has any utility or small program to POKE my UARTS??
I'll bet even a stand-alone program could be used before starting
NET??

Tnx..Pat, KD9UU

pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10
pat%kd9uu@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22

From 8914589001139948499
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14ae93416bbc33a9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 14:44:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CALSTATE.BITNET!KEVIN
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Getting into Packet Radio on VHF
Message-ID: <8912050802.AA12796@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 3 Dec 89 22:44:08 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Sun Dec 3 23:44:08 1989

I'm not new to the list, but rarely do I truly comprehend what goes on on this
list. I'd like to get into packet radio. I have a Kenwood TH-215A handheld
(2 meter gear.) and an IBM-Xt with a free serial port. I know I need a "tnc".
Will this connect to the IBM and the audio ports of the TH and I'll be in
business, or do I need still other equiptment? DO I have to run special
software, or will my IBM modem software (QMODEM) work? What will a TNC for
VHF cost me? Any help would be appreciated. Feel free to send info to me
directly. Thanks in advance.
Kevin Savetz

KC6GWQ

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 : Bitnet: kevin@calstate.bitnet   : that I post, expressed or
 : Internet: gpr001f@ccs.calstate.edu   : implied. Opinions expressed
 : FishNet: salmon@smoked.poached.fried : by me are not necessarily
 +---------------------------------------+ my own.

"Hey, if you're not gonna eat that parsley, pass it my way."

From -7053081703383333277
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a9cd6a797e3ecc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 18:21:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Docs for KA9Q NET.EXE?
Message-ID: <4390079@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:21:37 GMT
References: <1882@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:21:37 1989

The docs, along with the full 890421.1 release (which is the latest official
packaging of the stuff, albeit pre-NOS), are available from several places.
One is on one of my machines, which is a stable source...

Via FTP, from col.hp.com, in ka9q/890421.1

The files are also available on 5.25" 360k PC floppies from TAPR:

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -7649308447029410240
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de771a4a2d9c5bea
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 18:27:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-
lsd!col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Using an Alinco DR-110T for Packet
Message-ID: <4390080@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:27:26 GMT
References: <4406@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:27:26 1989

>Has anyone
>used an Alinco for packet, and if so, how did you setup the cables? The only
>thing I am not sure about is that the Alinco has a general ground and a
>seperate ground for the Microphone. The MFJ only has a common audio/PTT ground.
>How can I handle this difference? Any suggestions are greatly appreciated.
>Also, any other things to watch out for would be appreciated.

I have an Alinco 70cm mobile rig on one of my TNC's. Can't remember the
model number, and I'm at the wrong end of the house... I modified the rig
to bring spkr audio out an unused pin on the 8-pin mic connector, so I could
use one cable bundle instead of two to connect to the radio. I used separate
pieces (3) of shielded cable (happend to have lots of RG-174, so that's what
I used, microphone cable is ok too), one for each of rx, tx, and ptt. I tied
the grounds together at the TNC DIN connector, and left the tx ground
separate and tied to the mic ground pin on the radio end, and tied both the
rx and ptt shields to the general ground.

Seems to work fine.

>Also, does anyone know what the current (highest) rom revision level is out
>for the MFJ-1270? Can I get new rom's from MFJ? I want to make sure that
>MFJ is as up-to-date as possible.

The MFJ is a TNC-2 clone. The latest rev from TAPR of the TNC-2 code is
1.1.6 with KISS, I believe. MFJ can certainly provide their latest ROMs to
you. Call them and ask for customer support.

[as an aside, why do we as a group always ask this question on the net or
on the air, instead of just calling the manufacturer in question? Hmmm...]

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

ps: my brother Cabell Garbee is an undergrad in Civ E at NCSU... if you
     should bump into him sometime, say hi for me... :-)

From -2425133825746165394
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b90ab11de5192da
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 18:31:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET problem in execl (Xenix 286)
Message-ID: <4390081@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:31:29 GMT
References: <11@argate.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:31:29 1989

>Any one have any advice?

Grab another beer, and contemplate the oxymoronic notion of a "binary Unix release".... :-)

Sorry, I have no (useful) ideas.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 4019440379106065111
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f933f303c984ccc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 18:39:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help! NET 890421.1 eats my uploaded file's EOLs!
Message-ID: <4390082@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:39:32 GMT
References: <3727@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:39:32 1989

/ col:rec.ham-radio.packet / mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose) / 2:20 pm Nov 8, 1989 /

     I've decided to hold for the moment with 890421.1, and most everything is ducky, except...

     NET strips any end-of-line sequences from any text being sent with the "upload" command. I have obtained the code to provide me with some insight, but it I find the NET's general layout scheme is somewhat opaque, and I can't even find the routine where the upload-file's lines are read and sent. Hence these two questions:

A. Where is the offending section of code, and
B. Would I be able to use Turbo-C 1.5 to compile 890421.1?

     Any NET hackers out there with a clue? Thanks,

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From 4852130094274867171
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2df38934c6566a4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 18:41:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!
bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Info needed on pocket TNC; HK-21
Message-ID: <4390083@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:41:50 GMT
References: <7181@dtseng.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:41:50 1989

>Can anyone tell me if the little pocket TNC that Heath
>sells (HK-21) supports KISS mode? One I looked at (about
>one year out of date) didn't so I'm actually asking if
>they have added KISS mode support.

Dunno officially. Call Heath and ask...

I received a ROM from Tasco for my unit made by them (Heath resells a
custom-decorated version of the same model) that supposedly supports KISS,
but I confess to not having actually tried it yet. I could make a file
available, I suppose, since you'd have to have the unit to use it.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 6278209716415194476
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 19:13:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <4390084@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 03:13:00 GMT
References: <10129@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division

Lines: 98
Posted: Mon Dec 4 04:13:00 1989

Aw... Phil... you're showing regional bias, again...

>>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>>to be releasing??
>
>It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out
>into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is
>under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex,
>since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

To be a little more detailed, at the ARRL conf here in Colorado Springs in early October, the design team met, and the remainder of the design effort was quantified. Since that time, considerable progress has been made. I think at this point it is fair to say that the design is near completion, and that PCB artwork has been or is now being generated for several of the sub-assemblies. There will be a small number of alpha-rev units built next by the design team for their own testing and verification. Once they've convinced themselves that the design works and is reproducible, they will begin to plan for Beta-Testing. I would not expect that to happen for at least 2 months, probably longer.

I take issue with the idea that full duplex is ruled out on 2m. Real full duplex isn't often what we're talking about anyway, and I fully intend to put a slightly modified TAPR packetRADIO into repeater operation on a 2m repeater pair. With users running split-frequency half-duplex at home, this should provide a dramatic performance improvement over current conditions.

>but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express
>so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my
>opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet
>operation, for the following reasons:

Hmmm. I've talked to folks about this a lot lately...

>1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and
>receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

This is a don't-care to the average packeteer, and smells of more money than an integrated solution, rightly or wrongly.

>4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot
>less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to
>price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75%
>of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

Yes, but it does cost more, and you can't run one with your existing TNC digital hardware, firmware, and packet software on your computer/terminal. It requires changing more about the user's mode of operation than just changing the modem, because of fundamental performance limitations in the existing packet "solutions". This will keep a lot of folks from ever

wanting to try it. Ergo the internal TNC-2 option in the packetRADIO, it allows for true black-box operation.

>5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in
>actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all
>difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue
>of 73.

I don't disagree with you on the proven design point. It's infinitely more difficult to assemble than a TAPR packetRADIO, which will likely only be made available assembled and tested and aligned. It *is* expensive to get a WA4DSY modem on the air, because in addition to the modem itself (which is very reasonably priced) you need a transverter and new digital hardware to drive it, at minimum a DRSI PCPA and your HS driver, preferably something like the K3MC card or Don Lemle's card... which means the total solution price can get nasty after a while.

Don't get me wrong, I like the WA4DSY modems, but it is *not* a potential candidate for the average packeteer in current form. If someone were to package it assembled and tested with digital and RF hardware... well, some of the flexibility would be lost, but a lot more would be on the air...

>I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God
>knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones
>on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to
>fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit.

I think you'll be surprised at just how popular 9600 baud becomes, for better or for worse. It's enough faster than 1200, particularly when coupled with local area full duplex repeating, to be a major improvement in the state of the practice... and it's slow enough to mesh well into existing 1200 baud systems, with only the modem/radio being swapped out. That's a *big* win in the volume packeteer market... where the presence/abscense of things like split-screen operation in the keyboard-keyboard qso mode is the highest on the list of "buy" criteria... [sigh]

>But if you're going to operate on
>bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio
>operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Until N6GN's FSK 900Mhz and 1200Mhz radios are a done deed. Why would you want to run 56kb, when you could run 500kb, or higher? :-)

And be careful about the phrase "serious packet radio operation". I know what you mean, and pretty much agree with you, but you're stomping on raw nerve endings... "serious" doesn't always mean fast, or high technology.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 4288884931339206812
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b159d2d640e4f8f6

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 19:17:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Is Heath's HK-232 the same as a PK-232?
Message-ID: <4390085@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 03:17:45 GMT
References: <1733@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Dec 4 04:17:45 1989

>I've got one each. They are the same. They will both run the latest ROMs. (I
>didn't order the mailbox upgrade -- is it worth $65?)

AEA customer support commented on CIS HAMNET that the mailbox upgrade is
required to get the TDM code... it wouldn't fit in the stock ROM space, and
the daughter card with the ROM bank-switching is required to get the decode
functionality. Call AEA and hound them for details, if this matters to you.

I have a PK-232, and am a casual user. It's overkill for KISS, and I'm not
an HF fanatic... but it's fun to play with when I'm tired of staring at C
source... :-)

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 179355520028923773
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aee8337d6ded98af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 19:22:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Information about KISS-56 wanted
Message-ID: <4390086@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 03:22:11 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Dec 4 04:22:11 1989

>Ths KISS-56 EPROM is necessary because the regular KISS EPROM is
>too slow to handle 56k data. The 56k version IS faster in the way it
>handles buffers. A disk with the code is included in the kit.

I'd like to comment though that making TNC-2's go 56kb is non-trivial. I
spent several long nights with a Paccomm TNC-200 and an MFJ-1270B, and had

unresolvable problems receiving more than one frame. The TNC's were sent
off to friends active in GRAPES, and have never returned...

I'd *strongly* suggest running DRSI PCPA cards with Phil's high-speed
driver until/unless DRSI starts shipping the K3MC "Awesome I/O Card", which
should be soon, and which will be the right thing to run.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA
With two early beta-unit DSY modems, that are *almost* on the air... :-)

From -5056466219414990752
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 19:47:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <4390087@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 03:47:48 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 54
Posted: Mon Dec 4 04:47:48 1989

>>I don't find this at all surprising, or necessarily a Bad Thing. The
>>vendors no doubt feel that the market for 56kb boxes is relatively small
>>compared to, say, TNCs, and that it's not worth their while to get in if
>>they have to carve it up with other vendors. Similar situation with the
>>PS-186, but that didn't stop SANDPAC from licencing it to AEA.
>
>But Barry, The AEA/PS186 is the best example I've seen so far for NOT giving
>exclusive license! This mythical, magical board is becomming the biggest
>vaporware joke since VisiOn! I'm not picking on SANDPAC, I'm shooting
>squarely at AEA.

I won't disagree with you too strenuously. AEA has been sitting on the
PS-186 for far too long, but I've talked a lot with the folks involved, and
I really can't argue with their reasons. Most notably, that without
software, it's worthless... and S2000, which had a NET/ROM port ready to
go early on, wanted license arrangements that were considered unreasonable.

Two neat things have happened.

1) At the TAPR meeting in Tucson last February, I agreed to investigate
    porting NOS to the PS-186, if and only if AEA would promise to put it
    into production. I've got code that's almost doing the right things
    in my basement now, and I anticipate showing something in Tucson this
    February... yes, it's taken a while, but I'm a busy guy these days.

2) All the noise I generated about the PS-186 in the last year, in conjunction with natural progress, has led to the creation and imminent availability of the K3MC Awesome I/O Card from DRSI, and the de56 (or whatever the name is this week) from Kantronics. Both are V40-based, and both should be easy for me to port my PS-186'ish NOS to.

   The K3MC card was envisioned as a PC-plug-in to do end-user good stuff, and will no doubt become the interface of choice for the PC/XT/AT world. I know I want a couple ASAP! But, I've convinced them to make it also capable of running standalone... from ROM. It'll make a nice packet switch, albeit without some of the neat PS-186 features like firecode reset, and awesomely low power consumption.

   The de56 is a standalone box that I think they're billing as a next generation dual-port TNC. It's a V40 with 8530 and DMA. There's a third port for RS-232 or whatever to the host. I think it'll make a neat dual-port packet switch, maybe with a 9600 or something channel on the async port. They're supposed to send me an alpha-rev board this week, I'll put the NOS code on it too.

So, while the AEA/Sandpac/PS-186 fiasco is real, and lamentable, and has convinced me that I'll never exclusively license anything I design... it has not permanently halted the progress of packet radio... it may, in fact, have spurred some other development efforts...

We can only hope that things like the DSY modems will eventually follow the pattern, and become comercially available for our black-box brethren...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -8907138148608027996
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3434988259b1b7a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 19:50:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Format of ftpusers for NOS
Message-ID: <4390088@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 03:50:29 GMT
References: <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Dec 4 04:50:29 1989

>tcp-group@ucsd.edu is the mailing list for all those interested in TCP/IP
>over amateur packet radio. More specifically, it is the meeting place
>for those working with the KA9Q TCP/IP package. The list has grown quite
>a bit of late, largely because the code has become quite popular in
>the "regular Internet".

>
>To get on the list, send your request to tcp-group-request@ucsd.edu.
>Brian Kantor is the list maintainer.

It's worth mentioning publicly that we'd like to maintain tcp-group as a
read-only mailing list unless you're actively involved in working on the
code. Feel free to ask user-type questions here in rec.ham-radio.packet,
we'll try to answer in a timely fashion, where everyone can see and have the
benefit of the information!

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 678828369119619853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d5ed38477b8726dd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 20:45:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: QC4 Z80 Compiler info needed, Puleeeze!
Message-ID: <10299@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 4 Dec 89 01:44:30 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Dec 4 02:44:30 1989

My buddy Dave, KV9P needs a doc file, or some help with a cross
compiler he found on Wb3ffv BBS.. Anyone with ANY knowledge can drop
me a line here, or at my INTERNET address.

DAve's last memo to me:

****
From: dave@kv9p.ampr.org (David Reinhart, KV9P)
To: pat@kd9uu
Subject: query??

Could you put out a message on the infoham or where ever is right
asking for information on the command line format to use on the qc4
cross-compiler. I got a copy from the wb3ffv landline bbs but need to
know the correct command line to use. It is a z-80 cross compiler.
   tnx de dave
****

Responses to:
pat%kd9uu@pgd.adp.wisc.edu [128.104.198.22]
or
pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu [128.104.198.10]

Thanks...Pat

From -4641955802189838008
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af0709d45ee2f9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 21:03:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!caesar.cs.montana.edu!ogicse!emory!stiatl!
rsiatl!kd4nc!dug
From: dug@kd4nc.UUCP (Doug Drye KD4NC)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WA4DSY Technical Information
Message-ID: <3250@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 4 Dec 89 05:03:12 GMT
References: <1989Nov27.212816.757@val.com>
Organization: KD4NC HAM Packet Radio Gateway
Lines: 30
Posted: Mon Dec 4 06:03:12 1989

ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:

>Can somone with access to technical information about the
>WA4DSY modem please post it to the net?

I guess that it's about time I repeat my offer for Heatherington Modem Info.

I am handling information requests off-line, and have replied to Ben.

I would be happy to hear from anyone that wants information on
the Heatherington 56K modem via E-mail or regular U.S. Mail.
Information requests will be promptly handled.

I'm willing to mail out technical reprints, flyers, etc.
Please include your U.S. mail address in your message.

Even though the kits are a non-profit club project for us (GRAPES),
I don't want to eat up net-bandwidth with a lot of postings.
Besides, there's drawings,etc, as Phil pointed out.

gatech!kd4nc!dug

GRAPES
P.O. Box 871
Alpharetta, Ga 30239-0871

73's
Doug (GRAPES 56K Modem Committee)
--
Doug Drye KD4NC

From 4443802617016810433
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bd37df267b3ed6e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 21:16:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!shadooby!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!
hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Longer)
Message-ID: <4390089@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 05:16:09 GMT
References: <8911220128.AA28499@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 60
Posted: Mon Dec 4 06:16:09 1989

>>I suspect we have vastly differing goals in mind here. I want to BUILD
>>a high-speed digital network, whilst I think you want to HAVE one.
>
>Hmm. I really can't answer that question. I want to build one and I
>also want to have one, which is why I am building one. I am not sure
>which one came first.. the chicken or the egg! :-) I THINK I under-
>stand what you are saying, but I am really not sure. If your comment
>means that I don't want to BUILD something... that is not correct.
>I don't mind and in fact enjoy building things. However coordinating
>the politics of building a statewide network I do not really enjoy.
>If the gear could be bought off the shelf, that goal would become
>much easier to implement. That was really the only reason I wrote
>what I did.

My father observed a long long time ago in a galaxy far away called Virginia
that I no sooner got my HO-gauge model railroad set up and wired up on the
4x8' piece of plywood he bought me for the purpose, than I'd be pulling the
track up try something different. It didn't mesh well with his vision of
long weekends spent playing with paper-mache, and plaster, and screen, and
pain, and sand, and so forth... building something that looked pretty and
then running the train around and around. I *usually* ran the train once
around the track before I pulled it up again, but not always... :-)

It was the building that excited me... I wasn't much of a user. He didn't
mind spending time to build something, and "do it right", but then he wanted
to lean back and enjoy what he'd done... as a user. There's nothing wrong
with that at all. It's just different than my eternal "there must be some
way to do it even better" approach.

The real dilemna for some of us, myself (and Brian Kantor, from what we've
said to each other) included, is that on the one hand we desperately want to
always be pushing a little bit further, but simultaneously we'd like to have
some base level of functionality that just sort of works so we can do the
mundane things like communicate with people... :-)

>>Admittedly, I'm torn between the two opposing goals of having a my cake
>>and eating it too: the challenge of building the network and the
>>challenge of making good use of it when we have it.

>
>Worry about number 2 after we accomplish number 1.

Easier said than done. The reason we have 1200 baud AFSK as a defacto
standard today is that the moment something worked... anything at all,
even working poorly... number 2 came quickly into play. Therein lies
the frustration... so many people want to USE networks that those who
want to BUILD them, correctly, get torqued to the breaking point when
folks jump too quickly to adopt experiment as standard. It happens all
the time.

>As soon as you ship me a mountain, I'll mount my darn equipment on it!

Maybe you would, maybe you wouldn't... around here, we've got lots of
mountains. They're fun to talk about, they're bears to keep RF gear
working on. You have hundreds of feet to run to the nearest electric
outlet and/or phone line. It's many miles from the top of most of our
14,000' peaks... and inaccessible due to snow for much of the year... we
just have a different set of problems... The stories I've heard about
wind-induced static buildup on Pike's Peak... [!]

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 8238605316193043922
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e084694520702ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-03 21:27:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!
hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New Bmailer Utility!
Message-ID: <4390090@col.hp.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 05:27:30 GMT
References: <10272@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Dec 4 06:27:30 1989

But what does FIXMAIL do? You never said...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -2353193607453292360
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,b77cff2c87081062,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,b77cff2c87081062,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: f74ae,b77cff2c87081062,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidf74ae,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b77cff2c87081062,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 00:49:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: sci.astro,sci.space,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Meteor Burst Communications
Message-ID: <69623@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 02:01:48 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 135
Xref: gmdzi sci.astro:2795 sci.space:8662 rec.ham-radio:7942 rec.ham-radio.packet:1358
Posted: Mon Dec 4 03:01:48 1989

copied from amateur radio packet:
From: K3UZZ@N2IMC
To: SPACE@ALLBBS

The following article was reprinted from MIS WEEK Nov.20, 1989 with permission from the author by K3UZZ @ N2IMC

Meteors make uncommon carriers
by Michael Puttre

New York--"Look to the skies."

The slogan of Meteor Communications Corp. of Kent, Wash., is not a warning against squid-faced alien fiends. It calls attention to the technology that is MCC's name sake.

Meteor-burst communications (MBC) uses meteors to send transmissions between remote sites on the ground. Building a network that relies on shooting stars, the literary symbols of ephemerality, may sound like the product of wishful thinking. But many are looking to meteors as a low-cost alternative to satellites.

As transient as they are, meteors arrive in the Earth's upper atmosphere by the billions every day, mostly in the form of mote-like micrometeors. These visitors from space have only the briefest of careers in the ionisphere, typically under three seconds. However, high-frequency radio waves can be bounded off of the ionized gasses left behind in the meteor's fiery death dives. And their abundance makes it probable that there will be a meteor around when you want one.

Getting there

A simple point-to-point MBC system is composed of a master station and a number of remote transceiver sites. When an MBC master station wants

to poll a remote site, it sends a continuous coded radio signal in the 30-to-50 MHz range. Once a meteor shows up in the proper part of the sky, the signal is reflected to a receiver at the remote site up to 2,000 kilometers distant. Once the master signal is recognized, the site transmits any data it has collected along the same path back to the master station using the same meteor trail. Sites can be relayed to give an MBC system nearly unlimited range. The actual performance of an MBC system varies due to the effects of the Earth's rotation on its axis and its revolution around the Sun. At dawn, an MBC site is on the Earth's leading edge in its movement through space. More meteors will then be in the atmosphere above the site. In the evening, the same MBC site will be on the trailing edge, so there will be fewer meteors. In the summer, there are four times as many meteors as there are in the winter because of the density of particles in certain regions of space through which the Earth passes. One observer noted that a transmission wait of two minutes at 4:00 a.m. in September compares with a 10-minute wait at 4:00 p.m. in January.

The concept of MBC has been understood since the 1930's. But at its current level of performance, meteors will not threaten communications satellites anytime soon. In fact, the advent of commercial satellites in the '50s and '60s dealt a virtual death blow to MBC. When the U.S. military, which had been the prime sponsor of MBC, diverted its R&D money into satellites, it looked like meteors were out of the carrier business. But the technology has won out over satellites for extensive networks. The largest existing MBC network is also one of the oldest. Back in 1975, the Soil Conservation Service arm of the Agriculture Department defined a set of requirements for a system to measure snow and rainfall in the 11 continental states of the American West. The SCS West Technical Service Center in Portland, Ore., was to be the hub of a network of hundreds of widely scattered, unattended data collection sites in remote, inhospitable terrain.

Data collection leader Garry Schaefer said that the SCS eventually settled on MBC as the most cost effective solution. A terrestrial solution requiring a chain of line-of-sight relay stations was discarded because of their maintenance cost.

MBC also won out against satellites for cost reasons and, ironically, for reliability. "We didn't want to be dependent on others for a down-link," said Schaefer. "We didn't want to have to wait for irregular lease time to collect data."

The Snow Telemetry (Snotel) system today consists of two master stations and 560 remote sites. According to Schaefer, Snotel cost $5 million to build and costs $1 million a year to maintain. "Satellites would have cost a substantial magnitude more," he said.

Western Union performed the systems integrations for the Snotel MBC system designed by a group of engineering consultants who broke away from Boeing Corp. These consultants would eventually incorporate themselves, becoming Meteor Communications. The company has installed approximately 50 master sites and 2,000 remote sites to date, which

represents 95 % of MBC systems worldwide.

Wishing on a star

The very importance of satellites has reawakened military interest in MBC. Communications satellites would be high-priority--and highly vulnerable--targets in wartime, and both Superpowers have developed the capability to blow them out of orbit.

This capability is not likely to extend to meteors, and therefore the military considers MBC systems "survivable." "It's a good back up for any Star-Warsiness going on," said David Kocyba, VP marketing for MCC's biggest customer.

However, Kocyba sees the real future of MBC as lying in the commercial sector. The trucking industry, for example, which represents a potential market of tens of thousands of mobile terminals, could use MBC to keep track of rigs on long-distance runs. However, MBC has to overcome its limitations before it can be considered for more mainstream communications.

"The big drawback of the system is its relatively low throughput rate of 100 to 400 words a minute," said Kocyba. Upgrading antenna design to allow the system to use even smaller meteors will increase throughput. Microprocessor enhancements will give MBC systems better definition.

A new packet-switching system is currently being perfected to replace the point-to point communications now used. Automatic routing will allow an MBC site to use one of many meteors rather than waiting for one to connect it to a specific master station. Kocyba said that some packet-switching capability is now available to MCC customers, but that the concept is still maturing. Once thethroughput and networking performance of MBC is sufficiently improved, many general-purpose communications applications will be in reach. "Voice mail is possible," Kocyba said, adding that the burst technology inhibits real-time voice capabilities. It would not, however, inhibit facsimile transmissions. Long-distance emergency communications are another application being evaluted. Some sites in the Florida Keys are reportedly looking at MBC as a back up for hurricane damage.

But even today, MBC proponents have a compelling argument to take the technology seriously. Noted SCS's Schaefer: "Meteors are free."

1841z, 681 msgs, #10502 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
73 de WA2ISE

From 2051739245948672894
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c8920fa11baa92a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 01:48:13 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!news
From: blloyd@bordeaux.axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New BBS Software
Message-ID: <1989Dec4.094813.16714@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 4 Dec 89 09:48:13 GMT
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk (Root)
Reply-To: blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research RT31
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Dec 4 10:48:13 1989
Organisation: British Telecom Research Labs, Martlesham Heath, IPSWICH UK

Some new BBS software is now being distributed. The G1NNA BBS software has
the following facilities :
 * MBL/RLI/BB forwarding compatible
 * Handles up to 16 users at once in one program
 * Hierarchical forwarding
 * MIDs
 * Compression of messages when forwarding to compatible systems
All the normal features are there as well.
Could any software writers please note that the letter S is used in the SID
by this software to indicate mail compression capability (ie [NNA-1.02-HMS$]).
Details of how this is implemented are available.
If anyone is interested in a copy of the software, please either email me
or send a disk with IRCs/stamps to:
 B.Lloyd (G1NNA),
 9.Hornbeam Walk,
 Witham,
 Essex.
 England.
 CM8 2SZ

****
Brian Lloyd,   # Via e-mail : blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
RT3152, Rm G44, SSTF,   # Via Packet : G1NNA @ GB7NNA.GBR.EU
British Telecom Research Labs,   # By Phone   : +44 (0)473 646650
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP5 7RE
Brian Lloyd,   # Via e-mail : blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
RT3152, Rm G44, SSTF,   # Via Packet : G1NNA @ GB7NNA.GBR.EU
British Telecom Research Labs,   # By Phone   : +44 (0)473 646650
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP5 7RE

From -625674202720032712
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0f5f12974812958,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 02:36:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!puffin.UUCP!pete
From: pete@puffin.UUCP (Pete Carah)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net on Microport (2.4)

Message-ID: <8912030943.AA06239@puffin.UUCP>
Date: 3 Dec 89 17:43:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 41
Posted: Sun Dec 3 18:43:40 1989

I'm running net on microport 2.4 (should be no difference from 2.3
except that 2.3 will sometimes panic with a serial port at 9600).

I've done several fixes:
  One was posted shortly after 890421.1 appeared, and needs to be
   applied. (I may have a backed-up copy).

  The code to handle environment variables to find the various home
   directories was badly broken (in sys5unix.c or sys5io.c) but easily
   fixed.

  The XOBBS hooks were written without regard to memory models so there
   are several places (most notably msgget(x,...) where x is supposed to
   be a long, and execl(..., 0) where the 0 should be (char *)0) that
   need fixing. Also, the xobbs hook code loops through his control
   blocks looking for a matching axcb or nrcb where those blocks contain
   a pointer back to the xobbs struct. I have fixed these and owe a
   diff file to w2xo. I also added telnet support (fixed to socket 31).
   However, I never fixed up the forwarding driver, since I didn't use it
   for the database application that I ran using these hooks. (Support
   for a 100 mile running race, to track runners for the search & rescue
   folks).

  Also, the malloc() that comes with microport is badly broken for this
   purpose. Neither the malloc in -lc or in -lmalloc will handle net
   properly. One needs a buffer-pool type of malloc for the rather high
   frequency of mbuf allocs and frees. I wrote one but haven't posted it.

  I also changed deliver() in smtp to use rmail(1), (I'm running smail
   here) but disabled delivery if there is a ! or @ in the address, since
   I don't want to get into the uucp <-> packet can of worms yet.

  I can send all of these mods to whoever deserves them in the form of
   cdiffs (or whole files), but can't figure out who that is (except for
   w2xo).

  The unix coordinator for net is supposed to be rbh@pitt. I've never
   gotten mail through to him in several tries.

-- Pete (pete@puffin.uucp) ...!{ghsvax|hacgate|vortex}!puffin!pete
    packet: k6jrr@k6iyk (who then forwards directly using smtp)

From 2719475582695317177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 10:15:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry McLarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1308@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 4 Dec 89 18:15:29 GMT
References: <710@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 43
Posted: Mon Dec 4 19:15:29 1989

From article <710@rsiatl.UUCP>, by jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond):
> In article <1291@dgbt.uucp> barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>>
>>I don't find this at all surprising, or necessarily a Bad Thing. The
>>vendors no doubt feel that the market for 56kb boxes is relatively small
>>compared to, say, TNCs, and that it's not worth their while to get in if
>>they have to carve it up with other vendors. Similar situation with the
>>PS-186, but that didn't stop SANDPAC from licencing it to AEA.
>
> But Barry, The AEA/PS186 is the best example I've seen so far for NOT giving
> exclusive license! This mythical, magical board is becomming the biggest
> vaporware joke since VisiOn! I'm not picking on SANDPAC, I'm shooting
> squarely at AEA.

I knew this example would draw some hoots of derision! Which is why I went on to say that said license agreement needs to have some strings attached. One of them would impose a time limit on getting the product to market - if they don't make it, the license gets yanked and given to someone else. I suppose there would have to be a financial penalty involved too, so that somebody wouldn't sign up just to keep the thing out of the hands of competitors. Of course, a vendor would probably no more likely sign such an agreement than he would agree to a nonexclusive license. Oh well, never mind. Regarding the PS-186, I'm not an apologist for AEA, but this _was_ a design that was a couple of years ahead of its time. BDale's NOS port will change all that, but with no software to supply with the board, I suspect AEA was right in assessing that demand for the board would not be overwhelming.

I agree that nonexclusive is the preferred way to go. I hope that the PS-186, the Awesome I/O board, the TAPRadio, et al, do indeed materialize in early 1990. The demand for higher-speed stuff _should_ convince some vendor to take the plunge and take on the DSY modem. With all the hard work already done for them, how can they continue to resist?

>
> John

Barry

--

Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -3082800788263225687
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ebd0340d41aa50e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 11:32:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!
delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX.25 headers
Message-ID: <6580@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 17:06:46 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Dec 4 18:06:46 1989

In article <505@shodha.dec.com>, ridder@elvira.cxo3.dec.com (Hans Ridder)
writes...
>I was wondering, why are the characters of the callsign in an AX.25
>header shifted left one bit? There must be some reason, perhaps
>historical? Thanks!

Historical, but explainable. It has been a while so I'll say it here.

AX.25 is a member of the HDLC family of data link protocols. The HDLC
rules (ISO 3309) say that the frame begins with an "address" field,
followed by a "control" field. The address field is delimited by the
low-order bit; when it's a 0, the address field continues onto the next
octet; when it's a 1, that's the last octet and control is next.

So callsigns are left-shifted to make room for the continuation bit.
It makes AX.25 nominally HDLC-compliant. Personally I'm not sure it's a
great idea in the first place to base a packet radio protocol on HDLC,
but if you start with that premise, this is one of the consequences!
     fred k1io

From -712202115451956854
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd1cf076a4e5f5d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 22:01:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sunybcs!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 16550 Turn-on Program??????

Message-ID: <18465@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 4 Dec 89 23:36:10 GMT
References: <10296@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 38
Posted: Tue Dec 5 00:36:10 1989

KD9UU asks about 16550 chips:
>Who-da-ya-know has any utility or small program to POKE my UARTS??
>I'll bet even a stand-alone program could be used before starting
>NET??

There are some subtle differences between standard 8250 operation and a 16550 in FIFO mode. While enabling the FIFOs shouldn't actually *break* existing 8250 code, depending on how it is written it may or may not be able to benefit from the presence of the FIFOs.

The receiver FIFO "does the right thing" once the FIFO has been enabled. It sets the "receive data available" flag whenever the FIFO is non-empty, and it interrupts the CPU when either a settable threshold (currently 4 in my NOS code) is reached or a hardware timeout expires with unread characters in the FIFO. So *assuming* that the 8250 receiver code has already been written to loop repeatedly on the input register as long as incoming data is available, it should benefit automatically from the addition of the FIFO; no changes here are needed.

However, the 16550 transmitter FIFO design is a little strange. The "transmitter ready to receive a character" status flag is set only when the transmit FIFO is completely empty, not, as you might expect, when there is one or more slots available in the transmit FIFO. I suppose this was done with the notion of always loading the transmit FIFO with 16 characters at a time in order to minimize the output driver overhead. Unfortunately, there is no way to tell whether the transmit FIFO is completely or only partially full. This makes it difficult to keep the line fully utilized when your interrupt latencies are long (which is why you're using a FIFO buffered device in the first place!)

A stock 8250 transmit routine should therefore still work correctly with a 16550 in FIFO mode, but it will be unable to benefit from the presence of the transmit FIFO; it will send only one character per interrupt. Code written to take advantage of the 16550 will always try to load 16 characters at a time into the transmitter, thus reducing the transmit interrupt CPU overhead by a factor of (almost) 16.

Phil

From -2971941074632244502
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ebd0340d41aa50e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 22:30:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
usc!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX.25 headers
Message-ID: <18466@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 5 Dec 89 01:53:12 GMT
References: <6580@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 64
Posted: Tue Dec 5 02:53:12 1989

>In article <505@shodha.dec.com>, ridder@elvira.cxo3.dec.com (Hans Ridder)
writes...
>>I was wondering, why are the characters of the callsign in an AX.25
>>header shifted left one bit? There must be some reason, perhaps
>>historical? Thanks!

This subject is one of my all-time "hot buttons".

The simple answer is that there is absolutely no reason for this
practice. It was only sheep-like, unquestioning adherence to irrelevant
standards on the part of a group of hams in 1982 who (not knowing any
better) thought that ISO and CCITT actually knew something about
networking protocols. Although I was a member of that original group
I've since learned otherwise. But a few *still* don't know any better.

There, that sure felt good. :-)

As Fred mentioned, the ISO "standard" for HDLC says that address fields
consist of bytes (sorry, I just can't say "octets") in which the low
order bits of all but the last byte are set to zero. The last byte of
the address field is set to one.

The idea was to provide for variable-length addresses in some standard
fashion, but this was a typically half-baked ISO idea because unless
there is agreement at both ends about what the variable length addresses
mean, there's no point in agreeing how they're encoded! Conversely, if
the two ends can agree privately on the meaning of the address field,
then they're just as capable of agreeing on their own way of encoding
those addresses.

The HDLC chips don't care; they only recognize flags, stuff and remove 0
bits as necessary, and compute and check CRCs. The rest, including the
parsing of the address fields, is all done in software. (Several chips
have an optional "address recognition" feature that can be used to
filter out frames except those beginning with a certain byte, but this
feature is not exploited by AX.25.)

A year or so ago, during discussions about a new link protocol

tentatively called "AX.25 Version 3" that would remove the current limitation on addresses to 6 characters, I had one particularly, uh, frank discussion with the advocates of address byte shifting. I challenged them to give me one good reason other than "ISO said so". The only one they could come up with was that one of them happened to have a commercial protocol analyzer that could read and display the LAPB control fields from an AX.25 frame as long as the address field ahead of it was encoded using byte shifting. Hardly a good reason for wasting 12.5% of the bits in the address field and making a royal nuisance for those debugging packet radio software or tracing on-the-air packets.

By the way, the name "AX.25" was a most unfortunate choice, because it suggests that it's a form of X.25. It's not. AX.25 and X.25 may both use HDLC framing, and AX.25 may use a (modified) form of LAPB, X.25's link control protocol, but the two protocols are NOT compatible. The address field in AX.25 is actually a datagram header that is unique to amateur radio, and it serves an entirely different function than the so-called "address field" in X.25. (I say "so-called" because there's little need for an "address" field on the point to point phone links X.25 was intended for. What X.25 calls an "address field" is actually used as a 1-bit extension to the LAPB control field to encode the "command/ response" indication. (The other 7 bits in the X.25 "address" field are wasted.) The "C-bits" that were added to AX.25 Version 2 restored the command/response indication by burying them in the address field. This was a truly ugly hack that I must take full blame for.)

Phil

From -3535308421236197602
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4decc2bd6bdf3db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-04 23:09:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!KD9UU.AMPR.ORG!pat
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ-1278 KISS mode.
Message-ID: <1940@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Date: 5 Dec 89 07:09:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Dec 5 08:09:35 1989

My friend Chris has the same problem with the 1278 jumping out of KISS mode.. I am of the impression that it should jump out **IF** it receives a @255 or 00 ff, somthing like that.. Chris's jumps out with just "@F" (00 Fx he says).. He (Chris) has called MFJ. MFJ is trying to get ahold of their 'part-time' programmer who goes to college somwhere. Apparently, MFJ had RX'd a few calls on the matter. I'd like to see

it resolved, I sold him the 1278 :-) !   I guess the 1270's run well.

Pat%kd9uu@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22   Good Luck!

From -6259245798569282199
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1d11e683ac0abc76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 01:33:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ-1278 and Net
Message-ID: <8912050805.AA13291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 Dec 89 22:26:02 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Dec 4 23:26:02 1989

Has anyone had any problems running an MFJ-1278 with Net?
Specifically, any problems running in KISS mode?

It seems Net is sending certain characters to the TNC wwhich pops
it out of KISS mode. If only I could figure out what those characters
are...... I'd be back on the air. Oh well....

Thanks, Joseph Skoler,   kc2yu,   skohc@cunyvm

From 1172077250510664547
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,237fa018b346e7ad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 07:01:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!attcan!utgpu!watserv1!watmath!ria!uwovax!31005_1650
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell 1-519-661-3714)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: kiss on heath pocket packet?
Message-ID: <4450.257b03f3@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 5 Dec 89 04:55:30 GMT
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Dec 5 05:55:30 1989

I was wondering if there is a way to get KISS running on a Heath
pocket Packet? Has anyone seen/used the Pac-comm battery operated TNC?
The heath will not accept a normal TNC2 rom. Will the pac-comm pocket tnc
support a normal ROM?--

.....

. Mark Bramwell,   VE3PZR   .
.   .
. The University of Western Ontario   Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration   Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7   Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

From 8541814271048655573
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a3fd3160c538d0b5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 07:30:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!wuarchive!decwrl!ucbvax!LAX.WISC.EDU!
FGHOUSE
From: FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU ("FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #259
Message-ID: <19120510304347@lax.wisc.edu>
Date: 5 Dec 89 15:30:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Dec 5 16:30:00 1989

IT IS SAD TO NOTE THAT THIS NET DOES NOT OFFER HELP TO ANYBODY WANTING
TO START OUT ON PACKET. INSPITE OF MANY MESSAGES FOR HELP, I HAVE NOT SEEN
A SINGLE MAIL MESSAGE OFFERING THE NEEDED ADVICE. IT SEEMS THAT THE MEMBERS
OF THE NET ARE ENGROSSED IN THEIR OWN LITTLE "PET" PROJECTS AND POSSIBLY
CONSIDER THE APPEALS FROM "NEWCOMERS" AND "NO-NOTHINGS" NOT WORTH THEIR
WHILE.

I APPEAL TO YOU FOLKS TO IF TIME PERMITTING, TAKE A MOMENT AND HELP BRING
SOMEONE NEW INTO THE FOLDS OF NOT ONLY PACKET RADIO BUT ALSO INTO THE
FOLDS OF HAM RADIO. BEING SELFISH WOULD NOT NECESSARILY WORK IN OUR FAVOR!

FEROZ GHOUSE, 4S7FG/N9FJL

From -5491619861102616657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4c5f08942080d0ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 11:02:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm
From: unetadm@argate.UUCP (Unet PBBS Administrator)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET checksum error Xenix 286
Keywords: IP TCP Header Checksum Error
Message-ID: <13@argate.UUCP>
Date: 4 Dec 89 19:39:56 GMT
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 20

Posted: Mon Dec 4 20:39:56 1989

Ok, I have gotten net compiled and my bbs interfaced into it using
the queues like w2xo. I have been unsuccessful in getting a connect
or sending a connect request for telnet or ftp. When I send a request
to the system [44.78.6.2] I get the following:

AX25: WD5B->WD5B-2 UI pid=IP
IP: len 44 44.78.6.3->44.78.6.2 ihl 20 ttl 5 CHECKSUM ERROR (48450) prot TCP
TCP: 1001->23 Seq x61a9 SYN Win 400 MSS 216 CHECKSUM ERROR (6)

I have tried calling with two different systems and get the same results. Has
anyone else run into this problem on a Xenix 286 system? I have also been
unable to the Xenix system to send a request out ax0.

[Don't let the IP fool you in that 78 is assigned to Oklahoma. They
let us borrow a block until our assignment came through.]
:---:
: Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :
: Little Rock, AR   BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!{richard|unetadm}   :
:---:

From 2829998636895099853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4de449f375348eea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 11:31:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!
natinst!rpp386!puzzle!khijol!erc
From: erc@khijol.UUCP (Edwin R. Carp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet station software for XENIX??
Message-ID: <427@khijol.UUCP>
Date: 5 Dec 89 07:52:29 GMT
Organization: Deadly Force, Inc., aka Clint Eastwood School of Diplomacy
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Dec 5 08:52:29 1989

Can anyone point me to a good packet software package that runs on XENIX?
Something that would allow for BBS-type operations, as well as
usenet <-> packet access would be nice. Thanks!
---------------------------- discard all after this line ------------------------
Ed Carp N7EKG/5 (28.3-28.5) erc@puzzle!khijol Austin, Tx; (home) (512) 445-2044
Snail Mail: 1800 E. Stassney #1205 Austin, Tx 78744

"You may think you're smart, Pierce, but you're STUPID! But, you've met your
 match in ME!" - Col. Flagg
"Good tea. Nice house." -- Worf

From -5252414391823844701

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,715a6151d3b9defd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 11:46:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cica!iuvax!silver!barkeyp
From: barkeyp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET/ROM for IP packets -- How?
Message-ID: <21800008@silver>
Date: 5 Dec 89 14:46:00 GMT
Organization: Indiana University CSCI, Bloomington
Lines: 11
Nf-ID: #N:silver:21800008:000:365
Nf-From: silver.bacs.indiana.edu!barkeyp Dec 5 09:46:00 1989
Posted: Tue Dec 5 15:46:00 1989

Am I the only person who has had a hard time understanding
exactly how to use the W9NK written Net/Rom emulation
facility in NET? I hear people saying how it allows them to
use the existing NET/ROM network to send IP packets, but I
can't seem to figure out how to do it.

Could someone with some experience give me a shout? Thanks.

   -- Pat Barkey
      WA8YVR

From 4357279142541673829
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fca2bc6b7f97a579
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 15:05:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hp-pcd!hpcvmb!crh
From: crh@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com (Ron Henderson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Dial-up SLIP and NET
Message-ID: <16570003@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com>
Date: 5 Dec 89 23:05:10 GMT
References: <1298@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: HP Corvallis, Oregon.
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Dec 6 00:05:10 1989

This is for capuano@icnucevm.cnuce.cnr.it. (Mail to him bounces.) I'm
posting it here because others may have the same question.

>Hi,
>I've read you have written the code to allow ka9q to dial to a slip line.
>I have ka9q v891022A NOS, but it doesn't seem to recognise your commands.
>Does the code need to be inserted into the original code ? And recompiled?

>Can you send me the patches ? Or a functional copy of net.exe (preferred) ?

The dialing code was first added to the 890421.1 release of net.exe. I have
not added it to NOS at this time. It was pretty simple to add to net, but
I've not started using NOS yet and am not sure when I will. I am in the
process of modifying NOS to work on my HP Portable Plus, and when I complete
the conversion I'll look at adding the dial capability. It was a crude hack
in net, and I'd like to make it a bit more elegant (and trustworthy) for NOS.

Ron crh@cv.hp.com

From -1777055172690378174
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 15:47:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
utgpu!utzoo!censor!becker!bdb
From: bdb@becker.UUCP (Bruce Becker)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1257@becker.UUCP>
Date: 5 Dec 89 03:21:05 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP> <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: bdb@becker.UUCP (Bruce Becker)
Organization: G. T. S., Toronto, Ontario
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Dec 5 04:21:05 1989

In article <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay
"you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
|[...]
|I don't mean to deride Phil's herculean efforts: far from it. The KA9Q
|package is a monumental effort, and one that I couldn't duplicate in
|years. Despite all that, it's not a production program: it's a hack. A
|neat hack, to be sure, but a hack.
|
|We don't need hacks. We need production systems.

     Whaddya expect from a guy who thinks JCL
     is God's gift to information systems.

     Next time anyone sez something this dumb
     I'm going to email something offal directly
     to their mailbox, but this time I'm protesting
     publicly...

Cheers to Phil et al.,
--
   ^^   Bruce Becker Toronto, Ont.
w **/   Internet: bdb@becker.UUCP, bruce@gpu.utcs.toronto.edu

`/v/-e   BitNet: BECKER@HUMBER.BITNET
_/ >_   Ceci n'est pas une | - Rene Macwrite

From 5451538944089766794
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bdb9fbd47ee3a79,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 19:31:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multi-MegaBaud Microwave Data Link Questions
Message-ID: <891205.22594731.019233@CU.CP6>
Date: 6 Dec 89 03:31:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Dec 6 04:31:01 1989

I hope every one has read Glenn Elmore N6GN & Kevin Rowett's Dec Ham Radio Mag construction article on how to build an inexpensive high speed packet radio link @10Ghz. Those of you who have and who want to try duplicating the work may have questions like the following:

1. Did I miss the parts list in my photo-copy? What is a "SRA-1"?
   Who makes it? Can I order it from Digi-key?

2.What is a "MAR-6"? Who makes it? Can I order it from Digi-key?

3. Should it be possible to replace the pre-amp with something like a
   single stage 75Mhz-105Mhz pre-amp from Advanced Receiver Research?
   If not, why not?

Glenn? Kevin? Anybody got any answers?
No more urgent questions right now. I would like to say that this the kind of construction article that really makes being a Ham interesting. I heard Bdale talk about this project at Dayton last spring and it really is as easy and inexpensive as he said it would be, ie: less then $150/end node. I would be happy to hear from anyone else who is going to try a hand at 10Ghz packet radio. 10 megabaud or bust!
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF, Ottawa, or DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

From 7515416479562523898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f5ae9b3848010cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 20:00:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 220Mhz xverter order being placed
Message-ID: <891205.23212431.019233@CU.CP6>
Date: 6 Dec 89 04:00:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Dec 6 05:00:01 1989

Is anyone interested enough in the WA4DSY modem to be in the market for
a 220Mhz <> 28Mhz transverter?
When we built our DSY modems last year we bought 4 xverters for $250 each
from a guy in Toronto. I think he might be interested in building some
more units, *if* he though he was going to be able to sell them. I expect
that any production run of less then 10 units is not really worth his time.
These units put out 10 watts and seem to be based on the Microwave
Modules design.
I will be contacting him about buying some units with the order being
placed by the end of Jan. 89. Is anyone interested?
Please note, I am NOT soliciting for orders! I would only like to give him
some indication of how many he *could* sell.
Please respond to me and I will post a summary for the group early in
the new year.
--dy
Doug Yuill, VE3OCU@VE3JF, Ottawa, or DYUILL@CARLETON.CA

From -6578288037163901482
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec54f96a10ed97bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 20:52:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!shadooby!samsung!usc!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!jupiter.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Star Trek IV packet update
Message-ID: <18488@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 6 Dec 89 00:04:39 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com ()
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 29
Posted: Wed Dec 6 01:04:39 1989

An update on the "Star Trek IV" packet decoding project:

Last night I finished decoding the second half of the graphs N4HY gave
me. I had made an earlier mistake in the interpretation of the control
field. The actual control field was that of an I frame with N(S)=1,
N(R)=1, P/F=0. The Level 3 protocol ID was F0, which means "no upper
layer protocol" (a very common value). My first attempt at decoding the

text field yielded the following:

    >Qt takes 4 program

(At that point, Scotty started talking over the packet, so I was unable
to decode any further.) Since this didn't look quite right, I looked at
the second byte a little closer. I found that if I flipped one
weak-looking bit, I got

    >It takes 4 program

which makes much more sense.

As reported earlier, the sender of the packet was WA8ZCN and the
destination N6AEZ. Bob, N4HY, has confirmed that WA8ZCN was indeed very
active on 20m packet until he moved to Arkansas a few years ago, but he
has been unable to reach N6AEZ for confirmation as yet. Bob reports that
Mr. Harrigill (WA8ZCN) was quite tickled to learn of our discovery, and
that he would run right out to rent the videotape again so he could hear
his callsign immortalized in the Final Frontier. :-)

Phil

From 8317144378163379631
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ebd0340d41aa50e0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-05 23:06:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!
caesar.cs.montana.edu!ogicse!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: AX.25 headers
Message-ID: <785@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 6 Dec 89 07:06:15 GMT
References: <6580@shlump.nac.dec.com> <18466@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Dec 6 08:06:15 1989

In article <18466@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>As Fred mentioned, the ISO "standard" for HDLC says that address fields
>consist of bytes (sorry, I just can't say "octets") in which the low
>order bits of all but the last byte are set to zero. The last byte of
>the address field is set to one.

Damn Phil,

I just had to elevate my respect for your opinions yet another notch

or 2 :-) Anytime I see or hear the word "octet", my bullshit flag
goes true and my BS filter turns on.

And *Damn*, THAT felt good :-) :-)

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd   **I am the NRA** |

From -4948760522584875708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4fe5ce59baff60bb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-06 14:24:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!axion!news
From: blloyd@dalriada.axion.bt.co.uk (Brian Lloyd)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Data Compressioon
Message-ID: <1989Dec6.085333.29398@axion.bt.co.uk>
Date: 6 Dec 89 08:53:33 GMT
References: <89120107514799@masnet.uucp>
Sender: news@axion.bt.co.uk (Root)
Reply-To: blloyd@dalriada.axion.bt.co.uk
Organization: British Telecom Research RT31
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Dec 6 09:53:33 1989

From article <89120107514799@masnet.uucp>, by clinton.evans@canremote.uucp
(CLINTON EVANS):
> This process reduces the size of the file by more than 50% and saves
> telephone charges. Why can't packet BBS systems do the same? There
> are several good data compression programs out there, some public
> domain. Also, there are file transfer protocalls that will work in a
> packet environment.
>
> Clinton
My new packet BBS software (see earlier posting) compresses messages
before forwarding them to compatible systems. I am also intending to add
the ability to compress mail and text files for sending to users. I use
the standard SQueeze code (Huffman coding technique), so anyone with a copy
of USQueeze can uncompress it. The method has been published so I wouldn't
have thought it could be classed as a secret code or cipher!

     Brian

Brian Lloyd,   # Via e-mail : blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk
RT3152, Rm G44, SSTF,   # Via Packet : G1NNA @ GB7NNA.GBR.EU
British Telecom Research Labs,   # By Phone   : +44 (0)473 646650
Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP5 7RE

From 6054431778886681375
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac6251177d9fb866,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-06 16:14:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!mcdphx!mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com!
dlf
From: dlf@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS 891022 bug/problem with shell
Message-ID: <12117@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Date: 7 Dec 89 00:14:07 GMT
Sender: listen@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com
Reply-To: dlf@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com (3726)
Organization: Motorola Microcomputer Division, Tempe, Az.
Lines: 58
Posted: Thu Dec 7 01:14:07 1989

Greetings.

Recently I switched to NOS and got the sources for 891022 from "flash". The conversion from NET to NOS wasn't very difficult (will gladly share my notes on how to do this if anyone wants them).

The problem I am having with NOS is in using the "shell" command. I first "shell-out" of NOS to command.com, and then run BM to create out-going mail to someone. After maybe 20-30 minutes, when I exit BM (and the DOS shell) back into NOS, the net code seems to go nuts with the mail sitting in /spool/mqueue and begins establishing multiple sessions to the destination based on that one piece of outgoing mail. When I do "tcp resets" on some of those sessions, it usually gives me a lot of "freeing garbage" messages.

I have had this happen a number of times when I have "shelled out" to create mail for a few people all at once. Even with "SMTP MAXCLIENTS" set to 5, NOS will cheerfully start up 7 or 8 sessions to each person! For the same message! I'm guessing that the NOS timers are still ticking, even though none of the NOS tasks are being serviced while COMMAND.COM is running, and upon return to NOS, those tasks are all trying to "catch-up". Interesting that one of the tasks can't get the lock file written before the others find that no lock exists. (By the way, I'm using an 8Mhz XT, 640k, MS-DOS v3.3, 30MB HD (80 ms), and one KISS attach @ 1200 bps to MFJ-1270).

In looking through the JA_BITS NOS code, I noticed that in "pc.c" under the "doshell()" function, the call to "spawnv" is surrounded by calls to some assembly code that restores the original timer-tick vector before the spawn, and then sets it back to NOS after the spawn (resvsync() & setvsync()). In 891022, those calls to change the timer vector are missing.

IN JA_BITS NOS:

```
        ioctl(fileno(stdout), 1,  .  .  .  .
        if((command = getenv("COMSPEC")) == NULLCHAR)
```

```
                command = "/COMMAND.COM";
>>      resvsync();     /* Restore original timer tick vector */
        putenv("PROMPT=(NOS)$p$g");
        ret = spawnv(P_WAIT,command,argv);
>>      setvsync();
        ioctl(fileno(stdout), 1,  .  .  .  .

IN 891022 NOS:
        ioctl(fileno(stdout), 1,  .  .  .  .
        if((command = getenv("COMSPEC")) == NULLCHAR)
                command = "/COMMAND.COM";
        ret = spawnv(P_WAIT,command,argv);
        ioctl(fileno(stdout), 1,  .  .  .  .
```

It appears that the missing calls to the asm functions have been revamped in 891022 NOS and the equivalents (?) are now called "uchtimer" and "chtimer". The big question is, should these calls be put back in to "doshell"?

Any input on this would be greatly appreciated. We would really like to convert everyone over to NOS here, but this one bug is a real show-stopper.

73, and thanks in advance . . . Dave
--
Dave Fritsche (wb8zxu)
. . . !noao!asuvax!mcdphx!dlf

```
From 83212615058552132
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f39ee02d787a1ed7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-06 19:13:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!unsvax!arrakis.nevada.edu!storkus
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke (N7MSD))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: I'm ready to help beginners!!
Message-ID: <1101@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Date: 7 Dec 89 03:13:34 GMT
Sender: news@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU
Reply-To: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke (N7MSD))
Organization: Hackers, Crackers, and Hams around the world
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Dec  7 04:13:34 1989
```

Well, I for one am ready to help beginners. Since we are all not so fortunate to have 9600 and 56K baud packet units and gunnplexers available to us so easily, we all have to start somewhere, so why don't we start helping those just getting started, and use what we DO have right now! Just because we don't have all digital lines entering into our home doesn't mean we don't use modems to communicate with BBS's and such. Let's not waste what we have, and start helping the beginners. I'll be here to help ANYONE who wants to begin in packet with as much of my limited knowledge as I have (I'm afraid I am

pretty much limited to VHF right now, but I will expand as soon as I have $$$).
Send all mail/net messages to storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu. Sorry, but due to
the UNLV winter break, this offer expires on Thursday night, December 14th, as
I am leaving for home on either the 15th or 16th, and won't be back until mid-
January. That's it for now, 73's, and help someone with something during this
holiday season!!
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

From -120965211401289728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-06 21:32:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <YCG.FK@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 6 Dec 89 11:20:55 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP> <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com> <1257@becker.UUCP>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Dec 6 12:20:55 1989

In article <1257@becker.UUCP> bdb@becker.UUCP (Bruce Becker) writes:
>In article <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay
"you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>|We don't need hacks. We need production systems.
>   Whaddya expect from a guy who thinks JCL
>   is God's gift to information systems.

I've let most of the replies to my comment slide, but couldn't pass this
one up.

In its place, JCL is indeed a Good Thing. There are places where an
interactive timesharing system just isn't the right way to do things.

I completely fail to see what that has to do with the need for TCP/IP
systems that don't require a guru to set up.

>Cheers to Phil et al.,

Amen. Now, let's finish the job.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +---------------------------------------
 "...when hasn't gibberish been legal C?" -- Tom Horsley, tom@ssd.harris.com

From 1948312205636705689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fd1cf076a4e5f5d8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-07 01:07:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!sceard!mrm
From: mrm@sceard.Sceard.COM (M.R.Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 16550 Turn-on Program??????
Message-ID: <972@sceard.Sceard.COM>
Date: 6 Dec 89 20:01:28 GMT
References: <10296@ucsd.Edu> <18465@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: mrm@sceard (0040-M.R.Murphy)
Organization: Sceard Systems, Inc. San Marcos, CA 92069
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Dec 6 21:01:28 1989

In article <18465@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>KD9UU asks about 16550 chips:
[...]
16550A. Use 16550A. 16550 has broken FIFO implementation. So says NS. Don't
know firsthand, I've only bought the 16550A parts :-)
--
Mike Murphy Sceard Systems, Inc. 544 South Pacific St. San Marcos, CA 92069
mrm@Sceard.COM   {hp-sdd,nosc,ucsd,uunet}!sceard!mrm   +1 619 471 0655

From 3427340247379772363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,264564eaa97b19ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,264564eaa97b19ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-07 01:47:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!texbell!attctc!mjbtn!root
From: root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How old WE are....
Keywords: age amateur radio ham generation
Message-ID: <535@mjbtn.UUCP>
Date: 6 Dec 89 12:56:21 GMT
Organization: Mid-TN State Univ, Housing Office, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 56
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:8032 rec.ham-radio.packet:1380
Posted: Wed Dec 6 13:56:21 1989

I got to thinking the other day about Ham Radio and the guys and gals here

in rec.ham-radio.*. With all the talk (by supposed experts) that the majority of Ham's are getting older and that there are severe shortages in the newer generations of Americans coming into the hobby, I started pondering the question of just who WE are in terms of the age distribution.

Since many of the sites on Usenet are academic sites, one can quickly determine that there has to be a certain degree of young adults. But when you start to examine sites that represent companies, and sites that are public access in nature, it gets really hard to tell from that line of thinking. Also, the obvious know-how to operate computers and software is really no solid indication either since it seems that most Hams (young and older) are technical (to some degree) to begin with, and the computer has been mostly more a friend than an enemy. It appears that older Hams have adapted very well to using the computer.

Well, I pondered on it some more (not all at once :-)), and I decided to post this message here. What I would like to do, is to take a quick little survey. The 2 questions are VERY simple. You can just do a direct email reply. Here they are:

1) How old are you?

2) How many years have you been a Ham Radio Ooperator?

I have done no prior investigation on this; this is just some spur of the moment curiosity. What I would like to do is perform some simple (yet informative) statistics on the results I get back and post them back here to the group. I will keep all responses confidential, ie., no one will know who is what age, etc. :-)

I just thought it might be interesting to find out who WE are and to see if the rec.ham-radio.* naturally attracts younger people due to the nature of its underlying environment (the computer net). Some of you may not give a hoot. Well, that is fine. I will be taken up very little public bandwidth (I hope!). But it seems to me that it IS an important question since there are reports that do show (I don't have them here, but recall seeing it before somewhere) Hams as a whole are getting older. If this median we have here is condusive to bringing in today's generation, then we should recognize it as such. I am not attempting to do that now, just get an idea of where we fall.

Any and all reponses welcome! Please use direct email as net bandwidth can be used for better things.

Thanks for your cooperation!

73's,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb

"Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"

JobSoft
Design & Development Co.

DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List - Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.mfee.tn.us>

From 7933797092358948086
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,11b2598d24571e85,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-07 05:20:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!NORUNIT.BITNET!PFROYSA
From: PFROYSA@NORUNIT.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Search for TNC code
Message-ID: <8912080800.AA29264@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 7 Dec 89 13:20:07 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Dec 7 14:20:07 1989

Search for TNC source code.

I would like to do som experimental work with my TNC (MFJ 1278), but
I do not want to start from scratch. Therefore I wonder if I could get
my hands on some source code (in C) which implements the basic AX25.

If this is possible, let me know where to get it by FTP, and let me
also know where to obtain a cross C-compiler hosted by MS-DOS, generating
code for the Z80. If a public domain C-compiler is available, let me
know. It would be nice if I could get that one as well by FTP.

Per Froysa, LA5CQ.
Bitnet: PFROYSA at NORUNIT.

From 3534527865537393208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-08 00:18:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18527@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 8 Dec 89 08:18:26 GMT
References: <10129@ucsd.Edu> <4390084@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 87
Posted: Fri Dec 8 09:18:26 1989

In article <4390084@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>I take issue with the idea that full duplex is ruled out on 2m. Real full
>duplex isn't often what we're talking about anyway, ...

I disagree. One effective way to do true collision detection on packet radio is for each USER STATION (not just the repeater) to operate in full duplex so it can monitor its own transmissions through the repeater. It compares the incoming data with the buffer it is sending. If there is a collision, it will detect that fact right away so it can abort the transmission before much channel time has been wasted. From everything I've read about Ethernet, it's the collision detection feature that keeps it stable and efficient under even pathological overload conditions. Just getting rid of the hidden terminals certainly helps, but it does not keep collisions from causing congestion collapse under heavy load.

Attaining full duplex on a single band requires duplexers. These are entirely practical for repeaters, since the cost can be amortized over many users. They are definitely not practical for each end user station, especially on 2m.

>>4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot
>>less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to
>>price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75%
>>of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.
>
>Yes, but it does cost more, and you can't run one with your existing TNC
>digital hardware, firmware, and packet software on your computer/terminal.
>It requires changing more about the user's mode of operation than just
>changing the modem, because of fundamental performance limitations in the
>existing packet "solutions". This will keep a lot of folks from ever
>wanting to try it. Ergo the internal TNC-2 option in the packetRADIO, it
>allows for true black-box operation.

There is nothing to keep the WA4DSY modem from being used at speeds lower than 56kb/s, say 9600. You just set the clock DIP switches, use different resistor values in the transmit and receive filters (they're all on DIP headers for easy changing), and narrow the receive IF (unstagger the IF tanks and remove the swamping resistor on the output).

Once this is done, it is no more or less difficult to interface to a standard TNC than the TAPR 9600 b/s modem. The required bandwidth also decreases, to a value less than that required by the TAPR and other designs because of the use of coherent MSK modulation.

This is probably my biggest gripe about the TAPR design -- its use of noncoherent FSK. Sure, it's a little cheaper to generate. But it uses more of our most precious shared resource -- spectrum. It's a bit like cutting the cost of a car by getting rid of the catalytic converter. There are external factors to be considered besides cost, and this ought to be considered by any group setting out to establish a widely used, de facto standard.

>>But if you're going to operate on
>>bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio
>>operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.
>
>Until N6GN's FSK 900Mhz and 1200Mhz radios are a done deed. Why would you
>want to run 56kb, when you could run 500kb, or higher? :-)

No argument. I definitely await N6GN's radios with bated breath. But I suspect that there are going to be some serious multipath problems with digital operation much above 100 kb/s over anything but true line-of-sight paths. DARPA packet radio experiments have found this to be the practical limit, and even with spread spectrum (which is much more resistant to multipath) their highest rate is 400 kb/s. You Colorado and California guys may have lots of mountaintops on which to set up your line-of-sight links, but we here on the East Coast have to deal with low rolling hills and tall, dense foliage. And no, my landlord won't let me buy a chain saw. :-)

>And be careful about the phrase "serious packet radio operation". I know
>what you mean, and pretty much agree with you, but you're stomping on raw
>nerve endings... "serious" doesn't always mean fast, or high technology.

I guess I should define what I meant. To me, "serious packet operation" is defined primarily by a willingness to dedicate a radio and antenna to packet instead of sharing one that is ordinarily used for voice. Even at 1200 baud, most existing BBS's and switch sites certainly qualify, as do some users. By this definition, the TAPR radio is clearly aimed at the serious packet operator.

My point is that once you've made this decision, your radio might as well be one that is designed and optimized specifically for packet. There are lots of things you can do that cost little or nothing to do right. Many are already being done in the TAPR project. But first on the list should have been "operation on a band less crowded than 2 meters".

Phil

From 3282912582627639068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ab3d08a186cbb59f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-08 09:22:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
daemon
From: PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: fixmail upgrade
Message-ID: <10364@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 8 Dec 89 17:22:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri Dec 8 18:22:04 1989

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: ka9q-users@ucsd.edu, rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

FYI, I am FTPing this new FIXMAIL.ZIP (zipped in PK102) to:

pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 User anonymous, pass <call> or Mail Address

Thanks to Bryan, N9GBJ for this cute little E-mail manager for Bmailer
(by Bdale Garbee) Attaboys to: bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu, flames to
REC.HAMRADIO-PACKET. Questions to the forums first???????
X-FROM:<bryan@n9gbj.ampr.org>
X-TO:<pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Received: from PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU
    with TCP; Thu, 7 Dec 89 20:41:28 CST
Received: from kd9uu.ampr.org by pgd.adp.wisc.edu with SMTP
       id AA567 ; Thu, 07 Dec 89 20:49:12 GMT
Received: from n9gbj.ampr.org by kd9uu.ampr.org with SMTP
       id AA2101 ; Thu, 07 Dec 89 21:14:30 GMT
Date: Thu, 07 Dec 89 14:25:26 GMT
Message-Id: <4803@n9gbj.ampr.org>
From: bryan@n9gbj.ampr.org (Bryan High-Q Biggers)
To: vs@kd9uu
Subject: fixmail

I made a couple changes to fixmail; they are in my /public.
1) Can use "*" wild card for call to allow operations on all jobs e.g.
   "fixmail lock *" to lock up everything.
2) New command "txcount" provides # of jobs and total bytes waiting for call.
   (big, deal, eh?).
Bryan

From 2190004841802288077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac6251177d9fb866
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-08 12:02:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!
karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NOS 891022 bug/problem with shell
Message-ID: <18524@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 7 Dec 89 22:14:54 GMT
References: <12117@mcdphx.phx.mcd.mot.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 28
Posted: Thu Dec 7 23:14:54 1989

Regarding the problem with "shelling" out of NOS for long periods of time:

While you're in the subshell, the PC's clock continues to interrupt the system at its usual 18.2 Hz rate and the NOS timer interrupt handler continues to count these ticks. However the NOS code has been suspended so the main timer task (which is woken up by the timer interrupt handler) is unable to process the ticks as they occur. In effect, they "pile up" in the interrupt handler. When you exit the subshell, the timer task wakes up and begins processing the backlog very rapidly. Even if no timers were active, you'll at least see a momentary "freeze" in the system as the timer processes all the ticks. If there were timers active (e.g., the outgoing mail queue was non-empty) all these timeout events will happen very rapidly. This almost certainly explains the behavior you're seeing.

I think I have an idea that'll alleviate this problem. I'll have the timer process give up the CPU each time it processes a tick, even if there are unprocessed ticks left. This should eliminate the momentary "freeze" problem and also avoid triggering all of the timers' completion routines at what is logically the same time.

The difference between the JA and NOS versions is due to my having rewritten the timer interrupt hook between the original NET and NOS versions. The NOS code links itself into a chain of timer interrupt handlers, and there's no need to take it out when going into a subshell; all of the other handlers still get called properly.

Phil

From 1264843212011724283
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f0b2f50d6e650ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 06:43:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multicoupling DSY modems
Message-ID: <1288@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 24 Nov 89 14:43:26 GMT
References: <10145@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Nov 24 15:43:26 1989

From article <10145@ucsd.Edu>, by PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu:
> Correct me IF I'm wrong. Can you not run a DSY modem in full duplex
> mode, WITHOUT a PC/TNC some how?? I suppose you'd still need a method of
> Identification for the FCC.. I confess, I haven't thought this all the way
> through.
Yes indeed. Here in Ottawa we have a full-duplex DSY repeater ready to hit

the airwaves. It receives on 220.55 and retransmits on 433.55. In order to minimize the key-up time, the transmit side of the modem runs continuously and only the external transmit converter is keyed (by the DCD). I designed a little interface board which provides a small FIFO to re-time the received data, a watchdog timer, and a bit of logic to provide a tee connection to a future packet switch.

It works!

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -3174118845993539808
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 10:46:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1290@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 24 Nov 89 18:46:36 GMT
References: <18263@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 50
Posted: Fri Nov 24 19:46:36 1989

From article <18263@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
>>If you get an organization together that will build the DSY modems and put
>>the whole thing together in a package where someone can just BUY IT and PLUG
>>IT IN, then they will take off like a rocket and will become the new standard.
>
> Mark, I actually happen to agree with you. Perhaps you can lend your voice
> to mine (which is getting rather hoarse) to encourage GRAPES (and WA4DSY) to
> license their design to commercial manufacturers, on a non-exclusive basis,
> so it can be produced in quantity and gain mass acceptance. Production and
> marketing is the one place where the GRAPES/WA4DSY modem has really fallen
> down so far. I've been calling this modem "packet radio's best kept secret"
> for some time.

I'll add my voice to the appeal. Like Phil, I'm a True Believer in the WA4DSY modem. It would be a real shame if something as useful and as well-engineered as this modem doesn't catch on in a big way. I think some of the reasons it hasn't are psychological, e.g.:

People are a lot more inclined towards plunking down their bucks at their local ham emporium, for a shiny box they can take home with them, than to

send their hard-earned off to a PO Box somewhere.

When you're used to thinking of a modem in terms of a $5 chip in a TNC, the thought of spending $250 on a modem, in kit form no less, takes a little getting used to.

Ditto for spending $250 or more for a transverter, when you can put up a low-speed node using a surplus commercial radio that you got for little or nothing.

My hope is that GRAPES can licence the modem to a company that has some RF smarts, so that they could develop a series of drop-in up-converter and down-converter modules for various bands, that can be housed in the same box. There oughta be some economies involved in making RF modules specifically for the modem, versus separate transverters (relaxed LO stability specs, etc.)

IMHO, the TAPRadio will actually help the process of acceptance of the WA4DSY modem along, by hastening the establishment of 9600 bps as a new standard for end users. If it does well, more people will accept the need for inter-node links at 56 kbs and higher, and manufacturers will see a market for plug 'n play products for these speeds.

Let's make it happen in 1990!

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -8511908747511676841
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 11:26:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1291@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 24 Nov 89 19:26:58 GMT
References: <634@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Nov 24 20:26:58 1989

From article <634@rsiatl.UUCP>, by jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond):
> We'd LOVE to see the DSY modem as a commercial product. The problem is
> that EVERY DAMN VENDOR that has approached us that I'm aware of (and I
> do spend a lot of time on the sidelines these days) had demanded
> EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS to the modem. In other words, they want to lock the

> rest of the world out of 56kb. I'll lay odds that anybody else that
> tries to commercialize a ham product is running into the same thing.

I don't find this at all surprising, or necessarily a Bad Thing. The
vendors no doubt feel that the market for 56kb boxes is relatively small
compared to, say, TNCs, and that it's not worth their while to get in if
they have to carve it up with other vendors. Similar situation with the
PS-186, but that didn't stop SANDPAC from licencing it to AEA. Perhaps a
compromise can be struck, such as making the licence exclusive for only
a limited period of time, such as a year. Throw in a few other provisos,
e.g., that the licence is revoked if the product doesn't materialize
within a certain time span, and that GRAPES retains the rights to sell
modem kits to individual experimenters. I firmly believe that with 9.6kb
gear and fast switch hardware becoming readily available, somebody will
wanna grab that 56kb carrot.

> John

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -3532809221871014228
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9d3f58aab8898b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 12:16:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!image.soe.clarkson.edu!news
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Clarkson 3C501 DRVR and Desqview??
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Nov23235027@image.clarkson.edu>
Date: 24 Nov 89 04:50:32 GMT
References: <531@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Sender: news@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Potsdam NY
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Nov 24 05:50:32 1989
In-reply-to: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU's message of 20 Nov 89 07:43:17 GMT

In article <531@pgd.adp.wisc.edu> pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis) writes:

   This is probably an OLD question.. I use the Clarkson 3C501 driver with
   NET (ala KA9Q). The driver works well except if I try to run the whole mess
   in Desqview, my disk interrupt gets clobbered (requests to the hard drive
   time out/abort).

There is an E-mail address for reporting bugs in the packet drivers given

in README.DOC. Use it. Not just you, everybody.

--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
Live up to the light thou hast, and more will be granted thee.
A recession now appears more than 2 years away -- John D. Mathon, 4 Oct 1989.
I think killing is value-neutral in and of itself. -- Gary Strand, 8 Nov 1989.
Liberals run this country, by and large. -- Clayton Cramer, 20 Nov 1989.

From 4286037326393422041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 20:31:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <30600018@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 25 Nov 89 01:38:58 GMT
Lines: 15
Nf-ID: #R:<8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.a:-44:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600018:000:480
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 24 18:33:00 1989
Posted: Sat Nov 25 02:38:58 1989

> I don't mean to deride Phil's herculean efforts: far from it. The KA9Q
> package is a monumental effort, and one that I couldn't duplicate in
> years. Despite all that, it's not a production program: it's a hack. A
> neat hack, to be sure, but a hack.
>
> We don't need hacks. We need production systems.

What constitutes a production system?

Let me guess, you want to PAY for it, and also have 24hr/7day/52week
tech support.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 1505740442857547555
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4083d874c0eb46bc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-25 20:23:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: HF BBSs considered obnoxious
Message-ID: <30600019@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 26 Nov 89 01:38:38 GMT
References: <10168@ucsd.Edu>
Lines: 9
Nf-ID: #R:ucsd.Edu:10168:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600019:000:301
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 25 18:03:00 1989
Posted: Sun Nov 26 02:38:38 1989

> One presumes, of course, that these people have gone to the trouble of
> obtaining an STA waiver from the FCC; clearly they are operating
> unattended - for which that is required.

Can someone post the list of stations who have been issued the STA?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -3054513400841098748
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 00:27:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nuchat!moray!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <C6#QT.@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 26 Nov 89 01:03:21 GMT
References: <30600018@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 15
Posted: Sun Nov 26 02:03:21 1989

In article <30600018@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> We don't need hacks. We need production systems.
>What constitutes a production system?
>Let me guess, you want to PAY for it, and also have 24hr/7day/52week
>tech support.

Hardly. IN this case, all I want is to be able to hand someone a disk,
tell them to RTFM, and be confident that they'll be able to get it on
the air without a lot of hacking.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
 "...when hasn't gibberish been legal C?" -- Tom Horsley, tom@ssd.harris.com

From 8582499631843875410
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 00:29:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mnetor!utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1989Nov26.031627.6932@utzoo.uucp>
Date: 26 Nov 89 03:16:27 GMT
References: <30600018@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 13
Posted: Sun Nov 26 04:16:27 1989

>> I don't mean to deride Phil's herculean efforts: far from it. The KA9Q
>> package is a monumental effort, and one that I couldn't duplicate in
>> years. Despite all that, it's not a production program: it's a hack. A
>> neat hack, to be sure, but a hack.

Curious, it's in use as a production program in a great many places, with
quite satisfactory results. For example, this message is coming to you
courtesy of our homebrew terminal server, running a peculiar mixture of
Unix V7 and a positively antediluvian KA9Q. It has flaws, but it gets
the bytes through.
--
That's not a joke, that's | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
NASA. -Nick Szabo | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

From -5285761462680783289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 04:19:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bnrgate!bigsur!bnr-fos!bnr-vpa!utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1989Nov26.073228.11577@utzoo.uucp>
Date: 26 Nov 89 07:32:28 GMT
References: <30600018@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <C6#QT.@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
Lines: 12
Posted: Sun Nov 26 08:32:28 1989

In article <C6#QT.@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
>>> We don't need hacks. We need production systems.
>>What constitutes a production system?
>...IN this case, all I want is to be able to hand someone a disk,

>tell them to RTFM, and be confident that they'll be able to get it on
>the air without a lot of hacking.

Few of the "production systems" in the world satisfy this criterion.
Would that they did...
--
That's not a joke, that's | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
NASA. -Nick Szabo | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

From -9015629011359754425
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3c71d0fa1be6955,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 17:44:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!ames!attctc!mjbtn!root
From: root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Calling all KA9Q Xenix/Unix Porters/Users....
Keywords: Would you please identify yourselves....
Message-ID: <529@mjbtn.UUCP>
Date: 26 Nov 89 14:22:46 GMT
Organization: Mid-TN State Univ, Housing Office, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 23
Posted: Sun Nov 26 15:22:46 1989

Hello,

I am trying to build a list of those persons developing, porting, and/or
using Phil's KA9Q package on Unix/Xenix. Since installing the system(s)
on Unix introduces portability difficulties when going to a different
version of Unix (like Ultrix), I would like to know those of us that are
involved with the Unix end of things and KA9Q. Please email a simple
response, and if you would, what Unix/Xenix version you work with, and
what version on Phil's package you are working with.

Down the road, I may implement a mailing list on my system of KA9Q
Unix/Xenix people for faster collaboration on porting woes.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation!

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX   "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US   CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA

From -5689207664000873069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e7928ded5c9bb263,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 17:44:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ames!attctc!mjbtn!root
From: root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: simple PK-232 controller (like PAKRATT) for Unix/Xenix?
Keywords: Does anyone know of any?
Message-ID: <531@mjbtn.UUCP>
Date: 26 Nov 89 17:16:55 GMT
Organization: Mid-TN State Univ, Housing Office, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 18
Posted: Sun Nov 26 18:16:55 1989

Hello All,

Does anyone know of and/or have a package that works like the PAKRATT
program (MSDOS) that interface with a PK-232 to make controlling it
much nicer?

Any info would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US   CIS: 76314,160

"Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"

JobSoft
Design & Development Co.
Murfreesboro, TN USA

From -4985388919372079161
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89ba735f6e6e00c3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-26 20:32:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!apple!fox!portal!cup.portal.com!
roblingelbach
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com (R A Lingelbach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PE1CHL NET for PC
Message-ID: <24487@cup.portal.com>
Date: 26 Nov 89 18:30:03 GMT
References: <1361@n8emr.UUCP>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 65
Posted: Sun Nov 26 19:30:03 1989

I have some observations from a few days of running the PC version of
871225.33.PE1CHL.890814. WD6EHR may have some comments to add, as he

has been running essentially the same program, for the ATARI, longer
than I.

Disadvantages of PE1CHL NET:

1. No ax25 mailbox
2. No netrom verbose off (but get around it by using netrom tcpip normal,
   to turn off broadcast of non #ip nodes)
3. No smtp trace function (really miss this one).

Advantages:

1. No finger format bug
2. Control blocks back to 4 chars (hooray!)
3. Temp files erased
4. Record <filename> works with ftp & finger sessions
5. Trace to <filename> works
6. Source command reads separate commands file
7. MHeard function expanded
8. AX25 callsign handling allows different SSID on different
    interfaces
9. Digipeater function enhanced for gatewaying
10. Flow command implemented: incoming input not printed when user
    is typing on an interactive connection.
11. AX25 port command added to allow ax25 servers.
    KB6CUN-0 = normal keyboard->keyboard connects (yawn)
                (2m or 220)
    KB6CUN-5 = NetDigi 2m->220
    KB6CUN-6 = NetDigi 220->2m
    KB6CUN-7 = MHeard server, 2m or 220
    KB6CUN-8 = Conference bridge #1
    KB6CUN-9 = Conference bridge #2
                  the conference bridges allow multiple users a
                  roundtable qso, with some interactive commands:
                   //connect call [interface]
                   //disconnect call [interface]
                   //interface (prints a list of interfaces--mine are 2m
                               & 220)
                   //mheard [interface] sends mheard list of specified
                     interface, or defaults to interface of connection
                   //users
                   ///any text: passes //any text to users
12. RCMD server: This looks very interesting & powerful--allows a user
     complete control of NET remotely, supposedly.

I had stated previously that the inability to address the COMport
hardware directly, with the attach command, was undesirable; I have
had to wean myself from interrupt-hungry programs like Symphony and
SideKick Plus, in order to load the interrupt handler MBBIOS and have
NET work.
The version of NET I was running before this was 890421.1.

--Rob
UUCP: sun!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach
INTERNET: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
AMPRNET: kb6cun@kb6cun.ampr.org [44.16.0.106]
PACKET RADIO: KB6CUN@K6IYK.#SOCAL.USA.NA
COMPUSERVE: 71101,176

Rob Lingelbach   (213) 464-6266 (voice)
2641 Rinconia Dr   464-0827 (data)
Los Angeles, CA 90068

From -207546797547885828
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,97008c1662ba69b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 02:24:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!think!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ-1278 Trouble
Message-ID: <8911270800.AA22515@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 26 Nov 89 17:15:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Sun Nov 26 18:15:45 1989

. S~, @-
&1~, <
. S~, @-
&1~, <
. S~, @-
&1~, <
A ETransfer aborted by otherside._
I have been experiencing yet another problem with my MFJ 1278 - I
wonder if anyone has any suggestions.   I run the MFJ in KISS mode
while running NET. It seems after running for some time the unit
pops out of kiss mode for no apparrent reason. I can't seem to figure
out what immediately precedes this; it happens sometimes 2
minutes after being reset and sometimes days after. I thought maybe
it was a transient power supply voltage drop, so I have the thing hooked
up to an external supply that I know doesn't fluxuate. I thought maybe the
lithium battery was weak, so I have two Duracells supplying the 3 volts
backup.

Anyone have any hints or suggestions?

Thanks in advance,   Joseph Skoler, skohc@cunyvm,   kc2yu

From -4243912423975951084

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,11bffc46d4de856a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 02:24:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.DE!werner
From: werner@vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.DE (Ralf Werner)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Callsign server - need information
Message-ID: <94:werner@vax1.informatik.fh-regensburg.dbp.de>
Date: 27 Nov 89 08:12:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 27 09:12:00 1989

Hello out there. I just read a brief note about a sort of callsign database,
I think it was something like "marvin.cs.buffalo.edu". I am new to this list,
so would anybody be so kind and send me information about this service?
Thank you.
                                        Ralf

[Ralf Werner - WERNER%VAX1.INFORMATIK.FH-REGENSBURG.DBP.DE@UNIDO (UUCP)   ]
[(DF1RW)   -   "   "   @RELAY.CS.NET   ]
[Insert your favourite cookie here   ]

From 2214655528212643512
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b262b24eab70191
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 04:21:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!santra!kolvi.hut.fi!kwi
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AA4RE BB v2.7 ftp?
Message-ID: <195@kolvi.hut.fi>
Date: 27 Nov 89 08:47:46 GMT
References: <1359@n8emr.UUCP>
Reply-To: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik)
Organization: Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
Lines: 12
Posted: Mon Nov 27 09:47:46 1989

> Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Page 1 of 4
> Volume 6 - Number 4 - November 3, 1989
>
> NEW SOFTWARE RELEASES
>
>AA4RE's BB, Version 2.7, a PBBS for IBM PC and compatible computers is
>available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9),

Is BB v2.7 available from any of the ftp fileservers?

Kaj

From -2312249363032388482
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3c71d0fa1be6955
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 04:21:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!john
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP (John Gayman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Calling all KA9Q Xenix/Unix Porters/Users....
Summary: TCP/IP Unix
Keywords: Would you please identify yourselves....
Message-ID: <539@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Date: 27 Nov 89 12:21:42 GMT
References: <529@mjbtn.UUCP>
Organization: WA3WBU, Marysville,PA
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Nov 27 13:21:42 1989

In article <529@mjbtn.UUCP>, root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey) writes:
> Hello,
>
> I am trying to build a list of those persons developing, porting, and/or
> using Phil's KA9Q package on Unix/Xenix. Since installing the system(s)

I am running Phil's TCP/IP package version 890421.1 on a 16 Mhz 386 system using Microport V/386 3.0eU. I use it for interconnecting my Unix and Messy-DOS machine and it performs very well.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

From 6457795509372372617
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7e2be2e679eaca8e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 06:04:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!agate!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: How do you calculate the frame check sequence (FCS)
Message-ID: <24E08A24_00111D88.0092E6A7AA090300$21_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 27 Nov 89 14:04:02 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 27 15:04:02 1989

Can anybody please send me notes about how to calculate the Frame Check
Sequence (FCS), a sixetten bit number calculated by both the sender
and receiver of packet frames, please.
It is a cyclic redundancy check, calculated in accordance with ISO 3309
(HDLC) recommendations. Trouble is that I don't know how to calculate it !
Thanks,

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.

From 6709880292028563071
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 06:30:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 27 Nov 89 10:39:24 GMT
Lines: 16
Nf-ID: #R:<8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.a:-44:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600020:000:571
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 26 21:35:00 1989
Posted: Mon Nov 27 11:39:24 1989

> When you're used to thinking of a modem in terms of a $5 chip in a TNC, the
> thought of spending $250 on a modem, in kit form no less, takes a little
> getting used to.

But of course we know the modem is the most important part, besides the radio.

> Ditto for spending $250 or more for a transverter, when you can put up a
> low-speed node using a surplus commercial radio that you got for little or
> nothing.

But you can convert many radios to transverters by retuning and removing most
of the I.F. strips, right?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 6897804971079576791
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2cc149036c0f6543
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 06:32:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 9600 packet modems
Message-ID: <1294@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 27 Nov 89 14:32:52 GMT
References: <246@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Nov 27 15:32:52 1989

From article <246@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>, by Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR TEL:519-661-3714):
> Has anyone used the pac-comm 9600 baud modems?
>
> I was interested in how easy it is/isn't to hook it up to a radio?

There is an article in the latest (Dec 89) 73 Mag which gives some details on the interfacing requirements. Speaking of which, does anyone else find it rather tacky that an article about a Pac-Comm modem, written by two *employees* (part-time, anyway) of Pac-Comm, is labelled prominently as a "review"?

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 7965592244147060783
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 09:37:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!usna!trw
From: trw@usna.MIL (tsmith <trw@usna>)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <295@usna.MIL>
Date: 18 Mar 90 10:19:53 GMT
References: <6211@shlump.nac.dec.com> <3977@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Organization: U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
Lines: 9

Posted: Sun Mar 18 11:19:53 1990

Just look at the November issue of BYTE Magazine.
(page 308 or maybe 382 don't have the book with me at the moment)

I called the company and got their sales info.
Interesting product till you get to the price!!!

KB3YV
Bill gunshannon
702wfg@scrvmsys.bitnet

From -1370605266541073718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 12:44:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!
delni.enet.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (fred k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <6380@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 27 Nov 89 18:54:32 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Nov 27 19:54:32 1989

In article <295@usna.MIL>, trw@usna.MIL (tsmith <trw@usna>) writes...
>Just look at the November issue of BYTE Magazine.
>(page 308 or maybe 382 don't have the book with me at the moment)
>
>I called the company and got their sales info.
>Interesting product till you get to the price!!!

The ad is for the Megadata card, which covers 408-470 MHz. It doesn't
include a price. The Arlan card for 902-908 (Part 15, unlike Megadata
which claims 15 mile range) costs $1500.

Not having the guts to call them, is Megadata higher or lower than
Arlan?

Still, the idea's right, the price isn't.

From 5483732450514423738
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d2b1e7835bb4f8d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d2b1e7835bb4f8d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-27 15:44:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
cica!iuvax!purdue!bu-cs!mirror!necntc!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DOSGATE - Update...
Keywords: DOSGATE, MS-DOS, PACKET, AX.25, IBM, PC, XT, AT
Message-ID: <1178@necis.UUCP>
Date: 27 Nov 89 17:16:06 GMT
Organization: NEC Technologies, Inc., Boxborough, MA
Lines: 94
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:7757 rec.ham-radio.packet:1320
Posted: Mon Nov 27 18:16:06 1989

Here is info on the latest version of DOSGATE:

The current version of the DOSGATE driver *should* now support most any TNC. The previous version only worked well with Kantronix TNC's.

DOSGATE allows a PC (XT, AT, compatibles too) to be used from a remote packet terminal. This allows *almost* any MS-DOS program that is available on the disk drives to be run from the remote packet terminal.

"*Almost* any" does not include programs that bypass MS-DOS function calls for terminal I/O, or (because of limitations of the remote packet users) programs that require graphics, etc.

DOSGATE installs as a 'device' driver in place of the standard ANSI.SYS driver, although (at this time) is does not support ANSI escape sequences.

DOSGATE has been tested with Kantronix, and AEA TNC's at this time. Hopefully more will be added to this list as users send me reports (Sorry, I can't afford to own one of each type of TNC!).

What can DOSGATE do for you? Just about anything that you can think of, and have/write the software for.... controlling things in your shack, allowing access to a telephone modem, compiling programs, etc.

My DOSGATE system (NM1D-2 on 145.070 in Derry, NH accesable through node SNH) has the following applications available to users via the packet network (users include regular checkins from Canada to Arkansas):

SeeSats - Real time OSCAR tracking
AutoExam - Online Ham radio exams from Novice to Extra, can be used interactivly or to print out written exams, full question pools, each exam is randomly different.

AutoCall - Online callbook database (kudos to N7IKQ), look up any call in the US (currenly limited by disk space to

the W1 call area, should contain entire US by December).

Games - Several INFOCOM 'adventure' style games that can be played on-line.

Repeater database - Repeaters in the New England area which can be searched by frequency, Town, State, etc.

Club database - Local radio club member database can be searched by name, call, address, town, state, etc.

DOSMAIL - SIMPLE (local only, no autoforwading at this time) mail system that works similar to other packet BBS's.

Misc - Several other databases, and programs too numerous to mention here.

How to get DOSGATE for your area:

There is NO COST for the DOSGATE software if you use it for Amateur Radio on-the-air applications. To get a copy send the following to me:

1 Formatted 5 1/4 inch 360K floppy diskette
1 Self-addressed, STAMPED diskette mailer to allow me to return your disk to you.
Your Name and Address
Your request for DOSGATE.

Send to:

Rich Bono
7 Redfield Circle
Derry, NH 03038

If you forget to include any of the above items, then your disk will probably not be returned to you!!!

DOSGATE is not available via electronic transfer...

YES!!! Packet can be used for MUCH more than just email!!!

DOSGATE allows you to easily write your own programs and not have to worry about the program to TNC interface.
Support a DOSGATE in your local area.....

Rich (NM1D)

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *

* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**********/

From 876985859516747007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 02:23:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
caesar.cs.montana.edu!ogccse!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <687@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 27 Nov 89 18:24:22 GMT
References: <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Nov 27 19:24:22 1989

In article <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>
>But you can convert many radios to transverters by retuning and removing most
>of the I.F. strips, right?
>

I wish it were true. The G3RUH/TAPR- type modems contain significant DC components. The DSY modem's MSK modulation contains much less but still some. This means that the sections of the radio that handle the modulation (the whole radio, in the case of DSY) must be linear. That means that Class C radios such as most all commercial land mobile radios, won't work. When I first heard of Dale's work, I held high hopes that ordinary radios could be tapped at the IF stage on receive and modulated or mixed in the transmitter to be used. Proved not to be the case.

BUT! There is no reason linear transverter hardware cannot be made available as cheaply as most surplus gear. After all, there is no synthesizer and little IF involved. The Microwave Modules transverter, with its all-descrete design hand-built construction, is a very poor cost model to use for reference. I hope that some of the RF geniuses that populate this newsgroup will work up a nice little transverter design in their spare time :-)

73 john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From -7753675222513887360
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 04:35:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!uwm.edu!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!
decwrl!shelby!neon!kaufman
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1989Nov28.032417.28721@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 28 Nov 89 03:24:17 GMT
References: <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <687@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: USENET News System <news@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Reply-To: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Organization: Computer Science Department, Stanford University
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Nov 28 04:24:17 1989

In article <687@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>In article <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

->But you can convert many radios to transverters by retuning and removing most
->of the I.F. strips, right?

>I wish it were true. The G3RUH/TAPR- type modems contain significant DC
>components. The DSY modem's MSK modulation contains much less but still
>some. This means that the sections of the radio that handle the
>modulation (the whole radio, in the case of DSY) must be linear...

I made up a version of the DSY ROM that has no amplitude modulation components,
and that (should) work just fine class C. I have sent it to a few people for
testing. It is compatible with standard DSY modems (in that both should
interoperate). If there are not too many people who want it, I will mail
copies of a C program that generates the rom code.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

From 4896392688831732749
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af0709d45ee2f9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 04:45:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA4DSY Technical Information
Message-ID: <1989Nov27.212816.757@val.com>
Date: 27 Nov 89 21:28:16 GMT
Distribution: rec
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.

Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Nov 27 22:28:16 1989

Can somone with access to technical information about the
WA4DSY modem please post it to the net?

--

Ben Thornton   packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM   Internet: ben@val.com
Video Associates Labs   uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX   fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

From 3029841633375642155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2cc149036c0f6543
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 06:24:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 9600 packet modems
Message-ID: <1297@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 28 Nov 89 14:24:07 GMT
References: <1294@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Nov 28 15:24:07 1989

From article <1294@dgbt.uucp>, by barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP):
> From article <246@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>, by Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca
(Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR TEL:519-661-3714):
>> Has anyone used the pac-comm 9600 baud modems?
>>
>> I was interested in how easy it is/isn't to hook it up to a radio?
>
> There is an article in the latest (Dec 89) 73 Mag which gives some details
                                    ^^^oops, make that Nov 89!
--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -6987979287138972854
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 07:02:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!
glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1260019@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 27 Nov 89 18:18:47 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Nov 27 19:18:47 1989

But of course we know the modem is the most important part, besides the radio.

> Ditto for spending $250 or more for a transverter, when you can put up a
> low-speed node using a surplus commercial radio that you got for little or
> nothing.

But you can convert many radios to transverters by retuning and removing most
of the I.F. strips, right?

   Probably not unless they generate an LO and mix directly to the output
frequency instead of multiply. Also you may need linear gain instead of
class C for most interesting applications. The DSY modems as nominally used
have a couple of dB of AM on them.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

From -6638861369549861137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b797f2adcf1cfdec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 08:03:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
apple!agate!ucbvax!MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU!PAT.DAVIS
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC's on broadband LAN??
Message-ID: <9BRH3513@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Date: 27 Nov 89 23:35:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Nov 28 00:35:00 1989

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

Has anyone out 'there' used/interfaced amateur packet TNC's to a broad-

band LAN?? A shared interconnect service would then be possible at speeds up to 9600 B, with the proper modem and rf strip.. The question is, would it be any cheaper to implement than other commercial products which give you async point-to-point communications? It would be an addressable system.. I think you'd want to make darn sure whatever you hung on the network was spectrally CLEAN! I have a non-profit application for such a service..

Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10

P.S. Has anyone done any remote control/telemetry with such equipment over a broadband LAN??

P.P.S. Is there another forum better suited for such a question? (I doubt it).

From -3301136560130097836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c317e225bb4c566f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 15:16:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!att!bellcore!jupiter.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: CSMA/CA performance?
Message-ID: <18377@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 28 Nov 89 05:04:59 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com ()
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 65
Posted: Tue Nov 28 06:04:59 1989

I am interested in the potential applicability of the CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) protocol to amateur packet radio. In particular, I am curious about its potential in a hidden terminal environment.

CSMA/CA works like this:

1. A station wishing to transmit first executes a fairly standard p-persistence routine that introduces a random delay.

2. The station sends a short Request to Send (RTS) packet to the destination.

3. The receiving station returns a Clear to Send (CTS) packet to the sender.

4. The sender sends the actual data packet(s).

The idea is that collisions should happen only to the RTS packets, which are relatively short. If a sender doesn't get a CTS in response to its RTS in a specified interval, it waits for a random period and tries again. Stations overhearing a RTS message directed at someone else are required to defer long enough for the intended receiver to return a CTS message, and stations hearing CTS packets are required to defer to the sending station until it has finished sending its data.

What makes this technique potentially valuable for packet radio is that it may offer another solution to the hidden-terminal problem. Given reasonable signal strength reciprocity, stations that might interfere with a sender they cannot hear would be alerted to its presence by hearing the receiver's CTS packet. If the length of the data to be sent is included in the RTS packet and echoed in the CTS packet, then stations hearing the CTS will know how long to stay off the channel. Again assuming reciprocity, a station hearing RTS but not CTS would not have to defer beyond the CTS response window since it would most likely not interfere with the distant receiver. This would maximize spatial reuse of the channel.

You can think of this approach as similar to Busy Tone Multiple Access (BTMA) except that the receiver's busy "tone" (the CTS message) is time-division-multiplexed onto the data channel as a packet. Or, in more conventional ham radio terms, the CTS message means "the frequency's in use, old man". :-)

The big drawback, of course, is the overhead of the RTS/CTS exchange. If a data transmission is sufficiently long then overhead isn't a big deal, but if the RTS/CTS exchange has to be done even for short packets then the overhead could be as much as three times. Obviously there is some transmission size below which it would be quicker just to send the data packet without the RTS/CTS handshaking and take the chance that it'll collide. (You would still have to defer to RTS/CTS packets from other stations, of course.)

Has anybody done any analyses or simulations of this protocol? I'm particularly interested on the effect of modem turnaround time on overhead. If the standard CSMA/CD formulas are any guide, it appears that for WA4DSY modems with turnaround times of 15ms, the data packets should be larger than about 700 bytes for the resulting efficiency to exceed that of slotted Aloha. It may turn out that this technique would be practical only for FTP/TCP/IP transfers with large window sizes.

Comments?

Phil

From -529546953839224206
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 15:16:04 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!att!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18376@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 28 Nov 89 03:43:02 GMT
References: <30600020@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <687@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.UUCP (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 62
Posted: Tue Nov 28 04:43:02 1989

In article <687@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>I wish it were true. The G3RUH/TAPR- type modems contain significant DC
>components. The DSY modem's MSK modulation contains much less but still
>some. This means that the sections of the radio that handle the
>modulation (the whole radio, in the case of DSY) must be linear. That
>means that Class C radios such as most all commercial land mobile radios,
>won't work. When I first heard of Dale's work, I held high hopes that
>ordinary radios could be tapped at the IF stage on receive and modulated or
>mixed in the transmitter to be used. Proved not to be the case.

I think John's a little confused here.

As far as baseband DC components go, the WA4DSY and G3RUH modem signals look very much alike -- both use scramblers but no other forms of baseband encoding, e.g., Manchester encoding. Thanks to the scramblers, neither modem has any discrete lines in their baseband spectra, but they both still have spectral density peaks at DC. The low frequency signal components cause some "baseline wander" if you AC couple them as in the two 9600 baud designs, but a very clever "commutating slicer" in the WA4DSY modem sets a slicing threshold that depends only on the mark and space voltages -- not the short term DC average.

As far as the RF envelopes go, it is true that the WA4DSY modulator was intended for a linear transverter/amplifier chain while the 9600 baud designs can work with Class C amplifiers. However, the WA4DSY linearity requirement is due to Dale's use of a modified form of MSK that produces a non-constant RF envelope amplitude. Classical MSK produces a constant envelope signal that can be amplified in a Class C amplifier.

The WA4DSY modulator *will* work just fine through a nonlinear amplifier, but the signal bandwidth will increase somewhat. You can see this effect when adjusting a modem on a spectrum analyzer. When you drive a Microwave Modules transverter beyond 10 watts average output, the near-in sidelobes come up noticeably on the analyzer, though they are still down at least 20 dB. Even with a nonlinear amplifier, however, I suspect the bandwidth occupied by the WA4DSY modem is still less than a G3RUH/K9NG modem operating at the same speed. (The coherent modulation method used by WA4DSY is inherently cleaner than the noncoherent G3RUH/K9NG method.)

The precise characteristics of the WA4DSY modulator, including the RF envelope shape, can be changed by simply changing the waveform tables in the transmit encoder EPROM. Some time ago Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE, experimented with them with the goal of minimizing the bandwidth of a constant-envelope signal. It's been a while since he did this so I don't remember his results; hopefully he can fill us in here.

Standard FM receivers *can* be used to feed WA4DSY demodulators, as long as the IFs are compatible and the receiver bandwidth ahead of the tap-off point can be made wide enough. The WA4DSY demodulator's first internal IF is 10.7 MHz, which is common enough. Since most FM voice receivers place the bulk of their selectivity at the 2nd IF (typ 455 KHz), tapping the signal is relatively straightforward.

Some form of mixing (as opposed to frequency multiplication) is still required for the modulator, though, as multiplying the MSK signal would multiply its modulation index -- it would no longer be "minimum" shift keying. But low-level linear mixing is no big deal, and if nonlinear amplifiers could be used at the higher levels the system could be made quite inexpensive.

Phil

From -7392618861707624605
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,af0709d45ee2f9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 15:16:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!rutgers!att!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: WA4DSY Technical Information
Message-ID: <18379@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 28 Nov 89 06:53:45 GMT
References: <1989Nov27.212816.757@val.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Nov 28 07:53:45 1989

In article <1989Nov27.212816.757@val.com> ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:
>Can somone with access to technical information about the
>WA4DSY modem please post it to the net?

Ben, your best bet is to see my review in the October issue of 73 Magazine. It contains several diagrams that help illustrate the design of the modem that would be difficult to reproduce here (although it might be possible to post postscript versions.)

Phil

From -3931562858761829209
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3c71d0fa1be6955
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-28 21:00:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
cadre.dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!speedy.cs.pitt.edu!hoffman
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Calling all KA9Q Xenix/Unix Porters/Users....
Keywords: Would you please identify yourselves....
Message-ID: <6280@pitt.UUCP>
Date: 28 Nov 89 19:13:18 GMT
References: <529@mjbtn.UUCP>
Sender: news@pitt.UUCP
Reply-To: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman)
Organization: Univ. of Pittsburgh Computer Science
Lines: 28
Posted: Tue Nov 28 20:13:18 1989

I coordinate, or try to coordinate, the Unix versions of the KA9Q
TCP/IP package. The latest version I have assembled is available
with anonymous FTP to host vax.cs.pitt.edu in the file
pub/ka9q/net-unix.cpio.Z. It is a bug-fixed version 890421.1. Had
there been an 890421.2, this would have been the starting point.
This version is known to run on the following systems:

     -- Vax 4.3bsd
     -- Sun-3 SunOS 4.0.1, Sys V emulation
     -- AT&T 3B2 Sys V rel 3.0
     -- AT&T 7300 OS version 3.5
     -- Convergent Tech Miniframe

I have linted this version as much as I can to remove any potential
portability problems and have incorporated many of the fixes supplied
by Microport and Xenix users. I don't have access to an 80x86 version
of Unix, so I would appreciate hearing of any problems experienced
by people trying to compile and run this package. My goal is to have
one set of sources that can be compiled and run anywhere.

I also have a copy of the Unix version of NOS that was done by
Anders Klemets (klemets@sics.se). I plan to make this the basis of
future versions of the KA9Q package on Unix.

     ---Bob.
--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL   {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science   hoffman@cs.pitt.edu

From 3378302945323283917
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cdcde5d37e825091,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-29 02:41:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
TOE.TOWSON.EDU!E7P2BAT
From: E7P2BAT@TOE.TOWSON.EDU ("Harry E. Bates")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #253
Message-ID: <8911290807.AA12438@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 29 Nov 89 00:16:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Nov 29 01:16:00 1989

Please sign me off of this list. I have tried n different ways to logout but
nothing seems to work!

Thanks. Sorry to tie up the list with this request.

Harry E. Bates
Towson State University
Department of Physics
Baltimore, MD 21204

HBATES@TOWSONVX

From 838496577993420605
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cb36d31039d55593,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-29 03:14:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: problems with the BITNET mailing list
Message-ID: <24E094C8_00111D88.0092E8223F656EE0$40_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 29 Nov 89 11:14:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed Nov 29 12:14:00 1989

In the past few days, a few people have sent some messages to the wrong
address. As a result, the messages get directly sent to all people
subscribed on the BITNET redistribution of the list, but doesn't get
included in the packet-radio digest. That means that instead of receiving
a clean digest about once a day, I get many short messages. This is irritating.

So may I remind all of you networkers, that the address to send messages to is:

On INTERNET: packet-radio@mil.army.wsmr-simtel20

Regards,

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.

From 3812977497621720249
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8650906d2b71650c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-29 07:52:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: gateway 11/17/89 (correction)
Message-ID: <1300@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 29 Nov 89 15:52:04 GMT
References: <1360@n8emr.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Nov 29 16:52:04 1989

> UoSAT-D PCE PLANS ANNOUNCED
>
> A ground station for the PCE must have a G3RUH-compatible, 9600- bit/sec
> PSK modem. This modem should be connected to a Mode-J satellite station:
  ^^^
> existing ground-based PBBS network. (The standard PACSAT protocols will
> also be implemented on the AMSAT-NA Microsats, although not using
> 9600-bit/sec PSK modulation.)
              ^^^
This is an error. There is, as far as I know, no 9600 bps *PSK* modem from
G3RUH. UoSAT D and E will use 9600 bps *FSK* on both uplink and downlink.
The required modem should really be termed "K9NG compatible", since Steve
Goode, K9NG, established the de facto standard for 9600 bps FSK modems used
in amateur packet service.

Picky, picky, picky...   :-)

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 4324790396559314148

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4fe5ce59baff60bb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-29 13:03:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mnetor!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!clinton.evans
From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Data Compressioon
Message-ID: <89120107514799@masnet.uucp>
Date: 29 Nov 89 21:03:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Nov 29 22:03:00 1989

In general, I don't think telephone BBS & modem technology transfers
very well to Packet Radio. There is one idea, however, that makes a
lot of sense to me. When OPUS, FIDO, QuickBBS, etc swap their
conferences, they pack the messages into a file and run a data
compression program on it.

This process reduces the size of the file by more than 50% and saves
telephone charges. Why can't packet BBS systems do the same? There
are several good data compression programs out there, some public
domain. Also, there are file transfer protocalls that will work in a
packet environment.

Halving the size of the transfers will improve the throughput by at
least a factor of 2, and probably more by reducing collisions and
congestion.

In addition, a compressed file is no more a "secret code" than ASCII,
and the beaurocrats, if they notice, should not get upset.

(Relpies to CLINTON.EVANS@CANREMOTE.UUCP.)

Clinton

 ~ DeLuxe 1.11a10 #1716

From 2745285182171884976
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3eaa7e4de8783295,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-29 23:46:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!
brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP Packet Radio Address Coordinators list
Message-ID: <10225@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 29 Nov 89 16:33:51 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.

Lines: 101
Posted: Wed Nov 29 17:33:51 1989

Revised 11/29/89

44.002	Bob Meyer	K6RTV	Calif: Sacramento
44.004	Douglas Thom	N6OYU	Calif: Silicon Valley - San Francisco
44.006	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Santa Barbara/Ventura
44.008	Brian Kantor	WB6CYT	Calif: San Diego
44.010	Brian Roode	KA6CCF	Calif: Orange County
44.012	Mike Horne	KA7AXD	Eastern Washington (state)
44.014	John Shalamskas	KJ9U	Hawii & Pacific Islands
44.016	Don Jacob	WB5EKU	Calif: Los Angeles - S F Valley
44.018	Rod Wertz	WC6T	Calif: San Bernardino
44.020	Bill Flynn	AI0C	Colorado: Northeast
44.022	John Stannard	KL7JL	Alaska
44.024	Clifford Neuman	N1DMM	Washington: Western (Puget Sound)
44.026	Ron Henderson	WA7TAS	Oregon
44.028	Don Adkins	KD5QN	Texas: Dallas
44.030	J Gary Bender	WS5N	New Mexico
44.032	Bdale Garbee	N3EUA	Colorado (Colorado Springs)
44.034	Jeff Pierce	WD4NMQ	Tennesee
44.036	Doug Drye	KD4NC	Georgia
44.038	Mike Abbott	N4QXV	South Carolina
44.040	Jeff Jacobsen	WA7MBL	Utah
44.042	Phil Akers	WA4DDE	Mississippi
44.044	Rolfe Tessem	W3VH	Massachusetts: western
44.046	William Simmons	WB0ROT	Missouri
44.048	Jacques Kubley	KA9FJS	Indiana
44.050	Iowa	KC0OX	Iowa
44.052	Gary Grebus	K8LT	New Hampshire
44.054	Jon Maguire	N1CQE	Vermont
44.056	Jim Posiadlo	AE1C	Boston
44.058	Rich Clemens	KB8AOB	West Virginia
44.060	Howard Leadmon	WB3FFV	Maryland
44.062	Jim Dearras	WA4ONG	Virginia (not DC)
44.064	Phil Karn	KA9Q	New Jersey: northern
44.065	Brian Riley	KA2BQE	New Jersey: southern
44.068	Norm Sternberg	W2JUP	New York: Long Island
44.070	Gary Sanders	N8EMR	Ohio
44.072	Dick Gulbrandsen	WD9DBJ	Chicago - North Ill.
44.074	James Curran	KA4OJN	North Carolina
44.076	Kurt Freiberger	WB5BBW	Texas: central?
44.077	Rod Huckabay	KA5EJX	Texas: west
44.078	Joe Buswell	K5JB	Oklahoma
44.080	John Gayman	WA3WBU	Pennsylvania: eastern
44.082	Seven Elwood	N7GXP	Montana
44.084	Bob Ludtke	K9MWM	Colorado: western
44.088	Norm Sternberg	W2JUP	Connecticut
44.092	Dan Frank	W9NK	Wisconsin, upper peninsula Michigan
44.094	Dan Frank	W9NK	Minnesota
44.096	Brian Lloyd	WB6RQN	District of Columbia

```
44.098   Garry Paxinos      (waiting) Florida
44.100   Jere Sandidge      K4FUM     Alabama
44.102   Steven Corso       KV8G Michigan (lower peninsula)
44.104   Ed Rasso      WA2FTC    Rhode Island
44.106   Gary Mitchell      WB9TPG    Kentucky
44.108   James Dugal        N5KNX     Louisiana: SW
44.110   Richard Duncan          WD5B Arkansas
44.112   Bob Hoffman        N3CVL     Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh
44.116   Tom Kloos     WA7NJK    Portland, OR
44.118   Jon Andrews        WA2YVL    Maine
44.124   David Dodell       WB7TPY    Arizona
#
# 44.128 is reserved for testing.  Do not use for operational networks.
# You may safely assume that any packets with 44.128 addresses are bogons
# unless you are using them for some sort of testing
#
44.128   TEST
#
# International subnet coordinators by country
#
44.129   Japan         JG1SLY Tak Kushida, JH3XCU Joly Kanbayashi
44.130   Germany       DL4TA
44.131   United Kingdom     G3MRX,G6KVK
44.132   Indonesia YB1BG    Robby Soebiakto
44.133   Spain         (no coord yet)
44.134   Italy         I2KFX
44.135   Canada        VE3GYQ    David Toth
44.136   Australia VK2ZXQ
44.137   Holland       PA0GRI    Gerard Van Der Grinten
44.138   Israel        4X6OJ     Ofer Lapid
44.139   Finland       OH2BJU
44.140   Sweden        SM0RGV    Anders Klemets
44.141   Norway        LA4JL     Per Eotang
44.142   Switzerland   HB9SFD
44.143   Austria       OE1YSS    Irmela Gagern
44.144   Belgium       ON7LE
44.145   Denmark       OZ1EUI
44.146   Phillipines   DU1UJ     Eddie Manolo
44.147   New Zealand
44.148   Ecuador       HC5K Ted
44.149   Hong Kong VS6EL
44.150   Yugoslavia    YU3FK     Iztok Saje
44.151   France        FC1BQP    Pierre-Francois Monet
44.152   Venezuela OA4KO/YV5 Luis Suarez
44.153   Argentina LU7ABF    Pedro Converso
44.154   Greece        SV1IW     Manos
44.155   Ireland       EI9GL     Paul Healy
44.156   Hungary       HA5DI     Markus Bela
44.157   Chile         (none)    Flavio Llanos

44.193   Outer Space-AMSAT  W3IWI         Tom Clark
```

From -8354559538562555942
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 04:01:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <710@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 30 Nov 89 01:57:29 GMT
References: <634@rsiatl.UUCP> <1291@dgbt.uucp>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 75
Posted: Thu Nov 30 02:57:29 1989

In article <1291@dgbt.uucp> barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP) writes:
>
>I don't find this at all surprising, or necessarily a Bad Thing. The
>vendors no doubt feel that the market for 56kb boxes is relatively small
>compared to, say, TNCs, and that it's not worth their while to get in if
>they have to carve it up with other vendors. Similar situation with the
>PS-186, but that didn't stop SANDPAC from licencing it to AEA.

But Barry, The AEA/PS186 is the best example I've seen so far for NOT giving exclusive license! This mythical, magical board is becomming the biggest vaporware joke since VisiOn! I'm not picking on SANDPAC, I'm shooting squarely at AEA.

I am one of the most feverent believers in source code for software and multiple sources for hardware. A major reason I keep shooting at that moving target called NET is because it is non-proprietary.

Consider the benefits of non-proprietary designs. Packet radio exists for most people today because the TAPR folks established a hardware AND a software standard with the TNC-x series. And aside from plug'n'play interchangability between brands of TNC-2 clones, the competative pressure of the market has kept them affordable. Two perfect examples using the TNC-2 as a reference at a typical price of $120.00:

Example A) The heathkit pocket tnc at about $200 retail. Here is a TNC that contains fewer components, uses the Z80 superintegration block and a single chip modem, is designed for automatic construction and yet costs TWICE that of the TNC-2 clones.

Example B) The PK-232 at over $300.00 retail. Here is a unit that contains only marginally more components than the TNC-2 and yet costs THREE TIMES that of the TNC-2. And because AEA has chosen to "improve" the command set, it is incompatable with the TNC-2 standard which really complicates things.

What really confounds me is that the vendors want proprietary rights in

the first place. The benefits of ham-engineered products are many.
NRE costs are almost non-existent. THey are handed a fully production-
engineered product that only needs packaging and distribution. THe existence
of a standard with multiple sources creates a synergistic condition that
enhances the market potential. So why do they have to have exclusives?
I think it is the god syndrom.

I'll repeat my message of an earlier post. If people really want
affordable, non-proprietary packet components such as the DSY modem,
then put the pressure on the vendors. Tell them to kill the NIH stuff
and go with the proven standards.

John

Perhaps a
>compromise can be struck, such as making the licence exclusive for only
>a limited period of time, such as a year. Throw in a few other provisos,
>e.g., that the licence is revoked if the product doesn't materialize
>within a certain time span, and that GRAPES retains the rights to sell
>modem kits to individual experimenters. I firmly believe that with 9.6kb
>gear and fast switch hardware becoming readily available, somebody will
>wanna grab that 56kb carrot.
>
>> John
>
>Barry
>
>--
>Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
>UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
>Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From -5262710061365869029
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e28136e7380eebe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 06:34:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What PID do people use ?
Message-ID: <24E0996B_00111D88.0092E84D778FE2C0$21_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>

Date: 29 Nov 89 16:23:22 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: Olivier Crepin-Leblond <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Nov 29 17:23:22 1989

Could anyone tell me what PID is used (Protocol Identifier) for
packet radio ? Please tell me the bit sequence of that octet.
Many thanks,

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.

From -1416029811877154614
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e458eb2a49b5f752,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 06:46:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!IBM.COM!ENGE
From: ENGE@IBM.COM ("Roy Engehausen")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BB V2.8
Message-ID: <112989.183815.enge@ibm.com>
Date: 30 Nov 89 02:39:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 57
Posted: Thu Nov 30 03:39:23 1989

Version 2.8 of the AA4RE BB program is now available.

The primary advantage of BB over the MBL/RLI/BQE/CBBS.... systems is the
ability to handle multiple connects per port. The program uses it own
multitasker and no DesqView, DoubleDos, etc is required. On the down
side, BB has been optimized for speed but requires at least 512K (and
usually 640K) to be used productively.

You can get this program by sending a $5 US (or equivalent) to:

 Frank McPherson KB7TV
 4102 E. Lavender Lane
 Phoenix, Az. 85044
 (602) 759-1854

N7IJI in Charlotte, NC is also distributing the software. Contact him
at N7IJI @ N7IJI.NC.USA.NA on how to obtain a copy.

The software can also be obtained by downloading from the following BBS:

   WA6RDH BBS at 916-678-1535 (300/1200/2400/4800/9600 N81)

Those with FTP Internet service or BITNET should send a note to AA4RE @ AA4RE.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA with your TCPIP address (eg. 123.213.22.33) or BITNET address for delivery over those networks.

The software should be available from TAPR after 12/15. Send orders to: TAPR - Box 12925 - Tucson AZ - 85732

New features:

- -- Added new port type -- G8BPQ_NODE. Use version 3.51 or higher of the G8BPQ program.
- -- Add ability to execute DOS program from WAKEUP or Keyboard
- -- Added new search args for K R and EXPORT commands. Now similar to the "L" command
- -- Added "R" option.. LATER and REJECT support
- -- Added support for multiple BBS with same call
- -- Added White Pages support (EW command)
- -- Added GN command to change file names while running
- -- Added NO_BUSY_FWD in PARMS.BB -- It prevents a forward cycle if port is busy. Intended for HF where you only want one connect.
- -- Added $7, $8, $9 to MESSAGEs. Each sounds a different tone. This is primarily for blind SYSOPs.

In addition, the following programs are available

BB28DOC -- N4CHV's DOC file for BB
BBUTL12 -- KL7GNG's BB utility package including Log File Analyzer
QBBS -- KL7GNG's Satellite tracker server for BBS

Please correspond directly with the authors if you have questions, comments, or problems with these files.

In addition, I have tested N2MH's header parser and it works nice. This program updates your HLOOKUP.BB file based on incoming messages. Contact him directly (N2MH @ N2MH.NY.USA.NA) for version 68.

From 8901710121029704380
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec226aef02fc1e03,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 06:46:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: overcome hidden stations problem
Message-ID: <8911300806.AA08695@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 30 Nov 89 08:06:31 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 84

Posted: Thu Nov 30 09:06:31 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 29 Nov 89 13:52:38 MEZ

at
>
>Date: 28 Nov 89 05:04:59 GMT
>From: jupiter.bellcore.com|karn@bellcore.com

writes

>Subject: CSMA/CA performance?
>
>I am interested in the potential applicability of the CSMA/CA (Carrier
>Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) protocol to amateur
>packet radio. In particular, I am curious about its potential in a
>hidden terminal environment.
>
>CSMA/CA works like this:
>
>1. A station wishing to transmit first executes a fairly standard
>p-persistence routine that introduces a random delay.
>
>2. The station sends a short Request to Send (RTS) packet to the
>destination.
>
>3. The receiving station returns a Clear to Send (CTS) packet to the
>sender.

after it executed another p-persistance routine |?

>
>4. The sender sends the actual data packet(s).
>
>The idea is that collisions should happen only to the RTS packets, which
>are relatively short. If a sender doesn't get a CTS in response to its
>RTS in a specified interval, it waits for a random period and tries
>again. Stations overhearing a RTS message directed at someone else are
>required to defer long enough for the intended receiver to return a CTS
>message, and stations hearing CTS packets are required to defer to the
>sending station until it has finished sending its data.
> ....
>You can think of this approach as similar to Busy Tone Multiple Access
>(BTMA) except that the receiver's busy "tone" (the CTS message) is
>time-division-multiplexed onto the data channel as a packet.
>...................
>Has anybody done any analyses or simulations of this protocol? I'm
>particularly interested on the effect of modem turnaround time on
>overhead. If the standard CSMA/CD formulas are any guide, it appears

There is in fact a big problem of those BTMA full-duplex nodes
(occupying 2 frequencies): still dealing with p-persistance controll.
p-persistance is a nice cookie at a first view. On the other hand it
adds delay, so it reduces throuput of a channel.

For example: assume a VHF/UHF-TRX has a turnaround time
(station is dead, no receiving, no carrier available to
other stations) of about 100 msec (which is a fairly good value
nowadays, I measured some devices of up to 250 msec) and a minimum
size frame of about 20 byte (similar to RR#-frames). This frames will
take about 150 msec (at least) at 1200 bps to xmit.

But

if one decided to manage channel access by means of p-persistance
and will controll 5 concurrently operating stations the slottime of
p-persitance has to be multiples of the turn-around-time.
This will bring a statistical maximum delay of 500 msec per turn-around
(in the above example) or an average delay of 250 msec.
Which isn't a very usable delay to xmit a 150 msec frame.
When turning over to higher data-rates this relation becomes even
worse, because turn-around-time doesn't drop in the same
way as the data rate increases.

So I feel a method that increases the amount of p-persistance delays
is only one way we might go.

I'd prefer another way that reduces (p-persistance) delays to maximize
throuput of a channel.
This could be managed by a centralized station by means of a DAMA
methode (which is described in the previous proceedings of the digital
comitee meeting). DAMA won't need any additional intended delay.
And an intelligent scheduling algorithm will reduce arbitration
overhead to a minimum. Additionly the overhead will decrease if
channel load is going to increase.

Detlef (dk4eg)
.

From -743525775609457221
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7b7bbada1687ea6b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 06:47:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!TAMSIGMA.BITNET!
CJB8753
From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: OS/2 and packet BBS
Message-ID: <8911300809.AA08913@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 30 Nov 89 04:13:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Nov 30 05:13:00 1989

Is anyone out there running a packet BBS under OS/2? If so, what
software package? Who wrote it? What features does it have?

73, Charles AA5AV @ W5AC.TX.USA.NA

From 4940091617076478363
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-30 13:31:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
From: ben@val.com (Ben Thornton)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1989Nov30.161320.11863@val.com>
Date: 30 Nov 89 16:13:20 GMT
References: <634@rsiatl.UUCP> <1291@dgbt.uucp> <710@rsiatl.UUCP>
Organization: Video Associates Labs, Inc.
Lines: 30
Posted: Thu Nov 30 17:13:20 1989

jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:

>I'll repeat my message of an earlier post. If people really want
>affordable, non-proprietary packet components such as the DSY modem,
>then put the pressure on the vendors. Tell them to kill the NIH stuff
>and go with the proven standards.

>John

I agree with you 100%. Unfortunately, the Not Invented Here syndrome
permeates most markets having to do with computers. However, packet
radio controller vendors proved once already that they are capable of
meeting market demands. I think the inclusion of KISS mode support
in their firmware is a good example of this. Another good example is
the addition of mailbox features. (but not SMTP compatible :-( )

If the vendors do business according to the philosophies of exclusivity
and NIH, they limit the growth of their own market. But then, this
is common sense, isn't it?

The packet controller vendors need to be told what the marketplace
wants and if the demand is there, they will probably put aside the
NIH biases. (We want it compatible, we want it fast, we want it NOW
and we want it CHEAP. :-)

--

Ben Thornton   packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM   Internet: ben@val.com

Video Associates Labs   uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!val!ben
Austin, TX   fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

From -2986982106668869157
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ecfe72754c51430e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-01 00:45:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!usc!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Calling Beurg's LIST from BM?
Message-ID: <10271@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 1 Dec 89 01:20:08 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Dec 1 02:20:08 1989

Not being a programmer, I am wondering how hard it would be to call an external viewer from BM?? Beurg's popular LIST program comes to mind. I use LIST now against the xxxxx.txt files in \spool\mail. The thing with that is that you can't point-and-shoot at the various mail items for selective viewing.. If you could call LIST to view that text which resides between pointers which delimit mail items, you'd (I'd) have it made.. LIST is kinda nice since it lets you save chunks of a LISTed file to another file e.g., a text file.. It allows FWD/reverse scrolling, keyword searches, hex dumps and MANY other things..

I was thinking that since Bdale allowed US to call an external editor, why not a viewer?? (Whaddaguy Bdale!)

From 1311915438295056128
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e084694520702ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-01 01:02:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!ucsd!daemon
From: pat@kd9uu.ampr.org (Pat Davis kd9uu)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Bmailer Utility!
Message-ID: <10272@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 1 Dec 89 02:09:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 31
Posted: Fri Dec 1 03:09:34 1989

FYI, my friend Bryan, N9GBJ has allowed me to post release 1.0 of FIXMAIL for use with files created/handled by Bmailer. FIXMAIL is a handy utility for managing mail, especially mail for people who don't

get on alot (and end up clogging your mail queue). I have NOT used it
yet, but have perused the DOC file and of course chatted with Bryan
about the program.. From everything I'm told, EVERYONE should have
this.

Bryan, N9gbj has written a preliminary DOC file and has graciously
supplied the .C code for the program along with the .EXE file. As I
write this, I am FTPing FIXMAIL to: pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 .
Interested parties should be able to GET Fixmail from \PUBLIC
on pgd.adp.wisc.edu via Anonymous FTP.
If it is "worthy", somone can PUT it on FLASH, or Hp.xx.xx.com ..

Postive, upbeat comments (kudos) can be sent to:
bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu 128.104.198.22 .. If there's somthing
you don't like about FIXMAIL, maybe intimate it on a forum first, and
see if anyone has a similar problem.. Like many programmers I know,
Bryan DOES work for a living and MUST concentrate the bulk of his
efforts on making a living..

FIXMAIL.ZIP is stored under PKZ102, Paul Katz's file compression utility.
If you do NOT have PKZ102.exe, you'll find it on PGD as well.
PKZ102.exe is a self-extracting ZIP file. I'd run it the first time in
it's OWN subdirectory, as it will expand out into 10-20 files!
PKZIP is Shareware, as in you like it, you send him some nominal
registration fee.. (I don't wanna get flamed by Katz).

Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10, KD9UU

From -4398090186353156726
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a4e1b479d714f64,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-01 08:23:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!VE3PZR.ampr.ORG!Mark
From: Mark@VE3PZR.ampr.ORG (Mark Bramwell, Tel:519-473-3618 London, Ontario)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: how do I access ax25 mailbox?
Message-ID: <147@VE3PZR.ampr.org>
Date: 1 Dec 89 16:23:12 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: watmath!ria.ccs.uwo.ca!HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca!VE3PZR@uunet.UU.NET (IP
address: 129.100.22.100)
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Dec 1 17:23:12 1989

I am using the 891108A version of NOS. How do I access the AX25 mailbox?
A few versions back, I was able to Connect to the IP node, and it would
come back with prompts. Now it no longer does that. I have MBOX ON
Post replies to the digest or to my work location: mbramwel@uwo.ca

From -4608516889186470746
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ec226aef02fc1e03
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-01 12:45:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: overcome hidden stations problem
Message-ID: <18436@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Dec 89 15:54:03 GMT
References: <8911300806.AA08695@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Dec 1 16:54:03 1989

ka9q:3. The receiving station returns a Clear to Send (CTS) packet to the
ka9q:sender.

dk4eg:after it executed another p-persistance routine |?

No. The p-persistence algorithm is invoked only before the original RTS
packet is sent. Once you've begun the RTS/CTS/data "dialog" (to use the
Apple Localtalk term) you use small, fixed delays between the frames.

DK4EG:I'd prefer another way that reduces (p-persistance) delays to maximize
DK4EG:throuput of a channel.
DK4EG:This could be managed by a centralized station by means of a DAMA
DK4EG:methode...

The idea behind a scheme like CSMA/CA is precisely to avoid a
centralized node. Not that the centralized schemes don't work, but they
are vulnerable to failure of the node and I wanted to explore schemes
that are more "survivable", as the military puts it.

Phil

From 5486988181010818976
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e28136e7380eebe
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-01 12:45:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What PID do people use ?

Message-ID: <18437@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Dec 89 16:00:52 GMT
References: <24E0996B_00111D88.0092E84D778FE2C0$21_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Dec 1 17:00:52 1989

>Could anyone tell me what PID is used (Protocol Identifier) for
>packet radio ? Please tell me the bit sequence of that octet.
>Many thanks,
>
>Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics,
>Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London, UK.

I assume you are referring to the 8-bit PID field in the AX.25 Level 2
protocol header. Here are several defined values that are currently
in use:

80 - Level 2 segmentation/reassembly protocol
C3 - TEXNET Network Layer Protocol
CC - DoD Internet Protocol (IP)
CD - DoD Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
CF - Net/Rom Network Layer Protocol
F0 - no upper layer protocol, send data directly to terminal

--Phil

From 8346273186617148650
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fca2bc6b7f97a579,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-02 01:33:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!ctrsol!sdsu!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hp-pcd!hpcvmb!crh
From: crh@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com (Ron Henderson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Dial-up SLIP and NET
Message-ID: <16570002@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com>
Date: 2 Dec 89 00:56:09 GMT
References: <1298@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: HP Corvallis, Oregon.
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Dec 2 01:56:09 1989

>Corvallis without difficulty. The computer was the Portable Plus. The
>modem was a MultiTech 224E.

I should have said that I used the Portable Plus with it's internal modem
at 1200 baud. The Multitech was used with the Vectra ES/12 (AT clone) at
2400 baud. The routines have *not* been tested at higher baud rates.

(This testing was performed before I modified my Portable Plus to run at
8 MHz with a V30 in place of the Harris 80C86 at 5.33 MHz. I have not
checked the dialing routines with the V30, but I'd expect the operation to
be without problem.)

Ron WA7TAS
crh@cv.hp.com

From 8431565464622419548
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fca2bc6b7f97a579
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-12-02 01:33:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!ctrsol!sdsu!ucsd!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hp-pcd!hpcvmb!crh
From: crh@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com (Ron Henderson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Dial-up SLIP and NET
Message-ID: <16570001@hpcvmb.cv.hp.com>
Date: 2 Dec 89 00:48:39 GMT
References: <1298@dgbt.uucp>
Organization: HP Corvallis, Oregon.
Lines: 80
Posted: Sat Dec 2 01:48:39 1989

>As anyone who has attempted to use the dial-up SLIP support in KA9Q NET
>has discovered, the text in this section of the user manual is garbled.
>Although the reference to similarities to the L.sys file used for UUCP
>was sort of helpful, I still wasn't able to come up with an attach command
>that would make anything good happen with my modem. Could someone who
>knows this stuff please post a mini-tutorial on making it work?

I wrote the dialing routines. Here is the manual entry as it should
have appeared. I've used it to dial the call-back system at HP here in
Corvallis without difficulty. The computer was the Portable Plus. The
modem was a MultiTech 224E.

I've also used it, to test out the standard PC version, using the following
attach command:

```
attach asy 0x3f8 4 slip sl0 2048 256 2400 - ATX1DTxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;\r OK
\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\dATDTxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;\r OK \d\d\dATH\r RING
\dATDT*\r "CONNECT 2400" \d\d\r IRED? \d\r IRED? \dx\dx\dx\dx\r GO \d\r IRED?
\dx\dx\dx\dx\dx\dx\r\d\d\d\N\Nx\d ogin24: \dxxxxx\r assword: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx\r
```

Where:

```
attach asy 0x3f8 4 slip sl0 2048 256 2400 --- Standard attach command
-                         --- Use debug mode
ATX1DTxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;\r           --- Dial the number
OK                        --- Wait for an 'OK' from modem
```

```
\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\dATDTxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;\r --- Wait several
                            seconds than send access code
OK                        --- Wait for OK from modem
\d\d\dATH\r                    --- Hang up modem
RING                      --- Wait for modem to indicate RING
\dATDT*\r                      --- Modem command to answer phone
"CONNECT 2400"                      --- Wait for connect indication
\d\d\r                         --- Wait a couple of secs and send CR
                            To announce our presence
IRED?                          --- Expected string from system
\d\r                           --- Do it again to
IRED?                          ---   ensure we're in sync
\dx\dx\dx\dx\r                      --- Access correct port
GO                        --- Wait for go ahead from system
\d\r                      --- Let second system know we're here
IRED?                          --- Wait for response
\dx\dx\dx\dx\dx\dx\r\d\d\d\N\Nx\d      --- Select correct port and announce
                            our presence
ogin24:                        --- Wait for login prompt
\dxxxxx\r                 --- Send our account name
assword:                  --- Wait for password prompt
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx\r                 --- Send password and we're on
```

The account I used automatically scheduled 'net', so at this time the two systems were ready to go. Crude, but functional.

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=

7.3.5.2. SLIP Modem Dialing

An extension to the attach command allows the syntax:

```
attach <hw type> <I/O address> <vector> <mode> <label> <bufsiz> <mtu>
  [<speed>] [[optional '-' for  debug]  <send>  <expect>  <send> [...]]
```

for slip connections only. The send/expect sequences allow you to dial a modem on the slip port, and negotiate a remote login to setup a slip link.

\d	- delay 1 second		
\n	- send newline	\t	- send TAB character
\r	- send carriagedreturn	\N	- send a NULL (0x000)
\E	- send control-D	\s	- send space
\\	- send backslash	\b	- send backspace

Note that an expect does not have to follow the last send. Those familiar with UUCP will recognize the expect/send paradigm as being similar to that used in the L.sys or Systems file.

>Yours in eternal (well, at least till next Thursday :-) gratitude...

Think nothing of it....

>Barry VE3JF

Ron WA7TAS
crh@cv.hp.com

From -182717317204741876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e643abae4f10b3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-04 21:52:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!cadre.dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: XOBBS problem in Microport and Xenix
Message-ID: <113@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 5 Nov 89 05:52:03 GMT
References: <8910260942.AA00158@puffin.UUCP> <112@w2xo.UUCP> <2996@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: Darth Software, Allison Park, Pa.
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Nov 5 06:52:03 1989

jay@splut.conmicro.com writes:

> In article <112@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
> >Incidentally, there are *many* bug fixes since the code that was
> >distributed at Dayton with the .1 version of 'net'. I will put the
> >latest bbs code out on cs.pitt.edu in the ftp/pub/ka9q directory as
> >'xobbs.shar.Z' . > In article <112@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
>
> Can you generate a patch file and post it, to alt.sources if not here?
> Not everyone has FTP access.
>
Yes I can, look for it soon. First, I have to be certain just what
Bdale distributed, as I assume the diffs would be for the version of
the bbs distributed at Dayton (.1 Pre-NOS version) ??

-Jim, W2XO   (W2XO @ W2XO) (w2xo!durham@cs.pitt.edu)

From 6390143416288584024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a9cd6a797e3ecc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-04 21:57:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!cadre.dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Docs for KA9Q NET.EXE?

Message-ID: <114@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 5 Nov 89 05:57:28 GMT
References: <1882@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: Darth Software, Allison Park, Pa.
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Nov 5 06:57:28 1989

mwester@Central.Sun.COM writes:
>
> I'm new to TCP/IP on packet. I have the executables for the NET.EXE program,
> and actually got something to work yesterday. I was hoping I could just
> figure it all out, since I have some passing experience with TCP/IP on an
> ethernet, but... I think I need some documentation!
>
> Can anyone provide a site I can FTP the docs from? The executables came from
> cs.pitt.EDU (thanks, guys!), but no docs are online there...
>
Yes, you will find the file 'net_doc.arc' in the ftp/pub/ka9q directory
at louie.udel.edu and I also placed a copy in the same directory at
cs.pitt.edu .

-73,
Jim, W2XO (W2XO @ W2XO) (w2xo!durham@cs.pitt.edu) (cs.pitt.edu!jcd)

From 5884942092889293960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b90ab11de5192da,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-06 14:30:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!execu!sequoia!texbell!ark!
lrark!argate!unetadm
From: unetadm@argate.UUCP (Unet PBBS Administrator)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET problem in execl (Xenix 286)
Keywords: net execl xenix 286
Message-ID: <11@argate.UUCP>
Date: 6 Nov 89 07:40:01 GMT
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 32
Posted: Mon Nov 6 08:40:01 1989

I have gotten ka9q tcp/ip compiled and installed on a Xenix 286
system. It took quite a bit of playing with flags, fixing msgget
problem (as mentioned earlier) and a couple of beers.

I have run into a situation, though, that has me buffalo'ed. I have
hooked my bbs software (uNET - a RLI, etc compatible) into net instead
of XOBBS. It was a problem and still is. Everything would work fine
until I did an execl. The exec would fail. After trying everything
I came up with:

```
  if(execl("unet.tcp","unet.tcp",arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4,arg5,0) < 0) {
          ....
```

this works in the mbx_state(axp,old,new) function. It should not,
according to the manual which states that I must have the complete
path in the first string. Every book states that. I am doing it in
the home directory, so I was not too concerned.

But, neither the above command, or the one done as shown by all manuals
will work in ANY of the other execl calls. I get a bad exec on both
the forwarder and nr4in call. I have tried everything I can imagine. I
forced each part of the statement to their respective cast [like
(char *)"unet.tcp"] to no avail. The variable errno return an error
14, as it did with the one that now works in mbx_state.

Any one have any advice?

```
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
: Richard Duncan  WD5B           Packet:  WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA    :
: Little Rock, AR                BBS:     501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP:    ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard                    :
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
```

```
From 5588327088061477338
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-06 16:15:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!sics.se!sics.se!klemets
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A follow-up to packetRADIOs using automatic power adjustment
Message-ID: <KLEMETS.89Nov6165649@shai.sics.se>
Date: 6 Nov 89 15:56:49 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
     <66069@philabs.Philips.Com> <5113@cps3xx.UUCP>
     <1989Oct25.122023.20422@haven.umd.edu>
Sender: news@sics.se
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Nov  6 16:56:49 1989
In-Reply-To: louie@sayshell.umd.edu's message of 25 Oct 89 12:20:23 GMT
```

In article <1989Oct25.122023.20422@haven.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A.
Mamakos) writes:

> I don't think that this is a good idea. If you lower your power, you will
> increase the hidden-terminal problem.

Yes but you are not supposed to lower only the power. You must also decrease
the sensitivity of the receiver!

If both stations lower both their power and sensitivity then they will need

to use more power than if they used maximum sensitivity, obviously.
But this will lessen the hidden-terminal problem.

There are two ranges to handle: the transmission range and the carrier
detection range. There is a paper where it is discussed whether the
transmission range should be greater than the carrier dection range or not
in conjunction with special routing algorithms.

The paper is by Jens Zander SM5HEV and is called "Carrier detection range
control in multihop packet radio networks", published in the proceedings
of EUROCON 88. I might be able to arrange paper or machine readable
copies of it if anyone is interested.
See also "Design considerations of a distributed packet radio network
using the radio amateur band" by Persson and Forchheimer, Linkoping
University 1980.
I have also seen references to "Transmission range control in multihop
packet radio networks" by Hou and Li in IEEE Transactions on Communications,
January 1986 and
"Optimal transmission range control for randomly distributed packet radio
terminals" by Takagi and Kleinrock, IEEE Trans. on Comm., March 1984.

Anders SM0RGV
--
klemets@sics.se

From 7013196881970035652
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf0551406995fca3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-06 20:15:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ark1!
nems!mimsy!fe2o3!michael
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Unix NOS
Keywords: KA9Q NOS UNIX
Message-ID: <249@fe2o3.UUCP>
Date: 6 Nov 89 20:15:43 GMT
References: <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus> <7180@dtseng.UUCP>
Reply-To: michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann)
Organization: Rusty's BSD machine at home
Lines: 42
Posted: Mon Nov 6 21:15:43 1989

In article <7180@dtseng.UUCP> rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott) writes:
   >In article <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus>, root@nebulus (Dennis S.
Breckenridge) writes:
   >> I am looking for the NOS sources ported to System V Unix. I have
   >> an old version and require an update. I am looking for something
   >> as current as the new MessyDos version 891022 NOS. Has anyone ported
   >> it yet (or is working on it) I will port it if no one else has done
   >> this.

>> --
> My situation EXACTLY! Unfortunately, the similar request I posted
etc
>
>> Dennis S. Breckenridge VE3-GSS   QTH: Toronto, Canada
>> AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.55]   UUCP: uunet!tmsoft!nebulus!dennis
>--
>D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott

I down loaded the 890421.1 software from Howard's (wb3ffv) ham bbs on the
weekend. It compiled on my sysV.2 system without trouble. I'll try it
on my home V.3 system in a few days. Read the blurb in rec.ham.radio on
how to access the wb3ffv machine. The files are in

/usr/bbs/ham/ka9q/net_src.arc
(although its in arc ed format, it has BSD V.2 and V.3 sources + PC, amiga etc)

/usr/bbs/ham/ka9q/net_doc.arc
(the documentation (all 100 pages). (pitty its not in troff format!)).

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203,wb3ffv}!vk2bea!michael

```
                          _ _ _                       _
     Amateur  |    VK2BEA   (Australia)      ' ) ) )      /           //
     Radio    |    G4NYV    (United Kingdom)  / / / o _. /_  __.  _  //
     Stations|    NV3Z  (United States)     / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_
```

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

From -427375537243825898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,49ac85fbcffaa3c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-06 22:01:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!xanth!
mcnc!ncsuvx!mae37.ncsu.edu!krb
From: krb@mae37.ncsu.edu (Kenneth Barnhouse/60000)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ROM's for an MFJ 1270 TNC-2
Message-ID: <4449@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Date: 6 Nov 89 14:48:07 GMT
Sender: news@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu
Organization: North Carolina State University
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 6 15:48:07 1989

Does anyone know what the latest ROM level is for the MFJ 1270 TNC-2?
I just picked one up at our club auction and I want to make sure that
it is up-to-date. Does MFJ still support this older model?

Any comments would be appreciated,

Ken Barnhouse, N4VQK   internet: krb@ecoult.ncsu.edu
Systems Programmer   bitnet: BARNHOUSE@NCSUCHE
North Carolina State University

From 6771411638769486609
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc35245b986369dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-07 04:47:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!LAX.WISC.EDU!FGHOUSE
From: FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU ("FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: STARTING OUT ON PACKET
Message-ID: <19110613433001@lax.wisc.edu>
Date: 6 Nov 89 18:43:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Nov 6 19:43:00 1989

HI FOLKS:

I AM NEW TO PACKET AND DO NOT KNOW TOO MUCH ABOUT WHAT IS OUT AND AVAILABLE
FOR A NEWCOMER. I WILL BE USING A ZENITH 286 MACHINE FOR PACKET AND I
WAS WONDERING IF SOME OF YOU ALL MIGHT BE ABLE TO OFFER TIPS ON REASONABLY
PRICED TNCS AND PACKET SOFTWARE (FOR MS-DOS) THAT I MIGHT BE ABLE TO
USE. I AM A "POOR" COLLEGE STUDENT AND AS SUCH CANNOT AFFORD TOO MUCH.

ALSO, HAS ANYONE HAD ANY EXPERIENCES WITH BOARDS THAT COMBINE PACKET, A
MODEM AND A FAX ALL IN ONE FOR PCS AND COMPATIBLES? MAYBE THIS IS A WAY
I COULD GO??

THANKS A LOT,

FEROZ GHOUSE, 4S7FG/N9FJL

REPLY TO NET OR TO <FGHOUSE@UWLAX.BITNET>

From -2462532491398762260
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,49ac85fbcffaa3c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-07 22:27:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!gvgpsa!gvgpvd!andyp
From: andyp@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM (Andy Peterman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ROM's for an MFJ 1270 TNC-2
Message-ID: <1331@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Date: 7 Nov 89 21:39:30 GMT
References: <4449@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Reply-To: andyp@gvgpvd.GVG.TEK.COM (Andy Peterman)
Organization: Grass Valley Group, Inc.; PVD
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Nov 7 22:39:30 1989

In article <4449@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu> krb@mae37.ncsu.edu (Kenneth Barnhouse/60000)
writes:
>Does anyone know what the latest ROM level is for the MFJ 1270 TNC-2?
>I just picked one up at our club auction and I want to make sure that
>it is up-to-date. Does MFJ still support this older model?

I just got version 1.2.6 from MFJ a few weeks ago. It supports mailbox
and KISS modes. It requires 32K of RAM. I got both from MFJ for about
$40. Release date is 1988, however, and I've seen others with mailboxes
that seem different, so I'm not sure if its the latest in the TNC-2
style ROMs. The documentation is full of typos, so if you get a copy of
that, beware.

     Andy Peterman, KE6KC
     andyp@gvgpvd.gvg.tek.com

From -4539557899982689396
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e518a7a4993a39de,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-08 06:02:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
GRATHUN1.BITNET!Smc40
From: Smc40@GRATHUN1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC220 USERS WANTED
Message-ID: <891108135617BC7.AAFB@GRATHUN1>
Date: 8 Nov 89 14:02:58 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed Nov 8 15:02:58 1989

Is there a user of TNC220/PACCOM in this list? I would like to have
a contact with him for a discussion and possible modifications of this
TNC.

George Katsimaglis

From -8879074734722622634
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8a797c5bb9f7d347,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a797c5bb9f7d347,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-08 14:46:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncrcce!chuck
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Have the name - need the call!!
Message-ID: <1696@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Date: 8 Nov 89 16:03:04 GMT
Reply-To: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Organization: NCR Comten, Inc.
Lines: 24
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:7332 rec.ham-radio.packet:1210
Posted: Wed Nov 8 17:03:04 1989

Question:

Is there a way to find out somebody's call sign if you know their name?

I don't know if Buckmasters (tm) can do it, and even if they could, I don't need the service bad enough to spend the Bucks they want. There must be a database somewhere else that hams can access and do searches on. I see people looking for lost ham buddies all the time. In my case, it is a lost relative.

It would even be nicer to find out all the hams in a given area or to find the call of a ham at a given address. The call book is fine for finding the information if you know the call.

I wonder if the FCC has a complete set of files they sell. Maybe there's a need here that can be filled by a cheap "inexpensive" service.
Anybody want to go into business? :-) Maybe the packet networks could have this service incorporated into it.

Thanks,

  Chuck Rissmeyer (KE0VG) | All ideas are mine alone!
  rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM

From -9003400433824985917
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8a797c5bb9f7d347
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a797c5bb9f7d347

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-08 15:02:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Have the name - need the call!!
Message-ID: <12936@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 8 Nov 89 18:44:43 GMT
References: <1696@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Sender: nobody@acsu.buffalo.edu
Reply-To: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: SUNY at Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:7337 rec.ham-radio.packet:1211
Posted: Wed Nov 8 19:44:43 1989

In article <1696@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>, chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM
(Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
> Is there a way to find out somebody's call sign if you know their name?

The Internet callsign server on marvin.cs.buffalo.edu allows search by call,
search by last name and search by city. See the message I posted a few days
ago for how to access the system. If you're not on the Internet send me as
much info as you can and I'll try to track them down and mail you the results.

Devon

From 8162060270821000744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9392640854fe9b3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,9392640854fe9b3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9392640854fe9b3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,9392640854fe9b3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-08 15:53:29 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2588 rec.ham-radio:14815 comp.protocols.iso:628
comp.protocols.misc:688
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucsd!rutgers!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-
radio,comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: Revised ROSES-1 Schedule
Keywords: RATS ROSES-1 OSI ISO CCITT Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society
Message-ID: <5617@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 8 Nov 89 23:53:29 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 109

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TO: ALL@ALLBBS
FROM:N2DSY@KD6TH
BID: $0811_ROSES
SUBJECT: ROSES-1 Event Schedule

11 November 1989

ROSES-1 Schedule of Events

As of 28 October 1989

The New Jersey Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club and
the Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society are co-sponsoring
the first RATS Opens Systems Environment Symposium (ROSES-1).
ROSES-1 will be held on the 11th of November 1989 in the Student
Center of the New Jersey Institute of Technology from 8AM to
6PM. Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600) and 147.225 (+600) MHz.
For further information contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at
201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

This event will include talks for the new and experienced operator.
All software discussed at the sessions will be available for free.
(plus cost of media - so bring 5-1/4 or 3-1/2 inch disks)

Also: Question and Answer Sessions,
Demonstrations,
TNC Tune-up (bring TNC and radio)
Equipment Literature,
Software Distribution,
License Examinations.

NOTE: ALL Sessions include a Question and Answer period.

Plan on dinner with your fellow operators!

For further information contact:

General: Gordon Beattie, N2DSY 201-387-8896 n2dsy@kd6th
Testing: Pete Adley, K2MHP 201-796-6622

The tentative schedule follows:

Activity 1 Activity 2

```
 ----------------------------------------------------------------

08:00    Coffee, Tea,              License Exams
         Doughnuts                    Start
                                        *
09:00    Introductions,                 *
         Announcements                  *
                                        *
09:15    How to Set Up a                *
         Packet Station                 *
                                        *
10:00    Operating a Personal           *
         Mailbox                        *
                                        *
11:00    Networking with the           End
         ROSE X.25 Switch

12:00    Frequency Coordination
         Forum

12:30    Announcements

             <------------- Lunch ------------->
                     Available in Cafeteria

13:00    ROSErver/Packet           Packet for the Blind
         Radio Mailbox             Voice Synthesizer Demo
         System User Forum              *

14:00    Open Systems Mail,        ROSErver/PRMBS Demonstration
         Directory and                  *
         Network Management             *
         Forum                          *

15:00    Break,                    ROSE X.25 Switch Demonstration
         Announcements                  *
                                        *
15:15    Broadcast File                 *
         Distribution                   *
         and Roundtables                *
         via Packet                     *

16:00    User Forum                ROSErver and ROSE X.25 Switch
         Open Q&A                  Switch Sysops Meeting
         for All!                  All Welcome!
                                        *
16:30    Informal Discussions,          *
         Demos Before                   *
         Dinner at the Diner            *
```

Let us know if you're planning to attend by sending a packet message to N2DSY@KD6TH.

73, and see you at ROSES-1 !

Gordon Beattie, N2DSY

From -8406628538820898988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf0551406995fca3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-08 20:31:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
torsqnt!tmsoft!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Unix NOS
Keywords: KA9Q NOS UNIX
Message-ID: <1989Nov8.140941.423@nebulus>
Date: 8 Nov 89 14:09:41 GMT
References: <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus> <7180@dtseng.UUCP> <249@fe2o3.UUCP>
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Nov 8 15:09:41 1989

michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes:

blah blah ... lots deleted
>I down loaded the 890421.1 software from Howard's (wb3ffv) ham bbs on the
>weekend. It compiled on my sysV.2 system without trouble. I'll try it
>on my home V.3 system in a few days. Read the blurb in rec.ham.radio on

Compiling is one thing, actually working is something else. I have svnos
xx.22u and smtp is broken amoung other things. I will take a look at
the newer programs and post my results.
 I also have a fixed version of svbm (bmq) and smtp for unix 3.2
If you want it call (416) 733-1630 for a TB2500 or 733-1609 for a
Microcom 9624. Its called newsmtp.cpio.Z and it can be found in
/usr/local/bbs/data/packet/newsmtp.cpio.Z. I have an open uucp account
called "bbsuucp" with no password to uucp it off.

>UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203,wb3ffv}!vk2bea!michael
>   Amateur | VK2BEA   (Australia)   ')))   /   //
>   Radio | G4NYV   (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
>   Stations| NV3Z (United States)   / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

>Michael Katzmann
>Broadcast Sports Technology.
>2135 Espey Ct. #4
>Crofton Md. 21114 USA
>Ph: +1 301 721 5151

Thanks de ve3gss
--

****
NAME: Dennis S. Breckenridge UUCP: 145.03Mhz
AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.54] VE3GSS QTH: Toronto, Canada
****

From -1117577655347886969
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2df38934c6566a4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-09 00:30:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!usc!samsung!xanth!mcnc!decvax!
dtseng!uucp
From: uucp@dtseng.UUCP (uucp)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Info needed on pocket TNC; HK-21
Keywords: TCP/IP KISS HK-21 TNC
Message-ID: <7181@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 8 Nov 89 16:38:48 GMT
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Nov 8 17:38:48 1989

Can anyone tell me if the little pocket TNC that Heath
sells (HK-21) supports KISS mode? One I looked at (about
one year out of date) didn't so I'm actually asking if
they have added KISS mode support.

rps

From -6612892533154027119
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,756084b33779c960,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-09 11:42:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!wb3ffv!gvdgpc!gvdg
From: gvdg@gvdgpc.UUCP (Gerard J van der Grinten PA0GRI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New domain.[ch] for NOS
Keywords: NOS 891022
Message-ID: <288@gvdgpc.UUCP>
Date: 9 Nov 89 00:52:53 GMT
Organization: gvdgpc's HAM bulletin board.
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Nov 9 01:52:53 1989

Hello All,
After being moved (new nice house with hardly antenna space (what a fool i am)
I picked up Phils latest work. (891022) (wb3ffv and my nosv27 version)
I added the changes Phil made to domain area and my results are again on

flash.bellcore.com in /pub files domain.c and domain.h . These are direct
replacements for Phils version. They can also be found on wb3ffv bbs.
Extra features with my version are:
 Brians ampr.org file compatible ($origin support)
 Muliple line SOA record handling.
 All record types can be requested and answered!
 Domain server added. (for those not on the internet having a name server)
 Load of a subset of a domain.txt file into memory (instant cash response)
I do hope Phil wil finaly raise my version to "standard" (Yes, it is not
invented "here" syndrome is still active , i guess.)
Please send bug reports if appicable....
Regards, gerard.

From 6267081380104806667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2df38934c6566a4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-10 04:30:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Info needed on pocket TNC; HK-21
Message-ID: <8911100806.AA28466@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 9 Nov 89 19:50:36 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Thu Nov 9 20:50:36 1989

I got a copy of the firmware from the TASCO u21, which is the Heath
HK-21 in Japan, which has KISS mode.
I can't say if current versions have it stock.

From -3920418639068334728
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d869804f2c38f37,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-11 02:23:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!agate!ucbvax!ESOC.BITNET!
ESC1457
From: ESC1457@ESOC.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: CP/M HAM terminal, TCP-IP ATARI ST.
Message-ID: <891110160157ESC1457@ESOC.BITNET>
Date: 11 Nov 89 08:02:56 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 27
Posted: Sat Nov 11 09:02:56 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 10 Nov 89 16:01:57 SET

I have a friend that owns a TRS80 model II (you know the one that runs CPM). He's also a packeteer and using for the moment a terminal emulator program (standart type), being interrested by a more friendly interface (that is split screen type) he asked me if there was something available in PD floating around, I'd be thankfull for any info concerning this program type, what where ... (NO FTP tho I'm on Bitnet ... SIMTEL's OK).

Now I got downloaded the last release of TCP-IP for the ATARI ST serie and blitzly installed home, got some problems with the file interface though, it seems that the sprintf(file_path,"%s/%s",sub_dir,file_name) was left unchanged, it should be more or less

```
sprintf(file_path,"%s%s",sub_dir,file_name)
                     ^^ due to TOS path names. this means SMTP does
```

not work at all, I've been able to get FTP,TELNET, I tried to zap the binaries and change the format to the right one but I just made it worse (BOMBS!) As I do not own one of the compiler used to generate the binaries, (I own Prospero 'C') and do not want to spent too much time on it I'd like to konw if some fix has been send or if the problem is known by the ST source manger(s) and when the corrected release will be made available (SIMTEL ?).

Thanks in advance,

J. P. Coenen NM9L-ON4KCH/I6
Bitnet : ESC1457 @ ESOC
HAM : ON4KCH @ IW6MMA (VHF)
ON4KCH (HF 14.099 MHz evenings)

From -8070087182581825242
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3780e9ef43ab208b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,3780e9ef43ab208b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3780e9ef43ab208b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-11 07:10:15 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.os.cpm:2916 rec.ham-radio:14888 rec.ham-radio.packet:2594
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!uwm.edu!dogie.macc.wisc.edu!MACC
From: dinda@vms.macc.wisc.edu (Peter A. Dinda - MIC@MACC - 608/263/7744)
Newsgroups: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Can anyone recommend a Kaypro II Packet BBS program
Message-ID: <2672@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>
Date: 11 Nov 89 15:10:15 GMT
Sender: news@dogie.macc.wisc.edu
Followup-To: comp.os.cpm
Organization: University of Wisconsin Academic Computing Center
Lines: 13

Can anyone recommend a Packet BBS program running under CP/M for a two floppy Kaypro II? We just got this machine as a donation to

the campus amateur radio club and are trying to find something
useful to do with it. Many thanks. Please direct E-mail to the
following address:


```
 +----------------------------+---------------------------------------+
 : Peter A. Dinda             : Microcomputer Information Center at   :
 : dinda@VMS.macc.wisc.edu <*> : Madison Academic Computing Center     :
 : dinda@gumby.cs.wisc.edu    : 1210 W Dayton St., Rooms 1150A, 1106A :
 : MIC@MACC BBS => 608 263 6057: Madison, WI 53706                     :
 : "Microsoft?  Ick!"         : 608 263 7744                          :
 +----------------------------+---------------------------------------+
```


From 2147010214929179770
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,15164b5b840f1042,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-12 10:17:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!f238.n107.z1.fidonet.org!
Norman.Sternberg,.W2JUP
From: Norman.Sternberg,.W2JUP@f238.n107.z1.fidonet.org (Norman Sternberg, W2JUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Thoughts on packet 'n' stuff
Message-ID: <7860.255D76AA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 12 Nov 89 13:27:57 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:107/238 - The Idea X-Change, Bayport NY
Lines: 156
Posted: Sun Nov 12 14:27:57 1989

Sandy, a lot of what you see is "regional" in nature. It's true that there are
plenty of Sysops who run a BBS (packet, RTTY, AMTOR MSOs) for pure ego
satisfaction. They're easy to identify...much like the old "Repeater God"
syndrome that appeared in the 60s. But let's not throw out the baby with the
bath water!

In this area (NY-NJ-CT-MA-PA etc) let's call it "northeast", we have indeed
gotten agreements between PBBS Sysops that the systems will be operated in such
fashion as to give all possible priority to the manual keyboard users on those
channels. We've been quite specific:

 1. No BBS-to-BBS linking on 2 meters if at all possible. We've established
complicated BBS-to-BBS trunking and backbone circuits to link the BBSs on
channels (220, 440) where "user" activity is not compromised. Whatever BBS
links appear on the 2-meter channels are used as "backup" only when the 220 and
440 intersystem links fail or become so excessively congested that there's no
choice but 2 meters.

 2. By mutual agreement, BBSs operating single-port systems will NOT forward or
accept inbound forwarding during "prime time", which in our area is defined as
1700 to 0100 local time. We insist that those hours be "reserved" for the
"users". If a BBS is running some form of "multi-tasking" software that permits
handling "users" on a 2-meter port while simultaneously linking intersystem

traffic on 220 and 440 trunk circuits, that's ok at any time as long as the "user" channels remain for the "exclusive" use of the "users".

We've been largely successful with this approach up here and we see no reason other than someone's sticky ego - for NOT doing the same thing or something similar in all areas where users share channels with linking BBSs. There's NO QUESTION that the "users" must get first consideration. The bottom line may not be obvious to some of these over-inflated Sysops: if they piss off the users and drive them all away, then there won't be any need for the BBSs!!! That's the real "bottom line".

Sandy, the "For Sale" issue on packet (and in ham radio in general) has been clearly resolved two ways; a letter of clarification was issued by the Commission; the New Part 97 that went into effect on September 1, 1989 also addresses the issue in non-ambiguous manner. The point is now moot....thank God.

Couple of additional thoughts 'ere I log off to read the stuff. It's unfair, after what we've done with the Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake events, to state that nothing of value is passed via these packet BBSs. I can't state how many thousands of pieces of important traffic (important at least to the originators and the addressees) went through my six-port switch and HF net gateway related to these catastrophic events. There's no point in shooting the whole community in the ass because of a minority of ego-driven jackasses who can't see the truth because their own personalities get in the way.

Anyone who rightfully deserves the title of "Sysop" - System Operator- must be cognizant at all times of his or her ultimate responsibility to the USERS! Anything else is pure crap. Any concerned, sincere Sysop always considers the users....after all, the "users" are the "bread and butter" of any BBS....without 'em, you need a BBS like a hole in the head.

Nutha point...the implied responsibility assumed by the "user" when he or she climbs on the packet channels.....not enough users ever ask themselves the question, "do I need to do this by packet radio on a channel dedicated solely to packet radio?" What I mean is this:

There are literally dozens of cases in which two 'users' who wish to have a keyboard-to-keyboard chat are within VHF line of site... they have a good radio path between them. When that case exists and the goal is purely keyboard-to-keyboard QSO, then who the hell needs an error-correcting protocol like packet radio anyway? Just to show off the latest TNC and the power of the Plastic Money Card? More ego? Two guys with good radio paths at VHF or UHF can certainly move off to some quiet FM simplex channel and work each other using ASCII at 1200 bauds, or even Baudot at 300 bauds for hand-typing a QSO. You can even exchange ASCII text files using these non-packet modes...as long as the path is solid. It's kinda like the two dudes I used to know who lived six miles apart, clear path without any terrain obstacles...each one running a synthesized 2-meter rig and 150-watt amplifier into 7 and 11 element beams.....enough poop to pump a kilowatt ERP into each other's ears.....but would you believe that these two schmucks insisted on pointing their antennas at a local "wide-area" repeater instead of working simplex??? Why did they do this?? Simple...they were waving their egos in the air....they needed the

reassurance that everyone on the channel within 100 mile radius would be sure to hear their remarks.

Not enough people use the available VHF and UHF simplex channels with ASCII or Baudot at the highest speeds available in their multi-mode controllers. And from what I see in this area today, the guy on packet with the "packet-only" TNC is in the minority. The majority of the people around here have some kind of multi-mode unit -- so they can use Baudot and ASCII if they wish. I've done it myself many many times and frankly, for anything except a binary file transfer, or program source code in C or Pascal or assembler (where I DO need error detection and correction) the throughput achieved using ASCII at 1200 bauds BLOWS PACKET RADIO OUT OF THE WATER!

The rules remain unchanged in the new Part 97 as regards unattended HF operation. As NCS of the packet net operating on 14.111 under the Commission's STA for unattended operation (STA Letter 7230-J), I keep in close touch with both the League (which actually obtained the STA for us) and one or two key folks at the FCC. The rules still prohibit the unattended operation of ANY station on frequencies below 30 MHz without some form of exceptional authority like an STA.

I too see a significant number of digipeaters and BBSs that I KNOW to be unattended, especially on 20 meters. These guys place their licenses at risk. And from my recent chats (informal telephone contacts) with the Watch Officers at the Belfast, ME and Laurel, MD Monitoring Stations, I know that they are "looking". I've even discussed some of the "special features" contained in the packet TNCs they're using....from a manufacturer that coincidentally is a client for my consulting services. The FCC guys are not dummies. They go by priorities set by their managers. But they do watch, they do "listen". And so does the NSA, the DEA, the FBI, and a number of other un-namable agencies....looking at the possible use of the ham bands and digital modes by illegals perhaps involved with the drug traffic operations. Time will tell. I hope.

Part of the real problem with packet radio is that we amateurs are using a protocol based on X.25, which was specifically designed in the common carrier world for use on high-quality, equalized, noise-free full-duplex higher speed data lines in dedicated telephone networks. Now you bring that bastard AX.25 protocol into our simplex (half-duplex) noisy, poor frequency response, collision-filled radio world, and you have the packet radio we "know and love" today. Pity. Coulda been better choices but the fraternity went with what was available based on the IC devices available such as HDLC chips and the like. If you could watch a CCITT X.25 (or its big brother X.75) link zipping along on the telephone networks at 56 and 64 KBPS, and higher rates up to 1.54 MBPS, you'd understand that we're dealing with a "solution" that is less than optimal for our unique environment. It's part of the rationale that makes me personally prefer AMTOR/SITOR for traffic handling on HF. The latter protocols were specifically designed for our typically-rotten HF environment, while AX.25 was NOT.

Hierarchical routing is still a bit premature. According to various sources in the programming world, the present implementations by W0RLI, AA4RE and WA8BXN will possibly not match the final specs required for satellite operations and

when those final specs are released, it's estimated that the existing codes will require some significant rewriting. This appears to be the primary reason why Jeff Jacobsen, WA7MBL, has not yet released a version of his BBS code implementing hierarchical routing. As he stated it to me on the telephone six months ago, "I only wanna write this stuff ONCE!!!".

And additional analyses are showing that present implementations may be parsing backwards....left to right instead of RIGHT TO LEFT. Seems to make sense when looking for that "first match", that the first thing my system wants to know is "DOES IT STAY ON THIS CONTINENT? IF NO, THEN GET RID OF IT TO THE INTERCONTINENTAL GATEWAY AND IGNORE THE REST CUZ IT'S MOOT!". We've already found significant ambiguities in some hierarchical routes, to much to detail here. In addition, there's some question as to the suitability of using the ISO three-letter country codes instead of the well-established numeric country codes used in the CCITT International Numbering Scheme (in use in the telephone and telex/gentex networks for more than 25 years!!!). This may screw up future possibilities of interoperability (I love that word!!!) with telephone networks...something that people are already starting to give serious thought to. Any more thoughts?

H: 234/1

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!107!238!
Norman.Sternberg,.W2JUP
Internet: Norman.Sternberg,.W2JUP@f238.n107.z1.fidonet.org

From 4731216313659852141
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-12 15:04:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!w3vh!rolfe
From: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Message-ID: <463@w3vh.UU.NET>
Date: 12 Nov 89 19:52:11 GMT
References: <2904@splut.conmicro.com> <4390068@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Organization: W3VH Packet Radio, Great Barrington, MA.
Lines: 26
Posted: Sun Nov 12 20:52:11 1989

In article <4390068@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>This jives with mail I got from Dave Toth, who says that Microport's
>>message queues are broken. Rolfe Tessem, however, says that he has it
>>running on his Microport SysV/286 system, also at 2.4.
>
>Hmmm. Wonder if Rolfe is running the XOBBS code, or just NET... NET by itself

>obviously works fine...
>
>Ain't "unsupported" unix in binary form fun? :-)
>
>Bdale

I've been out of town for a while, and must have missed the original posting. I certainly never meant to imply that I was running the XOBBS code under Microport, since I'm not. What I probably meant to say was that, thanks to some essential patches supplied by John Limpert, N3DMC (johnl@n3dmc.UU.NET), I am running NET under Microport SysV/286 2.4. You will have a hard time running the base release without these patches, and I think that's what I pointed out in my original reply.

Rolfe
--
UUCP: uunet!w3vh!rolfe | Rolfe Tessem
INTERNET: rolfe@w3vh.uu.net | P.O. Box 793
AMPRNET: rolfe@pc.w3vh.ampr.org [44.44.0.2]| Great Barrington, MA 01230
PACKET RADIO: w3vh@wa2pvv | (413) 528-5966

From 1332968821163951940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7c33e08cadc9bdbd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-13 09:06:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!shadooby!mailrus!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!utzoo!mnetor!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!clinton.evans
From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Digicom
Message-ID: <89111410520018@masnet.uucp>
Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Nov 13 18:06:00 1989

Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
books, papers etc that describe the system? Is there a Digicom kit?

Please reply to clinton.evans@canremote.uucp

Clinton

 ~ DeLuxe 1.11a10 #1716

From 3453433350106064685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27c0c325db02ee27,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-13 09:28:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
pyramid.swansea.ac.UK!eegordon
From: eegordon@pyramid.swansea.ac.UK (r p gordon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <589.8911131728@pyr.swan.ac.uk>
Date: 13 Nov 89 17:28:08 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Mon Nov 13 18:28:08 1989

Hi,
  Could someone please inform me as to where I can obtain a copy of
  Bob Clements WD8003e driver in 'C' (or anyone else's for that matter!).

  Thanks in advance,
     Ray Gordon.   eegordon@pyr.swan.ac.uk   G1XRN

From -1061921247232909787
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbbb22196549049a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-14 09:14:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!bbn!bbn.com!
grossman
From: grossman@bbn.com (Martin Grossman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: upgrade info needed
Keywords: MFJ
Message-ID: <48173@bbn.COM>
Date: 14 Nov 89 12:58:37 GMT
Sender: news@bbn.COM
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Nov 14 13:58:37 1989

My Brother (KA1PPG Needham Ma.) runs packet with a MFJ 1270B hooked upto
an IBM AT.

He just got a new chip for the MFJ that turns it into a mini BBS where
you can leave upto 99 messages (Thats with the IBM turned off!!!).

Here's the problem.....It only allows messages to be stored in 8K of the
RAM even thou it has 32K available and he doesn't want to leave the AT on
all the time.

Does anyone know how to let it use more than 8K of the RAM?

PS I looked in side many months ago and I think it was an Z80 CPU.

If thats true then does anyone have source code the the EPROMS
that I could modify (I have a Z80/8080 compiler and EPROM burner
at my home on an IBM)

email to grossman@bbn
or
call me at (617)938-6653 (Martin Grossman)
or
call KA1PPG at (617)444-0701 (Neil Grossman)

From -6296463017812759702
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b4d1da5dfd7d639c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-14 10:58:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q and the KAM
Keywords: KA9Q TCP/IP KISS Kantronics KAM
Message-ID: <1283@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 14 Nov 89 18:58:38 GMT
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 13
Posted: Tue Nov 14 19:58:38 1989

I've been asked by someone for assistance in running KA9Q NET using a
KAM in KISS mode. Unfortunately, he is not local, so I can't go and
look at his setup; nor do I have a KAM to play with. Apparently he can
receive on both ports, but is having trouble with transmitting on the
HF port. I'd like to hear from anyone who is familiar with using the
KAM with NET.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -3946775425852632786
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9804c4340e1aab59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-15 06:26:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!shadooby!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!
ucbvax!RPS1-PC.AFWL.AF.MIL!diana
From: diana@RPS1-PC.AFWL.AF.MIL (Diana Eichert)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Atari ST BM program
Message-ID: <52@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil>
Date: 14 Nov 89 14:54:58 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Tue Nov 14 15:54:58 1989

I downloaded the version of NET that was posted by Rob PE1CHL at
flash.bellcore.com in /pub/chlnet. There is no BM.TOS program in the
archive for the ST NET, but there was a sample BM.RC file.

Is there a version of BM for the ST somewhere that works. Seem's to me
that the 8904 port doesn't have BM in it either and has some mention
about the version that was there was corrupted in someway.

I'm about to leave this job and go somewhere else that has no net acsess,
so prompt assistance would be appreciated. (I'm hoping to be able to
attach to the net, but not immediately)

Diana Eichert

From 2131933399513279930
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78e656c54b22d230,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-15 06:28:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
RPS1-PC.AFWL.AF.MIL!diana
From: diana@RPS1-PC.AFWL.AF.MIL (Diana Eichert)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BM for Atari ST
Message-ID: <54@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil>
Date: 14 Nov 89 15:07:57 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Nov 14 16:07:57 1989

I d/l'd the Rob PE1CHL version of net from flash.bellcore.com and found
that it contained everything but BM.TOS and the schematics for adding the
Zilog 8350's to the ST.

I would appreciate a quick response as I am soon to lose this account and
will not have net acsess at my new job for several weeks.

Also could anyone who's tried both the "offical" version and PE1CHL version
sumarize the pro's and con's of either.

          thanks in advance,

diana eichert

I do not speak for Rockwell Power Systems, unless I state so.

From 3417391418834705410
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,27c0c325db02ee27
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-15 08:45:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!bbn!bbn.com!clements
From: clements@bbn.com (Bob Clements)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (none)
Message-ID: <48246@bbn.COM>
Date: 15 Nov 89 14:29:43 GMT
References: <589.8911131728@pyr.swan.ac.uk>
Sender: news@bbn.COM
Reply-To: clements@BBN.COM (Bob Clements)
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Nov 15 15:29:43 1989

In article <589.8911131728@pyr.swan.ac.uk> eegordon@pyramid.swansea.ac.UK (r p
gordon) writes:
>Hi,
> Could someone please inform me as to where I can obtain a copy of
> Bob Clements WD8003e driver in 'C' (or anyone else's for that matter!).
>
> Thanks in advance,

Hi, Ray,

Do you really mean that ancient version in C, rather than the recent
ones in assembler in the Clarkson collection? That one is not a
separate installable TSR like the Clarkson ones.

If so, I found it. It is based on the 87xxxx.25 version of net.exe
and is in an .arc file consisting of the changed modules for that
version, including that wd8003e driver (ew.c and ew.h). The file
is net_ew.arc, in the (default) \public\ directory on bobcat.bbn.com
[128.89.2.103]. That machine is a slow 4.77 MHz true-blue IBM PC
(not even XT) that sits on the corner of my desk at work.

>   Ray Gordon.   eegordon@pyr.swan.ac.uk   G1XRN

73,
Bob Clements, K1BC, clements@bbn.com

From -4142321273350021630

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78e656c54b22d230
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-15 15:00:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!nikhefh!henkp
From: henkp@nikhefh.nikhef.nl (Henk Peek)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BM for Atari ST
Message-ID: <559@nikhefh.nikhef.nl>
Date: 15 Nov 89 17:54:28 GMT
References: <54@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil>
Reply-To: henkp@nikhefh.nikhef.nl (Henk Peek)
Organization: Nikhef-H, Amsterdam (the Netherlands).
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Nov 15 18:54:28 1989

In article <54@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil> diana@RPS1-PC.AFWL.AF.MIL (Diana Eichert)
writes:
>I d/l'd the Rob PE1CHL version of net from flash.bellcore.com and found
>that it contained everything but BM.TOS and the schematics for adding the
>Zilog 8350's to the ST.
Rob has BM for the atari. I will ask Rob to send it to the USA for
distribution. There is only a paper version of the schematics of the
8530 interface. You can get an copy by sending a smail to Rob with a
few IRC's. The schematics of a IBM-PC 8530 interface are included
in my paper in the proceedings of the 8 ARRL data conference.

73 Henk PA0HZP   henkp@nikhef.nl   uunet!mcvax!nikhef!henkp

From 313757634859998675
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9804c4340e1aab59
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-16 09:37:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!
motcsd!hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Atari ST BM program
Message-ID: <1260016@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Nov 89 17:37:55 GMT
References: <52@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu Nov 16 18:37:55 1989

Yes,
I have a copy (October 89?) of BM.TOS which seems to work fine
on my ST and has quite a few additional features.

I got it off a diskette which came from Rob PE1CHL himself. I don't
remember if the archived version, 8908142st.arc, had it or not.

I suspect not if that is the same version you are talking about.
It should be available by anonymous ftp from
col.hp.com under ka9q/pe1chl/890814st.arc
and docs under   ka9q/pe1chl/net_doc.arc

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

From -4564562059022656615
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,78e656c54b22d230
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-16 09:40:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!motcsd!hpda!hpcuhb!
hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: BM for Atari ST
Message-ID: <1260017@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 16 Nov 89 17:40:39 GMT
References: <54@rps1-pc.afwl.af.mil>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Nov 16 18:40:39 1989

Diana,
  I forgot to mention that I will put the new working version of
bm.tos on col.hp.com ASAP. Also I have schematics for Rob's
8530 and modem circuitry.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

From 8548847817514687789
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-16 19:16:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!ucsd!daemon
From: PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <10129@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 16 Nov 89 23:43:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu

Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Nov 17 00:43:13 1989

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
to be releasing?? I am especially interested in the possibility of making
them work full duplex. I have a frequency pair assigned for a 1200 baud
FDuplex 440 repeater, but why bother?? I applied to be a beta tester for
the TAPR 9600 PacketRadio but I guess I'm just not cooool enough.
Also, does anyone know if the Tapr 9600's have to be tuned TO each other
(in pairs)?? Or, can remote nodes be built up with a scope and freq. counter?

I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
affordable to enough people. Really I just want a good backbone between
3 or 4 major cities, NO hidden terminals, and relatively few (if any) hops.
No doubt the traffic at the far ends will be 1200 baud till I'm old enough to
retire..
The 440 stick, fed with 7/8" Heliax is ALREADY up and WAITING (120' above the
Baraboo, Wi. bluffs).

Well?
Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10 INTERNET

Pat, KD9UU
608-255-3596 Eves.

From -2385403055249387018
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f99828a5a590fb50,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-16 19:44:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: want info on PC attachment
Message-ID: <30600014@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 17 Nov 89 01:39:29 GMT
Lines: 17
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600014:000:525
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 16 18:48:00 1989
Posted: Fri Nov 17 02:39:29 1989

Has anyone collected a summary of:

1. Modem cards, having ready connection between CPU and radio for ham radio uses,

2. High speed serial port cards,

3. External modems for #2 and ham radio (not TNC's unless direct modem capability is included),

for IBM PC and clones using 8 bit or preferabbly 16 bit bus? Comments and suggestions are also welcome. Anticipated machine will being either an Amiga 2000 with IBM Bridgecard (AT bus) or a CompuAdd 316s (386SX).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 3420781973800406889
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26f79b7036e2889b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f76e2,26f79b7036e2889b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf76e2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 02:45:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!shelby!csli!kawai
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio.swap
Subject: PK-232 prices - info request
Message-ID: <11079@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 17 Nov 89 08:21:40 GMT
Sender: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai)
Reply-To: kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: dept of linguistics, stanford university
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1232 rec.ham-radio.swap:223
Posted: Fri Nov 17 09:21:40 1989

I want a PK-232 tnc... Thought about buying one from AEA, but noticed that Heath has a kit version that sells for $289.90 including technical manual. Is this a good deal? Can I buy an AEA assembled tnc for less? if so, where? All info appreciated...

Incidentally, if anyone in the San Francisco bay area wants to sell his or hers PK-232, I'd be interested.

>goh<
kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet)

From 8188906150143310662
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 13:16:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!ucla-cs!rutgers!att!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18245@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 07:53:12 GMT
References: <10129@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 53
Posted: Fri Nov 17 08:53:12 1989

>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>to be releasing??

It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex, since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

>I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
>to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
>affordable to enough people.

Well you got me. Here's memo 1001. :-) Because I'm a Director of TAPR I have been previously reluctant to comment publicly on the TAPR 9600 baud radio, but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet operation, for the following reasons:

1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

3. Even though the current WA4DSY demod design uses a noncoherent discriminator (i.e., it treats the incoming MSK signal as though it were noncoherent FSK) the transmitter's use of MSK holds open the option of later building true coherent demodulators. These would give a 5-6 dB improvement in link performance with NO changes required at the transmitter. This option is precluded by modulators like the TAPR modem that just FM a crystal noncoherently.

4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot

less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75% of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue of 73.

I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil

From -3031662278626829146
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b159d2d640e4f8f6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 14:36:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!cs.utexas.edu!rice!uw-beaver!Teknowledge.COM!unix!hplabs!hp-sdd!ncr-sd!ncrlnk!ncrcce!chuck
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Is Heath's HK-232 the same as a PK-232?
Message-ID: <1733@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Date: 17 Nov 89 22:36:11 GMT
Reply-To: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer)
Organization: NCR Comten, Inc.
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Nov 17 23:36:11 1989

Heath's HK-232 TNC looks conspicuously similar to AEA's PK-232. Why the names have only one difference between them. Are they the same? I suspect they are.

If they are, that means I can use Heath's PC software for the HK-232 with my PK-232. Does anyone know if this will work?

--
Chuck Rissmeyer (KE0VG) | All ideas are mine alone!
chuck@ncrcce.stpaul.ncr.com
PACKET - KE0VG @ WB0GDB

From 4303270234272340497
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e438d311543379a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 15:35:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DECWRL.DEC.COM!MAILER-DAEMON
From: MAILER-DAEMON@DECWRL.DEC.COM (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown
Message-ID: <8911172335.AA11650@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 23:35:06 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 356
Posted: Sat Nov 18 00:35:06 1989

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD03
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA11641; Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172335.AA11641@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 15:31:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-
simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:28:59 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:26:06 PDT
Received: by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa23025; 17 Nov 89 18:18 EST
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa14781;
          17 Nov 89 18:00 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:15:19 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171800.aa14781@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 233

Today's Topics:
                     Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)

Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD04
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA22529; Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172038.AA22529@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 12:27:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:25 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:02 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa21850;
          17 Nov 89 15:21 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:15:34 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171521.aa21850@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 232

Today's Topics:
                              DIGICOM
                           KA9Q and the KAM
                           NTS H&W traffic
                     PK-232 prices - info request
                  TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems??? (2 msgs)
                      want info on PC attachment

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 09:51:34 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: DIGICOM

>Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
>From:
> mailrus|jarvis.csri.toronto.edu|utgpu|utzoo|mnetor|tmsoft|masnet|canremote|cli
> ton.evans@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (CLINTON EVANS)
>Subject: Digicom
>

>Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
>How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
>...

(No chance for a direct reply, my mail bounced. So here goes ...)

If you compare DIGICOM to a TNC you should take a close look to the
release number. Some DC releases are named 4.** but these are patched
versions, because the 'official' newest release is 3.5 and available
since about two weeks. I met Flori, DL8MBT (the originator of DIGICOM)
last saturday and he told me that even the DAMA features are included
in this current release (see the newest proceedings). Plus further
enhancements. An english version of the new user manual is under
translation right now and will be available soon.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

Date: 14 Nov 89 18:58:38 GMT
From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Subject: KA9Q and the KAM

I've been asked by someone for assistance in running KA9Q NET using a
KAM in KISS mode. Unfortunately, he is not local, so I can't go and
look at his setup; nor do I have a KAM to play with. Apparently he can
receive on both ports, but is having trouble with transmitting on the
HF port. I'd like to hear from anyone who is familiar with using the
KAM with NET.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:19:24 GMT
From: coherent!athertn!steveh@apple.com (Steve Harding)
Subject: NTS H&W traffic

I had planned on posting this sooner, but y'all know how it is.

How to Prepare and Send Welfare Traffic

As recent events in the San Francisco Bay area have shown, all hams should know
how to handle dister traffic. These are simple skills to learn. Those of you
involved in novice classes should take the time to pass on these tips as a part
of your class.

Disaster (or Health and Welfare) traffic should always be sent in the NTS format. This way your message will have an unique ID (your call and message number) in case the delivering opeator needs to contact you with a return message or a request for further information. Remember, during a disaster the tracing of people and deliving of messages will be complicated by the disaster itself.

Keep the message brief. Use the ARL ninteen radiogram whenver possible. Over 6000 pieces of traffic were routed into and out of the Bay area in the week following the earthquake.

If the message includes a "call back", include the name, address, and telephone number, if possible. This information can be used to direct a message directly to the originator.

Sending Welfare Traffic via Packet

As our experience here in northern California has shown, packet can handle large volumes of traffic easily. Each of the BBS sysops can tell you some wonderful stories about their own situation, but the traffic was quickly routed.

Use the following as a guide to sending welfare traffic on packet:

As with any NTS traffic, use the ST command to enter your message into the BBS.

Use the ZIP @ NTSXX format whenever possible. If you don't know the zipcode, look it up, or call your local post office. Using the zipcode is more important when sending welfare traffic, as some where along the line (most likely in the disaster area) someone will have to plug the zipcode into the proper field. This will delay your message and create extra work for a beleagured sysop in the disaster area.

An example of a correct entry is:

ST 97140 @ NTSOR

If it is impossible to get the zipcode, route the message to NTSXX @ NTSXX, where XX is the 2-letter postal code. For example, to send a message to Colorado, you would use

ST NTSCO @ NTSCO

When the BBS asks for the Subject of your message, the normal form is: QTC <city phone>. Include enough of the phone number so the delivering station can ascertain whether it is a call that can be easily made from his or her location. Often the prefix is sufficient.

Do not book welfare traffic. Once into the disaster area, an overworked sysop will have to break down the book and route the individual pieces of traffic. This will delay your traffic.

Rule of Thumb

Hams are extremely busy in the disaster area. Many of our qualified NTS operators are also involved in ARES and RACES programs, so welfare traffic may not be high on their priority list. Unskilled operators will step in and help as much as they can.

Make it easy on the delivering station (and those stations handling your traffic along the way). Do your homework. Include as much information as possible about the addressee and the signator. Your chances of getting your welfare message delivered (and a possible answer) will increase dramatically.

Steve - KA6ETB @ N6LDL - steveh@atherton.com - NTS NCN Packet Manager

---

Date: 17 Nov 89 08:21:40 GMT
From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
Subject: PK-232 prices - info request

I want a PK-232 tnc... Thought about buying one from AEA, but noticed that Heath has a kit version that sells for $289.90 including technical manual. Is this a good deal? Can I buy an AEA assembled tnc for less? if so, where? All info appreciated...

Incidentally, if anyone in the San Francisco bay area wants to sell his or hers PK-232, I'd be interested.

>goh<
kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet)

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:43:13 GMT
From: daemon@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were to be releasing?? I am especially interested in the possibility of making them work full duplex. I have a frequency pair assigned for a 1200 baud FDuplex 440 repeater, but why bother?? I applied to be a beta tester for the TAPR 9600 PacketRadio but I guess I'm just not cooool enough.
Also, does anyone know if the Tapr 9600's have to be tuned TO each other (in pairs)?? Or, can remote nodes be built up with a scope and freq. counter?

I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and affordable to enough people. Really I just want a good backbone between

3 or 4 major cities, NO hidden terminals, and relatively few (if any) hops. No doubt the traffic at the far ends will be 1200 baud till I'm old enough to retire..
The 440 stick, fed with 7/8" Heliax is ALREADY up and WAITING (120' above the Baraboo, Wi. bluffs).

Well?
Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10 INTERNET

Pat, KD9UU
608-255-3596 Eves.

Date: 17 Nov 89 07:53:12 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>to be releasing??

It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex, since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

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1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

3. Even though the current WA4DSY demod design uses a noncoherent discriminator (i.e., it treats the incoming MSK signal as though it were noncoherent FSK) the transmitter's use of MSK holds open the option of later building true coherent demodulators. These would give a 5-6 dB improvement in link performance with NO changes required at the transmitter. This option is precluded by modulators like the TAPR modem that just FM a crystal noncoherently.

4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75% of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue of 73.

I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil

Date: 17 Nov 89 01:39:29 GMT
From: swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@ucsd.edu
Subject: want info on PC attachment

Has anyone collected a summary of:

1. Modem cards, having ready connection between CPU and radio for ham radio uses,

2. High speed serial port cards,

3. External modems for #2 and ham radio (not TNC's unless direct modem capability is included),

for IBM PC and clones using 8 bit or preferabbly 16 bit bus? Comments and suggestions are also welcome. Anticipated machine will being either an Amiga 2000 with IBM Bridgecard (AT bus) or a CompuAdd 316s (386SX).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #232
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #233

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From -2160337781970350449
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e438d311543379a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 18:26:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DECWRL.DEC.COM!MAILER-DAEMON
From: MAILER-DAEMON@DECWRL.DEC.COM (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown
Message-ID: <8911180226.AA27321@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 18 Nov 89 02:26:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 470
Posted: Sat Nov 18 03:26:00 1989

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD20
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA27309; Fri, 17 Nov 89 18:26:00 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180226.AA27309@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 18:21:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-
simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:20:18 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:18:06 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa13929;
          17 Nov 89 21:13 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:15:27 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911172114.aa13929@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 234

Today's Topics:
Atari ST BM program
BM for Atari ST
Radio built into PeeCee?
Returned mail: User unknown

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:37:55 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Glenn Elmore)
Subject: Atari ST BM program

Yes,
I have a copy (October 89?) of BM.TOS which seems to work fine
on my ST and has quite a few additional features.

I got it off a diskette which came from Rob PE1CHL himself. I don't
remember if the archived version, 8908142st.arc, had it or not.
I suspect not if that is the same version you are talking about.
It should be available by anonymous ftp from
col.hp.com under ka9q/pe1chl/890814st.arc
and docs under   ka9q/pe1chl/net_doc.arc

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:40:39 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Glenn Elmore)
Subject: BM for Atari ST

Diana,
  I forgot to mention that I will put the new working version of
bm.tos on col.hp.com ASAP. Also I have schematics for Rob's
8530 and modem circuitry.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 17 Nov 89 21:25:46 GMT
From: shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Radio built into PeeCee?

Okay, gang, here's what I think would be a Neat Project.

Rather than have a PC emulating a terminal talking to a TNC talking to a radio, we can of course have the PC act as the TNC and talk straight to the radio. HAPN does that now, which is Good. Now the tough part.

Let's buld a (packet) radio into the PeeCee. Your basic Clone has a pretty good power supply (8 A at +12V, 20A at +5 V for your AT-class 200w). Much of the logic on a synthesizer is decoding the control, which sounds like a natural PC application. Build it all on one and you can simplify the interface to the modulator, etc.

The "full sized" PC card is pretty big, and there are drive bays if you need more space. The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC case. Hey, what's a little challenge?

Any ideas?
    fred k1io

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD03
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA11641; Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172335.AA11641@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 15:31:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:28:59 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:26:06 PDT
Received: by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa23025; 17 Nov 89 18:18 EST
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa14781;
          17 Nov 89 18:00 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:15:19 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171800.aa14781@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 233

Today's Topics:
                     Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD04
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA22529; Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172038.AA22529@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 12:27:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-
simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:25 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:02 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa21850;
          17 Nov 89 15:21 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:15:34 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171521.aa21850@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 232

Today's Topics:
                              DIGICOM
                          KA9Q and the KAM
                          NTS H&W traffic
                     PK-232 prices - info request
                  TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems??? (2 msgs)
                      want info on PC attachment

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 09:51:34 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: DIGICOM

>Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
>From:
> mailrus|jarvis.csri.toronto.edu|utgpu|utzoo|mnetor|tmsoft|masnet|canremote|cli
> ton.evans@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (CLINTON EVANS)
>Subject: Digicom
>
>Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
>How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
>...

(No chance for a direct reply, my mail bounced. So here goes ...)

If you compare DIGICOM to a TNC you should take a close look to the
release number. Some DC releases are named 4.** but these are patched
versions, because the 'official' newest release is 3.5 and available
since about two weeks. I met Flori, DL8MBT (the originator of DIGICOM)
last saturday and he told me that even the DAMA features are included
in this current release (see the newest proceedings). Plus further
enhancements. An english version of the new user manual is under
translation right now and will be available soon.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

Date: 14 Nov 89 18:58:38 GMT
From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Subject: KA9Q and the KAM

I've been asked by someone for assistance in running KA9Q NET using a
KAM in KISS mode. Unfortunately, he is not local, so I can't go and
look at his setup; nor do I have a KAM to play with. Apparently he can
receive on both ports, but is having trouble with transmitting on the
HF port. I'd like to hear from anyone who is familiar with using the
KAM with NET.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:19:24 GMT

From: coherent!athertn!steveh@apple.com (Steve Harding)
Subject: NTS H&W traffic

I had planned on posting this sooner, but y'all know how it is.

How to Prepare and Send Welfare Traffic

As recent events in the San Francisco Bay area have shown, all hams should know how to handle dister traffic. These are simple skills to learn. Those of you involved in novice classes should take the time to pass on these tips as a part of your class.

Disaster (or Health and Welfare) traffic should always be sent in the NTS format. This way your message will have an unique ID (your call and message number) in case the delivering opeator needs to contact you with a return message or a request for further information. Remember, during a disaster the tracing of people and deliving of messages will be complicated by the disaster itself.

Keep the message brief. Use the ARL ninteen radiogram whenver possible. Over 6000 pieces of traffic were routed into and out of the Bay area in the week following the earthquake.

If the message includes a "call back", include the name, address, and telephone number, if possible. This information can be used to direct a message directly to the originator.

Sending Welfare Traffic via Packet

As our experience here in northern California has shown, packet can handle large volumes of traffic easily. Each of the BBS sysops can tell you some wonderful stories about their own situation, but the traffic was quickly routed.

Use the following as a guide to sending welfare traffic on packet:

As with any NTS traffic, use the ST command to enter your message into the BBS.

Use the ZIP @ NTSXX format whenever possible. If you don't know the zipcode, look it up, or call your local post office. Using the zipcode is more important when sending welfare traffic, as some where along the line (most likely in the disaster area) someone will have to plug the zipcode into the proper field. This will delay your message and create extra work for a beleagured sysop in the disaster area.

An example of a correct entry is:

ST 97140 @ NTSOR

If it is impossible to get the zipcode, route the message to NTSXX @ NTSXX, where XX is the 2-letter postal code. For example, to send a message to Colorado, you would use

ST NTSCO @ NTSCO

When the BBS asks for the Subject of your message, the normal form is:
QTC <city phone>. Include enough of the phone number so the delivering station can ascertain whether it is a call that can be easily made from his or her location. Often the prefix is sufficient.

Do not book welfare traffic. Once into the disaster area, an overworked sysop will have to break down the book and route the individual pieces of traffic. This will delay your traffic.

Rule of Thumb

Hams are extremely busy in the disaster area. Many of our qualified NTS operators are also involved in ARES and RACES programs, so welfare traffic may not be high on their priority list. Unskilled operators will step in and help as much as they can.

Make it easy on the delivering station (and those stations handling your traffic along the way). Do your homework. Include as much information as possible about the addressee and the signator. Your chances of getting your welfare message delivered (and a possible answer) will increase dramatically.

Steve - KA6ETB @ N6LDL - steveh@atherton.com - NTS NCN Packet Manager

---

Date: 17 Nov 89 08:21:40 GMT
From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
Subject: PK-232 prices - info request

I want a PK-232 tnc... Thought about buying one from AEA, but noticed that Heath has a kit version that sells for $289.90 including technical manual. Is this a good deal? Can I buy an AEA assembled tnc for less? if so, where? All info appreciated...

Incidentally, if anyone in the San Francisco bay area wants to sell his or hers PK-232, I'd be interested.

>goh<
kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet)

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:43:13 GMT
From: daemon@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
to be releasing?? I am especially interested in the possibility of making
them work full duplex. I have a frequency pair assigned for a 1200 baud
FDuplex 440 repeater, but why bother?? I applied to be a beta tester for
the TAPR 9600 PacketRadio but I guess I'm just not cooool enough.
Also, does anyone know if the Tapr 9600's have to be tuned TO each other
(in pairs)?? Or, can remote nodes be built up with a scope and freq. counter?

I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
affordable to enough people. Really I just want a good backbone between
3 or 4 major cities, NO hidden terminals, and relatively few (if any) hops.
No doubt the traffic at the far ends will be 1200 baud till I'm old enough to
retire..
The 440 stick, fed with 7/8" Heliax is ALREADY up and WAITING (120' above the
Baraboo, Wi. bluffs).

Well?
Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10 INTERNET

Pat, KD9UU
608-255-3596 Eves.

Date: 17 Nov 89 07:53:12 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>to be releasing??

It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out
into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is
under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex,
since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

>I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
>to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
>affordable to enough people.

Well you got me. Here's memo 1001. :-) Because I'm a Director of TAPR I have
been previously reluctant to comment publicly on the TAPR 9600 baud radio,
but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express
so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my
opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet
operation, for the following reasons:

1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and
receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

3. Even though the current WA4DSY demod design uses a noncoherent discriminator (i.e., it treats the incoming MSK signal as though it were noncoherent FSK) the transmitter's use of MSK holds open the option of later building true coherent demodulators. These would give a 5-6 dB improvement in link performance with NO changes required at the transmitter. This option is precluded by modulators like the TAPR modem that just FM a crystal noncoherently.

4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75% of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue of 73.

I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil

Date: 17 Nov 89 01:39:29 GMT
From: swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@ucsd.edu
Subject: want info on PC attachment

Has anyone collected a summary of:

1. Modem cards, having ready connection between CPU and radio for ham radio uses,

2. High speed serial port cards,

3. External modems for #2 and ham radio (not TNC's unless direct modem capability is included),

for IBM PC and clones using 8 bit or preferabbly 16 bit bus? Comments and suggestions are also welcome. Anticipated machine will being either an Amiga 2000 with IBM Bridgecard (AT bus) or a CompuAdd 316s (386SX).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #232
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #233
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #234
****

From -7139215911991948739
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e438d311543379a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 20:30:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DECWRL.DEC.COM!MAILER-DAEMON
From: MAILER-DAEMON@DECWRL.DEC.COM (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown
Message-ID: <8911180430.AA03956@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 18 Nov 89 04:30:21 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 515
Posted: Sat Nov 18 05:30:21 1989

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD05
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA03953; Fri, 17 Nov 89 20:30:21 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180430.AA03953@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 20:26:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #235
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 19:24:38 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 19:23:19 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa15476;
          17 Nov 89 23:22 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 20:16:04 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #235
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911172322.aa15476@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 235

Today's Topics:
                     Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 18:26:00 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD20
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA27309; Fri, 17 Nov 89 18:26:00 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180226.AA27309@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 18:21:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:20:18 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:18:06 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa13929;
          17 Nov 89 21:13 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:15:27 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234

To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911172114.aa13929@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest Fri, 17 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 234

Today's Topics:

Atari ST BM program
BM for Atari ST
Radio built into PeeCee?
Returned mail: User unknown

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:37:55 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Glenn Elmore)
Subject: Atari ST BM program

Yes,
I have a copy (October 89?) of BM.TOS which seems to work fine
on my ST and has quite a few additional features.

I got it off a diskette which came from Rob PE1CHL himself. I don't
remember if the archived version, 8908142st.arc, had it or not.
I suspect not if that is the same version you are talking about.
It should be available by anonymous ftp from
col.hp.com under ka9q/pe1chl/890814st.arc
and docs under ka9q/pe1chl/net_doc.arc

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:40:39 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Glenn Elmore)
Subject: BM for Atari ST

Diana,
  I forgot to mention that I will put the new working version of
bm.tos on col.hp.com ASAP. Also I have schematics for Rob's
8530 and modem circuitry.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 17 Nov 89 21:25:46 GMT
From: shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Radio built into PeeCee?

Okay, gang, here's what I think would be a Neat Project.

Rather than have a PC emulating a terminal talking to a TNC talking to a radio, we can of course have the PC act as the TNC and talk straight to the radio. HAPN does that now, which is Good. Now the tough part.

Let's buld a (packet) radio into the PeeCee. Your basic Clone has a pretty good power supply (8 A at +12V, 20A at +5 V for your AT-class 200w). Much of the logic on a synthesizer is decoding the control, which sounds like a natural PC application. Build it all on one and you can simplify the interface to the modulator, etc.

The "full sized" PC card is pretty big, and there are drive bays if you need more space. The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC case. Hey, what's a little challenge?

Any ideas?
fred k1io

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD03
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA11641; Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172335.AA11641@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 15:31:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:28:59 PDT
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          17 Nov 89 18:00 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:15:19 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171800.aa14781@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 233

Today's Topics:
                     Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD04
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

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Message-Id: <8911172038.AA22529@decwrl.dec.com>
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From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-
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Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
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Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa21850;
          17 Nov 89 15:21 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:15:34 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171521.aa21850@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 232

Today's Topics:
                              DIGICOM

KA9Q and the KAM
NTS H&W traffic
PK-232 prices - info request
TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems??? (2 msgs)
want info on PC attachment

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 09:51:34 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: DIGICOM

>Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
>From:
> mailrus|jarvis.csri.toronto.edu|utgpu|utzoo|mnetor|tmsoft|masnet|canremote|cli
> ton.evans@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (CLINTON EVANS)
>Subject: Digicom
>
>Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
>How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
>...

(No chance for a direct reply, my mail bounced. So here goes ...)

If you compare DIGICOM to a TNC you should take a close look to the
release number. Some DC releases are named 4.** but these are patched
versions, because the 'official' newest release is 3.5 and available
since about two weeks. I met Flori, DL8MBT (the originator of DIGICOM)
last saturday and he told me that even the DAMA features are included
in this current release (see the newest proceedings). Plus further
enhancements. An english version of the new user manual is under
translation right now and will be available soon.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

Date: 14 Nov 89 18:58:38 GMT
From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Subject: KA9Q and the KAM

I've been asked by someone for assistance in running KA9Q NET using a
KAM in KISS mode. Unfortunately, he is not local, so I can't go and
look at his setup; nor do I have a KAM to play with. Apparently he can
receive on both ports, but is having trouble with transmitting on the
HF port. I'd like to hear from anyone who is familiar with using the
KAM with NET.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca

Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:19:24 GMT
From: coherent!athertn!steveh@apple.com (Steve Harding)
Subject: NTS H&W traffic

I had planned on posting this sooner, but y'all know how it is.

How to Prepare and Send Welfare Traffic

As recent events in the San Francisco Bay area have shown, all hams should know how to handle dister traffic. These are simple skills to learn. Those of you involved in novice classes should take the time to pass on these tips as a part of your class.

Disaster (or Health and Welfare) traffic should always be sent in the NTS format. This way your message will have an unique ID (your call and message number) in case the delivering opeator needs to contact you with a return message or a request for further information. Remember, during a disaster the tracing of people and deliving of messages will be complicated by the disaster itself.

Keep the message brief. Use the ARL ninteen radiogram whenver possible. Over 6000 pieces of traffic were routed into and out of the Bay area in the week following the earthquake.

If the message includes a "call back", include the name, address, and telephone number, if possible. This information can be used to direct a message directly to the originator.

Sending Welfare Traffic via Packet

As our experience here in northern California has shown, packet can handle large volumes of traffic easily. Each of the BBS sysops can tell you some wonderful stories about their own situation, but the traffic was quickly routed.

Use the following as a guide to sending welfare traffic on packet:

As with any NTS traffic, use the ST command to enter your message into the BBS.

Use the ZIP @ NTSXX format whenever possible. If you don't know the zipcode, look it up, or call your local post office. Using the zipcode is more important when sending welfare traffic, as some where along the line (most likely in the disaster area) someone will have to plug the zipcode into the proper field. This will delay your message and create extra work for a beleagured sysop in the disaster area.

An example of a correct entry is:

ST 97140 @ NTSOR

If it is impossible to get the zipcode, route the message to NTSXX @ NTSXX, where XX is the 2-letter postal code. For example, to send a message to Colorado, you would use

ST NTSCO @ NTSCO

When the BBS asks for the Subject of your message, the normal form is: QTC <city phone>. Include enough of the phone number so the delivering station can ascertain whether it is a call that can be easily made from his or her location. Often the prefix is sufficient.

Do not book welfare traffic. Once into the disaster area, an overworked sysop will have to break down the book and route the individual pieces of traffic. This will delay your traffic.

Rule of Thumb

Hams are extremely busy in the disaster area. Many of our qualified NTS operators are also involved in ARES and RACES programs, so welfare traffic may not be high on their priority list. Unskilled operators will step in and help as much as they can.

Make it easy on the delivering station (and those stations handling your traffic along the way). Do your homework. Include as much information as possible about the addressee and the signator. Your chances of getting your welfare message delivered (and a possible answer) will increase dramatically.

Steve - KA6ETB @ N6LDL - steveh@atherton.com - NTS NCN Packet Manager

---

Date: 17 Nov 89 08:21:40 GMT
From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
Subject: PK-232 prices - info request

I want a PK-232 tnc... Thought about buying one from AEA, but noticed that Heath has a kit version that sells for $289.90 including technical manual. Is this a good deal? Can I buy an AEA assembled tnc for less? if so, where? All info appreciated...

Incidentally, if anyone in the San Francisco bay area wants to sell his or hers PK-232, I'd be interested.

>goh<
kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet)

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:43:13 GMT
From: daemon@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were to be releasing?? I am especially interested in the possibility of making them work full duplex. I have a frequency pair assigned for a 1200 baud FDuplex 440 repeater, but why bother?? I applied to be a beta tester for the TAPR 9600 PacketRadio but I guess I'm just not cooool enough.
Also, does anyone know if the Tapr 9600's have to be tuned TO each other (in pairs)?? Or, can remote nodes be built up with a scope and freq. counter?

I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and affordable to enough people. Really I just want a good backbone between 3 or 4 major cities, NO hidden terminals, and relatively few (if any) hops. No doubt the traffic at the far ends will be 1200 baud till I'm old enough to retire..
The 440 stick, fed with 7/8" Heliax is ALREADY up and WAITING (120' above the Baraboo, Wi. bluffs).

Well?
Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10 INTERNET

Pat, KD9UU
608-255-3596 Eves.

Date: 17 Nov 89 07:53:12 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>to be releasing??

It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex, since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

>I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
>to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
>affordable to enough people.

Well you got me. Here's memo 1001. :-) Because I'm a Director of TAPR I have been previously reluctant to comment publicly on the TAPR 9600 baud radio, but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet

operation, for the following reasons:

1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

3. Even though the current WA4DSY demod design uses a noncoherent discriminator (i.e., it treats the incoming MSK signal as though it were noncoherent FSK) the transmitter's use of MSK holds open the option of later building true coherent demodulators. These would give a 5-6 dB improvement in link performance with NO changes required at the transmitter. This option is precluded by modulators like the TAPR modem that just FM a crystal noncoherently.

4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75% of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue of 73.

I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil

Date: 17 Nov 89 01:39:29 GMT
From: swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@ucsd.edu
Subject: want info on PC attachment

Has anyone collected a summary of:

1. Modem cards, having ready connection between CPU and radio for ham radio uses,

2. High speed serial port cards,

3. External modems for #2 and ham radio (not TNC's unless direct modem capability is included),

for IBM PC and clones using 8 bit or preferabbly 16 bit bus? Comments and suggestions are also welcome. Anticipated machine will being either an Amiga 2000 with IBM Bridgecard (AT bus) or a CompuAdd 316s (386SX).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #232
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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #233
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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #234
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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #235
****

From 6039481658294185155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 21:16:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <6211@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 21:25:46 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Nov 17 22:25:46 1989

Okay, gang, here's what I think would be a Neat Project.

Rather than have a PC emulating a terminal talking to a TNC talking to a

radio, we can of course have the PC act as the TNC and talk straight
to the radio. HAPN does that now, which is Good. Now the tough part.

Let's buld a (packet) radio into the PeeCee. Your basic Clone has a
pretty good power supply (8 A at +12V, 20A at +5 V for your AT-class
200w). Much of the logic on a synthesizer is decoding the control,
which sounds like a natural PC application. Build it all on one and you
can simplify the interface to the modulator, etc.

The "full sized" PC card is pretty big, and there are drive bays if you
need more space. The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to
protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC
case. Hey, what's a little challenge?

Any ideas?
    fred k1io

From 7090390997827448698
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e438d311543379a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-17 23:10:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DECWRL.DEC.COM!MAILER-DAEMON
From: MAILER-DAEMON@DECWRL.DEC.COM (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown
Message-ID: <8911180710.AA12676@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 18 Nov 89 07:10:13 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 561
Posted: Sat Nov 18 08:10:13 1989

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD03
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA12671; Fri, 17 Nov 89 23:10:13 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180710.AA12671@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 23:06:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #236
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com:orphanage@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;

```
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 22:04:14 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 22:03:14 PDT
Received: by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id ac18945; 18 Nov 89 1:48 EST
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa29504;
          18 Nov 89 1:39 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 22:15:17 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #236
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID:  <8911180139.aa29504@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

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Today's Topics:
                     Returned mail: User unknown
----------------------------------------------------------------------

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 20:30:21 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD05
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA03953; Fri, 17 Nov 89 20:30:21 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180430.AA03953@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 20:26:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #235
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-
simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 19:24:38 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 19:23:19 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa15476;
          17 Nov 89 23:22 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 20:16:04 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #235
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID:  <8911172322.aa15476@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>
```

PACKET-RADIO Digest Fri, 17 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 235

Today's Topics:
Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 18:26:00 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD20
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA27309; Fri, 17 Nov 89 18:26:00 -0800
Message-Id: <8911180226.AA27309@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 18:21:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:20:18 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:18:06 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa13929;
          17 Nov 89 21:13 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 17:15:27 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #234
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911172114.aa13929@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest Fri, 17 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 234

Today's Topics:
Atari ST BM program
BM for Atari ST
Radio built into PeeCee?
Returned mail: User unknown

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:37:55 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Glenn Elmore)
Subject: Atari ST BM program

Yes,
I have a copy (October 89?) of BM.TOS which seems to work fine
on my ST and has quite a few additional features.

I got it off a diskette which came from Rob PE1CHL himself. I don't
remember if the archived version, 8908142st.arc, had it or not.
I suspect not if that is the same version you are talking about.
It should be available by anonymous ftp from
col.hp.com under ka9q/pe1chl/890814st.arc
and docs under   ka9q/pe1chl/net_doc.arc

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 16 Nov 89 17:40:39 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!hpcc01!hpccc!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU
(Glenn Elmore)
Subject: BM for Atari ST

Diana,
  I forgot to mention that I will put the new working version of
bm.tos on col.hp.com ASAP. Also I have schematics for Rob's
8530 and modem circuitry.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

Date: 17 Nov 89 21:25:46 GMT
From: shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Radio built into PeeCee?

Okay, gang, here's what I think would be a Neat Project.

Rather than have a PC emulating a terminal talking to a TNC talking to a
radio, we can of course have the PC act as the TNC and talk straight
to the radio. HAPN does that now, which is Good. Now the tough part.

Let's buld a (packet) radio into the PeeCee. Your basic Clone has a
pretty good power supply (8 A at +12V, 20A at +5 V for your AT-class
200w). Much of the logic on a synthesizer is decoding the control,
which sounds like a natural PC application. Build it all on one and you
can simplify the interface to the modulator, etc.

The "full sized" PC card is pretty big, and there are drive bays if you need more space. The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC case. Hey, what's a little challenge?

Any ideas?
fred k1io

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD03
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA11641; Fri, 17 Nov 89 15:35:06 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172335.AA11641@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 15:31:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:28:59 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:26:06 PDT
Received: by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa23025; 17 Nov 89 18:18 EST
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa14781;
17 Nov 89 18:00 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 14:15:19 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #233
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171800.aa14781@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest Fri, 17 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 233

Today's Topics:
Returned mail: User unknown

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800

From: MAILER-DAEMON@decwrl.dec.com (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: User unknown

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
While talking to /usr/bin/mail11v3:
>>> RCPT To:<dpdmai::hicks>
<<< 550-DPDMAI::HICKS; %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user HICKS at node DPD04
<<< 550
550 <hicks@dpdmai.enet.dec.com>... User unknown

   ----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by decwrl.dec.com; id AA22529; Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:38:13 -0800
Message-Id: <8911172038.AA22529@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 17 Nov 89 12:27:00 PDT
From: packet-radio@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: "hicks" <hicks@dpdmai.enet>

Return-Path: <@consrt.rok.com,@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil:packet-radio-request@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil>
Received: from consrt.rok.com by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:25 PDT
Received: from lcs.mit.edu by consrt.rok.com with SMTP ;
          Fri, 17 Nov 89 11:26:02 PDT
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by mintaka.lcs.mit.edu id aa21850;
          17 Nov 89 15:21 EST
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 12:15:34 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Reply-To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #232
To: PACKET-RADIO@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Message-ID: <8911171521.aa21850@mintaka.lcs.mit.edu>

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Nov 89   Volume 89 : Issue 232

Today's Topics:
                              DIGICOM
                           KA9Q and the KAM
                           NTS H&W traffic
                      PK-232 prices - info request
                   TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems??? (2 msgs)
                       want info on PC attachment

Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 09:51:34 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: DIGICOM

>Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
>From:
> mailrus|jarvis.csri.toronto.edu|utgpu|utzoo|mnetor|tmsoft|masnet|canremote|cli
> ton.evans@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (CLINTON EVANS)
>Subject: Digicom

>
>Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
>How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
>...

(No chance for a direct reply, my mail bounced. So here goes ...)

If you compare DIGICOM to a TNC you should take a close look to the
release number. Some DC releases are named 4.** but these are patched
versions, because the 'official' newest release is 3.5 and available
since about two weeks. I met Flori, DL8MBT (the originator of DIGICOM)
last saturday and he told me that even the DAMA features are included
in this current release (see the newest proceedings). Plus further
enhancements. An english version of the new user manual is under
translation right now and will be available soon.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

Date: 14 Nov 89 18:58:38 GMT
From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Subject: KA9Q and the KAM

I've been asked by someone for assistance in running KA9Q NET using a
KAM in KISS mode. Unfortunately, he is not local, so I can't go and
look at his setup; nor do I have a KAM to play with. Apparently he can
receive on both ports, but is having trouble with transmitting on the
HF port. I'd like to hear from anyone who is familiar with using the
KAM with NET.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:19:24 GMT
From: coherent!athertn!steveh@apple.com (Steve Harding)
Subject: NTS H&W traffic

I had planned on posting this sooner, but y'all know how it is.

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Keep the message brief. Use the ARL ninteen radiogram whenver possible. Over 6000 pieces of traffic were routed into and out of the Bay area in the week following the earthquake.

If the message includes a "call back", include the name, address, and telephone number, if possible. This information can be used to direct a message directly to the originator.

Sending Welfare Traffic via Packet

As our experience here in northern California has shown, packet can handle large volumes of traffic easily. Each of the BBS sysops can tell you some wonderful stories about their own situation, but the traffic was quickly routed.

Use the following as a guide to sending welfare traffic on packet:

As with any NTS traffic, use the ST command to enter your message into the BBS.

Use the ZIP @ NTSXX format whenever possible. If you don't know the zipcode, look it up, or call your local post office. Using the zipcode is more important when sending welfare traffic, as some where along the line (most likely in the disaster area) someone will have to plug the zipcode into the proper field. This will delay your message and create extra work for a beleagured sysop in the disaster area.

An example of a correct entry is:

ST 97140 @ NTSOR

If it is impossible to get the zipcode, route the message to NTSXX @ NTSXX, where XX is the 2-letter postal code. For example, to send a message to Colorado, you would use

ST NTSCO @ NTSCO

When the BBS asks for the Subject of your message, the normal form is: QTC <city phone>. Include enough of the phone number so the delivering station can ascertain whether it is a call that can be easily made from his or her location. Often the prefix is sufficient.

Do not book welfare traffic. Once into the disaster area, an overworked sysop will have to break down the book and route the individual pieces of traffic. This will delay your traffic.

Rule of Thumb

Hams are extremely busy in the disaster area. Many of our qualified NTS operators are also involved in ARES and RACES programs, so welfare traffic may not be high on their priority list. Unskilled operators will step in and help as much as they can.

Make it easy on the delivering station (and those stations handling your traffic along the way). Do your homework. Include as much information as possible about the addressee and the signator. Your chances of getting your welfare message delivered (and a possible answer) will increase dramatically.

Steve - KA6ETB @ N6LDL - steveh@atherton.com - NTS NCN Packet Manager

---

Date: 17 Nov 89 08:21:40 GMT
From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
Subject: PK-232 prices - info request

I want a PK-232 tnc... Thought about buying one from AEA, but noticed that Heath has a kit version that sells for $289.90 including technical manual. Is this a good deal? Can I buy an AEA assembled tnc for less? if so, where? All info appreciated...

Incidentally, if anyone in the San Francisco bay area wants to sell his or hers PK-232, I'd be interested.

>goh<
kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet)

Date: 16 Nov 89 23:43:13 GMT
From: daemon@ucsd.edu
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were to be releasing?? I am especially interested in the possibility of making them work full duplex. I have a frequency pair assigned for a 1200 baud FDuplex 440 repeater, but why bother?? I applied to be a beta tester for the TAPR 9600 PacketRadio but I guess I'm just not cooool enough.
Also, does anyone know if the Tapr 9600's have to be tuned TO each other (in pairs)?? Or, can remote nodes be built up with a scope and freq. counter?

I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and

affordable to enough people. Really I just want a good backbone between
3 or 4 major cities, NO hidden terminals, and relatively few (if any) hops.
No doubt the traffic at the far ends will be 1200 baud till I'm old enough to
retire..
The 440 stick, fed with 7/8" Heliax is ALREADY up and WAITING (120' above the
Baraboo, Wi. bluffs).

Well?
Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10 INTERNET

Pat, KD9UU
608-255-3596 Eves.

Date: 17 Nov 89 07:53:12 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>to be releasing??

It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out
into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is
under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex,
since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

>I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
>to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
>affordable to enough people.

Well you got me. Here's memo 1001. :-) Because I'm a Director of TAPR I have
been previously reluctant to comment publicly on the TAPR 9600 baud radio,
but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express
so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my
opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet
operation, for the following reasons:

1. The design is highly modular. You can build independent transmit and
receive sections, and they can be on any band you choose.

2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in
a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment
is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are
very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

3. Even though the current WA4DSY demod design uses a noncoherent
discriminator (i.e., it treats the incoming MSK signal as though it were
noncoherent FSK) the transmitter's use of MSK holds open the option of later
building true coherent demodulators. These would give a 5-6 dB improvement
in link performance with NO changes required at the transmitter. This option
is precluded by modulators like the TAPR modem that just FM a crystal

noncoherently.

4. The WA4DSY modem runs 5.8 times as fast as the 9600 modem, but for a lot less than 5.8 times the cost! I don't know how the 9600 modem is going to price out, but I would be very surprised if it ends up being less than 75% of the cost of a complete WA4DSY modem.

5. And, last but not least, the WA4DSY modem design has been proven in actual use for several years, and it is available NOW! It's not at all difficult to assemble and check out; see my review in the October issue of 73.

I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil

Date: 17 Nov 89 01:39:29 GMT
From: swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@ucsd.edu
Subject: want info on PC attachment

Has anyone collected a summary of:

1. Modem cards, having ready connection between CPU and radio for ham radio uses,

2. High speed serial port cards,

3. External modems for #2 and ham radio (not TNC's unless direct modem capability is included),

for IBM PC and clones using 8 bit or preferabbly 16 bit bus? Comments and suggestions are also welcome. Anticipated machine will being either an Amiga 2000 with IBM Bridgecard (AT bus) or a CompuAdd 316s (386SX).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #232
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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #233
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #234
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #235
****

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 Issue #236
****

From -4683304209994543953
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b159d2d640e4f8f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-18 07:02:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mailrus!wuarchive!decwrl!shelby!csli!kawai
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Is Heath's HK-232 the same as a PK-232?
Message-ID: <11088@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 18 Nov 89 15:02:09 GMT
References: <1733@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Sender: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (goh kawai - n6uok)
Reply-To: kawai@csli.stanford.edu (goh kawai - n6uok)
Organization: dept of linguistics, stanford university
Lines: 16
Posted: Sat Nov 18 16:02:09 1989

Chuck Rissmeyer writes:
>Heath's HK-232 TNC looks conspicuously similar to AEA's PK-232. Why the names
>have only one difference between them. Are they the same? I suspect they
>are.

Yes, they are the same. The Heathkit is the kit version of the AEA PK-232.
It comes with a re-written manual, allegedly written with the newcomer in
mind.

I posted a inquiry a couple of days back asking if anybody knew of places
where you can buy an AEA PK-232 as cheap or cheaper than the Heathkit. Any
info? If I can't find an assembled unit for the same or lower price than
Heathkit's, then I'll build one.

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

From -3135366710842208849
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-18 09:31:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 18 Nov 89 17:31:41 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 96
Posted: Sat Nov 18 18:31:41 1989

>>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were
>>to be releasing??

>ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn) replies:
>It's still being worked on, but it's taking longer than expected to get out
>into Beta test. You should be aware, by the way, that only a 2m radio is
>under development. In my opinion that effectively rules out full duplex,
>since crossband operation is by far the easiest way to get full duplex.

>>I know this is Phil bait :-).. I'll have 1000's of memo's telling me
>>to get 56k modems.. The trick is to make the whole thing simple and
>>affordable to enough people.

>Well you got me. Here's memo 1001. :-) Because I'm a Director of TAPR I have
>been previously reluctant to comment publicly on the TAPR 9600 baud radio,
>but I do have to say that I don't understand why so many people who express
>so much interest in it can't get interested in the WA4DSY 56k unit. In my
>opinion the latter is much more suitable for serious high speed packet
>operation, for the following reasons:

[Lots of good stuff on the DSY modem deleted]

>I certainly don't oppose the TAPR 9600 baud packet radio modem project; God
>knows that even it would be a vast improvement over 1200 baud Bell 202 tones
>on 2m, and it would be a waste to slow down a perfectly good WA4DSY modem to
>fit it into the 2m 20 KHz bandwidth limit. But if you're going to operate on
>bands above 2m (which, in my opinion, is unsuitable for serious packet radio
>operation anyway) then the WA4DSY modem is the clear choice.

Phil you are right, your opinions are highly valued... but let me try to put

what I consider to be some reality into this situation.

Most of packet radio in this country is at 1200 baud and on two meters. Yes I know that there are exceptions and very big ones at that, but I am not talking about California or Texas or other bits and pieces of the U.S.A., I am talking about the whole country in general.

To put any kind of ham radio packet network together takes some specific ingredients to get off the ground.

1. Knowledge
2. Money
3. Time

The knowledge has to be diversified in content and geographically spread to the point that each area can individually contribute towards the effort.

The same people that have the knowledge need to have the money or be able to raise it to do the things they want.

They need to make the time to collect the money, build the equipment, make it work, and then install it, not to mention getting the site, organizing every-one to pull together, etc., etc.

It's hard to judge which is more important, but it you can significantly cut down on either 1, 2, or 3 then you have a much better chance of getting something in place. The reason there are so many NET/ROM // TheNet nodes out there is because they are EASY to install. There is no building required, they hook to a store bought radio, and VIOLA.... instant node.

If you get an organization together that will build the DSY modems and put the whole thing together in a package where someone can just BUY IT and PLUG IT IN, then they will take off like a rocket and will become the new standard. This is why so many people are interested in the TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO. We see it as a 9600 baud unit that we will basically be able to buy off the shelf and plug into the wall and away it will go, plus to our minds it is relatively cheap.... but the important thing is that it is EASY, so it promises to cut down on the TIME, and KNOWLEDGE required.

I think everyone agrees that they would like to have 56KB up and running all over the place. I think everyone agrees that it is proven and is achievable. If I am right, why aren't they up and running all over the country? I think it is because people in general consider them too HARD to go with at this time. They perceive them to take too much KNOWLEDGE and too much TIME. I think if Kantronics sold them completely assembled and guaranteed to work "off the shelf", packaged in a neat little metal box along with plug in radio, then they would sell like hotcakes!

In this area most of the packet network is up and running because of heroic efforts of single individuals. These people value TIME and MONEY above most other things. What is THEORETICALLY best and what SHOULD be done have to be weighed against the TIME//MONEY//KNOWLEDGE equation of the people that are actually going to be required to do it.

I posted this to the net simply because I am sincerely interested in
getting feedback from everyone as to whether I am full of beans or whether
I am hitting the nail on the head and am speaking the true thoughts of a
lot of people in the majority of the country.

I've got the asbestos suit on and am ready and waiting! :-)

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

From 5404862131174329588
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aee8337d6ded98af,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-18 12:20:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!oulu!tolsun!so-luru
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Information about KISS-56 wanted
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 18 Nov 89 11:48:34 GMT
Sender: news@tolsun.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: Batman Fan Club
Lines: 43
Posted: Sat Nov 18 12:48:34 1989

Hello again!

Our 56 kbps project is moving on, slooooooowly but steadily. We just
received the necessary information about the WA4DSY modems from GRAPES
- after a couple months serious waiting...

We're going to order the modems pretty soon, and undoubtedly building
them will take a while, too. Anyway, it is now time to give some more
thought to the PC interface.

I suppose there is really no alternative to a regular TNC-2 yet, and
the neat thing is that you can just couple it to a serial connection
of almost any computer. So, we are probably going to settle with that.
I wonder what kind of performance to expect of an AT-compatible
computer? What is the effective speed in file transfer or terminal
usage, respectively? And what kind of response times do you get with
ping, with all the delays added (our plan is to use the Microvawe
Modules transverter)?

The WA4DSY pre-documentation was talking about an EPROM called KISS-56
for the TNC-2. Please give me some information about this! I presume,
that it makes the TNC logic to be "a little bit" more impatient as

when to send its stuff on the air, thus effectively shortening the
packets and the delay in interactive use. Am I correct, and if so, how
much does it speed things up? Anyone tried this?

Also, the ad stated a few TNC's to be fully TNC-2 compatible, and to
accept the KISS-56 firmware. The PK-88 was not mentioned, do you know
if it is compatible? Most of people over here in Finland have a TAPR
TNC-2 clone, which unfortunately has no connection for an external
modem, so we are probably going to have to get a new TNC, too. That
will, of course, add the total cost, and makes the WA4DSY solution
much less attractive.

So, to put it short, information of the KISS-56 firmware is needed.
Thank you in advance!

     73 de Luru
--

    ///   Ari Husa OH8NUP   so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
    o-o   --... ...--
     o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency

From 7961280904859812341
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5408117d7510aea1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-18 14:17:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: DIGICOM
Message-ID: <8911180802.AA17527@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 18 Nov 89 08:02:27 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat Nov 18 09:02:27 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 17 Nov 89 09:51:34 MEZ

>Date: 13 Nov 89 17:06:00 GMT
>From:
> mailrus|jarvis.csri.toronto.edu|utgpu|utzoo|mnetor|tmsoft|masnet|canremote|cli
> ton.evans@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (CLINTON EVANS)
>Subject: Digicom
>
>Does anyone have experience of the Digicom packet system for the C64?
>How does it compare with a TNC? Are there any magazine articles,
>...

(No chance for a direct reply, my mail bounced. So here goes ...)

If you compare DIGICOM to a TNC you should take a close look to the
release number. Some DC releases are named 4.** but these are patched
versions, because the 'official' newest release is 3.5 and available
since about two weeks. I met Flori, DL8MBT (the originator of DIGICOM)
last saturday and he told me that even the DAMA features are included
in this current release (see the newest proceedings). Plus further
enhancements. An english version of the new user manual is under
translation right now and will be available soon.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

From -1613781314488034913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b159d2d640e4f8f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-19 14:48:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hpda!hpcupt1!hprnd!jlwhite
From: jlwhite@hprnd.HP.COM (Jim L. White)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Is Heath's HK-232 the same as a PK-232?
Message-ID: <1150002@hprnd.HP.COM>
Date: 19 Nov 89 01:32:42 GMT
References: <1733@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Organization: HP Roseville Networks Division
Lines: 7
Posted: Sun Nov 19 02:32:42 1989

When I assembled my Heath HK-232 I noticed the PC board had AEA's
identification on it. No doubt they are of same origin. But Heath
owns the firmware, and thus Heath will determine whether your applications
remain compatible with AES units. I want to know if AES's new PBBS
extension will work on a Heath.

jim - n6ugo

From 6241099052347970687
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-19 20:31:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!sdsu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <10137@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 00:49:35 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.

Lines: 31
Posted: Mon Nov 20 01:49:35 1989

Someon recently advanced the reasons why packet radio is still at the 1200 baud appliance level in the USA. In reverse order, they and my rebuttals are:

>3. Time
     Yup, lots of retired hams haven't got the time to do anything
     in between their morning and afternoon naps. Guess we young
     folks will have to stay up until two in the morning.

>2. Money
     $500 for a 56Kbit modem, transmitter, receiver, and antenna
     must be more than most can afford.

>1. Knowledge
     When you've decided there's nothing more for you to learn,
     you've decided it's time to die.

"I tell you Wilbur, and I tell you Orville, that thing will never fly!"

Seriously, folks, the major reason packet radio is still at 1200bps is because faster stuff isn't available off-the-shelf at Ham Radio Outlet and their ilk. But innovation doesn't require a crowd; history is full of lonely men and women coming up with great things on their own. Why not strike out just a bit on your own and see?

Is this attitude why the USA is becoming a nation of lawyers and clerks, instead of inventors and engineers?

C'mon! We can do it alone, but we can do it SOONER if more than just a few help.
          - Brian

From 2326741382419577955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3434988259b1b7a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-19 20:46:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!pyrltd!bjcong!roger
From: roger@bjcong.bj.co.uk (ROGER JAMES)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Format of ftpusers for NOS
Keywords: NOS FTP
Message-ID: <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk>
Date: 19 Nov 89 21:53:04 GMT
Organization: Boldon James Limited (Congleton, UK)
Lines: 12
Posted: Sun Nov 19 22:53:04 1989

I am trying to get ftp working on the november version of nos, with no
luck. I can log in but get permission denied in response to all commands.
Has the format of ftpusers changed. I am using the old format e.g.

user password root access
fred test \ 7

Help (by email) please :-)
--
roger@bj.co.uk
..!mcvax!ukc!pyrltd!bjcong!roger

From -4240987659451584864
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9d3f58aab8898b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-19 23:43:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU!pat
From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU (Pat Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Clarkson 3C501 DRVR and Desqview??
Message-ID: <531@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 07:43:17 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Nov 20 08:43:17 1989

This is probably an OLD question.. I use the Clarkson 3C501 driver with
NET (ala KA9Q). The driver works well except if I try to run the whole mess
in Desqview, my disk interrupt gets clobbered (requests to the hard drive
time out/abort). I have tried loading the Clarkson driver before AND after
starting DV to no avail. NET runs just fine in DV without the Clarkson driver.
I am NOT taking shots at ANY programmers, nor do I wish to be found floating
in a river :-}.. Idea's anyone?? Would VM-386 help/make it worse??

Machine is a 386 using Quarterdeck's Expanded Memory Manager. I believe I
tried it without QEMM too (naked config).

Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10

From -2229370951618595937
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 06:31:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <30600017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 10:39:14 GMT
References: <10129@ucsd.Edu>
Lines: 19
Nf-ID: #R:ucsd.Edu:10129:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600017:000:865
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 19 21:12:00 1989
Posted: Mon Nov 20 11:39:14 1989

> 2. The transmitter generates MSK instead of noncoherent FSK. This results in
> a very clean, efficient and stable spectrum, and the "deviation" adjustment
> is inherently exactly correct. The adjustments that you do have to make are
> very easy to do with a scope; you don't need a calibrated deviation meter.

I'm interested in recommendations of sources of information regarding the existing technologies and practices of digital data modulation, hopefully with enough information to be able to design modems like the WA4DSY one.

I'm also interested in what the bits/sec : baud ratios and bandwidths of various systems are.

If the references don't exist in ham publications, then perhaps this can also be taken as a suggestion for someone in the know (more Phil bait :-) to write one.

The other Phil (who doesn't know as much) KA9WGN
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -8568756595588451946
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 06:31:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
iuvax!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18264@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 20 Nov 89 08:16:22 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 44
Posted: Mon Nov 20 09:16:22 1989

>Seriously, folks, the major reason packet radio is still at 1200bps is
>because faster stuff isn't available off-the-shelf at Ham Radio Outlet
>and their ilk. But innovation doesn't require a crowd; history is full

>of lonely men and women coming up with great things on their own. Why
>not strike out just a bit on your own and see?
>
>Is this attitude why the USA is becoming a nation of lawyers and clerks,
>instead of inventors and engineers?
>
>C'mon! We can do it alone, but we can do it SOONER if more than just a
>few help.

Thanks, Brian, you said it much better than I could have.

At a bull session during the recent AMSAT convention, one of our European visitors lamented that American hams are much more oriented towards ready-made equipment than Europeans. I think this is true, but it's not necessarily bad. I have a lot of store-bought equipment at my station -- a VHF/UHF satellite setup, an HF station, a commercial TNC, etc. Even my computers were ready-made (well, at least the individual components were -- I did have to plug in the boards).

I generally don't build anything I can buy for a reasonable price. No, I don't consider myself a lazy appliance operator. Why spend time reinventing the wheel when you can be doing something new? (Of course, if you don't know how a wheel works, it doesn't hurt to build one as a learning exercise.) The fact is that my spare time is already fully occupied building those things I CAN'T yet buy ready-made, like 56kb/s modems and networking software packages designed for amateur radio.

Yes, eventually all these things and more will be available off-the-shelf. (I wouldn't mind not having to build any more WA4DSY modems, for example.) But by then they'll just be component building blocks for making even larger systems (like whole networks). And there'll be a whole new set of challenges to face at that level. The list of new things that could be built in ham radio is endless.

But I'll let you in on a secret: the real fun is in the actual *process* of creating, or in learning how somebody else's creation works. If you're not interested in creating nor in learning (both terms broadly construed), then you really *are* just an appliance operator. And I bet you're not having much fun, either.

Phil

From -3547617482308501469
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 06:34:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???

Message-ID: <18263@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 20 Nov 89 07:36:33 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon Nov 20 08:36:33 1989

>If you get an organization together that will build the DSY modems and put
>the whole thing together in a package where someone can just BUY IT and PLUG
>IT IN, then they will take off like a rocket and will become the new standard.

Mark, I actually happen to agree with you. Perhaps you can lend your voice to mine (which is getting rather hoarse) to encourage GRAPES (and WA4DSY) to license their design to commercial manufacturers, on a non-exclusive basis, so it can be produced in quantity and gain mass acceptance. Production and marketing is the one place where the GRAPES/WA4DSY modem has really fallen down so far. I've been calling this modem "packet radio's best kept secret" for some time.

TAPR's experience has shown repeatedly that a volunteer group is simply not suited for large-scale manufacturing. If the only way to obtain a TNC were still to buy a kit from TAPR (i.e., if TAPR had not widely and nonexclusively licensed its TNC-1 and TNC-2 designs to commercial vendors) then we'd still be back in 1983 or so in terms of the development of the packet network.

On the other hand, if TAPR had developed things a little further before casting them to the winds, perhaps we wouldn't today be saddled with spectral albatrosses like Bell 202 modems which were already obsolete by the time the original TNC came out. I think the TAPR hardware designers worry far too much about cost. They are all too willing to make substantial performance sacrifices just in order to shave a few dollars off the parts cost.

No one, least of all a ham, wants to pay more than they have to for something. But there is also such a thing as false economy -- as when you discover that all the equipment you've been building up piecemeal over the past few years is going to have to be tossed out and replaced because it can't expand or adapt to new operating requirements.

And that's why I push the WA4DSY design so hard -- technically it is clearly superior to the TAPR 9600, yet with a little attention toward mass production details I think the cost differential could be reduced to or near zero. All it needs is a little aggressive attention from some manufacturing engineers.

Phil

From -5823491676413356905
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3434988259b1b7a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 06:34:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
iuvax!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Format of ftpusers for NOS
Keywords: NOS FTP
Message-ID: <18265@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 20 Nov 89 08:19:15 GMT
References: <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Nov 20 09:19:15 1989

In article <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk> roger@bjcong.bj.co.uk (ROGER JAMES) writes:
>
>I am trying to get ftp working on the november version of nos, with no
>luck. I can log in but get permission denied in response to all commands.
>Has the format of ftpusers changed. I am using the old format e.g.
>
>user password root access
>fred test \ 7

Ah, yes, that's what you get for snarfing the working updates on flash
without reading the tcp-group mailing list. :-) For the benefit of others
who may have run into this problem, the solution is simple: replace the
backslashes (\) with forward slashes (/).

I made this change quite a few months ago in order to standardize the format
of the ftpusers file across the various ports of NET.

Phil

From 3925997107569910318
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 06:34:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <30600016@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 10:39:18 GMT
References: <6211@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Lines: 12
Nf-ID: #R:shlump.nac.dec.com:6211:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600016:000:377

Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Nov 19 21:02:00 1989
Posted: Mon Nov 20 11:39:18 1989

> The "full sized" PC card is pretty big, and there are drive bays if you
> need more space. The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to
> protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC
> case. Hey, what's a little challenge?
>
> Any ideas?

Separately sealed sections with optical isolation?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 9115609592910199919
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3434988259b1b7a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 10:46:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!iuvax!watmath!watserv1!broehl
From: broehl@watserv1.waterloo.edu (Bernie Roehl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Format of ftpusers for NOS
Keywords: NOS FTP
Message-ID: <172@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 14:40:26 GMT
References: <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk> <18265@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: broehl@watserv1.waterloo.edu (Bernie Roehl)
Organization: U. of Waterloo, Ontario
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Nov 20 15:40:26 1989

In article <18265@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>
>Ah, yes, that's what you get for snarfing the working updates on flash
>without reading the tcp-group mailing list. :-)

Mailing list? I read comp.protocols.tcp-ip, comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
and rec.ham-radio.packet, but didn't know there's a mailing list, too.
Who do I mail to to get on it?

--
     Bernie Roehl, University of Waterloo Electrical Engineering Dept
     Mail: broehl@watdcsu.waterloo.edu OR broehl@watdcsu.UWaterloo.ca
     BangPath: {allegra,decvax,utzoo,clyde}!watmath!watdcsu!broehl
     Voice: (519) 747-5056 [home] (519) 885-1211 x 2607 [work]

From -7426833358893597789

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e790c623241e66,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 12:46:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ucsd!daemon
From: PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Grapes INFO????
Message-ID: <10139@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 16:10:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 31
Posted: Mon Nov 20 17:10:00 1989

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: GATECH!MTC!dug@ucsd.edu, rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

Doug, What can you tell me of the availability right now on DSY modems?
Can I phone order them with a MasterCard?? If so, how?? That is
my favorite way to get INSTANT gratification.. Otherwise, exactly what amount
must I send (incl shipping/hndlg)??
I have an address of: Grapes ,INC.
POB 871
Alpharetta, Ga
30239-0871

Any phone #'s down there?..

Also, in advance can you tell me about the crystalling scheme so I can
get the LONG process of ordering ROCKs out of the way?
I may do a simplex 430-440, duplex 430-440, or duplex 432/905..
Sources for Xverters have all but dried up in QST!!!! Where's the hot place to
 get Microwave Modules stuff? Like what's a phone ##? Do Hamtronics xverters
work well?? I think Brian@UCSD.edu hinted he had Hamtronics xverters in use.
Or, was it Brian Lloyd, RQN type? Major concern with xverters will be getting
the power jacked UP to a good level. What are the most successful people
using for RF POWER amplification? Is the text of the DSY modem manuals
available by FTP on the INTERNET??
Please respond CC: the rec.hamradio-packet forum so others can see too.

Tnx in advance, pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10
KD9UU

From 5383578489033303791
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 13:01:05 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!aplcen!stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <3977@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 18:13:00 GMT
References: <6211@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Sender: news@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu
Reply-To: mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose)
Organization: JHU-Applied Physics Laboratory
Lines: 37
Posted: Mon Nov 20 19:13:00 1989

In article <6211@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com writes:
> ....
>Let's buld a (packet) radio into the PeeCee.
>....
>The tough part, of course, is shielding: You have to
>protect the front end from all that noise inside the FCC-compliant PC
>case. Hey, what's a little challenge?
>
>Any ideas?
>   fred k1io

This is an intriguing idea, but you're right: it is a challenge.
It would be hard to preserve the n+1 rule of grounds (n modules
cascaded require n+1 shields), since you've got gazintas and gozoutas
on both the RF and data side. Still, it should be possible since
the military does it every day (mix RF & micros).

One thing comes to mind right away: NO TTL chips! If you can pull
off this project with MOS & CMOS only, the leisurely rise- and fall-
times should help cut down on broadband noise.

Also, try beforehand to use one master clock at a high frequency
which only has harmonics and subharmonics on either side of your
operating frequency range. This way, if you do have trash you can
pull the oscillator or even dither it.

These two recommendations already preclude the use of 100% of the
existing CPU boards. Feh. I spent a recent evening trying to
determine which of the eight crystal oscillators in my PC was
putting a harmonic on 145.025 -- yuk!

With all these computers showing up at ham stations, we're going
to see a run on 33 uH inductors, ferrite beads, and beryllium-copper
leaf springs soon!

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From -5069072338815160102

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 13:04:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!wuarchive!udel!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <502@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Nov 89 18:31:28 GMT
References: <18264@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 20
Posted: Mon Nov 20 19:31:28 1989

From article <18264@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
> But I'll let you in on a secret: the real fun is in the actual *process* of
> creating, or in learning how somebody else's creation works. If you're not
> interested in creating nor in learning (both terms broadly construed), then
> you really *are* just an appliance operator. And I bet you're not having
> much fun, either.
>
> Phil

Wish I had read your first, you put it better than I did. But you have
it exactly right, GETTING THERE IS ALL THE FUN.

Bob N4HY

--

    My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
    who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 4647342663767286835
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 13:06:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!wuarchive!udel!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <501@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Nov 89 18:29:34 GMT
References: <10137@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 38

Posted: Mon Nov 20 19:29:34 1989

From article <10137@ucsd.Edu>, by brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor):
> Is this attitude why the USA is becoming a nation of lawyers and clerks,
> instead of inventors and engineers?
>
> C'mon! We can do it alone, but we can do it SOONER if more than just a
> few help.
>   - Brian

Brian puts it fairly clearly but I would like to point out the fundamental difference in an appliance operator and someone who buys ready built equipment. When I bought my string of Icom VHF/UHF gear for satellite work, I got each radio for about $700 at the time. There is no way I could design/build comparable gear. I bought ready made antennas, rotors, and a computer/rotor interface. Am I an appliance operator?

I would say no. At the same time I am doing this, I have developed AEA's follow on to the PK-232, called the DSP-232 (released early next year) and I had a lot to say about the Microsat that will be launched in January. I wrote a satellite tracking program that consistently has been AMSAT's number one fund raiser.

I'm not tooting my horn. I'm trying to make a point and that is it is clear I am not an appliance operator because I am not a ham radio couch potato. IMHO, if you aren't doing SOMETHING, ANYTHING to contribute to the hobby, you are part of the problem we are having. You can contribute in OTHER ways than returning to the almost impossible task of building competitive HF/VHF/UHF all mode transceivers ;-). I think no one expects that of you!

How's about getting off your couch and go find a young girl or boy who can contribute to the future of the hobby and try to interest them. Maybe you can contribute in $ome meaningful way to a 56 KBPS or 9600 BPS or whatever network in your area if you don't have the time or expertise to do it yourself. Ok, I'm off the soap box. I conclude by saying either quit whining about the push to move on and help make it easier or you just turn the rig off as we'll all get hardening of the coax.

Bob

From -4526151834344654021
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e790c623241e66
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 15:45:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!usc!sdsu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Grapes INFO????
Message-ID: <10144@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 20:21:51 GMT

References: <10139@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 36
Posted: Mon Nov 20 21:21:51 1989

I seem to recall I sent GRAPES a check and had the kit a week or two later - extremely satisfactory service. The thing went together in about two hours and took less than one more to make it work - simple alignment was all it took.

The crystalling scheme is simple: you have a crystal at the transmit frequency and one 10.7 MHz higher for receive injection. For 433.050 MHz (the de-facto 450 channel most people seem to be using), you need one at 29.050 MHz and one at 39.750 MHz.

I ordered my crystals from International Crystal in Oklahoma City and had them about two weeks later. The catalog number for those crystals is 471170. The crystals were just under $10 apiece. ICM's toll-free FAX number is 800-322-9426 and they take credit card orders.

I'm using Hamtronics converters; I have the XV4-2K transmitting converter which gives a nice 2 watts out for $79, and the CA432-2K receiving converter for $49. The receiving converter is kinda numb; you'd want to add a GaAs preamp to that, I'd expect. Hamtronics has such a preamp for $25, but I've not tried it. Hamtronics is in Hilton, New York; their FAX number is 716-392-9420.

Another trick is to flush the receiving converter and the entire front end of the modem and feed the 10.7 MHz IF of your Icom R-7000 directly into the high IF of the modem. That way you can tune it anywhere you want. (Tnx to Richard Bisbey for that idea!)

After the holidays are over, I'm thinking of ordering another DSY modem from GRAPES; I plan to modify it so that it works as a full-duplex repeater (i.e., transmitter clock is derived from receiver clock) and put it on a hill locally with a 433 MHz input and a 905 MHz output. The beauty of this scheme is that no in-band duplexer is required, and people who are currently using 433 MHz simplex can add a $50 converter (yeah, Hamtronics) to convert the 905 to the 433 MHz channel they've been using all along.

- Brian

From -8574556514413916995
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b159d2d640e4f8f6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 16:33:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!microsoft!clayj
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Is Heath's HK-232 the same as a PK-232?

Message-ID: <9100@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 20 Nov 89 22:01:42 GMT
References: <1733@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM> <1150002@hprnd.HP.COM>
Reply-To: clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson)
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon Nov 20 23:01:42 1989

Well, according to both Heath Technical AND AEA, they are the same unit
internally. I know that my friend's PK-232 and my HK-232 sure look like
the same thing externally. Heath and AEA also both agree that the update
SHOULD work. I'm going to find out.....

When I get it, I'll post the results, unless someone else beats me to it.

Clay Jackson

From 9121040087062607562
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ea6c901ad90d092,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 21:32:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!
jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watmath!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BM.exe tsr?
Message-ID: <4341.256814ae@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 20 Nov 89 20:13:50 GMT
Lines: 2
Posted: Mon Nov 20 21:13:50 1989

I have heard that their is a memory resident version of BM.EXE
Is it available somewhere for FTP or modem access?

From -1164500080940040767
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f0b2f50d6e650ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-20 21:33:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
ucsd!daemon
From: PAT.DAVIS@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multicoupling DSY modems
Message-ID: <10145@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Nov 89 23:47:57 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucsd.Edu
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Nov 21 00:47:57 1989

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: rec-ham-radio-packet@ucsd.edu

RE DSY MODEMS:

I spoke with John, WA9SOU last night. John is a TV engineer. He believes it would be easy (for him anyway) to multi-couple a few xverters on the same antennas.. 'If everthing is linear, it should work' . I'm no genious but HE feels that it's a rather simple task (money, time asside) to balance/ mix the signals onto common antennas. I said ' kinda like CATV directional couplers? ' He said 'yes, kind of'.. He was very impressed with the flexibility inherent in the design. (by common antennas, I mean sharing an antenna with more than one rx converter or Xverter).

John also stated that he knew (as I do) that we will need the 'headroom' soon enough. He already has visions of multi-coupled nodes (mostly duplex) spanning the state.

For my money, it sure beats the pants off trying to make a VOICE radio squirt 20Khz wide DATA out at 9600 b. (e.g., PACCOMM 9600 & Etc..)

Correct me IF I'm wrong. Can you not run a DSY modem in full duplex mode, WITHOUT a PC/TNC some how?? I suppose you'd still need a method of Identification for the FCC.. I confess, I haven't thought this all the way through.

From -8257650814184988106
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4bf41cf7c808cc2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 04:27:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Long)
Message-ID: <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 20 Nov 89 18:31:15 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 143
Posted: Mon Nov 20 19:31:15 1989

>brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Someone recently advanced the reasons why packet radio is still at the
>1200 baud appliance level in the U.S.A. In reverse order, they and my
>rebuttals are:

Brian, I was one of the ones that was pointing out what I felt were

some of the reasons holding back the development of "higher" speed
packet development. My point in saying what I did was not to start
a fracas or lament the demise of experimentation in ham radio per
se, but to simply point out what I felt were the facts in the situation.
I do not think that your rebuttals below are really realistic. They
may all be TRUE :-) but I don't think they really address the problem.
Now my comments in REVERSE REVERSE order.

>>2. Money
> $500 for a 56Kbit modem, transmitter, receiver, and antenna
>   must be more than most can afford.

Ok, figures vary... but let me tell you what I have to do here.

Hard-line for 500 foot tower. 1/2 inch for around $1.25 per foot or 7/8 inch
for around $4.00 per foot. If you are going to go UHF, you better figure on
7/8", so that is $2000 plus connectors at $50 per.

Antenna: You are not allowed to put junk on a commercial tower. Figure worst
case is a DB-224 at around $650. Cost drops for 220 or 440 MHz.

Two TNCS's at $120 per plus mods. Two radios... cost.... "whatever".

Amplifiers: (long way between towers in this area) Figure around $300-$500.

Duplexer Bp/Br: ... good one costs around $1000.

Bandpass cavities to get rid of crap that duplexer did not...around $250 per.

Power Supply: Figure around 50 amps or so. $200 for Astron RS-50

Ok, so now I have all of the above (which I do) and you are telling me to
go out and build the DSY modem. Now I need.

The modem:
Linear Transverter:
2 TNC's (I can reuse the old ones)
IBM PC What happens to the people that have tower mounted their equipment?
        Do you run a PC on a tower at 1200 feet that vibrates like a banshee
        and has extreme temp. variations?) If the DSY modem or support gear
        has a problem, then I have to "ride the elevator" and try to adjust
        it on the tower? I have to schedule the trip up the tower two weeks
        in advance so I need to have ready spares. Cost? Feasibility? This
        is why my stuff is on the deck and bit the bullet on the hard-line,
        but there are many out there that put the gear on the tower.

Cross band couplers (for the new band the DSY modem is going to be on) Or new
                    hard-line......

New Antenna

I already have THOUSANDS invested in the node site Brian. I do not think the DSY modem can be installed here for $500. in fact I laugh at the notion of that thought. Maybe your figures apply somewhere is the world but I am afraid they are grossly unrealistic here. It raises my hackles when you say that all we have to do is go out and spend $500 and POOF...instant 56 KBS.

>>1. Knowledge
>   When you've decided there's nothing more for you to learn,
>   you've decided it's time to die.
>"I tell you Wilbur, and I tell you Orville, that thing will never fly!"

No one says 56 KBS won't work, it just takes some knowledge to get it up and running. What happens when you put it together and it just sits there and looks at you? Now what? You have to figure out just where the problem is... is it the "interface TNC"... the DSY modem... software in the PC... in the EPROM that you burnt for the TNC..... is there something weird in the RF segment? You don't figure this out with a Simpson 260 and OHMS LAW. You need test equipment, knowledge, time, and some more money. It's really hard to pull off all those requirements in short order for each and every geographic site. Am I a "slacker" for saying that I just can't attempt that for more than just my area? I.E. I can't build and perfect 15-25 sites throughout the state.

>>3. Time
>   Yup, lots of retired hams haven't got the time to do anything
>   in between their morning and afternoon naps. Guess we young
>   folks will have to stay up until two in the morning.

That's a pretty hard blow Brian. I am not talking about "the retirement folks", (that live on a fixed income and are trying to just get by) I am talking about the guys that work 9 to 10 hours a day, and are fixing all the gear for the local hams already, AND maintaining the clubs voice repeater AND trying to get packet going in the area. Time starts becoming critical. The time it takes to build and debug the DSY modem, plus learn how to do so in the first place becomes a significant factor. Something has to give and it would help a lot of I could just buy the darn thing and know it was going to work perfectly and learn how to fix it when it breaks. :-)

>Seriously, folks, the major reason packet radio is still at 1200bps is
>because faster stuff isn't available off-the-shelf at Ham Radio Outlet
>and their ilk. But innovation doesn't require a crowd; history is full
>of lonely men and women coming up with great things on their own. Why
>not strike out just a bit on your own and see?

Innovation does not require a crowd, but unfortunately building a state-wide network does. Getting a crowd of innovative people working together is one of the biggest challenges of packet radio. We don't need people striking out on their own to solve the immediate problems that we face. We need people that pull together and invest the TIME and MONEY to pull it off. Hopefully those same people are capable of obtaining the knowledge.

>Is this attitude why the U.S.A. is becoming a nation of lawyers and clerks,
>instead of inventors and engineers?

What "attitude" are you talking about? The fact that I feel that it is too hard to build each node site from a kit instead of being able to just buy and install it? I am facing reality Brian, I am working with every person in this state to try and get moving. The problems that I have discussed are not "theoretical" but are the real ones that I am experiencing. Don't "shoot the messenger" just because the news that he carries is not good.

>C'mon! We can do it alone, but we can do it SOONER if more than just a
>few help.

Agreed...totally! But we could do it a lot faster if we could buy a unit that is guaranteed to work out of the box, ready to go... just plug it in and turn on the power...and if it costs $200 more for that kind of performance....no sweat! In my opinion the DSY modem still REQUIRES innovative skills, talent, knowledge, and money. These requirements exist in the Amateur world but not in the quantity it takes to put up a network across the state, let alone across the country. The proof of that is staring us right in the face. Phil's answer of licensing the DSY design and trying to get it commercially produced is the best darn thing I've heard! If there is something that we can all do to help in that regard, THAT'S what I am looking for! You tell me what I and others can do to help there, and I for one promise to do it.

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

From -5061802726640344121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9e2d3daf3148c07f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 04:27:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!samsung!rex!ames!genbank!agate!
ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA4DSY Modem
Message-ID: <891120.12481712.022626@CU.CP6>
Date: 20 Nov 89 17:16:31 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 30
Posted: Mon Nov 20 18:16:31 1989

 Having built up a DSY modem over a year ago I feel people need to know
that not all that much labour is required to get one on the air.
It seems the biggest problem is finding some one else in your area who is

also willing to experiment.
Given that you can find a local ham who is running NET (you *have* to run kiss in your tnc-2, TAPR fimware is too slow) and you can lay your hands on a transverter to take the DSY's 28Mhz output up to 220Mhz or 430Mhz, you are looking at a 2 week job of a couple of hours a night to populate the 3 circuit boards for the modem, make some well documented mods to your tnc-2, drill and file some holes in a box for the modem, make up some interconnecting cables.
The modem requires a scope to align but again the GRAPES guys have done a really good job on the documentation and the procedure is VERY straight forward.
Of course if your into "advanced" experimenting then you might want to wait for the K3MC I/O card which DRSI is going to be selling, in the mean time a modified tnc-2 works well, I even got mine working at 56kbps between the tnc & my Mac!
Please note that I do NOT consider myself an advanced experimenter and I am sure that anyone who has gotten a modest sized Heath kit working and can follow written directions would have NO problems putting a WA4DSY modem on the air. In fact the Grapes guys claim that the modem will pass the loop back test BEFORE you align it! They peak the coils for the rf board when they manufacture them which leaves them within the design spec for the modem. Of course you should still do a proper alignment.
BTW, we here in Ottawa should have our 56Kbps REPEATER on the Real Soon Now..
--dy
DYUILL@CARLETON.CA or VE3OCU@VE3JF Ottawa, Canada

From 4934002468129048679
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,15ee7464122a7648,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 06:24:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu!look
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC1 vs Genave
Message-ID: <3100001@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Date: 21 Nov 89 10:34:33 GMT
Lines: 9
Nf-ID: #N:uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu:3100001:000:315
Nf-From: uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu!look   Nov 20 13:36:00 1989
Posted: Tue Nov 21 11:34:33 1989

I have a TNC1 (HeathKit) and have been trying to make it work with my beloved Genave GTX-200. Receive is fine but there is no transmit. I ran TX up to 16 with no result. The TNC is ok and works into my Santec HT with no problems. Any ideas? Thanks,

Steve Look KA9SZW
look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu

Packet: ka9szw@k9cw

From -8987208320751033951
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aee8337d6ded98af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 08:10:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon DGBT/DIP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Information about KISS-56 wanted
Message-ID: <1287@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 21 Nov 89 16:10:37 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi>
Distribution: rec
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 35
Posted: Tue Nov 21 17:10:37 1989

From article <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi>, by so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP):
>
> Also, the ad stated a few TNC's to be fully TNC-2 compatible, and to
> accept the KISS-56 firmware. The PK-88 was not mentioned, do you know
> if it is compatible? Most of people over here in Finland have a TAPR
> TNC-2 clone, which unfortunately has no connection for an external
> modem, so we are probably going to have to get a new TNC, too. That
> will, of course, add the total cost, and makes the WA4DSY solution
> much less attractive.

I assume that by "connection for an external modem" you mean the modem disconnect header. Lacking this is not a problem, since the DSY modem does not connect to it anyway - it does not provide all the signals needed, and in particular lacks an input for an external tx clock. You must connect the modem to various points on the TNC board... this will involve some track cutting, but it should be possible to make it work with any TNC that uses the SIO or SCC (8530) chip. However, in order to run KISS-56, your TNC must be "firmware compatible" with the TNC-2. Your clone should be ok (I hope it's one licenced by TAPR!), but the PK-88 may not be. GRAPES provides source to KISS-56, so you could hack it if necessary. If you are planning to use the modem with PC compatibles, you are probably better off to forget the TNC idea and instead get the K3MC board. It should be available from Pac-Comm by the time you get your modems built.

> 73 de Luru
> --
>
> /// Ari Husa OH8NUP so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi

73, Barry VE3JF

--

Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 1257108510356801280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4bf41cf7c808cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 08:32:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!pasteur!
helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Long)
Message-ID: <10150@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 21 Nov 89 14:14:32 GMT
References: <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 58
Posted: Tue Nov 21 15:14:32 1989

I suspect we have vastly differing goals in mind here. I want to BUILD
a high-speed digital network, whilst I think you want to HAVE one.

If the entire idea were to only USE a high-speed ham radio network, we
could just go out and buy one. Point-to-point highspeed digital radios
are easy to get; they're just sorta expensive. Router nodes are easy
to get - there are lots of 11/23s that can run the FUZZ software, or
just buy a C/30 from BBN - again, expensive, but an off-the-shelf
solution. Another question then is why to have it a ham radio
network? We could commercially license it, list every ham in creation
as a member of the corporation that would have to be formed to buy and
manage the thing, and we'd have no restrictions on content to boot!
But that's not what I want to do. Nor, strangely enough, I suspect, do you.

In large part, the challenge to me is in building the network: Seeing
what we can do with the materials at hand. Stretching the state of the
art. And a good part of the challenge is to see what it takes to do it
at a price where most hams can afford to participate. That's the reason
why the IBM-PC was the software development base, although in truth it's
a slow, cranky and poorly designed piece of last-decade's iron. That's
why the TNC exists. That's why packet got started using 202 modems over
voice radios. But we can move beyond those now, cheaply.

Admittedly, I'm torn between the two opposing goals of having a my cake
and eating it too: the challenge of building the network and the
challenge of making good use of it when we have it.

Dale Heatherington came up with a brilliant step forward when he
designed the 56KB modem; other people are making strides to even faster
links. This is the sort of thing that makes ham radio live for me; I

suspect I'll be bored with the network after we've built it if we can't keep making improvements in it. A package solution just isn't for me.
     - Brian

PS: Your prices are probably realistic for new stuff bought over the counter; I wouldn't do it that way but if you do that's probably close to what you'll pay. A few points, however: most commercial mountaintop sites nowadays use multicoupled antennas; you don't need an antenna, hardline, or duplexer because you'll be using the multicoupler. Your transmitter will need a cavity and a circulator to shoot into the multicoupler, especially if it's a ham grade device, since most ham gear has a pretty filthy spectrum compared to commercial grade gear, The IBM-PC doesn't have to be tower mounted; you can run the digital stuff up the tower to the radios - that's a whole lot safer for the technicians like me who have to climb the damn thing, since you won't be running 115vac mains up there for me to stick my icepick into when I'm trying to chip my way through the nine inches of radial ice.... I wouldn't put an Astron on a mountain; they're insufficiently cooled for that sort of duty. Most mountaintop sites around here have massive 12-volt building supplies anyway, typically batteries floating on a line charger and/or photocells, so you don't need to spend that either. The one we have one of our remote bases in at 9000ft has 1200amp-hours of 13.5v on float and we just hook into the busbars. We have a DB-413 antenna up about 75ft on the main tower for transmit, and we receive off the multicoupler, plus we have independent antennas for the two meter and six meter remote stations. The controller is a wire-wrapped Z80 widget and the whole thing has been running in place for almost 10 years now.

From 1639581582590919005
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8d0615bbbac8804c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 10:45:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!sunybcs!acsu.buffalo.edu!owens
From: owens@acsu.buffalo.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Beginner question - What do you need to get on the air?
Message-ID: <13635@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Date: 21 Nov 89 14:53:29 GMT
Sender: nobody@acsu.buffalo.edu
Reply-To: owens@acsu.buffalo.edu ()
Organization: Suny at Buffalo
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Nov 21 15:53:29 1989

     All right, guys, enough of the talk about who is the better ham for the moment. I'm not a ham, simply because I haven't had any incentive that I felt was sufficient until now. With the availability of 52kbits, I'm again considering. But I want someone who knows to

tell me exactly what I would need to get into this enterprise.

Right now, I have a computer and software. I don't have a license, modem, antenna, radio, or anything else which might be needed. If it's justified, I'm willing to hit the books and get the necessary knowledge (I have a technical background already), but I want to know what I will need in equipment before I can make the economic decisions that have to precede any endeavor of this sort. So e-mail or post, whichever you think is reasonable, and tell me what I need to do to get a 56kbits packet station on the air. This may seem a little arbitrary, but I've gotten into things before with a lot of time and money and been disappointed, and this group seems like a good place to turn for this sort of info.

Bill.
owens@acsu.buffalo.edu

From -7249966476831010281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8dd1404709c86c00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8dd1404709c86c00,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 13:01:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!rutgers!texbell!attctc!mjbtn!raider!root
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ Packet Controller
Keywords: Comments Needed
Message-ID: <155@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Date: 21 Nov 89 02:58:32 GMT
Organization: RaiderNet Public Access, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:7619 rec.ham-radio.packet:1269
Posted: Tue Nov 21 03:58:32 1989

Has anyone out there used the MFJ-1278 Multimode Data Controller ? The ad in QST says it has 9 modes, two more than the PK-232. What is your opionion of this unit ? For the list price of 279.00, its 30 bucks cheaper and seems to have more features. Well, hams, what say ye ?

Please email, and I will post a summary.

Bob, N4CDO
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: uunet!knuth!raider!root HAM: N4CDO *

From 4795239080854268730

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 13:02:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!swrinde!emory!stiatl!
rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <628@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 21 Nov 89 07:16:07 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works
facility)
Lines: 223
Posted: Tue Nov 21 08:16:07 1989

In article <10137@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Someon recently advanced the reasons why packet radio is still at the
>1200 baud appliance level in the USA. In reverse order, they and my
>rebuttals are:

As a member of GRAPES, a former Board of Directors member, and one
who has had a hand in all 3 of the functioning 56kb switches in the
North Georgia area (which probably constitutes the largest 56kb LAN
online in the country), I want to offer my rebuttal to Brian's. I
consider these comments not only counterproductive but also very
inaccurate.

>>3. Time
>   Yup, lots of retired hams haven't got the time to do anything
>   in between their morning and afternoon naps. Guess we young
>   folks will have to stay up until two in the morning.

In this area, the retired hams have been doing a yeoman's job of
handling the affairs of GRAPES. Not only have they contributed to
the extent of their technical abilities, they've completely taken over
such mundane tasks as responding to inquiries about our Modem Kit,
parts procurment, newsletter publication and numerous other mundane
matters of business. Many of these things simply were not getting done
when the technical wizzards were trying to multitask. Yes, many of these
guys, young and old, lack sophisticated technical skills but the
hard core technical aspect is about 5% of building a network. I'd estimate
that a good 50% is plain old fashioned politiking. The rest is grunt work.

>
>>2. Money
> $500 for a 56Kbit modem, transmitter, receiver, and antenna
>   must be more than most can afford.

Why don't we take a bit closer look at costs, particularly for a switch
since user modems are of little use without a highsite switch. I'm assuming

a 4 port switch (1 56kb, one LAN port, one 1200 baud 145.01 backbone link, and one dialup control port). Some particulars:

1	286 PC with 1 mb ram and a 10 mb hard drive	1,500.00
2	async boards	60.00
1	modem kit	250.00
1	transverter	275.00
1	set, modem case, cables, px, etc.	100.00
3	TNCs (optimistic price, assumes club discount)	300.00
2	VHF radios (again, optimistic used prices)	300.00
1	UHF Super Stationmaster (we only got about 3 watts at the antenna)	600.00
1	VHF Super Stationmaster (for user lan)	600.00
1	VHF vertical	100.00
1	set, hardline and connectors	200.00
1	12 volt, 35 amp power supply	150.00
1	UPS	200.00
1	phone modem	100.00
1	Phone line for a year	250.00
Misc expenses (cabling, cabinets, etc)		100.00
		========
		5,085.00

Coincidently, we allocate about 5 kilobucks per site for planning purposes. I don't know about Brian, but that's big bucks for me. And of course, I have not figured in the cost of a tower. I assume one to be available (not true at 2 of our sites).

Then we have to get back to the time issue. It takes a LOT of time to build a switch, especially when you don't have the space luxury of a 19" equipment rack. I'd say that it takes a good 3 man-months of spare time to build, package, burn in and install a switch.

>>1. Knowledge
> When you've decided there's nothing more for you to learn,
> you've decided it's time to die.
>

How 'bout when you get to the stage when you no longer care to teach others? I'm particularly addressing the state of NET/NOS at the moment. I've personally long since given up on wasting my precious spare time RTFSC to try to figure out the latest hack in NET. Some of us are not yet network whizzards and need the clues contained in the minds of the coders.

>"I tell you Wilbur, and I tell you Orville, that thing will never fly!"
>
>Seriously, folks, the major reason packet radio is still at 1200bps is
>because faster stuff isn't available off-the-shelf at Ham Radio Outlet
>and their ilk. But innovation doesn't require a crowd; history is full
>of lonely men and women coming up with great things on their own. Why
>not strike out just a bit on your own and see?
>

>Is this attitude why the USA is becoming a nation of lawyers and clerks,
>instead of inventors and engineers?

Perhaps more accurately, we're becomming a world of net.bitchers instead of doers. We don't need inventors and engineers to build networks. We need worker-bees. And in fact, the worker-bees abound. The problem is that with insider knowledge to direct each step.

Let's look at some REAL problems:

1. Networking equipment is not yet off the shelf at HRO or whatever your favorite ham store is. This is a REAL PROBLEM. It was fun building the first modem. It was even enjoyable building the 2nd. But by the time you build 5 or 6, it becomes a real pain in the ass. We've almost resorted to drawing straws for GRAPES modems.

   We've done the development work, now I want to buy off the shelf. I'd love to see our DSY modem in a turnkey node. Anyone that is really interested in this problem should inquire of ALL the packet vendors why they keep demanding exclusive, proprietary rights before producing harwdare. Guess they never heard of standards like, for instance, the TNC-2?

2. RF gear is hard to come by and expensive. The Microwave Modules transverters which work best with the DSY modems are expensive and hard to get. I pestered the guys at Down East Microwave for 6 weeks to get mine. Seems like the chaps at Microwave Modules make transverters only when the urge hits.

   There are some local efforts at transverter design but it seems that there is a cruel comspiracy of work demands, equipment failure, and the small detail of a family life that gets in the way. You'd think that somewhere in this country someone could make a 10 meter to 430 transverter on a single board that would mount with the modem in a compact case. C'mone you RF gurus. Give us some watts. Not at 902 or above but at 430 where commercial antennas, duplexors, and test gear is reasonably available.

3. The digital side of networking sucks. The DSY modem works like a dream. If the squelch opens on a signal, it will decode. Truely amazing if you're used to 1200 baud FSK channels. But from the modem on down, the situation is dismal. The best we can do reliably from an unloaded PC is 19.2kb. Even that is not terribly reliable. There are still sufficient problems in NET/NOS that net thruput is typically below 200 cps. I say NET/NOS because we're still running pre-NOS on the switches. Our only attempt at NOS resulted in a crash'n'burn. Works fine on user machines but MTTC on a 4 port system is measured in seconds.

   I know that faster hardware is in the pipe but if one plants his feet down here and now and reviews history to this point, the digital side of things is a big sore thumb.

4. Documentation for NET/NOS. Simply put, even sophisticated users are put off by the current state of tcp/ip. I've always believed that what separates engineering from hacking is the paperwork. This package, no matter how much work phil and others have put into it, is a hack. I have no other way to bring a new user up other than to spend hours handholding. And usually a trip or two to his shack. We simply must do better than this if we are to be taken seriously. Please understand that this is a plea based in frustration and not anger. I want to see IP-based networking fly but is simply will not now. Please, let's take some time out from coding and document a bit. Routing and name servers and all the other neat stuff under development is not worth diddly if the users cannot make it work.

   It was OK 4 years ago to say that it was experimental code and not suitable for users. It might even be OK now except that Brian and others are flaming people for not building production systems from this stuff. It can't be both ways.

5. Cost. 5 Kbucks per switch and close to 1 Kbucks for a user is pretty rough. I had to scheme quite a bit in order to build my modem. That's the most expensive piece of ham gear I've ever had. The only way GRAPES could afford to build switches is through the sale of modem kits. I really don't see how a club without a project can do it.

6. Critical mass. This is most often overlooked. By critical mass, I mean there being enough hams operating a new mode to make it worthwhile. With TNCs, that was easy. Most any ham can pinch a C-note without consulting the war department (spousal unit :-) A 56kb modem is a whole 'nuther matter.

   I know that critical mass is a problem even here. When I built my modem, there were perhaps 3 other full time stations on and maybe a half dozen other part timers. I asked a rhetorical but very real question to the effect that after we all download each others' hard drives, what more is there to do with the modems? Sure someone can wisecrack that we could do voice mail or something like that. The problem is that this takes even more work and reduces the pool of critical mass candidates even more. When I could not give an answer to this question and when I saw my system idle for days at a time, I sold the modem. I'll probably get something high speed again someday when more hams are on but it was a waste of money at the time.

7. Time. We've already addressed this one but I want to mention it again to emphasize how the time factor drives things here.

8. Politics. Putting a statewide network together has been and continues to be an ongoing political battle equivalent to any elected office. The job is, of course, to convince all the little kinglets in the fiefdoms around the state that the GRAPES effort is not an attempt to horn in on local authority. We supply trunking equipment and technical guidance if desired. We've been successful

but the quest continues.

9. Lack of a pressing impetus to change. In other words, the applications our users want do not necessarily require higher speed. Most traffic would fit much better into the Usenet news model with Email tacked on the side than in the IP 3 function model. User, typically not being visionaries, don't look beyond the present. they depend on us techies. And what we're pushing right now - high speed versions of the same old stuff - is not exciting enough to motivate most users to change. Sure I can talk about digital voice and FAX and pseudo-realtime video and the like but if the likelyhood of it appearing in the next couple of years is not real, the user listens with curiosity and then continues on with the old reliable stuff. This is plain old human nature.

This has gotten quite long so I'm stopping now. I hope this post is taken in the spirit it is offered. I'm not trying to criticize anybody. I'm trying to get things off top dead center. We should not criticize users for things beyond their control nor for not jumping onto the first fast bandwagon down the pike. I guess we're learning the same lesson many high tech businesses learn the hard way - that implementing a new technology takes many times more time and effort than anyone could predict.

73 john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From -6396182479761341052
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 13:35:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!netcom!stratus!cloud9!jjmhome!cpoint!wolff
From: wolff@cpoint.UUCP (Ken Wolff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <2884@cpoint.UUCP>
Date: 21 Nov 89 21:35:31 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Reply-To: wolff@cpoint.UUCP (Ken Wolff)
Organization: Clearpoint Research Corp., Hopkinton Mass.
Lines: 49
Posted: Tue Nov 21 22:35:31 1989

In article <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>
>>>Anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem combo they were

>>>to be releasing??
>
(discussion of the merits of 9600 baud and 56kb systems deleted)
>
>To put any kind of ham radio packet network together takes some specific
>ingredients to get off the ground.
>
(discussion of knowledge, money and time deleted)
>
>In this area most of the packet network is up and running because of
>heroic efforts of single individuals. These people value TIME and MONEY
>above most other things. What is THEORETICALLY best and what SHOULD be
>done have to be weighed against the TIME//MONEY//KNOWLEDGE equation of
>the people that are actually going to be required to do it.
>
>I posted this to the net simply because I am sincerely interested in
>getting feedback from everyone as to whether I am full of beans or whether
>I am hitting the nail on the head and am speaking the true thoughts of a
>lot of people in the majority of the country.
>
>I've got the asbestos suit on and am ready and waiting! :-)
>
>Mark Bitterlich

You hit the nail on the head. We (the YCCC) run a 10 node PacketCluster
system covering Maine to NY that normally has 100 or more users connected.
We use 144.91, 144.93, 144.95, 144.97 144.99 for the nodes and 221.07
for the backbone. We would LOVE to put together a fast, reliable backbone.
The current backbone is already hitting the usual hidden transmitter
problems. By spring we expect to have a super backbone of, at most, 4
nodes running 9600 baud or more. The real question is, what will the standard
be, and when can we buy it off the shelf? The main couple of guys
doing the work are also very busy with other projects and can't even
consider doing pioneering work in the packet field by themselves.

For the record: 1200 baud Bell 202, ax25 packet only sort-of-works. It
definitely does not work very well for the master-slave, server-client
PacketCluster type application. We normally see good performance for up
to 5 simultaneous users on a node. At 10-15 users we start seeing guys
retry out after DX spots. At 25 users, stations are constantly dropping
out. I would support, and be willing to contribute to, an effort to
implement a variant of ax25 for use as a master. Slaves would run standard
ax25 while the masters would expect to have no peers and be allowed to
deviate from the ax25 spec. Any takers?

Ken, K1EA

From 2040641052264546319
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b58b194206e4f16a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-21 13:42:30 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!aplcen!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!
delni.enet.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Radio built into PeeCee?
Message-ID: <6298@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 21 Nov 89 18:22:36 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue Nov 21 19:22:36 1989

In article <3977@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>, mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
writes...
>
>One thing comes to mind right away: NO TTL chips! If you can pull
>off this project with MOS & CMOS only, the leisurely rise- and fall-
>times should help cut down on broadband noise.
>
>Also, try beforehand to use one master clock at a high frequency
>which only has harmonics and subharmonics on either side of your
>operating frequency range. This way, if you do have trash you can
>pull the oscillator or even dither it.
>
>These two recommendations already preclude the use of 100% of the
>existing CPU boards. Feh. I spent a recent evening trying to
>determine which of the eight crystal oscillators in my PC was
>putting a harmonic on 145.025 -- yuk!

But that spoils the fun, which would be to plug it into the existing
PeeCees. Inside their noise chambers.

My guess is that you'd have to install the front end right at the BNC
connector end of the board (or drive bay enclosure), feeding a metal
shield soldered around the front end circuitry on a 2-layer (or more!)
PC board. That would have synthesizer inputs and IF outputs, both
at a high enough level that the PC noise wouldn't clobber them too
much.

Or, if one used disk drive mounting, the drive bay would house the
front end and IF strip, all mounted inside an RF-tight enclosure with
coax going to the modulation board on the PC bus.

It reminds me of how a mathemetician catches a lion: Build a cage,
invert it, and the lion will be inside it (along with the rest of
the world). Build an RF-tight enclosure inside the PC's RF-tight
enclosure, to shield out the noise. Then you have the radio outside
of the box noise, even though it's inside the box.

Hamtronics boards, or dissected HTs, might be a way to find small
enough RF strips.
    fred k1io

From 9168604917684440039
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f4f30bacca79c7c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 09:32:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UOTELG01.BITNET!PAIEMENT
From: PAIEMENT@UOTELG01.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packetradiosub
Message-ID: <89Nov21.171303est.57830@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Date: 21 Nov 89 21:03:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Tue Nov 21 22:03:00 1989

cancel my sub to packet-radio

From 4669100103968077321
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f4f30bacca79c7c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 09:32:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!UOTELG01.UOTTAWA.CA!PAIEMENT
From: PAIEMENT@UOTELG01.UOTTAWA.CA (Richard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packetradiosub
Message-ID: <89Nov21.171250est.57824@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Date: 21 Nov 89 21:01:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Tue Nov 21 22:01:00 1989

cancel my sub to packet-radio

From 9165769617740359751
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 14:30:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <634@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 21 Nov 89 23:13:46 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>

<18263@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 42
Posted: Wed Nov 22 00:13:46 1989

In article <18263@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>Mark, I actually happen to agree with you. Perhaps you can lend your voice
>to mine (which is getting rather hoarse) to encourage GRAPES (and WA4DSY) to
>license their design to commercial manufacturers, on a non-exclusive basis,
>so it can be produced in quantity and gain mass acceptance. Production and
>marketing is the one place where the GRAPES/WA4DSY modem has really fallen
>down so far. I've been calling this modem "packet radio's best kept secret"
>for some time.
>
>TAPR's experience has shown repeatedly that a volunteer group is simply not
>suited for large-scale manufacturing. If the only way to obtain a TNC were
>still to buy a kit from TAPR (i.e., if TAPR had not widely and
>nonexclusively licensed its TNC-1 and TNC-2 designs to commercial vendors)
>then we'd still be back in 1983 or so in terms of the development of the
>packet network.
>

Phil,

We'd LOVE to see the DSY modem as a commercial product. The problem is that EVERY DAMN VENDOR that has approached us that I'm aware of (and I do spend a lot of time on the sidelines these days) had demanded EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS to the modem. In other words, they want to lock the rest of the world out of 56kb. I'll lay odds that anybody else that tries to commercialize a ham product is running into the same thing.

I've personally talked with a couple of vendors. I've been unable to budge this proprietary BS at all. If we want high speed turnkey networking, then let's start putting pressure on the vendors to pick up the ham-designed hardware and go with it. We have the modem. Bdale should have the digital hardware soon. Any number of people reading this group can do the RF. All the vendors have to do is package it and sell it, for christssake. Next time you have occasion to talk to a packet vendor, hit him up as to why they don't get rid of the Not-Invented-Here syndrom and get on the ball.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 1042160055612959766

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bd37df267b3ed6e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 14:46:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Longer)
Message-ID: <8911220128.AA28499@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 22 Nov 89 01:28:45 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 122
Posted: Wed Nov 22 02:28:45 1989

>brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) replies:
>I suspect we have vastly differing goals in mind here. I want to BUILD
>a high-speed digital network, whilst I think you want to HAVE one.

Hmm. I really can't answer that question. I want to build one and I
also want to have one, which is why I am building one. I am not sure
which one came first.. the chicken or the egg! :-) I THINK I under-
stand what you are saying, but I am really not sure. If your comment
means that I don't want to BUILD something... that is not correct.
I don't mind and in fact enjoy building things. However coordinating
the politics of building a statewide network I do not really enjoy.
If the gear could be bought off the shelf, that goal would become
much easier to implement. That was really the only reason I wrote
what I did.

>If the entire idea were to only USE a high-speed ham radio network, we
>could just go out and buy one.
<Details on how to spend megabucks left out>

I am looking for a happy medium Brian and was just offering what I
felt was a "reality check". There is no need to beat me over the
head with a stick! :-)

<More stuff left out>

>Admittedly, I'm torn between the two opposing goals of having a my cake
>and eating it too: the challenge of building the network and the
>challenge of making good use of it when we have it.

Worry about number 2 after we accomplish number 1.

>Dale Heatherington came up with a brilliant step forward when he
>designed the 56KB modem; other people are making strides to even faster
>links. This is the sort of thing that makes ham radio live for me; I
>suspect I'll be bored with the network after we've built it if we can't
>keep making improvements in it. A package solution just isn't for me.

First, I agree that Dale Heatherington is one great son of a gun! Second, I am already bored with 1200 baud packet. I think we will always be making improvements to packet radio. I doubt you will ever get bored, especially with a mind like yours! You may run low on cash, and you may get a little tired of the politics, but I don't really think you will ever be bored.

>PS: Your prices are probably realistic for new stuff bought over the
>counter; I wouldn't do it that way but if you do that's probably close
>to what you'll pay.

Some I bought new, some I bought used, some I bought broke and repaired.

>A few points, however: most commercial mountaintop
>sites nowadays use multicoupled antennas; you don't need an antenna,
>hard-line, or duplexer because you'll be using the multicoupler.

ALL STOP! DROP ANCHOR! AFTERBURNER IGNITE!

Brian, this is a personal pet peeve of mine so let me apologize in advance, no personal slight intended. BUT !!!

As soon as you ship me a mountain, I'll mount my darn equipment on it! Are you (and other previous posters) aware that there are places in this country that are F L A T like in S M O O T H as in NO MOUNTAINS?!?! Great... I got that off my chest.... sorry. Without a mountain it is very hard to do anything with a radio if you take away the hard-line, duplexers and antennas. We still use multi-couplers and combiners but usually to share a hard-line with a commercial user or to just try and avoid having to put ANOTHER run of it up the tower. BIG BUCKS either way you go.

>Your
>transmitter will need a cavity and a circulator to shoot into the
>multicoupler, especially if it's a ham grade device, since most ham
>gear has a pretty filthy spectrum compared to commercial grade gear,

I am well aware on how to use circulators, isolators, duplexers and the like. I can install, and tune them. Why do you need a circulator to feed into the multi-band coupler unless you are also using a combiner? I have never had to do this, but I sure agree with you on the bandpass cavity!

>The IBM-PC doesn't have to be tower mounted; you can run the digital
>stuff up the tower to the radios - that's a whole lot safer for the
>technicians like me who have to climb the damn thing, since you won't
>be running 115vac mains up there for me to stick my icepick into when
>I'm trying to chip my way through the nine inches of radial ice....

Do what? How do you want me to run the "digital" stuff up a 2000 foot tower? With WIRE? With two MEGAWATT TV stations running on the tower? No, that won't work Brian, you must tower mount it, unless I am missing something here. There is already 220 VAC run up the tower in conduit, along with the elevator cables, etc., etc. When was the last time you

climbed down a 2000 foot tower when the elevator broke? Just curious.

Also... if our towers get that kind of ice on them, forget about the equipment boxes, the antennas or being anywhere near-by unless you want to die. When the ice starts to melt, it "flakes" off the tower in nice big chunks and literally DESTROYS anything in its path on the way down. This includes antennas, dishes, tower cabinets, and bodies if there happen to be any around. It goes right through the roofs of buildings and when it hits the ground it leaves DENTS! (No joke!)

>I wouldn't put an Astron on a mountain; they're insufficiently cooled
>for that sort of duty. Most mountaintop sites around here have massive
>12-volt building supplies anyway, typically batteries floating on a line
>charger and/or photocells, so you don't need to spend that either. The
>one we have one of our remote bases in at 9000ft has 1200amp-hours of
>13.5v on float and we just hook into the busbars. We have a DB-413
>antenna up about 75ft on the main tower for transmit, and we receive off
>the multicoupler, plus we have independent antennas for the two meter
>and six meter remote stations. The controller is a wire-wrapped Z80
>widget and the whole thing has been running in place for almost 10
>years now.

I don't have a mountain, we have generators on the ground, and Astrons work fine if not pushed too hard. My synopsis on equipment needed was built around the requirements in this area (I mentioned that).

I am very impressed with what you have available. I and a lot of others are not so lucky but we are trying to make do with what we have. Of course we have to work at it and it takes a lot more time but we are slowly getting there. Anything that could make our job easier would go a long way towards getting the job done. This was the one and only reason that I wrote my feelings on the matter! :-)

From -6603173901190368080
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18278@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 07:02:24 GMT
References: <10129@ucsd.Edu> <30600017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 42
Posted: Wed Nov 22 08:02:24 1989

>I'm interested in recommendations of sources of information regarding the
>existing technologies and practices of digital data modulation, hopefully
>with enough information to be able to design modems like the WA4DSY one.
>
>I'm also interested in what the bits/sec : baud ratios and bandwidths of
>various systems are.

There are quite a few college-level digital communications theory textbooks that can provide a good introduction to the subject. Here's a few on my bookshelf:

Lee and Messerschmitt, "Digital Communication", KAP, ISBN 0-89838-274-2. Excellent, up-to-date publication (copyright 1988). I learned about this one from N4HY, who immediately stole his employer's copy when it showed up in the company library. :-)

Feher, "Digital Communications - Satellite/Earth Station Engineering", Prentice Hall, ISBN 0-13-212068-2. Copyright 1981. As the title suggests it deals primary with satellite communcations, but the sections on modulation and coding techniques are just as applicable to terrestrial links. This one has more of a practical bent than the other books here; it contains some good comparisons of the eye patterns and spectral characteristics of various synchronous modulation techniques.

Bhargava et al, "Digital Communications by Satellite", Wiley, ISBN 0-471-08316-X. Copyright 1981. Another excellent textbook that deals primarily with modulation and coding techniques. More theory and less practice than Feher.

While I'm plugging books, I'd like to mention one that I got recently even though it doesn't deal with digital modulation techniques. It's by Sinnema, and the title is "Electronic Transmission Technology - lines, waves and antennas". It is published by Prentice Hall, ISBN 0-13-252412-0, and copyright 1988. I discovered this one during a plane ride in which I sat next to a college student who was using it as a course text. This is an *excellent* text that neatly fills the gap between the ARRL Handbook (which has lots of "rip and replicate" projects but a very skimpy theoretical foundation) and the E&M course textbooks we used at Cornell (which were so obsessed with mathematics that few could ever see how the stuff could have any practical application).

Phil

From 4468311658248947619
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c3434988259b1b7a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Format of ftpusers for NOS
Keywords: NOS FTP
Message-ID: <18279@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 07:22:11 GMT
References: <352@bjcong.bj.co.uk> <18265@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<172@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Nov 22 08:22:11 1989

>Mailing list? I read comp.protocols.tcp-ip, comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
>and rec.ham-radio.packet, but didn't know there's a mailing list, too.
>Who do I mail to to get on it?

tcp-group@ucsd.edu is the mailing list for all those interested in TCP/IP
over amateur packet radio. More specifically, it is the meeting place
for those working with the KA9Q TCP/IP package. The list has grown quite
a bit of late, largely because the code has become quite popular in
the "regular Internet".

To get on the list, send your request to tcp-group-request@ucsd.edu.
Brian Kantor is the list maintainer.

Phil

From -2680505416323160665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f0b2f50d6e650ee
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Multicoupling DSY modems
Message-ID: <18280@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 07:43:22 GMT
References: <10145@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Nov 22 08:43:22 1989

>Correct me IF I'm wrong. Can you not run a DSY modem in full duplex
>mode, WITHOUT a PC/TNC some how?? I suppose you'd still need a method of
>Identification for the FCC.. I confess, I haven't thought this all the way
>through.

I assume that you mean you want to build a regenerative repeater, right? If

so, I can see some problems and limitations:

1. It's not as easy as just plugging a demodulator into a modulator. Both the demod and the modulator provide their own clocks. Either you'd have to modify the modulator so that its clock could be slaved to the demod clock (e.g., with a PLL) or you'd have to insert a digital elastic store (FIFO) between the two so that any skew between the two clocks would be matched. The size of the FIFO would have to take into account the maximum transmission size and the worst case skew between the repeater's and the using station's transmit crystal.

2. Assuming you do interface the demod to the modulator, you still have the problem that the regenerative repeater will add a significant delay to the signal in the form of its own carrier-detect time, followed by the time required to switch on its transmitter. Although the presence of a FIFO might avoid requiring your users to increase their TXdelays to compensate, the added carrier sense delay will increase the susceptibility of the system to collisions.

In the absence of hidden terminals, the single most important parameter that affects the performance of a CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access) channel is "alpha". This is the ratio of the combined propagation delay and carrier sense delays to the duration of the packet. Large values of alpha (i.e., near 1) open up large "collision windows" that can render CSMA useless. (This makes intuitive sense -- if the information you get by monitoring carrier on the channel is always out of date, then you don't *really* know if the channel is clear when you begin to transmit.) Large alphas are found mainly on packet satellite channels, but if your carrier detect time is significant (and it is with the WA4DSY modem, about 15 milliseconds or 100 byte times at 56kb) you can have the same problems even on short terrestrial paths.

I think the most promising repeater for the WA4DSY modem is a linear (analog) crossband translator. This would be just like an AMSAT satellite transponder, except that it's attached to the ground. The only signficant source of propagation delay through such a translator would be from the 100 KHz bandpass filter, which would be on the order of 1 / 100KHz = 10 microseconds, i.e., not significant.

Nevertheless, I think it would be excellent if you actually tried the regenerative repeater techique, if only in the hope that my (theoretical) concerns about it prove not to be serious in practice.

Phil

From 374724910571245648
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4bf41cf7c808cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn

From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Long)
Message-ID: <18281@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 07:57:02 GMT
References: <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 34
Posted: Wed Nov 22 08:57:02 1989

In article <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-
TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>Ok, figures vary... but let me tell you what I have to do here.

[details of installation expenses deleted.]

Okay, then an extra $500 for a WA4DSY modem isn't that much of a percentage
increase in the total system cost, is it? :-)

Yeah, so this is perhaps a little flip. But I think there's a grain of truth
in what I say. Most of the things you mentioned you'd still need for a 1200
baud packet switch at a tower site, so why handicap your investment in
expensive hardline, antennas, power supplies, etc, just to save $100 or so
on the modem?

One item of yours I will mention:

>IBM PC   What happens to the people that have tower mounted their equipment?

I happen to be from the minimalist school when it comes to equipment at
remote sites. There is no, repeat, NO fundamental need to place full-blown
PCs at switch sites to handle packet. In my last posting I described a 56kb
repeater that puts NO digital hardware in the signal path. Not even a WA4DSY
modem, much less a full blown PC. (You may want some digital hardware there
for system control and telemetry, though.) It is true that such a repeater
does not yet exist, so I plan to building one. At the moment we do have an
experimental system at a local tower site that uses an Ampro Little Board
computer to drive a WA4DSY modem. It's very compact and reasonably reliable
so far. But it will get pulled out when the linear repeater is ready.

The packet switches and server computers belong at peoples' houses where
they can be easily maintained. They can route packets between simple, dumb
linear repeaters on the hilltops, towers and tall buildings.

Phil

From -2223210802489965411
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d4bf41cf7c808cc2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Long)
Message-ID: <18282@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 08:00:58 GMT
References: <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 37
Posted: Wed Nov 22 09:00:58 1989

In article <8911201831.AA07926@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-
TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>Ok, figures vary... but let me tell you what I have to do here.

[lengthy list of installation expenses deleted.]

Okay, then an extra $500 for a WA4DSY modem isn't that much of a percentage
increase in the total system cost, is it? :-)

Yeah, so this is perhaps a little flip. But I think there's a grain of truth
in what I say. Most of the things you mentioned you'd still need for a 9600
baud packet switch at a tower site, so why handicap your investment in
expensive hardline, antennas, power supplies, etc, just to save $100 or so
on the modem? If you're concerned about cost, worry about the cost for
the end user station. There are many more end users than there are
repeaters. But even here I think the difference, given the performance,
is not significant.

One item of yours I will mention:

>IBM PC   What happens to the people that have tower mounted their equipment?

I happen to be from the minimalist school when it comes to equipment at
remote sites. There is no, repeat, NO fundamental need to place full-blown
PCs at switch sites to handle packet. In my last posting I described a 56kb
repeater that puts NO digital hardware in the signal path. Not even a WA4DSY
modem, much less a full blown PC. (You may want some digital hardware there
for system control and telemetry, though.) It is true that such a repeater
does not yet exist, so I plan to build one. At the moment we do have an
experimental system at a local tower site that uses an Ampro Little Board
computer to drive a WA4DSY modem. It's very compact and reasonably reliable
so far. But it will get pulled out when the linear repeater is ready.

The packet switches and server computers belong at peoples' houses where
they can be easily maintained. They can route packets between simple, dumb
linear repeaters on the hilltops, towers and tall buildings.

Phil

From 2799633650050702178
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18283@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 08:25:02 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 58
Posted: Wed Nov 22 09:25:02 1989

>3. The digital side of networking sucks. The DSY modem works like
>   a dream. If the squelch opens on a signal, it will decode.
>   Truely amazing if you're used to 1200 baud FSK channels. But from
>   the modem on down, the situation is dismal. The best we can do
>   reliably from an unloaded PC is 19.2kb. Even that is not
>   terribly reliable. There are still sufficient problems in NET/NOS
>   that net thruput is typically below 200 cps. I say NET/NOS because
>   we're still running pre-NOS on the switches. Our only attempt at
>   NOS resulted in a crash'n'burn. Works fine on user machines but
>   MTTC on a 4 port system is measured in seconds.

WB0MPQ and I have been running NOS (as it has evolved) on 220.55 MHz with WA4DSY modems for about the last year, 24 hours/day. The digital side of things has been amazingly solid. I don't think my PC/XT router (the one with the DRSI card that talks to the modem) has crashed once in the past month. (The standby power supply helps a lot.) The modem link is a little less reliable, as I live next door to a repeater on 223.74 that occasionally desenses the front end in my transverter. We're looking at helical resonators that should fix this problem.

Oh yeah, we typically get a little over 3000 BYTES per second in binary file transfers, disk to disk. Yes, there's room for improvement, but it's a far cry from 200 bytes/sec. I suspect your problem is that you're still trying to use external TNCs, while we're using DRSI cards. The NOS code has an acknowledged problem with talking to the asynch ports at high speed; I've come up with a few promising solutions to that problem, but there's no reason to saddle youself with TNCs when there's already a solution at hand, and a better one (K3MC boards) on the way.

>4. Documentation for NET/NOS. Simply put, even sophisticated users
>   are put off by the current state of tcp/ip. I've always believed

>   that what separates engineering from hacking is the paperwork.
>   This package, no matter how much work phil and others have put into
>   it, is a hack.

As a sign I once saw at Bell Labs said, "The problem with being on the
leading edge is staying ahead of the blade." Yes, getting TCP/IP up and
running takes more work than regular packet (except, perhaps, for the PK-232
:-)). But powerful systems tend to be more complex than less powerful ones.

Yes, the documentation is sorely lacking. Yes, the package probably does
qualify as a "hack". After all, it's free. I do it in my spare time for fun,
as a labor of love. If you want something more polished, you're welcome to
go to FTP Software and pay upwards of $500 per copy for their PC TCP/IP code
(object only - source is plenty extra) and a very nice manual. And even
then I think you'll discover that there are a lot of things my code can do
that FTP's can't. I believe in building solid foundations before I
put on the window dressings.

A lot of people are productively using my code right now, even in its
present state. Some have offered money, even with no guarantees of support
from me. Things will get better with time, but it'll happen faster if people
help.

Strictly speaking, you mean "the KA9Q Internet Package", not tcp/ip.
There are lots of TCP/IP implementations; mine is only one.

Phil

From 1510494359319624872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 15:02:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18284@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Nov 89 09:26:23 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<18263@bellcore.bellcore.com> <634@rsiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed Nov 22 10:26:23 1989

WD4OQC:
>We'd LOVE to see the DSY modem as a commercial product. The problem is
>that EVERY DAMN VENDOR that has approached us that I'm aware of (and I
>do spend a lot of time on the sidelines these days) had demanded

>EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS to the modem. In other words, they want to lock the
>rest of the world out of 56kb. I'll lay odds that anybody else that
>tries to commercialize a ham product is running into the same thing.

Thanks, John, I wasn't aware of that little tidbit. I agree, it is much
better to wait for someone who is willing to accept nonexclusive rights.
This has been TAPR's policy for its projects since the beginning, and I
support it 100%.

As an example of what can happen when a group grants exclusive rights to
their design, consider Sandpac's PS-186. Mike Lamb of AEA has been crying
poverty and crusading for exclusivity for some time, but except for that one
case he's not being very persuasive.

I wish the vendors understood just how valuable the engineering time is that
goes into these projects, and how the volunteer designers are motivated by
wanting to get the technology into the hands of as many hams as possible.
In general they don't mind vendors making a profit on production (after all,
it IS a boring activity) AS LONG AS there's competition to keep them all
honest.

I could tell you about another exclusive-technology-rights deal that
resulted in problems, but this one hasn't played itself out yet. All I can
say is that as long as I'm a director of amateur radio organizations like
TAPR and AMSAT, I'll *never* approve another deal that grants exclusive
rights to volunteer-developed technology to a commercial entity. It'll be
non-exclusive or nothing.

Phil

From -8198128946376704407
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,d5f2fa3a5ca26a01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d5f2fa3a5ca26a01,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 16:16:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!udel!rochester!
kodak!tiefel
From: tiefel@kodak.UUCP (Lenny Tiefel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: dx information
Keywords: dx,information
Message-ID: <2213@kodak.UUCP>
Date: 22 Nov 89 17:45:02 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:7659 rec.ham-radio.packet:1284
Posted: Wed Nov 22 18:45:02 1989

 hope this question isn't too stupid.
But where can I find the operating
frequencies for BBC London, Radio Moscow,
and other foreign stations.

I know nothing about shortware listening,
but I'm willing to learn.

(I received a shortware radio for my
birthday, and now I need a "TV GUIDE" for
shortwave listening.)

Len Tiefel
(email tiefel@kodak.com)
(716) 722-2250

From -4888847655148449189
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 16:30:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!udel!princeton!
idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <507@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 22 Nov 89 17:46:44 GMT
References: <18278@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 40
Posted: Wed Nov 22 18:46:44 1989

From article <18278@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
>>I'm interested in recommendations of sources of information regarding the
>>existing technologies and practices of digital data modulation, hopefully
>>with enough information to be able to design modems like the WA4DSY one.
>>
>>I'm also interested in what the bits/sec : baud ratios and bandwidths of
>>various systems are.
>
> Lee and Messerschmitt, "Digital Communication", KAP, ISBN 0-89838-274-2.
> Excellent, up-to-date publication (copyright 1988). I learned about this one
> from N4HY, who immediately stole his employer's copy when it showed up in
> the company library. :-)
>

I resemble that remark!

I also recommend Theory and Practice of Modem Design by Bingham. I forgot
about this one in my blast a few days ago even though I use it regularly.

It talks mostly about 1200 bps 2400 bps telephone modems but is a useful guide. I also recommend for those interested in more rigor, Digital Communications by John Proakis. I will try and think of others and make a good list and post it in some reasonable fashion rather than this hodge podge manner.

Bob

(P.S. The librarian came and brought me the book. She had forgotten to put company marks on it, enter it into the library records, and thus I assumed that I had a long term borrowing allowance on this one ;-) I use Lee and Messerschmidt everyday for at least a reference if not for an actual discussion. It has its faults but to my mind is the best book currently available on these topics. If someone knows of or thinks one is better, please let me know!!)

--

My opinions are my own no matter who I work for! ;-) | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
CCR, AMSAT, etc.

From 4090736281535654511
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,3dfd0cd3843b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3dfd0cd3843b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,3dfd0cd3843b1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 16:31:17 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2668 rec.ham-radio:15234 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:9329
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: KA9Q users mailing list
Message-ID: <10158@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 23 Nov 89 00:31:17 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 19

If you are a user of the KA9Q Networking package, there is a mailing list you may join to communicate with kindred souls.

The primary orientation of the discussions is toward use of the package on Amateur (ham) Radio, but some of the discussions may apply to other uses.

To subscribe to the mailing list, send a message to 'listserv@ucsd.edu' (or whatever variation of that address is appropriate for you), with the

text
     subscribe ka9q-users
in the body of the message. You will receive confirmation of your
subscription by mail, if our admittedly-stupid parser could figure out
your message and return address.

Note that an earlier message in these groups mentioned the 'tcp group'
mailing list; that is a technical workgroup mailing list and probably
isn't what you were looking for.
     - Brian

From -7637520921776601086
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aee8337d6ded98af
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-22 20:00:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!wuarchive!
emory!stiatl!rsiatl!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Information about KISS-56 wanted
Message-ID: <3201@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 22 Nov 89 19:17:28 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed Nov 22 20:17:28 1989

Keywords:

In article <SO-LURU.89Nov18134834@stekt.oulu.fi> so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa
OH8NUP) writes:
>Our 56 kbps project is moving on, slooooooowly but steadily. We just
>received the necessary information about the WA4DSY modems from GRAPES
>- after a couple months serious waiting...

Sorry about the delays...we now have some new volunteers to handle
the mail and response time should be much better.

>I suppose there is really no alternative to a regular TNC-2 yet, and
>the neat thing is that you can just couple it to a serial connection
>of almost any computer. So, we are probably going to settle with that.

The TNC approach is the only way to go with non-PC machines,
but the DRSI card is a good alternative for PC users.

>The WA4DSY pre-documentation was talking about an EPROM called KISS-56
>for the TNC-2. Please give me some information about this! I presume,
>that it makes the TNC logic to be "a little bit" more impatient as
>when to send its stuff on the air, thus effectively shortening the

>packets and the delay in interactive use. Am I correct, and if so, how
>much does it speed things up? Anyone tried this?

Ths KISS-56 EPROM is necessary because the regular KISS EPROM is
too slow to handle 56k data. The 56k version IS faster in the way it
handles buffers. A disk with the code is included in the kit.

>Also, the ad stated a few TNC's to be fully TNC-2 compatible, and to
>accept the KISS-56 firmware. The PK-88 was not mentioned, do you know
>if it is compatible? Most of people over here in Finland have a TAPR
>TNC-2 clone, which unfortunately has no connection for an external
>modem, so we are probably going to have to get a new TNC, too. That
>will, of course, add the total cost, and makes the WA4DSY solution
>much less attractive.

A true clone of the TNC2 (namely the MFJ1270) or a TNC with the
standard TAPR modem disconnect header such as the PACCOM Tiny 2 is
needed if you choose the TNC option to drive the modem. We can't guarantee
that you can make the necessary mods to any other TNC, or that the
KISS 56 code will work on a non-TAPR clone.
>

73 Gary Coffman KE4ZV
GRAPES Director

From -3806888137272249163
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bd37df267b3ed6e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 01:02:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!usc!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Longer)
Message-ID: <10159@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 23 Nov 89 00:49:02 GMT
References: <8911220128.AA28499@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 33
Posted: Thu Nov 23 01:49:02 1989

I apologize; your environment is quite different from mine. I spent
several years as a two-way radio tech, including mountaintop service
(and crawling under the seats of suck-trucks) doing commercial FM
stuff. Around here, all we have is mountains: 6000ft to 9000ft is
typical. You stick a 70-ft H-frame tower on a Sears outhouse and go
from there. The rare UHF TV station usually has its own building and
tower next to you, and they sure as hell don't run off solar power.
But then they want $100/rack/month plus $50/antenna/month, so they're
out of the ham price range anyway.

(In fact, in Lost Angeles a few years ago, one villain built a low-power repeater that ran entirely off the rectified TV signal; he stuck it in a small box and bolted it up on the tower where it sat for nearly two months before anyone noticed it. Always had a bit of sync buzz in the audio though....)

But really, I'm advocating that people should try some 56kb ground-based stuff before they start building big networks. And that's what's cheap. Until the PS-186 (or the totally awesome pc i/o card) are available, we don't have good 56kb routers - and even then, we don't have protocols and software to do good routing, so there's a bit of work to be done.

I don't want to hold back anyone from building anything - quite the contrary. I do want to encourage people to EXPERIMENT. We don't have to have a statewide network in place for people to buy or build advanced stuff than will make good use of the network when it IS in place! (Admittedly, you won't get Joe Average Ham as interested until he can use the network, but I just can't see working my butt off to hand a glorious digital network on a silver platter to people who weren't interested before it was perfected.)

And that's sorta where I'm coming from.
     - Brian

From -8623129309476152022
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 02:01:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!think!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
lavaca.uh.edu!uhnix1!sugar!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 23 Nov 89 01:58:02 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 26
Posted: Thu Nov 23 02:58:02 1989

It's a good thing that there's an ambulance parked in my driveway tonight. As soon as I finish writing this, I'm going to go outside and hook myself up to the cardioscope: my heart is doing strange things...

I agree 100% with John De Armond.

The techies have done great things with TCP/IP. It's so great and wonderful that the rest of us who aren't TCP/IP gurus, able to decode

I-frames from memory, are lost. The techies want to do it right, while
the rest of us want to do something with it now.

The techies are leaving the rest of us behind.

I don't mean to deride Phil's herculean efforts: far from it. The KA9Q
package is a monumental effort, and one that I couldn't duplicate in
years. Despite all that, it's not a production program: it's a hack. A
neat hack, to be sure, but a hack.

We don't need hacks. We need production systems.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
 "...when hasn't gibberish been legal C?" -- Tom Horsley, tom@ssd.harris.com

From 2173640401588053837
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2cc149036c0f6543,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 02:21:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca!Mark
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR TEL:519-661-3714)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600 packet modems
Message-ID: <246@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Date: 22 Nov 89 16:04:13 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: mbramwel@uwovax.uwo.ca
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 3
Posted: Wed Nov 22 17:04:13 1989

Has anyone used the pac-comm 9600 baud modems?

I was interested in how easy it is/isn't to hook it up to a radio?

From -4060517376564681532
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 04:58:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <18365@bellcore.bellcore.com>

Date: 23 Nov 89 07:13:02 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP> <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Nov 23 08:13:02 1989

>I don't mean to deride Phil's herculean efforts: far from it. The KA9Q
>package is a monumental effort, and one that I couldn't duplicate in
>years. Despite all that, it's not a production program: it's a hack. A
>neat hack, to be sure, but a hack.
>
>We don't need hacks. We need production systems.

I would like to invite you to join the effort to convert my code from a hack
to a production system. I have stated many times that my own personal
interest lies in creating solid foundations on which others can build useful
applications and user interfaces. This is why I make complete source code
readily available and why I've spent the last year rewriting the application
programming environment.

However, I would like to remind you of one of Rinaldo's Rules, the Codin'
Rule: "He who codes, rules". This rule is particularly applicable to
volunteer software projects.

Phil

From -6845551897863799326
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a642537ab37b8b3d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 05:24:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ns-mx!ceres!dino!sharkey!mailrus!hellgate.utah.edu!
helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems???
Message-ID: <10166@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 23 Nov 89 13:24:54 GMT
References: <8911181731.AA18803@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> <10137@ucsd.Edu>
<628@rsiatl.UUCP> <1989Nov23.015802.5596@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Nov 23 14:24:54 1989

jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>We don't need hacks. We need production systems.

No offense taken, but if that's what you want, you have few choices:

   1) build it yourself
   2) pay someone else to do it for you
   3) dupe someone into doing it
   4) steal it

Far be it from ME to dissuade you from any of the above.
     - Brian

From -1616578092388708434
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0220ce1213fba35,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 06:01:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!
HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA!Mark
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA (Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR TEL:519-661-3714)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: test from VE3PZR
Message-ID: <269@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Date: 23 Nov 89 14:01:17 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: watmath!ria.ccs.uwo.ca!uwovax.uwo.ca!mbramwel@uunet.UU.NET
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Thu Nov 23 15:01:17 1989

This is a test message.

From 8621198139831335756
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,973267278fd8778b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 10:50:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!qtnet!nick
From: nick@qtnet.uucp (Nick Lawes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS for SCO Xenix
Message-ID: <1989Nov23.185044.11682@qtnet.uucp>
Date: 23 Nov 89 18:50:44 GMT
Organization: Quotnet (UK) Limited, London
Lines: 33
Posted: Thu Nov 23 19:50:44 1989

Well, I finally got around to trying to port the latest NOS src (from
wb3ffv's BBS) to Xenix. The files from there have no unix support, no
documentation etc, so I'm poking around in the dark, and using so *OLD*
unix support files that someone had lying around.

Has anyone successfully (or partially) done a port to SCO? I'd hate to
be wasting my time :-) Will there ever be official support for Unix?

Also, is there any documentation, hints for porting etc. Some sample
config files would help.

So far I have managed to get the code to compile and start running. There
were major problems getting to this stage, especially getting mainproc
to work with the adjusted stack pointer referencing pages in memory
that don't (yet) exist etc... I can trace packets on air, but as soon is
I try to start up a telnet (for example) the system crashes. newproc()
must work to some degree, because the four or five initial daemons are
there and running (timer etc..)

Anyone know of a fix, or what I'm doing wrong? It's bound to be either
something stupid that I've overlooked, or something fundamental I don't
understand...

I just love the use of pause() and alarm() internal functions, they go well
when porting to unix :-)

Thanks in advance for any help ...

73s
--
[Nick Lawes, Systems Programmer | voice: +44 1 353 6723   ]
[Technical Marketing, Quotnet (UK) Ltd. | email: ..!mcvax!ukc!qtnet!nick]
[12 Norwich Street, London. EC4a 1BP | ham :   G8ZHR @ GB3XP   ]

From -7879212886284437683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,28194efa876579ee,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 11:00:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!rex!ames!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
utgpu!watmath!ria!uwovax!31005_1650
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell 1-519-661-3714)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NOS SMTP problem with AX25 users
Message-ID: <4368.256b18ab@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 23 Nov 89 03:07:38 GMT
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Nov 23 04:07:38 1989

I have a problem with forwarding SMTP mail. I have a machine that
receives mail from the internet and trys to pass it on to a few hams
in the area. The list is generated by the alias file.

The HAMS don't leave their machines turn-on. When HAMSTER(mail machine)
trys to connect, it cannot. TCP STATUS shows SYN SENT. 20 minutes later,
SMTP cycles again, however, the previous SYN SENT is still there. If a HAM
turns on his machine, it may take 2-3 hours before HAMSTER starts to transfer
mail.   Is there a parameter that will cause SMTP, or everything to give up
completely after a period of time? It would be nice if it would completely
retry after 20 minutes.

PS: We all love NOS.   waiting for manual.......--

....
. Mark Bramwell,   VE3PZR   .
.   .
. The University of Western Ontario   Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration   Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7   Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

From 8777633875366732025
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4083d874c0eb46bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-23 12:31:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rutgers!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF BBSs considered obnoxious
Message-ID: <10168@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 23 Nov 89 18:24:19 GMT
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 47
Posted: Thu Nov 23 19:24:19 1989

The recent proliferation of HF packet BBSs on popular kbd-to-kbd
channels has led me to the conclusion that the operators of these
systems are people with little regard for their fellow packeteers.

What with overly-frequent beaconing, MAXF settings of more than 1, and
other examples of channel hogging, these BBSs have pretty much made
packet DX a thing of the past.

One presumes, of course, that these people have gone to the trouble of
obtaining an STA waiver from the FCC; clearly they are operating
unattended - for which that is required.

A recent example: in a marathon forwarding session that seemingly
lasted over two days between KA3PLC and KP4GE, the MAXFrame setting on
KA3PLC is clearly set too high - i.e., it's more than 1. This is
evident in that monitoring the transmissions of these two stations
(both quite strong here in San Diego), nearly half of the packets
transmitted by KA3PLC consisted of RETRANSMISSIONS of blocks of frames
where KP4GE had rejected one of the earlier frames in the block. This
is incredibly obnoxious and completely avoidable by setting MAXF to 1.

I presume that KA3PLC also has set DWAIT (the delay before transmitting
if you aren't digipeating) to zero, as there is no perceptible delay
between the RR/RJ from KP4GE and the beginning of his next blast of
redundant packets.

I believe that if HF packet BBS forwarding is to take place, it should be done off the normal calling and working channels.

Beacons are also a source of annoyance and jamming. A BBS which beacons any more often than perhaps once every 15 minutes is just jamming; this is especially true if the beacons are several packets and several seconds in length. KB5BOB (which uses the AX.25 "callsign" of BOBBOX) and some system identifying itself as "MUSTNG" are always apparent on 28.105; they beacon quite often. One presumes that these stations have also obtained STA waivers permitting unattended HF operation as well.

It is my belief that in consideration of the very low baud rates in use on HF packet, and the transitory propagation conditions, it would be A Good Thing if the HF community would agree to move BBSs off of the primary calling and working channels. On 10 meters, with which I am most familiar, I'd suggest putting the BBSs at 28.110. People who want to access them will have a known channel to use, and the other types of packet operation will be unjammed by the heavy BBS traffic. As BBS traffic expands, perhaps 28.115 and 28.120 could also be used.
- Brian WB6CYT

From 3869531135059066997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3b262b24eab70191,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 00:34:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: gateway 11/3/89
Message-ID: <1359@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 23 Nov 89 16:00:48 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 359
Posted: Thu Nov 23 17:00:48 1989

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

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Volume 6 - Number 4 - November 3, 1989

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Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

PACKET RADIO SUPPORTS BAY EARTHQUAKE RELIEF EFFORT

An earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale and several after-shocks during the following days caused widespread damage in the San Francisco Bay area. ARRL Pacific Division Section Managers Bob Vallio, W6RGG, Richard Wilson, K6LRN, Glenn Thomas, WB6W, and other ARRL officials in the affected areas reported that local emergency nets on the 2-meter and 220-MHz bands are in full swing. The nets provided on-site emergency communications via amateur repeaters to public officials and representatives of The American Red Cross. The extensive packet-radio network on 2 meters and 220 MHz in the San Francisco area was dedicated to handling the heavy volume of health and welfare traffic.

from The ARRL Letter

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA 433-MHZ PACKET-RADIO BAND PLAN PROPOSED

At the last general meeting of the Northern Amateur Relay Council of California (NARCC), a plan was proposed to allocate 433.00 to 433.50 MHz to packet radio. It was tabled because certain questions needed to be answered before approving the new subband. The proposed subband will allow Northern California packeteers to move much of their linking from 2 meters and 220 MHz, which is especially critical if the 220-222 MHz subband is lost, and head in the direction of higher speed links, which are prohibited by emission and bandwidth restrictions on the lower frequencies. (Those frequencies will be used for mail forwarding, keyboard-to-keyboard conversations, DX-spotting network, TCP/IP, etc.) At the October meeting, NARCC hopes to gain final membership approval of this much needed new band of frequencies.

by Brad Watson, WA6AEO, Northern California Packet Association
frequency coordinator - from the NARCC newsletter

MICROSAT TESTING CONTINUES FOR JANUARY LAUNCH

Bob McGwier, N4HY, and Doug Loughmiller, KO5I, spent an entire week performing software and hardware testing of the four AMSAT MicroSats (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOVE, and WEBERSAT), which are now scheduled for launch in January. Chris Williams, WA3PSD, of Weber State College, assisted in the testing. The main thrust of the effort was to perform extensive software testing of the AX.25 protocol and the calibration of telemetry parameters. This software gathers the telemetry values and packetizes them so that they can be transmitted. The spacecraft will send telemetry either as unconnected packets or specific parameters, on request, to a connected station.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of the week's effort was the testing of the WEBERSAT CCD camera. WEBERSAT was set up on a table in the MicroSat laboratory with its camera pointed to the mountains around Boulder, Colorado. A command to take a picture was sent to WEBERSAT from across the room using VHF/UHF radios. The picture was taken, the information was stored and processed, and then it was sent from the WEBERSAT MicroSat back across the

room to a laptop computer via a TAPR PSK demodulator, an MFJ TNC-2 clone, and ICOM 275/475 transceivers.

The Weber State College-developed software reprocessed the picture data and produced an excellent digitized image on an EGA screen. At this point, there was much joy and celebration expressed by the entire MicroSat test team. Chris Williams said that because of the launch delay, the software to process the pictures will be available from AMSAT-NA shortly before launch.

At this point there will be only minimal testing of the MicroSats until the launch campaign begins. Until then, only a skeleton crew will maintain satellites.

from AMSAT News Service

NOVICE NOTCH: NORTHERN OHIO

In Northern Ohio, there is quite a selection of activities for the Novice packeteer to choose from including several PBBSs on 223.70 MHz:

KA8Z in Canton
N8FIS is Fremont
W8HHF in Toledo
WA8BXN in Cleveland
WB8JUI in Bellevue

There are also a number of network nodes that are accessible on 223.70 MHz. These ports allow Novices to access over 60 nodes via the 4800-baud, 70-cm trunk network that operates throughout Ohio. The systems with 223.70-MHz ports include:

K8EIW-5 (CAN2) in Canton
K8EIW-9 (CLE220) in Cleveland
KA8TEF-3 (REP2) in Republic

For the Novice who is ready for more of a challenge, there are several TCP/IP systems that allow cluster routing throughout the state via the developing TCP/IP network. TCP/IP systems that are accessible on 223.70 MHz include:

KA8Z in Canton
WA8BXN in Cleveland
WB8JUI in Bellevue
WB8LYF-4 (#RSNIP) in Risingsun

from Phil Frazier, KA8TEF @ N8FIS [44.70.16.1]

(Gateway would like to continue publicizing Novice packet-radio activity, so if you know of any, please let me know, too. - WA1LOU)

RUDAK REVIVAL PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL

Last week, Peter Guelzow, DB2OS, and others made another attempt to revive RUDAK (a German acronym for "Regenerating Transponder for Digital Amateur Communication") to see if was possible to bring it on-line after sitting idly for approximately six months. RUDAK was intended to be a packet-radio digipeater aboard OSCAR 13, but shortly after the launch, it was discovered that the RUDAK bootstrap loader would not load the necessary software. The culprit appeared to be a defective PROM chip that holds the bootstrap loader software.

However, last week some success was achieved when the bootstrap loader started loading software from the ground station. Although it was still not possible to load all of the necessary software, the mere fact that the RUDAK bootstrap loader worked at all leaves room for hope. The results of this attempt will be analyzed by DB2OS, Hanspeter Kuhlen, DK1YQ, and others and future efforts will be planned. Perhaps with a little bit of luck, RUDAK can eventually be brought into operation.

from AMSAT News Service

NEW SOFTWARE RELEASES

AA4RE's BB, Version 2.7, a PBBS for IBM PC and compatible computers is available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9), COYnet Landline BBS (914-485-3393), Pleasant Valley Phone BBS (508-688-1348), and WA6RDH's telephone BBS (916-678-1535), or it is available on disk from TAPR (PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732).

G3ZCZ's LAN-LINK, Version 1.54, a terminal program for IBM PC and compatible computers with multi-mode controllers/TNCs is available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9).

G8BPQ's TheNode, Version 3.51, networking software for IBM PC and compatible computers is available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9), and Pleasant Valley Phone BBS (508-688-1348).

R95, Version 1.2, a binary to data text conversion utility for IBM PC and compatible computers is available from Texas Packet Software (PO Box 50106, Denton, TX 76206).

W0RLI Mailbox, Version 11.4, a PBBS for IBM PC and compatible computers is available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9), N1EDF's telephone BBS (508-949-3590), Pleasant Valley Phone BBS (508-688-1348), VE3GYQ's telephone BBS (519-660-1442) or it is available on disk from TAPR (PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732). (File name FS1104.EXE is the fast upgrade for those who already have Version 11.2, while file name MB1104.EXE is the full-blown version.)

MORE CONFERENCING NEWS

(The previous issue of Gateway included a number of reports from the ARRL 8th Computer Networking Conference that were written by Jon Bloom, KE3Z. Two additional reports from the conference follow. The first was provided to Gateway by Greg Jones, WD5IVD. The second report was written by J. G. Beattie, Jr. N2DSY and was downloaded from CompuServe's HamNet.)

N2DSY's Conference Report

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) was well represented at the conference by J. Gordon Beattie, Jr, N2DSY and Tom Moulton, W2VY. Many copies of the ROSE X.25 packet switch software were distributed (for free) along with manuals. A network of ROSE X.25 Switches and a bulletin board was established without prior notice by folks from all over the world! Approximately 60 folks came through our hospitality room on Saturday evening to collect software for the switch and the first release of the RATS Broadcast Server/Client programme "BBC." Another score came through on Sunday. Everyone had a chance to exchange ideas and experiences while enjoying the antics and humor.

The presentations on the ROSE X.25 Switch and OSI at the formal part of the conference were from people all over the world. This is an extremely important turn of events. Folks now come to this conference to present their OSI protocol experiences without prior contact with RATS or our software. Among other surprises, we discovered that Steve Pink, KF1Y, and Anders Klements, SM0/RGV, have been working with the ISODE OSI software, Further. They also have been working with another person on their staff who has written another implementation of X.25! All in all it was a splendid conference with a lot of progress for the ROSE X.25 Switch, OSI and other important technologies needed by the amateur community.

WD5IVD's Conference Report

The 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference took place on the weekend of October 7 in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the US Air Force Academy. The conference was sponsored by TAPR, Academy Amateur Radio Club, USAFA Cadet Radio Club, Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA), and the ARRL. The event was organized by TAPR president Andy Freeborn, N0/CCZ. Most people thought the conference was the best one yet. In attendance were approximately 150 amateurs from across the country and the world including such QTHs as Canada, the Netherlands, Costa Rico, Italy, England, Australia, Sweden, and Mexico. This year's proceedings encompassed HF packet radio, networking, applications and users, high-speed packet radio, satellites, and other general packet-radio papers.

A group of conference attendees visited the Air Force Academy for a tour on Friday. The hospitality suite was well attended all day Friday at the Marriott and saw numerous packet-radio (and other discussions) break out. The actual conference was on Saturday with talks starting promptly at 9:15 AM, after an introduction by N0/CCZ. Paul Newland, AD7I, took on a new role, that of high-tech sergeant-at-arms. With the use of "modern technology," Paul was able to let everyone know, in more than one way, before the trap door opened for the speakers. The system worked very well

and let everyone presenting have their fair share of time.

Conference Presentations

A discussion of the ARRL HF design project was presented by Paul Rinaldo, W4RI.

"HF Diversity" by Steve Hall, WM6P, described using multiple receivers to improve reception of HF packets.

"AMTEX, NAVTEX-like Dissemination Procedures for Amateur Radio" by Paul Newland, AD7I, described how AMTOR could be used to provide better dissemination of bulletins in the amateur community by using a simple coding scheme.

An update on ROSE X.25 Switch activity and a description of how it works by Thomas Moulton, W1VY.

"A Packet Broadcast Protocol" by Gordon Beattie, N2DSY, presented a broadcast protocol for use in packet radio.

"Routing, Oh Where is My International Routing" by Chuck Hast, TI3DJT, presented a description of the current packet-radio network in Central America and some of the problems encountered to date in its construction.

"Amateur TCP/IP in 1989" by Phil Karn, KA9Q, discussed the current status of the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package and other related projects.

(Continued next Part)

WD5IVD's Conference Report - Continued

"Callsign Server for the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package on the Apple Macintosh" by Doug Tom, N6OYU, and Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP, discussed a TCP/IP call sign server, its implementation, and impact.

"Design of a Next-Generation Packet Network" by Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, looked at technologies that have potential for impacting future packet-radio networks. A preliminary proposal was made for an example of this network configuration to be installed in the Rocky Mountain region.

"Application Software for Packet Radio" by Robert Taylor, KA6NAN, and Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP, discussed the possibilities of applications for amateur packet radio. A packet-radio chess program for the Apple Macintosh computer was used as an example.

"Protocol Level Eight -or- What About the Users?" by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, asked if packet radio will be useful to communicators or will it remain in the domain of the "techies?" Lyle discussed future implementations of packet radio for the normal user.

"Thoughts on Adaptive Link Level Protocol" by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, presented some new packet-radio issues.

A study by Roy Goud, N5RG, concerned the possible transmission methods that could be used in high-speed packet-radio networks.

"Implementation of a 1 MBPS Packet Data Link Using 10-GHz RF" by Glenn Elmore, N6GN, and Kevin Rowett, N6RCE, presented the design and implementation of an amateur packet-radio data link operating at 1 Megabit/s.

"The Implications of High-Speed RF Networking" by Mike Chepponis, K3MC, Glenn Elmore, N6GN, Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, Phil Karn, KA9Q, and Kevin Rowett, N6RCE, discussed planning and the future applications for high-speed RF networks.

"ATS-3 Packet Experiments: The Potential Impact of Packet Radio Upon Pacific Basin Communications" by Gerald Knezek, KB5EWV, and Greg Jones, WD5IVD, reported on work being done at the University of North Texas to provide low- cost data communications via packet-radio LAN and WAN communications in the Pacific Basin.

"MicroSat Status Report" by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, and Jon Bloom, KE3Z, discussed the current status of the MicroSat project.

"Tucson Amateur Packet Radio packetRADIO Project" by Greg Jones, WD5IVD, and Pete Eaton, WB9FLW, reviewed the TAPR packetRADIO project.

"A Multi-Channel IBM PC Packet Interface" by Henk Peek, PA0/HZP, discussed a universal medium-speed packet-radio interface for the IBM/PC ISA bus.

"Design and Implementation of an AppleTalk Local Area Network Bridge Using Packet Radio" by R. Ramsey and W. Kinsner, VE4WK, discussed the design and implementation of an LAN bridge based on the link layer AX.25 packet-radio protocol and the AppleTalk Personal Network on the Apple Macintosh computer.

Digital Committee Meeting and RMPRA Packet-Radio Conference

On Sunday, the ARRL Digital Committee met and RMPRA held a packet-radio conference (for more on the committee meeting, see the previous issue of Gateway). At the RMPRA conference, Kantronics showed its new 2-meter, 9600- baud packet radio and demonstrated an alpha-test version of a dual-port data- over-radio platform. DRSI showed layouts of their implementation of the K3MC "Awesome I/O Card." PacComm was also present displaying its packet-radio product line. Texas Packet Radio Society (TPRS) answered question about TexNet and showed TexNet hardware. TAPR sold its products and Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) members were available throughout the conference with their new software release.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

     Gateway
     Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
     75 Kreger Drive
     Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From -7435773548905791333
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,89ba735f6e6e00c3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 00:35:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: arrl letter 11/3/89
Message-ID: <1361@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 24 Nov 89 01:08:03 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 269
Posted: Fri Nov 24 02:08:03 1989

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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ARRL LETTER - November 3, 1989 - Volume 8 Number 22 - Part 1 of 3

ARRL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Executive Committee of the American Radio Relay League met on October 21 in St. Louis. Among EC actions were:

- Accept the Election Committee report on the Director and Vice Director elections for the 1990-1991 term as presented by its Chairman.
- Review and authorize the filing of a cleanup petition seeking those revisions to Part 97 that had been sought by the League, but not incorporated by the FCC in its recent proceeding to reorganize Part 97.
- Instruction to ARRL Counsel Imlay, N3AKD, to file a request with FCC for a declaratory ruling preempting state statutes and local ordinances that restrict the possession or operation by licensed amateurs of Amateur Radio equipment having the incidental capability to receive frequencies outside the amateur bands.
- Voted to amend the 902 MHz band plan so that 906.0-909.0 MHz is designated for repeater outputs and 918.0-921.0 MHz is designated for repeater inputs, this being the reverse of what was adopted by the Board in July at Minute 57 but the sense of what had been agreed to at the Torrance, California, meeting.
- Bestowed upon John Grebenkemper, KI6WX, the 1988 Technical Excellence Award for his two-part QST article, "Phase Noise and its Effects on Amateur Communications."

The Executive Committee also reviewed the status of a number of ongoing FCC, international and organizational matters. The full text of the Minutes will appear in December QST.

LAIRD CAMPBELL, W1CUT, RETIRES

November 1 marks the end of an era at ARRL Headquarters: Laird Campbell, W1CUT, is retiring from the staff after more than 35 years of service to Amateur Radio.

In his letter to the Directors, ARRL Executive Vice President Dave Sumner, K1ZZ said, "No one person has contributed to the League in more different ways than Laird." He joined the staff in 1954 as a contest assistant in the Communications Department, but soon moved to the Technical Department where he spent nine years as a Technical Assistant. A move to the Production Department as Assistant Managing Editor came in 1964, followed by a promotion to Managing Editor a year later. In 1972, Laird became Advertising Manager and served in that position until being named Assistant General Manager for Business Operations by Dick Baldwin in 1976. For the eleven weeks of WARC-79, Laird was Acting General Manager and kept things running on the home front while Dick and Dave were in Geneva. More recently, Laird returned to helm of his first love -- the Production Department -- while also serving as Senior Staff Assistant for personnel matters.

Dave concluded his statement saying, "The Museum of Amateur Radio has been a special interest of Laird's and we owe a great deal of what we know today

about the artifacts located at ARRL HQ due to his careful stewardship.

"I know I speak for the entire Board family in wishing Laird well. Mark Wilson, AA2Z, will be taking over as Production Department Manager/Managing Editor; but no one will take Laird's place in our hearts."

LOWER-LAYER IMPROVEMENTS DOMINATE 8TH COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE

The ARRL Amateur Radio 8th Computer Networking Conference was held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, October 7, with approximately 150 attendees. In conjunction with the conference, the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) held a packetfest on Sunday. The ARRL Digital Committee met that same day. New or modified level 1 and 2 packet-radio protocols were discussed in several papers, as were improvements to the radio systems in use.

A proposed broadcast protocol was presented by Gordon Beattie, N2DSY. This protocol is implemented in the BBC software package, which is part of the Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) ROSE system. Improved performance of the AX.25 link-layer protocol was proposed in papers by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, Eric Gustafson, N7CL, and Detlef Schmidt, DK4EG.

On the radio front, the fast-approaching advent of high- speed packet-radio hardware (see related story entitled "Awesome I/O Card in Beta Test") brought forth much discussion of the need for coordinated network efforts, culminating in a continental high-speed network. To whet the appetites of the packeteers present, Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, displayed the 10-GHz, 1-Mbit/s packet-radio system developed with Glenn Elmore, N6GN.

ARRL LETTER - November 3, 1989 - Volume 8 Number 22 - Part 2 of 3

PACKET OPERATIONS DURING THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE: LESSONS LEARNED, SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

Lew Jenkin, N6VV, is a member of the Northern California Packet Association which is comprised of an extensive packet network made up of hilltop node locations and over 30 BBS systems spread from Redding in the far northern part of California to Kern County in the central part of the state.

As one of the packet bulletin board system operators (Sysop) for the network, Lew was involved in handling heavy amounts of health and welfare traffic generated immediately after the October earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area.

After the dust had settled a bit, Lew wrote down his thoughts about the performance of the packet network and lessons learned from the emergency created by the earthquake. Here is a summary of his observations and recommendations:

- Have a network backup plan, in place in anticipation of emergency situations.
- Packet is well designed to handle high volumes of Health and Welfare

traffic during emergencies. Tactical communications, however, are better handled by voice.
- Because of networking possibilities, packet networks can respond better than any other form of amateur communications to changes in the emergency situations. Members of Northern California Packet Association were able to completely reroute traffic throughout the entire system in less than 3 hours.
- There is a need for an emergency bulletin designator, supported, but used only in extreme emergencies.
- Every amateur using packet bulletin boards should be familiar with packet NTS procedures. Circumstances generated by the earthquake required as many hams as possible with packet capability to become involved with handling traffic.
- All NTS traffic should be ZIP code routed. A major problem was misaddressed or non-addressed traffic requiring manual intervention.

Lew feels that the San Francisco earthquake was "the first great test for this new packet technology" and in general, passed the test with flying colors under what at times seemed like an impossible situation.

As of October 21, approximately 3000 health and welfare messages were posted on the N6VV bulletin board. 2200 of them had been delivered. All of the messages were, at one point, carried through the network on 220.90 MHz.

W1AW TELEPRINTER TRANSMISSIONS

Recently, in response to suggestions that the AMTOR transmission be sent first on teleprinter bulletin transmissions. W1AW conducted an informal poll of listeners. The results were dead even, indicating no mandate in either direction. Since a large number of those who copy AMTOR stated that they do so by automatic means and that it makes no difference to them which transmission is first, it seems to us that W1AW can best serve teleprinter listeners by retaining the Baudot-ASCII-AMTOR order of transmission. Further inputs are welcome.

ATTENTION CONTESTERS

Many amateurs have been confused by Part 97.119(a) of the new Part 97 concerning station identification. This rule states, in part, "...No station may transmit unidentified communications or signals, or transmit as the station call sign, any call sign not authorized to the station." ARRL asked FCC for a clarification of this. The Personal Radio Branch (which governs Amateur Radio) of the FCC has stated the following:

"When another Amateur comes over to your house to operate your station, there are two possible station identification situations:

"First, you may designate him as the control operator of your station. Accordingly, he must identify with your station's call sign when operating within the privileges of both his license and yours. (He signs his call following your call when he operates with privileges that exceed yours). You both share responsibility for the station operation as outlined above.

"Second, you may simply "loan" your equipment to your friend. The equipment in your shack then becomes his temporary station location. He is the station licensee and control operator. Remember, a station location is any place you can have radio equipment--a basement, car or specific geographic location. In this case, he identifies with his own station call sign, and is solely responsible for the operation of the station.

"Often, hams will travel to another, more effective station to snag a rare DX country through a pileup or work a contest, and want to use their own call sign for DX or contest credit. This is fine under situation two described above."

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UA-K GLASNOST

The Portland Amateur Radio Club (PARC) delegation of 7, departed Portland on September 20. Making the trip to Khabarovsk, USSR were Dick Fredrickson, WA0DIM, Kevin Hunt, WA7VTD, John White, K7RUN, Rene Berblinger, KX7Z, and David Wright, N7MYO. Hosting their stay were members of the Khabarovsk Amateur Radio Club. Amateur licenses were given to the visitors by the government.

This was the first ever Radiosport competition in which US Hams competed on Soviet soil. Another first was that the Soviet government granted permission to operate portable and mobile during the visit. Portable operation is not normally granted to Soviet amateurs.

In another example of glasnost, two Soviet amateurs were examined on September 28 at the first ARRL/VEC coordinated session in the USSR. The session was held in Khabarovsk in eastern USSR and sponsored by the Portland Oregon ARC VE Team.

The two amateurs were Gene G. Shulgin, UZ3AU (who passed the 20 WPM Morse code exam and the Element 2 written exam--qualifying for the Novice License) and, Mike A. Zavarukhin, UA0CN who passed the 20 WPM Morse code exam and all written elements to qualify for the Amateur Extra class license. Both Gene and Mike should be using their new licenses during a visit to the U.S. sometime in 1990 or 1991.

FCC DENIES PETITION TO CHANGE NAME OF AMATEUR EXTRA CLASS OF LICENSE

On October 20, the FCC denied the petition of Keith Greiner, AK0Q, that proposed changing the name of the Amateur Extra Class operator license to "Master of Radio Communications." FCC said that, "Implementation of the petitioner's request would..require significant efforts not only by the Commission but also by the volunteer examiners and volunteer examiner coordinators," referring to the number of licensing forms currently in use that would require modification.

Also sited by FCC was the fact that only 15 members of the public commented in the proceeding out of almost half a million licensees making the perceived advantage of the name change minimal at best. In closing, FCC

stated, "In view of the clear cost of undertaking this rule change and the questionable benefits involved, we conclude that a proposal changing the name of the Amateur Extra Class operator is not in the public interest and does not warrant consideration by the Commission at this time."

AO-13 IHU CRASHES AGAIN; OPERATIONS CEASE

On Saturday, October 29 at approximately 2328 UTC, AMSAT Ground Command Station VK5AGR noted there was no Mode B transponder operation or telemetry on OSCAR-13's general beacon on 145.812 MHz. At this point VK5AGR sent a few commands to OSCAR-13 and waited to see if it's IHU would switch to Mode JL. It didn't.

AMSAT Ground Command Station G3RUH sent the "reset" command at 1138 UTC on Sunday, October 29. DB2OS was able to upload a short routine to the IHU's memory turning off all the transponders and sending the telemetry in an abbreviated format. The OSCAR-13 spacecraft is now in a condition where it is ready to receive its flight software again.

Stay tuned to AMSAT Nets and ARRL Bulletins for further notice on the progress of the return of OSCAR-13 to normal operation.

1990 ARRL HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

Now in its 67th edition, this annual publication has been the radio amateur's primary reference work on the technical aspects of Amateur Radio and radio communications technology since 1926.

Over the years, the ARRL Handbook for the Radio Amateur has evolved into a practical resource for engineers and radio technicians the world over. It has also enjoyed immense popularity as a teaching tool at technical schools and universities. Topics of general interest include basic electronics theory, practical circuits, and construction projects.

The new edition of the 1990 ARRL Handbook features many new projects, including three high-performance VHF/UHF Yagi antennas by Steve Powlishen, K1FO. The chapter on space communications has been completely revised; now included is current information on OSCAR 13 (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio), and a new 4-element helical array for Mode L (1260-1270 MHz uplink). There is also new information on amplitude-compandored single sideband (ACSSB).

The 67th edition of the ARRL Handbook was edited by Kirk Kleinschmidt, NT0Z, and contains over 1200 pages and over 2100 tables, figures and charts.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From -1987751973931612702

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8650906d2b71650c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 00:36:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: gateway 11/17/89
Message-ID: <1360@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 23 Nov 89 16:03:56 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 392
Posted: Thu Nov 23 17:03:56 1989

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Part 1 of 4
Volume 6 - Number 5 - November 17, 1989

Published by The American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU - Editor

SOUTHWEST OHIO DIGITAL SYMPOSIUM: CALL FOR PAPERS

A preliminary call for papers for the 4th Annual Southwest Ohio Digital Symposium has been announced. The symposium will be on January 20, 1990 at the Middletown Campus of Miami University in Middletown, Ohio. At present, there is no set agenda nor time frame. Preliminary ideas, generated from feedback from last year's event include:

1. A much-expanded session (probably a concurrent separate session) on how to get started in packet radio,

2. Networking - the next steps,

3. SYSOPs' discussion group,

4. MicroSat and other topics of interest concerning satellites,

5. Alternatives to TNCs for handling node functions: G8BPQ switch, TexNet experience, next generation, etc,

6. Super fast networking,

7. New PBBS software,

8. Duplex LANS, and

9. The TAPR packetRADIO.

The symposium is a cooperative effort hosted by the Engineering Technology Department of Miami University, the Middletown DIAL Twisters (Dial Radio Club), the Ohio Packet Council, and the Cincinnati Buckeye Netters.

Please send ideas to:

Hank Greeb, N8XX @ KC8TW
6580 Dry Ridge Rd
Cincinnati, OH 45252

from Hank Greeb, N8XX via CompuServe's HamNet

JAS-1 OPERATION TERMINATED

The operation of Amateur Radio satellite JAS-1/FUJI-OSCAR 12 was terminated on November 5 because of low power generation. During the three-year operation of the satellite, its power generation has decreased with time and, at present, its average power generation is less than 3 watts.

The Japanese Amateur Radio League reported, "It is our great pleasure to realize that we were able to provide chances of satellite communication, especially the flying BBS, and, taking this opportunity, we thank all satellite enthusiasts for having contacted the bird. Now we are preparing the next bird, JAS-1b, as the successor of FO-12, which has the same mission configuration as that of FO-12 except for its orbit. Please look forward to its launch in February 1990."

ARRL RECEIVES FEMA GRANT FOR HF MODEM DEVELOPMENT

The ARRL recently received a $10,000 grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for HF packet-radio modem and protocol development over the next two years. The ARRL will use the grant to fund out-of-pocket costs (excluding labor or overhead) for volunteer participants in the development program. (FEMA has a special interest in effective communications between FEMA representatives and Amateur Radio operators at the onset of natural disasters.)

Existing packet-radio hardware and software operate effectively above 30 MHz. At HF (3 to 30 MHz), however, reception of packets is often poor because of fading and interference. The purpose of the FEMA grant is to encourage development of techniques to improve the reliability of HF packet-radio reception. The ARRL has identified several areas for research to improve reliability and reduce retransmissions: modems, protocols, diversity reception and network management techniques.

Designers or design teams wishing to participate in this program are invited to contact Lori Weinberg at ARRL headquarters. Mail a resume of each person in the team giving qualifications in the above areas of

research and a brief description of the design approach (not to exceed three pages, double-spaced). Formal proposals are not sought at this time, but will be requested in the near future.

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UoSAT-D PCE PLANS ANNOUNCED

The UoSAT-D PACSAT Communications Experiment (PCE) will be an open-access Amateur Radio store-and-forward system (UoSAT-D is scheduled for launch in January along with a second UoSAT and four AMSAT MicroSats). Although there will certainly be some gateway stations (since they are efficient and cost-effective), any properly equipped amateur station will be able to use the PCE.

A ground station for the PCE must have a G3RUH-compatible, 9600- bit/sec PSK modem. This modem should be connected to a Mode-J satellite station: 145.975-MHz uplink and 435.070-MHz downlink. This modem and RF equipment must be connected to a TNC. Ground station antenna and RF power requirements should be modest; final satellite receiver sensitivity and antenna pattern measurements are now under way at University of Surrey.

To access the PCE PBBS, you will need special software running on your ground station computer. The PACSAT Ground Station Software will communicate with the PCE over your AX.25 TNC using high- level protocols currently under development by Jeff Ward, G0//K8KA, and Harold Price, NK6K. This system, ie, requiring you to connect your TNC to a host program and not to a terminal emulator, will provide a powerful electronic mail service that eliminates many of the frustrations experienced by users of the existing ground-based PBBS network. (The standard PACSAT protocols will also be implemented on the AMSAT-NA Microsats, although not using 9600-bit/sec PSK modulation.)

Full details of the PACSAT protocols will be published as soon as they are available. (A Broadcast Protocol specification, for transmission of bulletins, etc, has already been published in the proceedings of DATASPACE '89.) When published, the protocol specifications will allow software authors to begin implementing the PACSAT Ground Station Software for different computers. It is also likely that a PACSAT Ground Station Software implementation for IBM-PC compatible computers will be produced by UoSAT and AMSAT-NA and made available to other amateurs.

from Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA @ GB3UP.UK.EU via CompuServe's HamNet

TANDY COLOR COMPUTER PACKET-RADIO TERMINAL EMULATION SOFTWARE AVAILABLE

CoCoPACT/CoPACT3 are two full-featured terminal programs designed for amateur digital communications using the Tandy TRS-80 Color Computer 1, 2 or 3 and a TNC or multimode controller. The software features split-screen operation with received data displayed in the upper screen and local keyboard data displayed in the lower screen. Special handling of TNC control codes, stream/channel switches and other TNC functions are provided

to simplify control of the TNC. The programs include a 40-kbyte QSO buffer and ten user-defineable macro keys. A built-in editor can be used to create and edit incoming and outgoing data off-line.

While CoCoPACT is intended for all Color Computers, CoPACT3 is intended for the Color Computer model 3 only and features 80- column display, an additional 24-kbyte transmit buffer, and a selectable 2400-baud serial-port data rate. The programs are available on disk or tape from Monty W. Haley, WJ5W, Rt 1, Box 210-B, Evening Shade, AR 72532. Contact him for details.

W0RLI MAILBOX VERSION 11.5 AVAILABLE

W0/RLI Mailbox, Version 11.5, a PBBS for IBM PC and compatible computers is available for downloading from CompuServe's HamNet data library 9 (DL9), N1EDF's telephone BBS (508-949-3590), Pleasant Valley Phone BBS (508-688-1348), VE3GYQ's telephone BBS (519-660-1442), or is available on disk from TAPR (PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732). (File name FS1105.EXE is the fast upgrade for those who already have Version 11.4, while file name MB1105.EXE is the full-blown version.)

NAVAL ACADEMY PACKET-RADIO LINK IN OPERATION

For those who would like to forward packet-radio messages to midshipmen at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, the K1LNJ PBBS in Severn, Maryland, will pass the messages to the midshipmen's computer in their Bancroft HX

==59

To start the service, advise the midshipman to open a "mailbox" with CMS by calling up FISHNET using their existing ProComm software. At the ACU> prompt, enter ALT-P. Select option 5 (9600 and E-7-1) to change the protocol and save the changes. Return to the ACU> prompt and type C FISHNET. Once connected, type C CMS and log on as NEW. In a couple days the midshipman's ID will be validated and thereafter, he or she can post and receive messages.

To send a packet-radio message to the midshipman, address the message as NTS to USNA @ K1LNJ. Be sure to include the midshipman's "Username" on the CMS link (usually the first letter of the first name and the first six letters of the last name). Midshipmen should address their return messages to "BHOWARD" and include the recipient's call sign and @ PBBS. Any questions should be addressed to K1LNJ @ K1LNJ (available from the DCA node stack in the Virginia-Maryland-DC area), or for long haul (HF), via K1LNJ @ N4QQ or K1LNJ @ W3IWI.

from Bill Howard, K1LNJ

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Volume 6 - Number 5 - November 17, 1989

PACKET-RADIO OPERATIONS DURING THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE: LESSONS LEARNED, SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS

Lew Jenkins, N6VV, is a member of the Northern California Packet Association, which is composed of an extensive packet-radio network made up of hilltop node locations and over 30 PBBSs spread from Redding in northern California to Kern County in the central part of the state.

As one of the PBBS SYSOPs for the network, Lew was involved in handling heavy amounts of health and welfare traffic generated immediately after the October earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area. After the dust had settled a bit, Lew wrote down his thoughts about the performance of the packet-radio network and lessons learned from the emergency created by the earthquake. Here is a summary of his observations and recommendations:

- Have a network backup plan in place in anticipation of emergency situations.

- Packet radio is well designed to handle high volumes of health and welfare traffic during emergencies. Tactical communication, however, is better handled by voice.

- Because of networking possibilities, packet-radio networks can respond better than any other form of amateur communications to changes in the emergency situations. Members of the Northern California Packet Association were able to completely reroute traffic throughout the entire system in less than three hours.

- There is a need for an emergency bulletin designator, supported, but used only in extreme emergencies.

- Every amateur using PBBSs should be familiar with packet-radio NTS procedures. Circumstances generated by the earthquake required as many hams as possible with packet-radio capability to become involved with handling traffic.

- All NTS traffic should be ZIP code routed. A major problem was incorrectly addressed or unaddressed traffic requiring manual intervention.

Lew feels that the San Francisco earthquake was "the first great test for this new packet-radio technology" and, in general, passed the test with flying colors. As of October 21, approximately 3000 health and welfare messages were posted on the N6VV PBBS and 2200 of them had been delivered. At one point, all of the messages were carried through the network on 220.90 MHz.

from The ARRL Letter

HOW TO USE A WHITE PAGES SERVER

The WA1IIE.ME BBS is now a White-Pages Cache-Server. It stores (and forwards) information about stations, their home PBBSs, etc. The following commands are used by the server:

I CALL Query the local database for all information
concerning a call sign. For example: I N1HAM.

I@ BBS List users at home PBBS. Trailing * may be used as a wild
card. For example: I@ W9ZRZ or I@ HB*

IA List all users.

IC List all users that have logged in.

IL List local users of this mailbox.

IZ ZIP List users at a ZIP code. Trailing * may be used as a wild
card. For example: IZ 950*

To get information concerning a call sign, etc, you send a personal message from your home PBBS as follows:

SP REQWP @ WA1IIE.ME.USA

Subject: Leave blank

Message: Your request goes here, for example, to get the "address" of WA1ABC, the stations at ZIP code 0498*, and the stations whose home PBBS is K1RQG, your request would be as follows:

```
I WA1ABC
IZ 0498*
   I@ K1RQG
   <CTRL-Z>
```

As with all servers, the PBBS will create a message containing the requested information and send it to you at the PBBS where your request was initiated. If you have any questions, contact WA1IIE @ WA1IIE.ME.USA.

from Chuck Sullivan, WA1IIE

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Part 4 of 4
Volume 6 - Number 5 - November 17, 1989

US PACKET-RADIO STATISTICS

The following represents the number of PBBSs and digipeaters in the United States as of November 1, according to the statistics maintained by Doug Bennett, K4NGC. Send any changes to K4NGC @ K4NGC.

State	PBBS	Digipeater	Total	US Percent
Alabama	31	35	66	2.02%
Alaska	8	20	28	0.86%

Arizona	40	24	64	1.96%
Arkansas	14	21	35	1.07%
California	169	146	315	9.63%
Colorado	49	70	119	3.64%
Connecticut	22	24	46	1.41%
Delaware	4	3	7	0.21%
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0.00%
Florida	99	94	193	5.90%
Georgia	31	28	59	1.80%
Guam	0	0	0	0.00%
Hawaii	11	10	21	0.64%
Idaho	7	7	14	0.43%
Illinois	46	67	113	3.45%
Indiana	56	58	114	3.49%
Iowa	24	18	42	1.28%
Kansas	23	11	34	1.04%
Kentucky	22	42	64	1.96%
Louisiana	19	4	23	0.70%
Maine	23	21	44	1.35%
Maryland	84	69	153	4.68%
Massachusetts	41	46	87	2.66%
Michigan	50	31	81	2.48%
Minnesota	18	25	43	1.31%
Mississippi	12	9	21	0.64%
Missouri	26	44	70	2.14%
Montana	16	21	37	1.13%
Nebraska	12	14	26	0.79%
Nevada	3	14	17	0.52%
New Hampshire	17	25	42	1.28%
New Jersey	79	48	127	3.88%
New Mexico	19	13	32	0.98%
New York	113	92	205	6.27%
North Carolina	23	26	49	1.50%
North Dakota	7	5	12	0.37%
Ohio	74	59	133	4.07%
Oklahoma	18	27	45	1.38%
Oregon	14	13	27	0.83%
Pennsylvania	70	49	119	3.64%
Puerto Rico	0	2	2	0.06%
Rhode Island	5	3	8	0.24%
South Carolina	21	11	32	0.98%
South Dakota	6	6	12	0.37%
Tennessee	28	19	47	1.44%
Texas	64	32	96	2.93%
Utah	10	22	32	0.98%
Vermont	10	7	17	0.52%
Virginia	51	76	127	3.88%
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0.00%
Washington	33	20	53	1.62%
West Virginia	11	14	25	0.76%
Wisconsin	35	22	57	1.74%
Wyoming	13	16	29	0.89%

Total	1686	1584	3271	100.00%

"TEMPORARY" PACKET-RADIO ADDRESS

Until further notice, your Gateway editor's packet-radio mail-forwarding address is WA1LOU @ N1DCS. Also, mail to your Gateway editor may be sent via the TCP/IP packet-radio network to IP address 44.88.0.14.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to WA1LOU @ N1DCS or IP address 44.88.0.14.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 676360437503947798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f2d1dc4e533e807e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-24 06:31:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!ucsd!ucbvax!APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modems (longer)
Message-ID: <8911231755.AA08559@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 23 Nov 89 17:55:51 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 61
Posted: Thu Nov 23 18:55:51 1989

Subject: TAPR 9600 RAdio/Modem??? (Longer)

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) replies:
>I apologize; your environment is quite different from mine.
<good stuff left out>

>But really, I'm advocating that people should try some 56kb ground-based
>stuff before they start building big networks. And that's what's cheap.
>Until the PS-186 (or the totally awesome pc i/o card) are available, we
>don't have good 56kb routers - and even then, we don't have protocols
>and software to do good routing, so there's a bit of work to be done.

>I don't want to hold back anyone from building anything - quite the
>contrary. I do want to encourage people to EXPERIMENT. We don't have
>to have a statewide network in place for people to buy or build advanced
>stuff than will make good use of the network when it IS in place!
>(Admittedly, you won't get Joe Average Ham as interested until he can
>use the network, but I just can't see working my butt off to hand a
>glorious digital network on a silver platter to people who weren't
>interested before it was perfected.)

>And that's sorta where I'm coming from.

Thanks Brian. I sincerely appreciate your understanding of what I was talking about. I DROOL when I think of "natural" towers thousands of feet in the air and get so frustrated when I read of people doing what you have done. (Some serious envy there) I honestly did not understand that you were talking about EXPERIMENTING with the new technology.

You are of course 100% correct.

Your comments about building a "glorious digital network" and then handing it over on a silver platter are especially apt. Why ARE hams spending THOUSANDS of their own dollars to put these systems in place? Interesting question. My wife is continually questioning my sanity and maybe she is right to do so!

This brings up the question of financing (dreaded thought). I have long considered attempting to duplicate the "voice world" by trying to start packet radio "clubs" to form a financial base. But in the areas that have done this, there seems to be an obstacle in accomplishing anything. By this I mean they seem to need a committee and a vote on EVERYTHING and the result is that very LITTLE gets done. When individuals control the sites it is still hard to coordinate things, but it CAN be done. (This is NOT a slam on clubs, I'm just asking how to avoid the above syndrome!)

Are there any organizational wizards out there that have suggestions in

this area? I think it would be a productive subject to talk about. I am pretty stupid when it comes to raising money and I just DESPISE running around with my hand stuck out.

Just a thought ...

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

p.s. Brian... again... thanks for your MANY contributions in the furtherance of packet radio in general!

From -3248823170454185876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-24 14:01:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!aplcen!stda.jhuapl.edu!mjj
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <3575@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Date: 24 Oct 89 15:11:39 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu
Reply-To: mjj@aplvax.UUCP (Marshall Jose)
Organization: JHU-Applied Physics Laboratory
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Oct 24 16:11:39 1989

In article <66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
  rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey, WA2ISE) writes:
>   ...I had this idea: Maybe the packetRADIOs can
>automatically adjust each other's power to a level low enough to maintain
>reliable communications and to avoid tying up the frequency in areas far away
>from each radio in the QSO....

Robert,

That's an excellent idea, so hold that thought. I think some means of dynamically working out Po such that each side has a 10-15 dB SNR would be wonderful. You'll probably hear criticisms such as "Yes, but everybody on frequency would have to be similarly equipped", or "SNR estimation is difficult and would complicate the Layer 1 equipment". Both are probably true, but your idea still has just as much merit. Perhaps you could come up with a BER-to-SNR relation to use in such a scheme.
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

From 5890317825501404086
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dca5afa7c0337baa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-24 21:45:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!oliveb!olivee!swirsky
From: swirsky@olivee.olivetti.com (Robert Swirsky)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet radio >1200 bps
Keywords: packet V.32 PEP
Message-ID: <49721@oliveb.olivetti.com>
Date: 24 Oct 89 21:04:40 GMT
Sender: news@oliveb.olivetti.com
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue Oct 24 22:04:40 1989

Hello.
I've been reading this newsgroup for a few weeks and have seen little
mention of the types of modulation used at speeds greater than 1200bps.

Is anyone using "standard" V.32 or PEP modems for 4800 or 9600 bps?
It would be nice to be able to use this equiplent because it is cheap and
readily available.

I'm not on packet yet & an wondering where the high speed activity is.
I've beed scanning the bands & hear lots of 1200 bps on 2 meters, and
a smattering of activity on 440 & *nothing* on 902-906. I don't
have any equipment to monitor 220. Is that where evryone is?

Robert A. Swirsky AF2M
swirsky@olivetti.com   olivetti!swirsky   oliveb!olivee!ubob!root

From -8132213531699781729
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de708b43a7b047cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-24 23:46:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!udccvax1!gdtltr
From: gdtltr@vax1.acs.udel.EDU (Gary D Duzan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Neophyte questions
Message-ID: <4775@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Date: 25 Oct 89 02:27:23 GMT
Organization: Galadrim (really a disorganization)
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Oct 25 03:27:23 1989

   No, I'm not going to ask any really stupid questions. Instead, would
someone point me towards some source of data for up-to-date information on
computer communications via packet radio. I am especially interested in using

TCP/IP (yes, I have heard of KA9Q). Any help appreciated. Thanx.

Gary Duzan
Time Lord
Third Regeneration

--

      _o_   _o_
    [|o o|]   "Two hearts are better than one." -- Yes   [|o o|]
     |_O_| "Don't listen to me; I never do." -- Doctor Who |_O_|

From -3277031933843709748
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:14:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <4390074@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 08:14:17 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 12
Posted: Wed Oct 25 09:14:17 1989

>I'm not saying, "I'll sit back and let folks build
>the network for me." I *am* saying, "I can't do it all alone.
>Call me when *someone* is interested in building the network
>*with* me." Until then, I have a business and a family to build.

I understand the feeling. This is an attitude I can live with, and it points
to a question that I don't think has been adequately addressed previously in
discussing our "dream network"...

Why do we want to build it?

Bdale

From -3796004562091146582
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6ecbc078940651e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:17:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q and Mail
Message-ID: <4390075@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 08:17:38 GMT
References: <6652.253B6357@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Oct 25 09:17:38 1989

>Is the tcp/ip only designed for receiving, or is there a way for it to send
>mail to RLI style system for full bidirecitonal mail forwarding?

The mailbox stuff was a hack to make more folks happy about using the package,
since it allows interaction with AX.25 users more reasonably than not.

It does not provide a way to do outbound RLI-style forwarding. You can do this
on a Unix system by running the W2XO PBBS code in tandem with NET, but that's
overkill if you're just looking to pass mail.

Bdale

From 3762542487815002923
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d423c27368f429c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:20:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Time for a new design for packet?
Message-ID: <4390076@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 08:20:56 GMT
References: <8910191659.AA06188@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Wed Oct 25 09:20:56 1989

>I think it's time for a new plan, based on computer-to-computer communication
>using radios designed from the antenna down to do nothing but digial
>communication. I want to receive this newletter on my radio.

Go read the last few years worth of proceedings of the ARRL Digital Conferences
and you will find that this is not a new observation, and that in fact much
of what is happening now on the "bleeding edge" in packet radio is driven by
this realization.

Bdale, N3EUA

From -5844063815018142579

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19d5d959a55a18b9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:28:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP info packet?
Message-ID: <4390077@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 08:28:17 GMT
References: <7667@bunny.GTE.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Oct 25 09:28:17 1989

>Some time ago a fellow by the name of Bdale posted
>the availability of a number of RFC's on TCP/IP.
>These were available on a PC floppy, I believe.
>I was wondering if, after all this time, that
>packet is still available. Any pointers
>appreciated.

Hi. I'm still here, it's just only every week or two that I have a chance to
read and reply...

The package was a couple of disks available from TAPR, that Andy Freeborn
N0CCZ put together from stuff I gave him. There are some recent things that
are interesting that aren't included, but for a fundamental understanding of
the TCP/IP protocol suite, and the pieces that are important to the base
functionality of Phil's NET package, it's still a good set of docs.

Here's contact info for TAPR:

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -6756532685656067348
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57fe948522177dd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:34:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <4390078@col.hp.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 08:34:40 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06426@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 38
Posted: Wed Oct 25 09:34:40 1989

>Can anyone with an "in" with TAPR (Phil // Brian?) give us the latest
>scoop on the TAPR packetRADIO project?

I'll try.

>Rumor control has it that some of the units are now out in Beta test, and
>while I filled out the little form volunteering for that effort, I never
>received a reply.

No units are in beta test yet. The design is still be bashed about by the folks involved in the project. Progress is being made, but the whole thing has (as usual) taken longer than was hoped/expected. I participated in an effort to sort through the beta applications just after the conference here, and my only comment is that there are a lot more applications than we intend to have beta units for... noone has had a reply, because there's been nothing to say.

I'd guess it'll be at least January before you hear anything positive or negative.

>The big draw on the TAPR unit is its proposed turn-around time and its higher
>power output of 25 watts. Does anyone have any idea whether these units
>are going to be compatible with each other and to what degree?

The anticipation is that all of the direct-FSK units will be able to interoperate. This includes the original K9NG design still available in kit form from TAPR, the G3RUH design licensed by Paccomm, the TPRS (Texnet) board's 9600 modem, and eventually the TAPR unit. There are a bunch of things about the TAPR unit (the output power, multiple frequencies, etc) that I think will make the TAPR design attractive...

>Sooo... Any word on when this unit will be available, and at what cost, or
>answers to any one of the other questions?

There's not much more to be said right now. Stay tuned, I'll try to provide updates as information is available.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA, TAPR Vice President

From -355633105297755677
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 01:53:51 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!uwvax!tank!
eecae!cps3xx!usenet
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <5113@cps3xx.UUCP>
Date: 25 Oct 89 03:48:52 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Organization: Michigan State University
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed Oct 25 04:48:52 1989

In article <66069@philabs> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>understood it right!), I had this idea: Maybe the packetRADIOs can
>automatically adjust each other's power to a level low enough to maintain
>reliable communications and to avoid tying up the frequency in areas far away
>from each radio in the QSO. This could be done just after the connection is
>73 de WA2ISE

I think it's a fantastic idea. Maybe it should be incorporated into the
"new" radios that will be coming out soon for 19.2 kbaud, 38.4 kbaud,
etc. Of course, it's probably asking too much to ask most hams to
modify their existing equipment (unfortunately).

In the rare case that original ideas   Kenneth J. Hendrickson   N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible.   Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu   UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

From 3688406262986822485
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 09:59:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!haven!louie
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <1989Oct25.122023.20422@haven.umd.edu>
Date: 25 Oct 89 12:20:23 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com> <5113@cps3xx.UUCP>
Sender: louie@haven.umd.edu (Louis Mamakos)
Reply-To: louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos)
Organization: The University of Maryland
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Oct 25 13:20:23 1989

I don't think that this is a good idea. If you lower your power, you will
increase the hidden-terminal problem. The problem is that you really can't
compare amateur packet radio which has many stations concurrently using the

same channel in the same geographical area with cellular telephone where is single station with is using the channel in a cell. The whole point in reducing the power of a cellular telephone's transmitter is to prevent interference with adjacent cells and not with other stations within the same cell.

I think the best approach is a full duplex repeater, which would reduce the rate of collisions on the channel by eliminating the hidden terminal problem. Folks that put digipeaters up on huge towers with a very large coverage area are just provoking the hidden terminal problem; I suspect that the community would be better served by a full duplex wide area repeater or many more smaller coverage digipeaters.

louie WA3YMH

From -7604712355482202991
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,750a6d1255017e34,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 21:30:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucla-cs!rutgers!texbell!attctc!mjbtn!root
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US (Mark J. Bailey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: best packet box
Keywords: the best and the best buy
Message-ID: <523@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Date: 25 Oct 89 20:55:43 GMT
Organization: JobSoft Design & Development, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 24
Posted: Wed Oct 25 21:55:43 1989

Hello All,

I recently got myself a 2-meter mobile unit which I also intend to bring indoors at night and want to run packet.

I was curious about what you thought was the BEST packet box (most usable features), and the one you thought to be the BEST BUY (best $$$/features). I am familiar with the AEA PK-232 and Kantronics KAM, but I would like to avoid overlooking other maybe lesser known gems. Also, aside from most usable features, which one is the most packed with features.

Your help would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

Mark.

--

Mark J. Bailey   "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US   CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA

From -7323851850053335455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 22:01:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!usc!rutgers!bellcore!sol!karn
From: karn@sol..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <18058@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 23:07:26 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@sol.UUCP (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Oct 26 00:07:26 1989

Automatic power control in packet radio is in fact an excellent
idea, one that has long been used by the DARPA packet radio project
(along with many other ideas that have largely been ignored by
hams). Proper control of power, i.e., using only as much as is
really needed to reach your intended destination, can result in a
DRAMATIC increase in overall network throughput. There are proofs
and simulations which show this, but the result ought to be
intuitively obvious.

Phil

From -7756979704382194026
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dca5afa7c0337baa
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-25 22:01:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!apple!usc!rutgers!bellcore!sol!karn
From: karn@sol..bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: packet radio >1200 bps
Keywords: packet V.32 PEP
Message-ID: <18059@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Oct 89 23:11:50 GMT
References: <49721@oliveb.olivetti.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com

Reply-To: karn@sol.UUCP (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Oct 26 00:11:50 1989

The problem with almost every "standard" telephone modem is that
they're just not very suitable for radio operation. They're designed
for fullduplex telephone connections, where you have much more S/N
than bandwidth, and where you can spend 5 seconds to train and
equalize the path at the beginning of each "transmission". Packet
radio modems have to operate efficiently in burst mode (which tends
to rule out coherent demodulation, especially with large signal
constellations) and optimizing S/N performance is more important
than fitting into 3 KHz of spectrum (which also rules out the more
complex signal constellations that are quite popular in high speed
phone line modems.)

Phil

From 3396596366795524847
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dd2ac6df8e825daa,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-26 18:52:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!haven!uvaarpa!mcnc!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q SW on unix - request
Summary: SW request: KA9Q
Message-ID: <7178@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 27 Oct 89 01:52:13 GMT
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Oct 27 02:52:13 1989

Anyone out there with KA9Q's package running on a SYSV unix box willing
to e-mail me a copy?

How easy is/was it to use the package on a system which has other networking
packages (Interactive TCP/IP, NFS) already installed?

TNX
--
D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott
P. O. Box 277 | ...!decvax!dtseng!rps -- ...!harvard!zinn!dtseng!rps
Hudson, NH 03051-0277 |
(603)886-1382 |

From -2845109832755475638
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a653ad767df6f4ab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-26 19:50:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!agate!ucbvax!
MTUS5.BITNET!MTUARC
From: MTUARC@MTUS5.BITNET ("Mich Tech Amateur Radio Club W8YY")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <8910280712.AA13329@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 27 Oct 89 02:50:10 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Oct 27 03:50:10 1989

WANTED!!! All Alumni of
Michigan Technological University Amateur Radio Club
W8YY WA8CQR AC8YY W9YX
Or Alumni of Mich Tech that are now Hams and Interested
in MTUARC.
Please send Name, Address, Call, and years at MTU. Other
Information is welcome. We hope to compile a list of all
past members of MTUARC for historic reasons.
MTUARC has been serving Mich Tech from 1932 to the present.
We are currently located on the 6th floor of Wadsworth Hall and
have about 20 members.

Send infomation to:
Michigan Tech Amateur Radio Club W8YY
West Wadsworth Hall
Houghton, MI 49931-1193

or via Packet:
N8JKQ @ WB8Q or W8YY @ WB8Q

or via Bitnet computer network:
MTUARC@MTUS5.BITNET

or via Phone:
James Wegner N8JKQ (906) 487-0492

73's James Wegner N8JKQ
VP/Treasurer MTUARC

From -4517443082167019908
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1627e1d8d4d2a81a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-26 23:46:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!m2c!jjmhome!km3t
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (D. Pascoe KM3T)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNet source...where can I get it?
Keywords: TheNet, source code
Message-ID: <4475@jjmhome.UUCP>
Date: 26 Oct 89 18:54:00 GMT
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Oct 26 19:54:00 1989

Does anyone out there know of a BBS carrying the source code for TheNet? Or
does anyone have it on disk? Please e-mail your replies if possible.

Thanks

--
            | Internet: pascoe@edcd.GTE.COM or pascoe%edcd.GTE.COM@relay.CS.NET
Dave Pascoe | Smart Mailer: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
  KM3T/1 | UUCP: {harvard}!cloud9!jjmhome!km3t
            | Packet Radio: km3t @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na

From 806433443301114687
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 00:48:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!
f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <6918.25471CB1@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 26 Oct 89 14:58:24 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:234/1 - QRV de W8GRT, Sylvania OH
Lines: 39
Posted: Thu Oct 26 15:58:24 1989

 > From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
 >
 > In article <66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
 >   rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey, WA2ISE) writes:
 > >   ...I had this idea: Maybe the packetRADIOs can
 > >automatically adjust each other's power to a level low enough to maintain
 > >reliable communications and to avoid tying up the frequency in areas far
 > away
 > >from each radio in the QSO....
 >
 > Robert,
 >

> That's an excellent idea, so hold that thought. I think some means of
> dynamically working out Po such that each side has a 10-15 dB SNR would
> be wonderful. You'll probably hear criticisms such as "Yes, but
> everybody
> on frequency would have to be similarly equipped", or "SNR estimation
> is difficult and would complicate the Layer 1 equipment". Both are
> probably true, but your idea still has just as much merit. Perhaps
> you could come up with a BER-to-SNR relation to use in such a scheme.
> Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
> mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

The "self-training" aspect proposed above is similar to the proposal in Don
Stoner's original PDRS petition to the FCC. At the time he had no idea how to
implement it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

ow to
implement it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

From -4717098181249955602
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 02:07:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!cbnews!res
From: res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <10655@cbnews.ATT.COM>
Date: 26 Oct 89 21:47:30 GMT
References: <18058@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli,55216,cb,1C315,6148604268)
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Oct 26 22:47:30 1989

In article <18058@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@sol.UUCP (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>
>Automatic power control in packet radio is in fact an excellent
>idea, one that has long been used by the DARPA packet radio project
>(along with many other ideas that have largely been ignored by
>hams). Proper control of power, i.e., using only as much as is
>really needed to reach your intended destination, can result in a
>DRAMATIC increase in overall network throughput. There are proofs

>and simulations which show this, but the result ought to be
>intuitively obvious.

Phil,
Although I agree that it appears "intuitively obvious", it would seem
to me that this would only exacerbate the hidden transmitter problem.
Why is this not a problem?

Rob Stampfli
att!cbnews!res (work)
osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

From 4197814762220873283
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de708b43a7b047cf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 02:08:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Neophyte questions
Message-ID: <1260013@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 26 Oct 89 19:20:59 GMT
References: <4775@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 7
Posted: Thu Oct 26 20:20:59 1989

  Youmight consider the tcp-ip distribution list
tcp-group@ucsd.edu
for such information.

Glenn Elmore
n6gn

From -1550536011461899921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 02:24:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <1260014@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 26 Oct 89 23:05:49 GMT
References: <66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA

Lines: 42
Posted: Fri Oct 27 00:05:49 1989

I think there is a fundamental issue here which is important.
The optimum power question is one of adequately getting information
to the other end while at the same time avoiding qrm/collisions
with other stations.

Omnidirectional broadcast is the nemesis of these goals!

At the same time that it wastes power by sending it mostly in the
wrong directions it also qrms others (and removes their ability
to simultaneously use the resource). It does a poor job of getting
the transmit power, and the information, efficiently to the destination
(inefficent use of hardware and spectrum resources).

My opinion is that omni broadcast is a curse we won't soon escape
but we don't want to expend much of our spectrum resource on it. This
means we don't want to use it for high speed data. It also means
we don't want to use it over large geographical areas which have, or
potentially can have, a large number of users. Each additional CSMA
user effectively divides the resource up into smaller chunks for each
user. High level transmitters effectively deny the bulk of the resource
to users. As long as we don't increase the amount of spectrum wasted
in this manner, that is as long as we don't use spectrum which could
have been used better, its not such an issue. 1200-9600 baud operation
at vhf probably can continue but let's not propagate this inefficient
use into areas which are our sole resource for doing things right and
efficiently. Reducing power on an omni transmission helps but is
fundamentally a poor use of resources at best. To get high speed information
to a large number of users we *must* make efficient use of resources.

We simply must go to point-point links to make optimum use of hardware
and spectrum. This means higher UHF and especially microwave. It also
means we have to find routing protocols which efficiently get the
information to the destination without unnecessarily using network
resources.

Not only do highly directional beams get more information rate per watt
to the user they also allow frequency re-use in a given geographical area.

73
Glenn "the higher the better" Elmore
N6GN

From 1534982228038000223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e643abae4f10b3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 05:55:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-

state.edu!ucbvax!puffin.UUCP!pete
From: pete@puffin.UUCP (Pete Carah)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: XOBBS problem in Microport and Xenix
Message-ID: <8910260942.AA00158@puffin.UUCP>
Date: 26 Oct 89 16:41:59 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Oct 26 17:41:59 1989

The problem with msgget in both XENIX (r) and Microport is much simpler
than most of us may think: the XO hook file appears to have been debugged
on a 32-bit machine (if it ever worked), and the author forgot to declare
ANY longs that are needed. The msg key (first parameter) needs to be long,
and I remember a few other places (but not exactly where) where either
%l.. or (long) needed to be. The other authors in "net" have generally
been careful of this.

I used:
long msgkey = *(long *)" BBS";
with msgkey, msgkey+1, msgkey+2, msgkey+3 for the keys for the 4 queues.

Also, I don't have W2XO's code, I used the hooks for an on-line database
to support a 100-mile running race (which worked pretty well on the event).

-- Pete (K6JRR)
pete@puffin.uucp (or {hacgate|ghsvax}!puffin!pete)

From 4484452604842757281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 09:55:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!cadre.dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <111@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 27 Oct 89 02:39:26 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com> <5113@cps3xx.UUCP>
<1989Oct25.122023.20422@haven.umd.edu>
Organization: Darth Software, Allison Park, Pa.
Lines: 31
Posted: Fri Oct 27 03:39:26 1989

Louie, WA3YMH writes:
>
> I think the best approach is a full duplex repeater, which would reduce
> the rate of collisions on the channel by eliminating the hidden terminal

> problem. Folks that put digipeaters up on huge towers with a very large
> coverage area are just provoking the hidden terminal problem; I suspect
> that the community would be better served by a full duplex wide area
> repeater or many more smaller coverage digipeaters.

I say amen to this, brother. A system of local full-duplex repeaters
would inherently *double* the throughput, even without the gain in
collision avoidance because each packet appears only *once* on the
channel (input or output) instead of *twice* as it is sent and then
digipeated or net/rom'ed out again. The fact that everyone on the
repeater hears the same thing makes the collision avoidance algorithmns
work properly, as W3YMH pointed out, which is a further gain.

The sad part of all this is that , after just posting similar sentiments
to the tcpgroup, I got mail back from a fellow on the West Coast who
lamented that they had, in fact, had such a repeater going in that area
for a couple of years and *no* *one* *used* *it* ! Seems that it's a
great idea, but the average "plug and play" tnc user just doesn't
realize why it is a great idea, so they just continue to qrm the
input frequency by running simplex.

So, how does one get the message across? Repeaters would really be
the way to go, but just a few folks who didn't get with the program
would ruin it for the rest, probably without realizing it.

-73
Jim, W2XO   (w2xo!durham@cs.pitt.edu) (W2XO @ W2XO)

From -6729354144971916477
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de708b43a7b047cf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-27 23:30:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!
ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Neophyte questions
Message-ID: <10080@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 27 Oct 89 17:24:11 GMT
References: <4775@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU> <1260013@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Oct 27 18:24:11 1989

In article <1260013@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>
> Youmight consider the tcp-ip distribution list
>tcp-group@ucsd.edu
>for such information.
>

>Glenn Elmore
>n6gn

Please don't. The tcp-group mailing list is for people who are actively
working on new developments in ham radio networking, particularly those
who are promoting the use of the TCP/IP suite of protocols.

It is NOT the place for user hand-holding. Considering the small amount
of traffic and the large listening audience, it would seem to me that
this newsgroup (and it's associated Internet mailing list) is the best
place for such questions.
     - Brian

From 6829492531323003214
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-28 04:32:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!mailrus!cornell!
rochester!rit!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <31443@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 27 Oct 89 18:59:23 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
<66069@philabs.Philips.Com> <5113@cps3xx.UUCP>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri Oct 27 19:59:23 1989

In article <5113@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
%In article <66069@philabs> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
%+understood it right!), I had this idea: Maybe the packetRADIOs can
%+automatically adjust each other's power to a level low enough to maintain
%+reliable communications and to avoid tying up the frequency in areas far away
%+from each radio in the QSO. This could be done just after the connection is
%+73 de WA2ISE
%
%I think it's a fantastic idea. Maybe it should be incorporated into the
%"new" radios that will be coming out soon for 19.2 kbaud, 38.4 kbaud,
%etc. Of course, it's probably asking too much to ask most hams to
%modify their existing equipment (unfortunately).
%
Beams, rotors and beams.Maybe beam headings should be part of the works.
Lat the software rotate the BEAM as well as adjust power. Why radiate
your QSO and create QRM in a direction that's not needed. If today's
software (packet) could handle the beam via a parrellel port (ie printer)
and a cheap rotor interface, the 01 qrm might be a lot less.
If somebody in buffalo is talking to Canada, I hear them in rochester,
this ties up the packet channel needlessly in the this area, or am

I missing something here. Just another HO.

--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis   Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 6540310320982627641
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-28 05:01:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Why build the dream network? (was Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted)
Message-ID: <2989@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 28 Oct 89 04:23:06 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com> <4390074@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 39
Posted: Sat Oct 28 05:23:06 1989

In article <4390074@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>I understand the feeling. This is an attitude I can live with, and it points
>to a question that I don't think has been adequately addressed previously in
>discussing our "dream network"...
>Why do we want to build it?

This strikes to the heart of everyone's differing expectations of ham
radio.

The techies want to build it because it's a neat hack.
The original packet implementations - slow and primitive as they were -
were still way ahead of their times: neat hacks. The TCP/IP stuff on ham
radio is a neat hack. 56 KBPS, and the upcoming megabaud efforts, are
neat hacks. To me, this has driven most of the packet development.

The congestion I see on 145.0x here is driven by a second group: the
ragchewers. They don't care if something is a neat hack. They want to
fire up their radio, and a couple of other pieces of gear, and yak. If
it isn't easy to use to the point of being transparent, they don't want
it.

The last group is the public service types. They want it to be reliable.
They don't want neat hacks until they've been beaten into submission and
bulletproofed.

The problem for the techies - who by far and away are the builders of
the network - is that they're grossly outnumbered. Dan's experience is a
perfect case in point: he's the only techie around there, and so nobody

else wanted to play with his neat hack.

No, I don't have much of a suggestion for improving the situation; that
delves deep into people's motivations, and any long-term reader of these
groups knows I'm not much at motivating people. :-)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
   Gandhi II: no more Mr. Passive Resistance...he's out to kick some butt!

From 7336503923613562034
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ef931429a871f7ab,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-28 05:01:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!
agate!ucbvax!CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU!christiansen%chera1.decnet
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU ("CHERA1::CHRISTIANSEN")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS Protocol Info Request
Message-ID: <8910280706.AA11863@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 27 Oct 89 17:37:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "christiansen" <christiansen@chewi.che.wisc.edu>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Oct 27 18:37:00 1989

Could some kind soul let me know where I might find a definition
of the KISS protocol, from the PC's point of view? [I know that
I can browse through source code for existing programs, but I'm
leary about inferring ANYTHING about a protocol from ``code that
works'', without seeing it in a written spec!]

Thanks in advance.
--
Reed L. Christiansen UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory
christiansen@chewi.che.wisc.edu (608)262-7267 N9GFG @ WD9ESU

From -2456121993401317501
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a653ad767df6f4ab
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-28 08:15:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!
agate!ucbvax!MTUS5.BITNET!MTUARC
From: MTUARC@MTUS5.BITNET ("Mich Tech Amateur Radio Club W8YY")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <8910280728.AA14944@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Oct 89 03:08:49 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29
Posted: Sat Oct 28 04:08:49 1989

WANTED!!! All Alumni of
Michigan Technological University Amateur Radio Club
W8YY WA8CQR AC8YY W9YX
Or Alumni of Mich Tech that are now Hams and Interested
in MTUARC.
Please send Name, Address, Call, and years at MTU. Other
Information is welcome. We hope to compile a list of all
past members of MTUARC for historic reasons.
MTUARC has been serving Mich Tech from 1932 to the present.
We are currently located on the 6th floor of Wadsworth Hall and
have about 20 members.

Send infomation to:
Michigan Tech Amateur Radio Club W8YY
West Wadsworth Hall
Houghton, MI 49931-1193

or via Packet:
N8JKQ @ WB8Q or W8YY @ WB8Q

or via Bitnet computer network:
MTUARC@MTUS5.BITNET

or via Phone:
James Wegner N8JKQ (906) 487-0492

73's James Wegner N8JKQ
VP/Treasurer MTUARC

From -3604872419665452611
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de1a029cde0044b9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-28 11:41:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!orstcs!guille!johan
From: johan@guille.ece.orst.edu (Johan K. Reinalda)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New tcp/ip user in the Portland, Or. area
Message-ID: <13394@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Date: 27 Oct 89 21:14:53 GMT
Sender: usenet@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU
Reply-To: johan@guille.ECE.ORST.EDU (Johan K. Reinalda)
Organization: Oregon State University, E&CE, Corvallis

Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Oct 27 22:14:53 1989

I have been playing around with the ax.25 stuff for a while now, and would like to get into some more advanced stuff. I ftp'ed Phill Karn's TCP/IP package from, I think loui.udel.edu, and looked at that. It is a very nice package, and i have some questions about running tcp/ip on top of a tnc.
First of all, I am located in a small college town south of Portland, Oregon. I have posted some messages on the local packet bbs's asking about any other stations running tcp/ip, but to no reply.
It would not be of any use to me to run it, if there aren't any other paople running it, or at least if there is a gateway that i could digipeat to, I think. Does anybody in the Portland Oregon area know of any tcp/ip activity and is there any coordination of IP addresses ?

Second, I wonder if the version of tcp/ip i have is the most recent; what is the best place to look for a recent version ? (ftp site; or TAPR, tucson maybe ?).

Thanks a lot,

Johan "Big Jo" Reinalda,
'Grad' Electrical Engineering
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Or (USA)
USPS: 420 NW 9
Corvallis, Or 97330

Internet :
johan@guille.ece.orst.edu
reinalj@jacobs.cs.orst.edu
Amateur Packet Radio :
WG7J @ KA7VQD
AT&T:(503)753-9327

/*** If it ain't DUTCH, It ain't MUCH ! ***/

From -8565168808608410529
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2b43cdcf92684e99,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-29 02:26:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway - 20-Oct-89
Message-ID: <1325@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 29 Oct 89 02:30:50 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 359
Posted: Sun Oct 29 03:30:50 1989

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Volume 6 - Number 3
The American Radio Relay League, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111

Edited by Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU - - - - - - October 20, 1989

LOWER-LAYER IMPROVEMENTS DOMINATE 8TH COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE

The ARRL Amateur Radio 8th Computer Networking Conference was held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, October 7, with approximately 150 attendees. In conjunction with the conference, the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) held a packetfest on Sunday. The ARRL Digital Committee met that same day. If there was a theme to the conference it was the need for improvements in the lower layers of the protocol stack. New or modified level 1 and 2 packet-radio protocols were discussed in several papers, as were improvements to the radio systems in use.

A proposed broadcast protocol was presented by Gordon Beattie, N2DSY. This protocol is implemented in the BBC software package, which is part of the Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) ROSE system. Improved performance of the AX.25 link-layer protocol was proposed in papers by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, Eric Gustafson, N7CL, and Detlef Schmidt, DK4EG.

On the radio front, the fast-approaching advent of high-speed packet-radio hardware (see related story entitled "Awesome I/O Card in Beta Test") brought forth much discussion of the need for coordinated network efforts, culminating in a continental high- speed network. To whet the appetites of the packeteers present, Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, displayed the 10-GHz, 1-Mbit/s packet-radio system developed with Glenn Elmore, N6GN. HF wasn't neglected either, as the HF packet-radio design quest announced in May, 1989 QST begins to bear fruit (see related stories entitled "ARRL Digital Committee Advances AX.25 V2.1, HF Project" and "Call for Participants in HF Diversity Tests").

AWESOME I/O CARD IN BETA TEST

At last year's Computer Networking Conference, Mike Chepponis, K3MC, presented a design for the "Totally Awesome I/O card." (Mike lives in California now... or couldn't you tell?) Since then, the Awesome I/O Card, as it's known for short has been under development at Digital Radio Systems, Inc (DRSI), in Clearwater, Florida. DRSI founder Andy DeMartini, KC2FF, brought copies of the "Product News Brief," dated October 7, to the Conference.

The improved Awesome I/O Card consists of a NEC V40 CPU running at 8 MHz, two 1-Mbit/s I/O ports with direct memory access (DMA), up to eight 19.2-kbit/s ports and as much as 512 kbytes of dynamic RAM and 128 kbytes of EPROM. The card plugs into an IBM PC/XT/AT or acts as a standalone controller.

Software will include an EPROM version of TCP/IP. Other packet-radio networking providers are working on versions for the Awesome I/O card too. For more information, contact DRSI at:

DRSI
2065 Range Rd
Clearwater, FL 34625
telephone 813-461-0204

ARRL DIGITAL COMMITTEE ADVANCES HF PROJECT, AX.25 V2.1

At its meeting on October 8, the ARRL Digital Committee discussed the potential for vast improvement of HF packet radio. They defined four specific areas to improve: modem design, protocols, use of diversity techniques, and network management. Each of these areas will be addressed with ARRL support as needed by issuance of grants to developers. (See "The Great 1989 HF Packet Design Quest" in May, 1989 QST.)

The proposed update of the AX.25 protocol to V2.1, reported in the October 21, 1988 issue of Gateway, was adopted by the Digital Committee. The final draft of the new protocol specification is being put together by Eric Scace, K3NA, and Terry Fox, WB4JFI, and will be reviewed by the Committee prior to publication. The changes made to AX.25 should not affect interoperability with existing V2.0 implementations. The Committee would like to thank all those who commented on the proposal for their contributions to the final version.

CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS IN HF DIVERSITY TESTS

One of the techniques that shows great promise for improved HF packet-radio performance is diversity reception. Used for years by military and commercial stations, diversity is the technique of receiving the same signal on two different antennas. The antennas may be separated in space, different in polarization or use different angles of arrival for the received signal. Steve Hall, WM6P, has been testing some of these techniques and reported encouraging results at the 8th Computer Networking Conference. Steve has agreed to organize a group to work in this area to find usable approaches for HF packet radio. If you are interested in assisting in this effort in any way, contact Steve via mail or packet radio at:

Steve Hall, WM6P @ N6BGW
664 Bristol Av
Simi Valley, CA 93065

(Special thanks to Jon Bloom, KE3Z, who provided the preceding reports from the Conference.)

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(Special thanks to Jon Bloom, KE3Z, who provided the preceding reports from the Conference.)

TCP/IP HF EXPERIMENT

Since last June, MITRE Corporation has been performing an ongoing set of Near Vertical Incidence (NVI) HF sky-wave communication experiments to determine the feasibility and utility of using the HF channel for TCP/IP network operations. These experiments were conducted using existing packet-radio hardware and software, ie, off-the-shelf TNCs and radios and no sophisticated HF modems. The system software is the KA9Q Internet Package. The terminal hardware employed IBM AT computers, Kantronics KAM TNCs and HF NVI antennas.

In addition to demonstrating the utility of the HF channel for TCP/IP operation, a main objective of the experiment was to establish and assess the performance of a pseudo-optimum set of NET and AX.25 parameters for HF operation. "Optimum" in this context means maximum throughput and channel efficiency. The results of this experiment would then be used to support an analysis that predicts system (network) performance when more advanced hardware and improved protocols are employed. The experiment serves as a convenient method for assessing HF network performance in a real world channel and that may be used to support and validate simulation methods.

Approach to the Problem

To achieve the above goals, we first defined a worst case HF link scenario, which happens to be an NVI link, ie, between 0 to 200 miles. NVI links are forced to utilize low frequencies because of the low MUF resulting from the NVI geometry. These links are plagued with severe multipath (more pronounced at night) and high D-layer absorption during the day. They also suffer from high electrical storm burst noise in the summer. The philosophy here is "if it works on an NVI channel, it will work better on long- haul channels."

Next, the fade and burst statistics of the channel were used to determine the average usable baud rate and optimum packet length for a nonadaptive system. With a handle on the baud rate, optimum packet size and burst error statistics of the channel, both network and link layer protocols may be tailored for maximum efficiency. A truly optimized system can only be realized through simulation convergence with known network constraints. However, there are some parameter adjustments that can be made to the system that will put us in the ball park if a simple network architecture

is assumed. For starters, Phil Karn, KA9Q, and Brian Lloyd, WB6RQN, have shown in their paper "Link Level Protocols Revisited," that regardless of link quality, maximum channel efficiency is realized when a stop-and-wait ARQ protocol is used. The current AX.25 TNC is easily configured for stop-and-wait by simply setting the MAXFRAME parameter to 1.

In our experiment, the system was operated in unconnected or datagram mode. This provided us with a measure of link performance in terms of network layer parameter settings. Also, by using the datagram mode, we were able to avoid time-outs and disconnects resulting from AX.25 send queue bottleneck, sometimes encountered when interfacing with high speed network hosts. We were also able to achieve greater throughput on good quality links. The stop-and-wait ARQ in this case was implemented at the network level by simply setting the TCP WINDOW parameter to MSS (ie, a window size of 1).

In their paper, Karn and Lloyd also advocate the use of a connectionless ACK-ACK link level protocol to improve the efficiency of noisy channels like HF. Our analysis fully supports their conclusions. However, the ACK-ACK protocol is not easily implemented with the present hardware and software and would not provide much more information on the network performance potential than what could be derived analytically. Therefore, we did not attempt to implement the ACK-ACK protocol in this experiment. It is, however, a worthy topic for further study.

The appropriate packet size for the NVI links may be estimated from the link burst error statistics resulting from multipath effects. My analysis indicates that there is a high probability that selective fades will "hit" packets at 12-second intervals on the average. Keeping the packet length about half of the hit interval significantly increases the probability of successful delivery on a single try. Thus, our reason for selecting a 228-byte (6.08 second) duration packet for the experiment.

TCP/IP HF EXPERIMENT - (Continued)

System Parameters

The following is a summary of the pseudo-optimum NET parameters derived from the analysis and used in the HF experiment.

```
 Average Usable Baud Rate = 300 baud binary FSK 200 Hz shift
         (set by estimated multipath)
 Optimum Packet Size = 228 bytes (duration 6.08 seconds)
 MTU = 196 bytes
 MSS = 156 bytes
 WINDOW = 156 bytes (window size of one)
 AVERAGE RTT = 9 seconds (measured)
 AX.25 MAXFRAME = 1
 AX.25 TXD = 50 ms
 AX.25 P-PERSIST = (1-persistent)
 AX.25 SLOT TIME = 0
```

Expected Performance

The above parameters result in the following performance estimates for an NVI HF link operating at 3.6 MHz with an NVI ERP of +26 dBW (ie, 100 watts to a dipole mounted about 1/8 wavelength above average conducting ground).

```
 Average Received S/N = 65 db Hz => 38 dB SNR in 500-Hz data
  filter (mid-day, noise = QMN + 10 dB) Note: QMN = Quasi-Minimum
  Noise (see NELC Report 1712, 2 June 1970) (derived from IONCAP
  analysis)
 Probability of Packet Delivery
 For 1 try = .41
 For 2 tries = .74
 For 3 tries = .87
 Average link reliability = 70% (based on PING efficiency)
  (during usable periods)
 Max Possible Throughput = 17 bytes/sec/link (ideal channel,
  i.e., no fades, burst errors or contention)
 Average expected throughput = 4 to 6 bytes/sec
```

Measured Performance

Data was taken on an NVI link between Bedford and Norfolk, Massachusetts (40 miles) several times daily over a total of 120 days. The average throughput under typical conditions was measured at 5 bytes/second peaking to 9 bytes/sec under the best of conditions. The corresponding link reliability (the PING efficiency) ranged from 55 to 95%. The average S/N was 63 dB Hz (not counting electrical storms). The measured performance is in very close agreement with the above predictions, thus giving credence to the analysis.

The lowest S/N never dropped below 53 dB Hz (27 dB SNR) (not counting electrical storms). SNR is not generally an issue for NVI links except for periods of high D-layer absorption resulting from major solar flares, the major culprit is multipath. Increasing transmitter power won't help. In fact, it could exacerbate the situation.

Areas Requiring Further Work

There are three areas in need of enhancement and, if implemented, would significantly improve HF link reliability and throughput.

The first is the link level protocol. It appears that a significant improvement in channel efficiency is realized through the use of an ACK-ACK link layer protocol. At the top of my "wish list" is to see a KISS mode compatible link-level driver module written for the KA9Q package that would provide an ACK-ACK protocol capability while maintaining backwards compatibility with the existing AX.25 level 2 protocol. An experiment similar to this then could be set up that would assess improvements in a real world environment.

The second concerns the network layer back-off algorithms. The performance data indicates a need for a "back-off" algorithm that is more suitably tailored for the HF channel statistics and one which is capable of

differentiating between congestion and HF channel related burst errors. This is not an easy task. This algorithm needs to be more aggressive when adapting to HF channel related noise and in such a way that it would not compromise congestion control.

The third and, perhaps, the most effective enhancement would be the use of a more robust modem. The advanced modem would incorporate 8-level PSK modulation, Forward Error Correction (FEC) and variable depth interleaving. Such a modem would be capable of providing up to 2400-baud operation over a typical 3-kHz HF radio channel. Such modems do exist, however, they are far too complex and expensive to be considered for Amateur Radio use at this time. Perhaps the DSP modem technology currently being explored by other amateur packet-radio enthusiasts is the key to an affordable and timely modem solution for the HF packet-radio community.

TCP/IP HF EXPERIMENT - (Continued)

Near Term Utility of HF for TCP/IP

At a recent New England TCPers meeting, interest was expressed in using HF radio for long-haul SMTP type TCP/IP traffic. Now that the sun spot cycle is on the climb, more and more long-haul interference-fee channels having fade statistics that "may" be able to support up to 1200 bauds with conventional binary FSK modems are becoming available. These links remain viable for a significant part of the day. Although they experience slow fades, the deep fade duration is relatively short-lived compared to life time. The long-haul links are also less prone to multipath contamination than are the NVI links used in this experiment. However, they are much more vulnerable to the hidden terminal syndrome. Whether or not 1200s baud is supportable by these links is primarily governed by average round trip time, which, in turn, affected the T/R delays of typical HF radios in the path. These delays are generally twice as long as those of VHF systems. Furthermore, the HF modems contained in some of the existing TNCs, such as the Kantronics KAM or AEA PK-232, have excellent predetection filtering that is much better suited for HF channel operation than those common to the standard 1200-baud port. The equalization for a typical VHF radio is significantly different than that required for HF. Unlike the NVI links, the long-haul multi-hop link budgets are such that they require a matched filter to maximize the SNR. For these reasons, I feel it is best to stay with 300 bauds on HF.

The concept of a system that optimally exploits the long-haul path characteristics for slow TCP/IP traffic handling is intriguing. I feel that with a judicious frequency management plan and the use of NET/ROM for path diversity, it is possible to maintain network connectivity on a 24 hour/day basis. A very interesting and productive experiment would be to establish a 5-node HF TCP/IP NET/ROM network that would span the country including nodes in Alaska and Hawaii.

If anyone has any ideas on this, please respond to the author, bob@w1imm-2 via rich@wa1equ. Perhaps, we can form an HF working group of sorts.

by Bob Levreault, W1IMM from The New England TCPer

MICROSATS PASS ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING; MUST WAIT FOR LAUNCH

All four of the AMSAT MicroSats (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOVE and WEBERSAT) completed the necessary environmental tests, that is, thermal vacuum and vibration tests, with flying colors. This means the MicroSats are now certified to fly aboard the Ariane IV launch vehicle.

Official word received from Intelsat and Arianespace representatives indicates that the launch may be delayed at least four weeks from the original date of November 10 to correct problems with the Ariane IV space vehicle. The AMSAT launch team will use this time to perform additional system level and software testing on the satellites.

from The ARRL Letter

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

From -8167180453686799665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eccc675f6c6ace04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-29 12:47:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!xanth!ames!pacbell!noe!marc
From: marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Telnet PADs
Message-ID: <694@noe.UUCP>
Date: 29 Oct 89 20:47:10 GMT
Sender: usenet@noe.UUCP
Organization: Noe Systems, San Francisco
Lines: 15
Posted: Sun Oct 29 21:47:10 1989

Well, what does it take to put a telnet PAD in TAPR TNC-2 EPROMS? Is there
any code in the public for running the Z80 support chips in the little
monster? How little/how much of the KA9Q package needs to go in there?

While I'm raving, has anyone written a Forth interpreter that can run
on a TNC-2? If so, it should take a couple of weeks to get a PAD running.

Has anyone published an article or app note on programming the TNC-2?

Twisty little passages in my enquiring mind want to know.
--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF)   These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

From 135753931601247080
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e643abae4f10b3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-29 20:35:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
cadre.dsl.pitt.edu!pitt!w2xo!durham
From: durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: XOBBS problem in Microport and Xenix
Message-ID: <112@w2xo.UUCP>
Date: 30 Oct 89 04:35:09 GMT
References: <8910260942.AA00158@puffin.UUCP>
Organization: Darth Software, Allison Park, Pa.
Lines: 42
Posted: Mon Oct 30 05:35:09 1989

pete@puffin.UUCP writes:

> The problem with msgget in both XENIX (r) and Microport is much simpler
> than most of us may think: the XO hook file appears to have been debugged
> on a 32-bit machine (if it ever worked), and the author forgot to declare
> ANY longs that are needed. The msg key (first parameter) needs to be long,

Pete, you are absolutely right about the first argument to msgget(). I
was *convinced* it was an int (it's actually type key_t, which I thought
was an int, but, low and behold, it is a *long*. The easiest fix for
this is to merely append an 'l' or 'L' to the character constants
in ax_mbx.h.
Yes, it *does* work and has been for the last six months on my
MC68010 Convergent Miniframe(which is a 16 bitter!).

> and I remember a few other places (but not exactly where) where either
> %l.. or (long) needed to be. The other authors in "net" have generally
> been careful of this.
>

Uh, like where? The only longs that live anywhere in ax_mbx.c are
the message types, and these are all cast to long where needed. I looked
through the code and can't see anything obvious. Unfortunately, I don't
have access to a Xenix or Microport system to see what happens. I would
appreciate if you or someone who does have such a system would give me
some specifics.

> I used:
> long msgkey = *(long *)" BBS";
> with msgkey, msgkey+1, msgkey+2, msgkey+3 for the keys for the 4 queues.
>

OK, I see, pretty neat.

Incidentally, there are *many* bug fixes since the code that was
distributed at Dayton with the .1 version of 'net'. I will put the
latest bbs code out on cs.pitt.edu in the ftp/pub/ka9q directory as
'xobbs.shar.Z' .

73 and thanks Pete,

Jim, W2XO   (w2xo!durham@cs.pitt.edu) (packet: W2XO @ W2XO)

From 6825431393330326151
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,298c0b04ced86dfc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,298c0b04ced86dfc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,298c0b04ced86dfc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-30 06:32:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2552 rec.ham-radio:14508 comp.protocols.iso:610
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!wuarchive!
brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!usc!rutgers!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,comp.protocols.iso
Subject: ROSES-1 Packet Forum Schedule
Keywords: RATS ROSES-1 ROSE Packet Radio OSI ISO CCITT
Message-ID: <5178@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 30 Oct 89 14:32:39 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 102

TO: ALL@ALLBBS
FROM:N2DSY@KD6TH
BID: $1028_ROSES
SUBJECT: ROSES-1 Event Schedule

             The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

The RATS Opens Systems Environment Symposium

11 November 1989

ROSES-1 Schedule of Events

As of 28 October 1989

ROSES-1 will be held on the 11th of November 1989 in the Student Center of the New Jersey Institute of Technology from 8AM to 6PM. Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600) and 147.225 (+600) MHz. For further information contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at 201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

This event will include talks for the new and experienced operator. All software discussed at the sessions will be available for free. (plus cost of media - so bring 5-1/4 or 3-1/2 inch disks)

Also: Question and Answer Sessions,
Demonstrations,
TNC Tune-up (bring TNC and radio)
Equipment Literature,
Software Distribution,
License Examinations.

NOTE: ALL Sessions include a Question and Answer period.

Plan on dinner with your fellow operators!

For further information contact:

General: Gordon Beattie, N2DSY 201-387-8896 n2dsy@kd6th
Testing: Pete Adley, K2MHP 201-796-6622

The tentative schedule follows:

	Activity 1	Activity 2
08:00	Coffee, Tea, Doughnuts	License Exams Start
09:00	Introductions, Announcements	*
09:15	How to Set Up a Packet Station	*
10:00	Operating a Personal Mailbox	*

```
                                        *
11:00    Networking with the           End
         ROSE X.25 Switch

12:00    Frequency Coordination
         Forum

12:30    Announcements

             <------------- Lunch ------------->
                     Available in Cafeteria

13:00    ROSErver/Packet          Packet for the Blind
         Radio Mailbox            Voice Synthesizer Demo
         System User Forum             *

14:00    Open Systems Mail,       ROSErver/PRMBS Demonstration
         Directory and                 *
         Network Management            *
         Forum                         *

15:00    Break,                   ROSE X.25 Switch Demonstration
         Announcements                 *
                                       *
15:15    Broadcast File                *
         Distribution                  *
         and Roundtables               *
         via Packet                    *

16:00    User Forum               ROSErver and ROSE X.25 Switch
         Open Q&A                 Switch Sysops Meeting
         for All!                 All Welcome!
                                       *
16:30    Informal Discussions,         *
         Demos Before                  *
         Dinner at the Diner           *
```

Let us know if you're planning to attend by sending a packet message to N2DSY@KD6TH.

73, and see you at ROSES-1 !

From 6708889467168131776
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de1a029cde0044b9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-30 09:15:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM (Minor Cross)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: New tcp/ip user in the Portland, Or. area
Message-ID: <5160002@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Date: 30 Oct 89 17:15:01 GMT
References: <13394@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, Oregon
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Oct 30 18:15:01 1989

Hi Johan,
You need to contact Ron WA7TAS in Corvallis. He is the coordinator for
getting an TCP/IP address. Try him on the 146.78 rptr. I will see him
at work, and will let him know that you are looking for him.
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:


```
          ___
       /  /        Minor Cross     KD7YJ
      /  /        Hewlett-Packard  Northwest IC Division  [ NID ]
     /  /_____           _________       1020 NE Circle Blvd.
       /  ___   /  ____     /  ___   /     Corvallis, OR   97330
      /  /  /  /  /___/   /  /__/  /       -------------------------
     /__/  /__/          /  ______/       AT&T:  (503) 750-2044
                        /  /           HP telnet  750-2044
                 /__/     }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross
```


From 996441247731148637
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6b569881318da10a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-30 13:50:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watmath!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: latest BM.EXE?
Message-ID: <4010.254c201e@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 30 Oct 89 15:19:07 GMT
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Oct 30 16:19:07 1989

What is the lastest copy of BM.EXE? I have a version from 88. Is there
a site that keeps the lastest bits of this code? Can you have a
signature file with BM?

From 6149043136975299465
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de708b43a7b047cf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-30 16:18:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Neophyte questions
Message-ID: <1260015@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 30 Oct 89 18:07:39 GMT
References: <4775@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Oct 30 19:07:39 1989

My mistake. A much better consideration would be to
subsribe and support newsletters like the

New England TCPer
8 Denfeld Dr
Westboro, MA 01581

I think subscription is about $12/year and it is a great forum
for TCP/IP information exchange and support.

73
Glenn Elmore N6GN

From -32463038705314484
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf0551406995fca3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-31 12:30:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-
state.edu!wuarchive!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!torsqnt!tmsoft!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Unix NOS
Keywords: KA9Q NOS UNIX
Message-ID: <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus>
Date: 31 Oct 89 20:30:00 GMT
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Oct 31 21:30:00 1989

I am looking for the NOS sources ported to System V Unix. I have
an old version and require an update. I am looking for something
as current as the new MessyDos version 891022 NOS. Has anyone ported
it yet (or is working on it) I will port it if no one else has done
this.
--
****
Dennis S. Breckenridge VE3-GSS   QTH: Toronto, Canada
AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.55]   UUCP: uunet!tmsoft!nebulus!dennis
****

From -2318685696500830964
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8cf93e36e8f97cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-31 18:45:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!
n.sp.cs.cmu.edu!tew
From: tew@n.sp.cs.cmu.edu (Thomas Warfel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Cambridge.Z88/Heathkit.Pocket.Packet
Keywords: Z88, Heathkit, RS-232
Message-ID: <6773@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Date: 31 Oct 89 14:40:52 GMT
Reply-To: tew@n.sp.cs.cmu.edu (Thomas Warfel)
Organization: Carnegie-Mellon University, CS/RI
Lines: 4
Posted: Tue Oct 31 15:40:52 1989

Has anyone successful hooked up a Cambridge Z88 to Heath's
"Pocket Packet" TNC, and if so, what cable pinout/communications
parameters did you use?
 -Tom

From 7712758748029022146
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f8cf93e36e8f97cd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-01 00:46:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!n.sp.cs.cmu.edu!tew
From: tew@n.sp.cs.cmu.edu (Thomas Warfel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Cambridge.Z88/Heathkit.Pocket.Packet
Keywords: Z88, Pocket Packet
Message-ID: <6785@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Date: 1 Nov 89 04:46:37 GMT
Reply-To: tew@n.sp.cs.cmu.edu (Thomas Warfel)
Organization: Carnegie-Mellon University, CS/RI
Lines: 53
Posted: Wed Nov 1 05:46:37 1989

Thanks to all who responded. Since I also received several requests asking
me to relay the results, here they are:

  1) The cable from the Z88 to the Heathkit Pocket Packet TNC:
     Z88   TNC
 male DB-9   male DB-25
     1   ->   not connected
     2   ->   2
     3   ->   3
     4   ->   20

```
5      ->    5
6      ->    not connected
7      ->    7
8      ->    8
9      ->    not connected
```

A little strange, perhaps, but it works. Using a shielded cable is highly recommended.

2) One undocumented "feature" of the Z88 is its inability to handle communications at 7 bits/byte, Even parity, 1 stop bit when receiving data. You can "set" the parity to "Even" from the PANEL (square-S) but it only affects outgoing bytes. All incoming bytes are still interpreted as 8-bit bytes, hence, about half show up as garbage.

   The solution: First hook up your TNC to a "normal" computer that is comfortable with 7,E,1 at 9600 baud. Then issue the PARITY 0 and AWLEN 8 commands.

   Turn the TNC off. Next, set the PANEL on the Z88 for parity "None" and the baud for 9600. Start the TERMINAL application from the index menu.

   Plug the TNC into the Z88 and turn it on. You should now see the Heathkit welcome message.

3) "delete" is entered as CTRL-H or SHIFT-DEL.

4) To copy to a log file, use "square"-"plus sign"-S . This will copy the data into a file "S.SGN". To stop logging, use "square"-"minus sign" -S. See p. 192 of the Z88 user manual for more info.

The Z88 runs about 6-8 hours per charge on 4 AA nicads, and the Icom 2AT with a BP8 has been going for over 12 hours air time so far. Then again, I've mostly been listening rather than transmitting. The internal battery pack for the pocket-packet only lasted 2 hours with the LEDs enabled; another 4 AAs external should take care of it.

If anyone else sets up a Z88 packet system, please let me know. I am interested in hearing how others cope with power-supply differences and cables.

-Tom


```
From 3959927322791126045
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,826b4659707e6cd6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-01 00:59:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!nosc!
crash!orbit!pnet51!elmquist
From: elmquist@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Chris Elmquist)
```

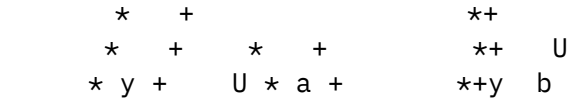
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for info on CONVERSE node
Message-ID: <1406@orbit.UUCP>
Date: 31 Oct 89 19:45:11 GMT
Sender: root@orbit.UUCP
Organization: People-Net [pnet51], Minneapolis, MN.
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Oct 31 20:45:11 1989

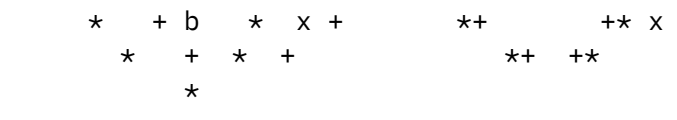
Awhile back I remember reading about a ROM for TNCs for software for a PC
that implemented a conversation function between multiple AX.25 sessions
on a channel (ie, round-table type QSO's).... Anybody have the scoop
on this? We could use something like this here in MSP where everyone is
trying to do keyboard to keyboard sessions with everyone else...
Any info would be appreciated. Thanks and 73, Chris
NAME: Chris Elmquist, St. Paul, MN
UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, uunet!rosevax, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!elmquist
INET: elmquist@pnet51.cts.com
APRN: N0JCF @ WB0GDB

From -1852380820354047493
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6ef2603039c7618b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-01 04:48:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: using directional antennas to reduce hidden transmitter effect
Message-ID: <66885@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 31 Oct 89 20:23:16 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) or WA2ISE@KD6TH on packet
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue Oct 31 21:23:16 1989

Users using directional antenna to reduce "hidden transmitter" problems.

All you packet grurus would have to tell me if this actually would make
sense, but a packet user who uses only one PBBS could use a somewhat
directional antenna that would distribute his signal over the PBBS's
service area, and no signal outside that area. All other users would
hear him, and not transmit. And he wouldn't transmit a collision with
another user on the far side of the service area. And he would be less likely
to interfere with
some other user outside of the area
trying to use a nearby PBBS in a neighboring area.





+=fringe of Users signal coverage (directional)
*=fringe of PBBS signal coverage (omni-directional)
y=another user in the PBBS area (assume similar patterns of coverage as U,
omni-directiona in left diagram, and directional in right)
x=another user outside of the PBBS area
a=another PBBS outside of the first PBBS area

Of course, getting most users to install an appropriate directional antenna
would not be easy.

73 de WA2ISE

From 6349946875858774012
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46fe5bd4da7aca81,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-01 04:48:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A follow-up to packetRADIOs using automatic power adjustment
Summary: possible algorthyms
Message-ID: <66886@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 31 Oct 89 20:26:55 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) or WA2ISE@KD6TH on packet
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 36
Posted: Tue Oct 31 21:26:55 1989

Packetradio power output control.

some thoughts on a possible algorithm for automatic power level adjustment for
a packetradio. At least on VHF and UHF.

1: Station A would initiate connection, using full power.
2: Station B would measure station A's signal strength (like an S meter), and
tell A that it can reduce so-many dB its power, when B confirms the
connection. Station B uses full power.
3: Station A would measure station B's signal strength, and tell B that it can
reduce its power by so-many dB. A uses reduced power at this point.
4: Both stations are now operating at reduced power. Conditions can change,
so if A finds that it tells B to re-try a lot, A will tell B to increase power
some (maybe by one step of attenuation, like 1 or 2 dB).

I suppose that the radios could store the power values used for commonly
contacted stations, so one could initiate contacts with less than full power.
Also, the radio recievers would need some sort of calabration as to what

recieved signal strength is needed for an acceptable connection. Like "S-3 is the lowest level I can reliabily use". Unless one can measure bit error rates easily instead of S units (signal strength), in which case one could set an acceptable BER and adjust power untill you get that BER. Then you could avoid tying up too much area of
a channel.

As someone mentioned, this idea could make worse the hidden transmitter problem. But you could avoid having two big-mouth stations next door to each other from tying up a large area of a channel. I don't know how to decide this question (not being an expert).

I think there are some uusused bits in the packet headers that could be used for a purpose like this. If not, (or we want to save them for a better use) I suppose that special codes could be made up for this. (I'm NOT a packet gruru! I'm more of a hardware analog hacker than a software type, anyway).

73 de WA2ISE

From -1043007870516692069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e643abae4f10b3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-02 04:00:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!xanth!samsung!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: XOBBS problem in Microport and Xenix
Message-ID: <2996@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 2 Nov 89 12:00:50 GMT
References: <8910260942.AA00158@puffin.UUCP> <112@w2xo.UUCP>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Nov 2 13:00:50 1989

In article <112@w2xo.UUCP> durham@w2xo.UUCP (Jim Durham) writes:
>Incidentally, there are *many* bug fixes since the code that was
>distributed at Dayton with the .1 version of 'net'. I will put the
>latest bbs code out on cs.pitt.edu in the ftp/pub/ka9q directory as
>'xobbs.shar.Z' .

Can you generate a patch file and post it, to alt.sources if not here?
Not everyone has FTP access.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

From -7226182087205365098
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,46fe5bd4da7aca81
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-02 05:51:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!convex!texsun!newstop!sun-barr!apple!usc!samsung!
aplcen!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!ryn.esg.dec.com!pstjtt.enet.dec.com!taber
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A follow-up to packetRADIOs using automatic power adjustment
Message-ID: <546@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Date: 2 Nov 89 13:51:47 GMT
Sender: guest@ryn.esg.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 33
Posted: Thu Nov 2 14:51:47 1989

In article <66886@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert
Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes...
>4: Both stations are now operating at reduced power. Conditions can change,
>so if A finds that it tells B to re-try a lot, A will tell B to increase power
>some (maybe by one step of attenuation, like 1 or 2 dB).
>

It would probably be better to have the station that is re-trying go to
full power and then re-negotiate the power setting. This could save
junk packets being sent out while "hunting" for the right power level.
This probably implies that it would be better to have the power setting
done with new transaction types rather than added to connect/ack
messages. Maybe it would be useful to have a bit in connect that means
the station is capable of negotiating the power level though.

>
>As someone mentioned, this idea could make worse the hidden transmitter
>problem. But you could avoid having two big-mouth stations next door to each
>other from tying up a large area of a channel. I don't know how to decide
>this question (not being an expert).
>

I don't think there is a "solution" to hidden transmitters. Even with
directional antennae, you have the problem of stepping on someone who is
in your null. In the end, it might be better to listen on a
non-driectional antenna with a preamp and transmit on a directional
antenna with "appropriate power." (This as we move toward full-duplex,
self contained packet stations.) Even then, there are scenarios where
there will be hidden transmitters.

                >>>==>PStJTT
              Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

From -7501448450351795224
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bf0551406995fca3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-02 15:06:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!husc6!genrad!decvax!dtseng!rps
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Unix NOS
Summary: KA9Q req.
Keywords: KA9Q NOS UNIX
Message-ID: <7180@dtseng.UUCP>
Date: 2 Nov 89 23:06:26 GMT
References: <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus>
Organization: DTS Engineering, Hudson, NH
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Nov 3 00:06:26 1989

In article <1989Oct31.203000.9645@nebulus>, root@nebulus (Dennis S. Breckenridge) writes:
> I am looking for the NOS sources ported to System V Unix. I have
> an old version and require an update. I am looking for something
> as current as the new MessyDos version 891022 NOS. Has anyone ported
> it yet (or is working on it) I will port it if no one else has done
> this.
> --
    My situation EXACTLY! Unfortunately, the similar request I posted
    last week has netted only additional requests for whatever I receive.
    Surely SOMEONE reading this group has the newest code. But how can we
    coerce them into mailing it out to us? I'd be willing to do some
    or all of the porting from the newest MSDOS version as well (if
    someone is willing to provide that!)

> Dennis S. Breckenridge VE3-GSS   QTH: Toronto, Canada
> AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.55]   UUCP: uunet!tmsoft!nebulus!dennis
--
D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott
P. O. Box 277 | ...!decvax!dtseng!rps -- ...!harvard!zinn!dtseng!rps
Hudson, NH 03051-0277 |
(603)886-1382 |

From 2982013785774352658
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de771a4a2d9c5bea,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-03 05:48:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!aplcen!haven!uvaarpa!mcnc!ncsuvx!
mae37.ncsu.edu!krb
From: krb@mae37.ncsu.edu (Kenneth Barnhouse/60000)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using an Alinco DR-110T for Packet

Message-ID: <4406@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Date: 3 Nov 89 13:48:40 GMT
Sender: news@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu
Organization: North Carolina State University
Lines: 20
Posted: Fri Nov 3 14:48:40 1989

I am just getting into packet radio (Yeah!). I just got a used MFJ-1270 TNC-2 and
I want to interface it to an ALINCO DR-110T 2-meter transceiver. Has anyone used an Alinco for packet, and if so, how did you setup the cables? The only thing I am not sure about is that the Alinco has a general ground and a seperate ground for the Microphone. The MFJ only has a common audio/PTT ground. How can I handle this difference? Any suggestions are greatly appreciated. Also, any other things to watch out for would be appreciated.

Also, does anyone know what the current (highest) rom revision level is out for the MFJ-1270? Can I get new rom's from MFJ? I want to make sure that MFJ is as up-to-date as possible.

Thanks in advance,

Ken Barnhouse, N4VQK
Systems Programmer Internet: krb@ecoult.ncsu.edu
Engineering Computer Operations BITNET: BARNHOUSE@NCSUCHE or BARNHOUSE@NCSUMAEV
North Carolina State University Phone: (919) 737-2458

From 8650126220451448570
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a9cd6a797e3ecc8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-03 09:12:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!texbell!texsun!waveguide.Central.Sun.COM!mwester
From: mwester@waveguide.Central.Sun.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Docs for KA9Q NET.EXE?
Message-ID: <1882@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Date: 3 Nov 89 17:12:27 GMT
Sender: news@texsun.Central.Sun.COM
Reply-To: mwester@waveguide.Central.Sun.COM ()
Organization: Sun Microsystems Inc.
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Nov 3 18:12:27 1989

I'm new to TCP/IP on packet. I have the executables for the NET.EXE program, and actually got something to work yesterday. I was hoping I could just figure it all out, since I have some passing experience with TCP/IP on an ethernet, but... I think I need some documentation!

Can anyone provide a site I can FTP the docs from? The executables came from
cs.pitt.EDU (thanks, guys!), but no docs are online there...

Thanks..

  Mike Westerhof, KA9WSB
  mwester@Central.Sun.COM
  (and, with documentation, ka9wsb.ampr.org!)

From -8176569618128358650
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19ca62cae65229cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-03 13:04:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!uwm.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
torsqnt!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!clinton.evans
From: clinton.evans@canremote.uucp (CLINTON EVANS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADI
Message-ID: <89110701544090@masnet.uucp>
Date: 3 Nov 89 21:04:00 GMT
Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
Lines: 14
Posted: Fri Nov 3 22:04:00 1989

I have recently set up a 2m packet station in Midland, 80 miles north
of Toronto. I am looking for some packet users with whome to
communicate outside the immediate area.

My callsign is VE3XYM and my local auto-forwarding PBBS is VE3KYT-1.
I will find any mail left there. This message is from CRS in Toronto,
and my usnet address there is clinton.evans@canremote.uucp. It would
be good to hear from you.

Regards

Clinton

 ~ DeLuxe 1.11a10 #1716

From 5675534789843715668
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6a9cd6a797e3ecc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-04 08:48:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!samsung!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Docs for KA9Q NET.EXE?
Message-ID: <1621@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 4 Nov 89 16:48:22 GMT

References: <1882@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>
Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat Nov 4 17:48:22 1989

From article <1882@texsun.Central.Sun.COM>, by mwester@waveguide.Central.Sun.COM:
>
> I'm new to TCP/IP on packet. I have the executables for the NET.EXE program,
> and actually got something to work yesterday. I was hoping I could just
> figure it all out, since I have some passing experience with TCP/IP on an
> ethernet, but... I think I need some documentation!
>
> Can anyone provide a site I can FTP the docs from? The executables came from
> cs.pitt.EDU (thanks, guys!), but no docs are online there...

   Hello All,

Well I can't offer FTP for anybody, but can offer dialup&download or UUCP
access to any of the KA9Q software. Since it has been a while, and my system
was down due to misfortune for about seven weeks (bad drive :-( ), I will
post the information on how to access my system to this group again. I try
to keep all the KA9Q software and it's variants on the machine...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP   : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX   : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

From 6923703596085156080
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,59295d1d6091edf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,59295d1d6091edf7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-04 08:56:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: The Amateur Radio BBS - Now back ONLINE!
Keywords: bbs ham tcp/ip
Message-ID: <1622@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 4 Nov 89 16:56:05 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 70
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1200 rec.ham-radio:7250
Posted: Sat Nov 4 17:56:05 1989

+--+

HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP) [V.32 soon]
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!
MNP up to Level-5 is supported.

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.05)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called

'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP   : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX   : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

From -8723031285119936879
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c3b109fa06ea61c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-11-04 16:02:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!cs.utexas.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: xfer at > 1200 bps
Message-ID: <8911040801.AA00764@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 Nov 89 08:01:26 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 51
Posted: Sat Nov 4 09:01:26 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Fri, 03 Nov 89 10:59:13 MEZ

in pr-digest 220

>From: sol|karn@bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

 writes:

ka9q> Subject: packet radio >1200 bps
ka9q>
ka9q> The problem with almost every "standard" telephone modem is that
ka9q> they're just not very suitable for radio operation. They're designed
ka9q> for fullduplex telephone connections, where you have much more S/N
ka9q> than bandwidth, and where you can spend 5 seconds to train and
ka9q> equalize the path at the beginning of each "transmission". Packet
ka9q> radio modems have to operate efficiently in burst mode (which tends
ka9q> to rule out coherent demodulation, especially with large signal
ka9q> constellations) and optimizing S/N performance is more important
ka9q> than fitting into 3 KHz of spectrum (which also rules out the more
ka9q> complex signal constellations that are quite popular in high speed

ka9q> phone line modems.)
ka9q>
ka9q> Phil

| | | | | | | | | | | | |

I'd like to place several exclamation marks behind this, because some
hams tend to 'forget' these basic rules of physics.

Derived from that we'll get the next basic requisition of a dc-component-
free modulation scheme (and low-frequency-free). You can't switch
faster (receive <-> transmit) than the lowest modulation frequency
you'd like to xfer.

And this is a basic problem of simple FSK modems
(k9ng/g3ruh modems   for example). Low-frequency components can NOT be
stripped by means of a scrambler.

And because of all these criterias I developed a PR modem which
utilizes a 4-phase DPSK scheme. It's free of any dc-component so it
synchronizes/ trains within 5 msec @ 4800 bps or < 2.5 msec @ 9600
(works at higher bitrates too, but signal width increases analogous).
No external squelch is required and S/N is better than on some XR modems
(see one of the preveous digital commitee proceedings):
 < 18dB @ 10^-6 BERR.
Development of these modems startet late 1986 and boards are
spreaded since 1987.

But high speed xfer isn't a simple task to do. Otherwise it would have
been done long time b4.

Detlef (dk4eg @ dk0mav)
.

From 2812698473019167069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90acf06e597522e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-12 10:17:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!vicorp!scott
From: scott@vicorp.UUCP (Scott Reed)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet/fido between north and central america
Message-ID: <8669@vicorp.UUCP>
Date: 12 Oct 89 13:19:50 GMT
References: <1389@motmpl.UUCP> <227@ssc.UUCP>
Organization: V. I. Corporation, Amherst, Massachusetts
Lines: 8
Posted: Thu Oct 12 14:19:50 1989

I have been working on some small development projects in central
america as a volunteer. Communication is a big barrier to doing

the work remotely. I'm not a ham, yet, but have considered getting
a license for communicating with our counterparts abroad. Does anyone
have experience or information in using packet radio and fidonet
communications in an international context? Are there legal issues?
Would satellites be necessary? If so how would they be used?
                        - scott

From -5722509469865462525
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-12 14:32:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!uwvax!
dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <8838@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 12 Oct 89 18:29:54 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 43
Posted: Thu Oct 12 19:29:54 1989

In article <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com> payne@ad.dec.com (11-Oct-1989 0837)
writes:
>Is there a description of the Net/Rom protocol available anywhere?

   The only "official" description is of the header formats, and is
in the NET/ROM manual. This is not the same as a protocol specification.

>I know that there is some Net/Rom stuff imbedded in KA9Q's TCP/IP package
>written by W9NK. Where did he get the info on the Net/Rom internals?

   I started with the header formats, and developed an understanding
of the network layer by watching packet traces and fooling around. The
network layer is much simpler than the transport layer. When I did
the transport support I used the sliding windows sequenced packet protocol
from Tanenbaum ("Protocol 6") with some slight modifications to sequence
number handling, and a fairly clever (I think) original algorithm for doing
exponential backoff in the presence of out-of-order acknowledgements.
Adding exponential backoff really improves the transport protocol. One of
the real numb-nuts features of "classic" NET/ROM is fixed transport
timeouts. I can't believe anyone thought that would work in a
radio network. Luckily transport timeout handling is something you
can add and stay compatible with existing implementations.

   Transport setup and teardown is very badly done in NET/ROM, and
the way it works is not obvious. It would be very hard to get a picture
of the boundary conditions by observing normal network behavior. Here

is one place I had to crib some details from TheNet, although my
implementation is a bit different.

>I am interested in writing some stuff that interfaces with Net/Rom and am
>looking for some sort of "standard" (though I suspect this may be wishful
>thinking on my part).

   If the stuff you're doing is non-commercial you may use my C code
from the KA9Q package as long as your software acknowledges the source
of the NET/ROM support in a banner somewhere (e.g. the startup message).
At the very least you can read the code, which is several orders of
magnitude more lucid than that in TheNet.

   By the way, please don't ask me for a copy. I no longer have any
of the code on my drives, having given up packet radio until such time
as 1200 baud half-duplex is a distant memory.

   73, Dan, W9NK

From -7900926242788330029
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-12 15:15:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!aplcen!haven!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <479@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: 12 Oct 89 18:16:08 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Oct 12 19:16:08 1989

From article <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>, by payne@ad.dec.com (11-Oct-1989
0837):
> Is there a description of the Net/Rom protocol available anywhere?
>
> I know that there is some Net/Rom stuff imbedded in KA9Q's TCP/IP package
> written by W9NK. Where did he get the info on the Net/Rom internals?
>

In my NET/ROM manual, the complete protocol spec is given.

W9NK did a totally independent derivation of NET/ROM from this spec.

73
Bob N4HY

From 5458590639848701374
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-12 19:46:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!ibmpcug!cix!keithb
From: keithb@cix.UUCP (Keith J Brazington)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <561@cix.UUCP>
Date: 12 Oct 89 11:33:50 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Reply-To: keithb@cix.UUCP (Keith J Brazington)
Organization: Compulink Information eXchange
Lines: 11
Posted: Thu Oct 12 12:33:50 1989

Most of the information about NET/ROM internals was contained in the
NET/ROM manual. This is probably the best source of info...

Keith G4LZV

--
Keith Brazington   Cix 01 399 5252.
System Manager   (v21,v22,v23,v22bis)
Cix (Compulink Infomation eXchange)
#disclaimer <My boss think my ideas are crazy, at times I agree, but not always>

From -1096928299922584237
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41e8baa7d733d83f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 09:17:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Unrestricted access (was Re: Part 15)
Message-ID: <1260012@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 13 Oct 89 16:17:39 GMT
References: <686@noe.UUCP>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri Oct 13 17:17:39 1989

Assuming omni transmit antennas with 1 W ERP and the transmitter not
buried inside a building and a 1 Meter receive antenna:

running this at 900 mHz the 1 Meter receive antenna has about 17 dB

of gain, for a separation of 10 kM (I just picked a number)
 "path loss" is about 111.5 dB so power at the antenna
terminals is -81.5 dBm. KTB in 1 MHz BW to support? 1 Mbps is -114 dBm.

This leaves 33 dB of S/N to make up for non LOS paths, increase noise
floor from all the other blasted 1W spread sources etc etc.

Frequency is not an issue here (as far as "path loss" goes) because
we are radiating constant flux, 1 W ERP, and receiving with constant
physical aperture, 1 Meter diameter. "path loss" goes up with frequency
but antenna gain goes up also for the constant size and they cancel.

Actually using 5700 MHz would be better because if we can still generate the
1W ERP (I think it has to be 1W of RF and an omni antenna, not 10 mW and
20 dB gain but I'm not sure) the receive antenna provides a lot lower
beamidth and discriminates against the other QRM.

It looks like we could support full Ethernet speeds on a 10 kM path and
still have 10 dB of margin above threshold for tolerable BER.

Amazing, isn't it?

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

From -5017305583470464039
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24cb87f1cabbfe0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 10:03:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bloom-beacon!bu-cs!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!RICEVM1.RICE.EDU!TROTH
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: VT100 emulation for KA9Q net code
Message-ID: <8910122021.AA23991@brazos.rice.edu>
Date: 12 Oct 89 20:17:56 GMT
References: <bronze!ebrill@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Oct 12 21:17:56 1989

On 11 Oct 89 17:05:41 GMT Ed Brill said:
>   ... Things like the emacs editor, though, have real
>trouble trying to work with KA9Q ...
>
>Is there an ANSI.SYS driver or something like that, or a code
>modification I could use to get net to work better with emulation?

I know of FANSI.SYS (Fancy ANSI driver) and NANSI.SYS (New ANSI driver?), but it has been at least three years since I tried either of them. With either of these, you would probably still have to re-define the keys (the same way ANSI.SYS will let you re-define keys) to make a real VT100-looking terminal, and that will break some MS-DOS programs that expect standard IBM-PC function key sequences.

Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

From 1857161295666846903
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 10:31:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!shadooby!mailrus!uwm.edu!uwvax!tank!eecae!cps3xx!usenet
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Keywords: 1200 baud, 1/2 duplex, timshared
Message-ID: <4973@cps3xx.UUCP>
Date: 13 Oct 89 13:11:47 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com> <8838@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Reply-To: hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson)
Organization: Michigan State University
Lines: 15
Posted: Fri Oct 13 14:11:47 1989

In article <8838@spool.cs.wisc.edu> dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank) writes:
>[stuff deleted]
>By the way, please don't ask me for a copy. I no longer have any
>code on my drives, having given up packet radio until such time
>as 1200 baud half-duplex is a distant memory.

I'm waiting for the same thing before I get into packet radio for the first time. Throughput just isn't up to reasonable levels yet. Keep on working on it, guys, and I'll join you in a few years.

>73, Dan, W9NK

In the rare case that original ideas are found here, I am responsible.
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu
Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

From -3289094011069697538
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,114589a11ac5ed2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,114589a11ac5ed2a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 11:42:43 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2472 comp.os.cpm:2800
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!apple!bloom-beacon!beacon!eichin
From: eichin@hodge.MIT.EDU (Mark W. Eichin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.cpm
Subject: TCP for CP/M???
Keywords: TCP CP/M ka9q
Message-ID: <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU>
Date: 13 Oct 89 18:42:43 GMT
Sender: daemon@bloom-beacon.MIT.EDU
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: rec
Organization: /mit/eichin/.organization
Lines: 7

I've heard of the KA9Q TCP package written in C, and had heard it will
run on PCDOS and similar machines, but recently I caught a mention
that there was once a CP/M version of it... Is this still available?
What was it written in? Does anyone use it and have comments? email
me, and I'll summarize. Tnx & 73s...
                        Mark Eichin N1DPU
                        <eichin@athena.mit.edu

From -8188521909729373145
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 12:30:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Message-ID: <4390068@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Oct 89 19:30:04 GMT
References: <2904@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Oct 13 20:30:04 1989

>This jives with mail I got from Dave Toth, who says that Microport's
>message queues are broken. Rolfe Tessem, however, says that he has it
>running on his Microport SysV/286 system, also at 2.4.

Hmmm. Wonder if Rolfe is running the XOBBS code, or just NET... NET by itself
obviously works fine...

Ain't "unsupported" unix in binary form fun? :-)

Bdale

From -5687000564623143181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e2f3794ba478855
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 12:31:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: THE ADDRESS OF TAPR?
Message-ID: <4390069@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Oct 89 19:31:29 GMT
References: <SO-MMW.89Sep23092354@stekt.oulu.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Fri Oct 13 20:31:29 1989

>Doeas anyone know the address (or fax number) of TAPR office ?

No FAX machine (yet)... here's the address:

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
(602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale, TAPR Vice President

From 961497869159941527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24cb87f1cabbfe0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 12:33:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: VT100 emulation for KA9Q net code
Message-ID: <4390070@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Oct 89 19:33:25 GMT
References: <27564@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri Oct 13 20:33:25 1989

>Is there an ANSI.SYS driver or something like that, or a code modification I
>could use to get net to work better with emulation?

Ed, if you load ANSI.SYS or any of the similar packages (NANSI, FANSI, etc)
from config.sys before running net, net will happily pass the escape sequences
through. There are a couple of characters that are trapped to prevent chaos

on a raw Dos system, but I routinely run emacs over slip using the DoubleDOS
version of ansi.sys with no great difficulty.

Bdale

From -3626977402856404110
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 22:17:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!ctrsol!cica!iuvax!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <30600011@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 13 Oct 89 20:12:00 GMT
Lines: 19
Nf-ID: #R:<8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.c:-35:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600011:000:846
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 13 15:12:00 1989
Posted: Fri Oct 13 21:12:00 1989

> >By the way, please don't ask me for a copy. I no longer have any
> >code on my drives, having given up packet radio until such time
> >as 1200 baud half-duplex is a distant memory.
>
> I'm waiting for the same thing before I get into packet radio for the
> first time. Throughput just isn't up to reasonable levels yet. Keep on
> working on it, guys, and I'll join you in a few years.

I can't imagine it will take that long, unless you insist on staying only
on the 144 Mhz band. The higher bands have the space for less efficient
(in terms of bits per square meter) modulation and transmission, so the
faster bit rates will surely be seen there first.

Still 2400 baud is readily available now.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ...   - ....   -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. .   ..-. .. .-.. .

From 7969138664961977707
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7eae6f3cc55e214,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-13 22:17:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!ctrsol!cica!iuvax!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: KAM or KPC-4
Message-ID: <30600012@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 13 Oct 89 20:17:00 GMT
Lines: 18
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600012:000:723
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 13 15:17:00 1989
Posted: Fri Oct 13 21:17:00 1989

I am fairly sure at the present time that a Kantronics TNC is the one I would like to get, but I am not sure yet which one:

The KPC-4 is a dual port TNC, a feature I want to have.

The KAM has two ports, and advertisements say it is HF+VHF capable. Does that mean one of them will be only for HF while the other is for VHF?

I'd like to have some of the other features of KAM, but I want dual ports that will both be concurrently operating on VHF.

Does anyone have these radios and can explain what they REALLY do as opposed to what the "slick ads" and "glossy brochures" imply?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ...   - ....   -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. .   ..-. .. .-.. .

From -4705996836019028853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c625139c39889ddc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 05:22:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!attctc!jolnet!ramrez!clark
From: clark@ramrez.UUCP (Bill Clark)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Systems Linked Into Packet Radio
Keywords: radio,packet,unix
Message-ID: <140@ramrez.UUCP>
Date: 15 Oct 89 21:32:47 GMT
Organization: Ramrez Computing, Knob Noster, Mo
Lines: 9
Posted: Sun Oct 15 22:32:47 1989

I am interested in links to packet radio. I Would like to send some mail to some folks tied only to packet. Any help would be appreciated.

send advise to

UUCP: {attctc|netsys|igloo}!jolnet!ramrez!clark
Name: Bill Clark, (clark)
USPS: 111 Dow Lane, Whiteman AFB, Mo 65305

Phone: (816) 563-2225

From -8409063140876965212
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24cb87f1cabbfe0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 07:38:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: VT100 emulation for KA9Q net code
Message-ID: <4390071@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Oct 89 14:38:29 GMT
References: <27564@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Oct 16 15:38:29 1989

>I've often thought
>about putting additional terminal emulation capabilities into the KA9Q
>package, but I can't figure out how to do so without greatly reducing the
>portability of the package. And, I'm sure that once I implemented one
>particular terminal type, I'd be deluged with requests to support every
>other one known to mankind...

And even more importantly, this is functionality that *belongs* outside of
NET!

Bdale

From -1245492132198596121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 07:48:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <4390072@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Oct 89 14:48:24 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 31
Posted: Mon Oct 16 15:48:24 1989

>> >By the way, please don't ask me for a copy. I no longer have any
>> >code on my drives, having given up packet radio until such time

>> >as 1200 baud half-duplex is a distant memory.
>>
>> I'm waiting for the same thing before I get into packet radio for the
>> first time. Throughput just isn't up to reasonable levels yet. Keep on
>> working on it, guys, and I'll join you in a few years.
>
>I can't imagine it will take that long, unless you insist on staying only
>on the 144 Mhz band. The higher bands have the space for less efficient
>(in terms of bits per square meter) modulation and transmission, so the
>faster bit rates will surely be seen there first.

While I understand that Dan has some immediate family time requirements, and
I'm willing to "let him off the hook" since he's already contributed a neat
hunk of code to "the cause"... but...

In general, I think this attitude STINKS.

Why should I get excited about building a high-speed network, so that when
throughput "is up to reasonable levels", you can just hop in and play for free?

This is a fundamental stumbling block towards developing higher speed network
facilities! I'm going to keep working regardless, but I *need* your help to
get enough critical mass of folks to build (and maintain!) a high-speed
amateur data network.

"We have the technology"... what we don't have is a large enough group of
committed folks to make it really happen...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -7137593339537449196
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,114589a11ac5ed2a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 07:50:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP for CP/M???
Message-ID: <4390073@col.hp.com>
Date: 16 Oct 89 14:50:48 GMT
References: <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon Oct 16 15:50:48 1989

>I've heard of the KA9Q TCP package written in C, and had heard it will
>run on PCDOS and similar machines, but recently I caught a mention
>that there was once a CP/M version of it... Is this still available?
>What was it written in? Does anyone use it and have comments? email
>me, and I'll summarize. Tnx & 73s...

The original protocol development was done on Xerox 820's under CP/M (yes, it has been a while!)... the code was written in Manx Aztec C for the Z80. It has not been touched for years, and I have no idea where you'd find a copy. And even if you could, you wouldn't want it... it was a *very* rough initial implementation.

Those who were at the ARRL CNC (5th?) in Orlando will remember my little 32016-based 4.2bsd box in the back of the room, slip'ing away to a pair of 820's...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -4416832376918319079
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3f0e11897448c23,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 16:16:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
dogie.macc.wisc.edu!decwrl!ad.dec.com!payne
From: payne@ad.dec.com (16-Oct-1989 1450)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Comments on Net/Rom
Message-ID: <8910161852.AA02478@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 16 Oct 89 18:52:56 GMT
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 67
Posted: Mon Oct 16 19:52:56 1989

Thanks to all who replied to my query on the Net/Rom protocol. To summarize:

- The protocol *is* documented in the Net/Rom manual. However, the documentation is not complete enough to be considered a "specification"

- There is an implementation of the Net/Rom protocol written by Dan, W9NK inside the KA9Q TCP/IP package.

- And finally, there is the German commented 'C' source for TheNET, the Net/Rom clone/rip-off (depending on your point of view). Perhaps someone could take this code and write a description of the Net/Rom protocol complete enough to be considered a specification. I could do this, but it would put any future Net/Rom code what I would write under a cloud...

And just a few of my own observations:

- I was suprised to find out that Net/Rom is a datagram style network with an end-to-end transport protocol on top. For some reason or other, I had always assumed that Net/Rom was a virtual-circuit style network.

- I was also suprised to see how dumb Net/Rom was in some areas. Dan, W9NK,

addressed some of the shortcomings (like adding exponential backoff for timeouts, etc) in his implementation.

- Advantages I see (compared to other networking protocols):

    - It runs on minimal hardware (TNC 2 box). Also, all of the networking stuff is in the switch nodes, the user's nodes don't even have to know about the prococol. However, you can use only the datagram layer (say, for IP) if you want. Or, you can go all the way and implement the Net/Rom transport protocols on your user node.

    - You can "see" the innards of the network and play with the switches: IP and ROSE attempt to make the network as transparent as possible, which is all fine and dandy, but kind of boring.

    - Net/Rom works farily well NOW, even with its shortcomings. With the shortcomings fixed, it should work even better.

- And, disadvantages (again as I see):

    - No "no strings attached" implementation for the TNC 2 box

    - No way to optionally make the network transparent like ROSE or IP. Connecting to Netrom node A, thru to Netrom node B, then out to user node C gets kind of tedious. A connect scheme that uses the digipeater fields (like ROSE does) would be nice.

    - Dumb, fixed timing values

    - Routing news travels too slowly. "Good news" (e.g. new nodes) travels throughout the network rapidly, but "bad news" (e.g. nodes that can no longer be reached) takes a while to make its way around.

So, for those of you that have worked with the various Network/Transport protocols (TexNet, ROSE, and TCP/IP), how do you think Net/Rom stacks against the rest?

= =

Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne%ad.enet@decwrl.dec.com
UUCP: ...!decwrl!ad.enet!payne

From -7808727686957121199
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,114589a11ac5ed2a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 21:45:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!execu!sequoia!texbell!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn

From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP for CP/M???
Keywords: TCP CP/M ka9q
Message-ID: <17917@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 16 Oct 89 21:16:20 GMT
References: <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Oct 16 22:16:20 1989

In article <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU> eichin@hodge.MIT.EDU (Mark W. Eichin) writes:
>I've heard of the KA9Q TCP package written in C, and had heard it will
>run on PCDOS and similar machines, but recently I caught a mention
>that there was once a CP/M version of it... Is this still available?
>What was it written in? Does anyone use it and have comments? email
>me, and I'll summarize. Tnx & 73s...

Mark,

What you probably heard about was the very early origins of my code, which indeed ran on a CP/M machine. A Xerox 820, to be exact. I threw it together in late 1985, mainly in response to a challenge by WB4JFI who had been loudly claiming that TCP was far too complicated to ever be implemented on a machine that hams could afford. I had it going in time for a Telnet and FTP demo in early 1986 at the ARRL Computer Networking Conference in Orlando.

Although the TCP/IP code itself had no trouble fitting (it's actually smaller than the AX.25 code, for those who like to argue about whose protocol is more gratuitously complex) the rest of the package (servers, clients, buffer management, kernel, session control, device drivers, ax25, etc) quickly outgrew the limited memory available on the 820. When I got a PC the following year I moved the code to the PC platform where it has remained since. Not only is there 10x as much total memory available, but the same C code typically compiles into half as much code space on the PC's 8088 as it did on the 820's Z-80.

So the short answer is that yes, somewhere around here on 8" disk I have the very early version of my code during its short stay on the 820, but no, you don't want it. Go buy a PC; XT clones are now dirt cheap, and CP/M is just not worth the hassle.

Phil

From 5175948718009325148
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3bc23940a81a9f64,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 21:48:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!pt.cs.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!rc10+
From: rc10+@andrew.cmu.edu (Richard Clemens)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK-88 and MacNet works!
Message-ID: <UZCas0O00WB5EgflMi@andrew.cmu.edu>
Date: 17 Oct 89 00:10:40 GMT
Organization: Guest, Carnegie Mellon, Pittsburgh, PA
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue Oct 17 01:10:40 1989

Earlier this year I wrote:

>I am still have problems with the PK-88 talking to the Macintosh
>when using MacNet Version 1.0. The information is still stuck in
>the PK-88s buffer and will not dump to the computer until an exit
>from host mode occurs.

And got several responses but none worked. Now Dick Rucker, KM4ML, checked with AEA and they suggested a jumper between R5 and R7 on their leads nearest the serial port connector for Macket and MacRatt host mode and so I tried it for MacNet and it seems to work just fine (no pun intended Steve)!

My cable is:

DB-25	MacPlus Mini-8
1	4,6
2	5
3	3
7	4,6
8	1
20	2

Rich Clemens Associate Professor, WV Wesleyan College
Phone: 304-473-8000 office Bitnet: os360160@wvnvms.wvnet.edu
        304-472-3029 home rc10+@andrew.cmu.edu
TCP/IP: [44.058.000.003] Packet: KB8AOB @ WB8CQV

From -2479702846637979267
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d7eae6f3cc55e214
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 22:01:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!shadooby!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: KAM or KPC-4
Message-ID: <6651.253B6351@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 17 Oct 89 05:01:16 GMT
Organization: St. Joseph's Hospital/Medical Ctr, Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue Oct 17 06:01:16 1989

In a message of <Oct 16 12:9>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

 >The KAM has two ports, and advertisements say it is HF+VHF capable. Does
 >that
 >mean one of them will be only for HF while the other is for VHF?

This is correct. One port is designed for HF operation, and the second port
for VHF.

 >I'd like to have some of the other features of KAM, but I want dual ports
 >that will both be concurrently operating on VHF.
 >
 >Does anyone have these radios and can explain what they REALLY do as
 >opposed
 >to what the "slick ads" and "glossy brochures" imply?

I have the KAM and would be glad to answer any specific questions you have via
mail. From my understanding both the KAM and KPC4 are dual port TNCs, however
the KAM can only operate HF <-> VHF operation, while the KPC4 is designed for
VHF(UHF) <-> VHF (UHF) operation.

David wb7tpy@n7gll

--
   ----
             uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
        uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
    Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD   FidoNet=> 1:114/15
                Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

From 4736502386155265615
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6ecbc078940651e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-16 22:03:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q and Mail
Message-ID: <6652.253B6357@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 17 Oct 89 05:03:11 GMT
Organization: St. Joseph's Hospital/Medical Ctr, Phoenix, AZ
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Oct 17 06:03:11 1989

I have recently installed the KA9Q tcp/ip package on my system. In the mailbox mode is on, it appears that the mbox can receive mail (including bulletins) from a RLI style message forwarding system.

Is the tcp/ip only designed for receiving, or is there a way for it to send mail to RLI style system for full bidirecitonal mail forwarding?

73,

David
wb7tpy@n7gll

--

   ----
             uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
        uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
    Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD   FidoNet=> 1:114/15
                Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

From -6509427719862456978
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4f1e9737b8d008b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-17 10:33:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!csibtfr!
excelan!leadsv!esl!esl.ESL.COM!dml
From: dml@esl.com (Denis Lynch)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using Tempo S-1 for Packet
Message-ID: <DML.89Oct17103324@bloch.esl.com>
Date: 17 Oct 89 17:33:24 GMT
Sender: news@esl.ESL.COM
Organization: ESL Inc., Sunnyvale, CA
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Oct 17 18:33:24 1989

I have a venerable Tempo S-1 (the one with the speaker/
mic connector) that I think would be happy being moved
into stationary operation as a dedicated packet radio.

Has anybody out there tried this? Is there anything I need to
know? The mic connection is a bit strange, do I need to do
anything besides put a capacitor between the TNC and the mic
input?

Thanks for your help, Denis Lynch, N2TI
dml@esl.com

From 5649831886021153716

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 12f11c,881aa9ddfbe73bcb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid12f11c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,881aa9ddfbe73bcb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-17 13:31:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!sinix!hvh
From: hvh@sinix.UUCP (Hr. van Houten)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,dnet.ham
Subject: looking for PR software
Keywords: Packet Radio, UNIX, PD
Message-ID: <619@athen.sinix.UUCP>
Date: 17 Oct 89 17:17:57 GMT
Organization: Siemens AG, K D ST SP4, Munich
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1116 dnet.ham:284
Posted: Tue Oct 17 18:17:57 1989

dear netters,
I'm looking for some public domain Packet Radio Software
for use on an UNIX machine. I would prefer KISS-Mode SW
or something else what I easily can modify.
My machine has a NSC processor
Please email.
TNX


```
_____________________________________________________________________________
|   ]  [     ]  [   |  The above mentioned opinions are not the opinions |
|   +--+-\ /-+--+   |  of my employer ( nor my own ? :-)).               |
|   ]  [  V  ]  [   |  Harm Van Houten    voice:  W-Germ. 89-636/40659   |
+-----------------------------------+ fax  :          89-40638       |
|   ....!unido!athen!hvh            | ttx  :          2627-777581    |
|   DG7DAH                          |                 2627-898953    |
|___________________________________|________________________________|
```


From 6618271593478532819
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3f0e11897448c23
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-17 15:23:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Comments on Net/Rom
Summary: ROSE X.25 and IP Networks are not boring. They do however,
      perform their functions gracefully and transparently.
Message-ID: <4840@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 17 Oct 89 22:23:41 GMT
References: <8910161852.AA02478@decwrl.dec.com>
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 33
Posted: Tue Oct 17 23:23:41 1989

The reference made to the the boring nature of ROSE X.25 and IP networks
is absurd! Come on already, do we really need to have almost manual
networking to interest folks? I don't think so. In fact our users are
thrilled that they don't need to patch connections together like Net/Rom
NETWORKS regularly require. Fact 1: A Net/Rom user must connect to an
access switch, then call to the terminating (or intermediate) switch,
then call the user with whom a dialogue is desired. Three steps!
If the network gets chopped up then the user must place calls between
sites in order to get the connection built! This means four or more
steps!...uuuugh! Conclusion: Net/Rom is, from a user perspective
similar to calling Mabel and asking her to place a call to your
cousin in Tombstone.
Fact 2: ROSE X.25 Network users place one call to their party via
and access switch and egress address. ONE STEP. Boring maybe, but
it works real well for the users. (REMEMBER THEM?)
Conclusion: When two systems work well choose the simpler one even
if it is "boring".

One other point Net/Rom networks often get trashed by dumb users
who route their own calls (uuugh!). This can take several forms
including routing loops, poor trunks etc. The ROSE X.25 Switch
doesn't let that happen. It clears call loops and tries the next path.
It also chooses routes that have been tested and are known to work
well, no dynamic path roulette with user calls.

The ROSE X.25 Switch runs in a TNC-2 (or clone) and a PAC-COMM DR-200.
Soon it will run in MS-DOS and similar machines.
If you would like the software, then contact me via telephone.
73,
Gordon Beattie, N2DSY
201-615-4168(O)
201-387-8896(H)

From 4228327168547818188
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d423c27368f429c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-18 07:26:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
UVADM.UVCC.EDU!COLEVE
From: COLEVE@UVADM.UVCC.EDU (Vern Cole -- Systems Manager)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Time for a new design for packet?
Message-ID: <8910191659.AA06188@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 18 Oct 89 14:26:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 68
Posted: Wed Oct 18 15:26:00 1989

The air seems to be full recently with comments reflecting on the limitations

of packet radio. Perhaps it is time to broach a subject about which I have been stewing for some time ... but have kept patient silence.

Computer Science people may remember a suggestion by Brooks {of Brooks' Law fame*} that in any computer project you should "Plan to throw one away." That is: when you finally finish a large computer project you will have found out lots of errors you made in your early design assumptions which you can't take out without completely redoing it. The thing to do to get it right is to immediatly get rid of the first system and then design its replacement using the experience of the first as a prototype to correct the second.

Compare OS-MVS on the 370 archetecture with VMS on the VAX and you have an idea what that means. IBM kept ALL the old stuff and built on it, DEC threw away the errors and kept only the good stuff. Perhaps that it why IBM is now worried about loosing market share to DEC. -- Other examples are left as an exercise to the reader.

Packet Radio is built using some wrong assumptions. They weren't wrong when TAPR and the other pioneers started work, but have been made wrong by the very popularity of packet radio. The success of packet has made the early assumptions wrong. Now that packet is prooven and experience is here, it is time to throw the old design away and start over.

The TAPR design assumes that:
 1) HAM operators would be communicating interactively with each other via dumb terminals -- human to human.
 2) Voice radios would be adequate for digital communications.
 3) The X.25 and HDLC protocols widely used in wire communications would also be efficient when used on radio.

Actual communications is usually either electronic messaging (human to machine on BBSes but more efficient machine to machine), and data transfer (machine to machine). Store and forward would be much more effective that end-to-end packets for machine to machine work.

Voice radios are too narrow band and much too slow in "Clear to send" time to do effective data comm. ("I'm going to forget about packet until 1200 baud half-duplex is a memory.")

One shot error-detect-and-retry protocol to single addressees is not an effective use of a broadcast media. The media calls for error CORRECTING redundancy codes and multi-address communications. I should be able to do a QST or club meeting by packet.

If I want to send an announcement to all the members of my {whatever} club, why should it be transmitted 31 times; once to the BBS and then read by each of 30 members over the air? My station should broadcast it ONCE. If any receiving stations get errors, its computer should fix it, or flag it. If Joe, across town, can't make sence out of his copy (remember, Joe can read CW with one third of the characters missing) his computer can ask mine (or, perhaps the clubs) for a clean copy.

Perhaps we should even use a dreaded UNbalanced protocol, where the central

(BBS - net control) station has more "authority" than the end nodes.

I think it's time for a new plan, based on computer-to-computer communication
using radios designed from the antenna down to do nothing but digial
communication. I want to receive this newletter on my radio.

What think ye?

Vern Cole -- Systems Manager -- Utah Valley Community College
snailmail: 800 W. 1200 South, Orem, UT 84058
Voice: (801)222-8000 ext 160
Radio: KF7XM @ 145.37(-)mhz
Bitnet: VCOLE@UTAHCCA
Internet: COLEVE@UVADM.UVCC.EDU

From -7560342617402728427
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,623b1f72043d99a8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,623b1f72043d99a8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-18 16:54:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!uwm.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
utgpu!utzoo!mnetor!tmsoft!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?
Message-ID: <1989Oct18.235414.25757@nebulus>
Date: 18 Oct 89 23:54:14 GMT
References: <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Lines: 17
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6849 rec.ham-radio.packet:1131
Posted: Thu Oct 19 00:54:14 1989

In article <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>, root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US (Mark J. Bailey) writes:
> Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that
> he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many
> months now.

Howard's new maxtor drive decided to commit silicon suicide about a month or
so ago. He had to send the drive out for service and you know what that
means. He assured me that he would have it up this weekend but I doubt it
He told me that his video card is causing some problems as well. I run the
same stuff here albiet I do not get the useage he does.

--
   ...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . -   --... ...-- .----. ...
        Dennis S. Breckenridge, VE3-GSS, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
        EMAIL: uunet!attcan!{tmsoft|telly}!nebulus!dennis
   ...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . -   --... ...-- .----. ...

From 6656988862216407093
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3f0e11897448c23
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-18 19:15:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!dogie.macc.wisc.edu!
uwvax!dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Comments on Net/Rom
Message-ID: <8890@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 18 Oct 89 17:34:55 GMT
References: <8910161852.AA02478@decwrl.dec.com>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 6
Posted: Wed Oct 18 18:34:55 1989

   One thing I didn't note in my posting: NET/ROM routing stinks.
There is nothing good to be said about it. For more information
read my 7th Networking Conference paper.

   Dan, W9NK

From -8258684133662749633
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce02fb912b1a9d95,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 11:08:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!cica!iuvax!rutgers!att!tsdiag!johnd
From: johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com (John Decatur KA2QHD)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More Net/Rom & ROSE comments
Summary: History ...
Message-ID: <596@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 18:08:37 GMT
References: <8910182216.AA04003@decwrl.dec.com> <17956@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: CONCURRENT,ENGINEERING SVCS,OCEANPORT NJ
Lines: 15
Posted: Thu Oct 19 19:08:37 1989

In article <17956@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>
> For perhaps the first time on this forum, I agree fully with Gordon Beattie.
>
> Phil

History in the making folks..... 8-)

de ka2qhd

--
US MAIL: John Decatur - CONCURRENT COMPUTER CORP.(Ex MASSCOMP,Interdata)
FAX: 201-870-4249   2 Crescent Pl. Oceanport NJ 07757   PH 201-870-4093
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!johnd or johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com KA2QHD
IP: 44.64.0.40 ka2qhd.ampr.org PACKET RADIO: ka2qhd@nn2z TWX:710-7226502

From 19901022097687235 63
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,114589a11ac5ed2a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 11:18:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!snorkelwacker!bloom-beacon!beacon!eichin
From: eichin@hodge.MIT.EDU (Mark W. Eichin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP for CP/M???
Keywords: TCP CP/M ka9q
Message-ID: <EICHIN.89Oct18193338@hodge.MIT.EDU>
Date: 18 Oct 89 23:33:38 GMT
References: <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU> <17917@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: daemon@bloom-beacon.MIT.EDU
Distribution: rec
Organization: /mit/eichin/.organization
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Oct 19 00:33:38 1989
In-reply-to: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com's message of 16 Oct 89 21:16:20 GMT

ka9q>So the short answer is that yes, somewhere around here on 8" disk I have
ka9q>the very early version of my code during its short stay on the 820, but
ka9q>no, you don't want it. Go buy a PC; XT clones are now dirt cheap, and
ka9q>CP/M is just not worth the hassle.

Well, dirt-cheap XT clones aren't portable. Expenseive portables still
draw gobs of power. I intend to port the stuff to my Cambridge Systems
Z88 -- 20 hours on 4AA batteries, and I'm already using it as a packet
terminal. The whole setup (terminal, tnc, 2m HT, and gelcell for the
TNC) ts in a small briefcase, or backpack -- I got at least three more
of my hacker friends interested in packet (and ham radio) when they
saw it. The Z88 has 128K of RAM (and can go to >1Meg) and a 3.5Mhz
Z80, plus some smart IO hardware, so it is a little bit upscale of a
CP/M system.

So, does anyone have a copy of the early stuff, or should I just go
ahead and port the C stuff by hand? (I've already got a few requests
to forward the stuff in any case...)
                        Mark N1DPU
                        <eichin@mit.edu>

From -29574474048407865
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,114589a11ac5ed2a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 11:44:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!tank!ncar!ames!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP for CP/M???
Keywords: TCP CP/M ka9q
Message-ID: <17955@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 04:36:48 GMT
References: <EICHIN.89Oct13144243@hodge.MIT.EDU> <17917@bellcore.bellcore.com> <EICHIN.89Oct18193338@hodge.MIT.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Oct 19 05:36:48 1989

>Well, dirt-cheap XT clones aren't portable.

I've run TCP/IP out of my car several times for demos using a NEC multispeed laptop and a TNC-2 that I plug into the Icom mobile rig. (It was fun to look up the callsigns of the bystanders at our Field Day site in the callbook database on the system at home).

Others frequently run my code on cheaper machines like Toshiba 1000s. But if you really want to run TCP/IP on cheap portable hardware, then my recommendation is to start with my current code and try to port portions of it to your hardware. Quite a few bug fixes have been applied to the code that originally ran on the 820 four years ago.

Phil

From -8754891033641466886
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce02fb912b1a9d95
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 12:15:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!lll-winken!sun-barr!decwrl!ad.dec.com!payne
From: payne@ad.dec.com (18-Oct-1989 1804)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: More Net/Rom & ROSE comments
Message-ID: <8910182216.AA04003@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 18 Oct 89 22:15:55 GMT
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 110

Posted: Wed Oct 18 23:15:55 1989

(First, a disclaimer on my part. I have never used ROSE. I have the source to beta version of ROSE that I have looked at briefly. I have used Net/Rom and have looked at W9NK's implementation in the KA9Q package).

*** Gordon Beattie, N2DSY writes:
>The reference made to the the boring nature of ROSE X.25 and IP networks
>is absurd! Come on already, do we really need to have almost manual
>networking to interest folks? I don't think so. In fact our users are

I personally am more interested in how the network works than actually using the network. This interest is analogous to those who are interested in ham radio for the "art" of radio (couldn't think of a better word :-) instead of just for ragchewing. Given these interests, a totally transparent network is a little less interesting to me than one in which I can get my hands on the internals.

>thrilled that they don't need to patch connections together like Net/Rom
>NETWORKS regularly require. Fact 1: A Net/Rom user must connect to an
>access switch, then call to the terminating (or intermediate) switch,
>then call the user with whom a dialogue is desired. Three steps!

I know that this procedure is a little tedious. I put this problem on my "disadvantages" list of things to be improved: I proposed adding a scheme to Net/Rom similiar to the scheme used in ROSE: it wouldn't be that hard.

>If the network gets chopped up then the user must place calls between
>sites in order to get the connection built! This means four or more
>steps!...uuuugh! Conclusion: Net/Rom is, from a user perspective
>similar to calling Mabel and asking her to place a call to your
>cousin in Tombstone.

One advantage of this scheme is that the user immediately knows where of three places his connect attempt failed: from his home station to the network entry point, through the network, or from the exit point to his destination station.

>Fact 2: ROSE X.25 Network users place one call to their party via
>and access switch and egress address. ONE STEP. Boring maybe, but

I like this feature. What kind of call progress messages does ROSE generate? In other words, will ROSE tell me where a failed call failed?

>it works real well for the users. (REMEMBER THEM?)
>Conclusion: When two systems work well choose the simpler one even
>if it is "boring".

>One other point Net/Rom networks often get trashed by dumb users
                                                    ^^^^ ^^^^^

    This I take a slight offense to -------------------^^^^
    and I'll try to explain why.

     I consider myself a "user", but far from a dumb one. And no network is so smart as to be able to find the best path all of the time. I *like* having escape hatches where I can sieze some control over what's going on. Net/Rom allows me to do this. What features does ROSE have for manually routing calls?

>who route their own calls (uuugh!). This can take several forms
>including routing loops, poor trunks etc. The ROSE X.25 Switch
>doesn't let that happen. It clears call loops and tries the next path.
>It also chooses routes that have been tested and are known to work
>well, no dynamic path roulette with user calls.

     Net/Rom is pretty dumb sometimes when it comes to routing. I'll have to take a closer look at how ROSE does routing.

>The ROSE X.25 Switch runs in a TNC-2 (or clone) and a PAC-COMM DR-200.

     This is a good feature. It is still cheaper to put 2 or 3 TNC 2 clones on a mountaintop than some cheap PC/XT box. The TNC 2's become even more attractive if you want to battery back-up the sytem. Where are you PS-186???

>Soon it will run in MS-DOS and similar machines.

     This is good too. I'm curious, is the MS-DOS implementation intended for end users, or for network switches?

***
     I guess what it comes down to is that I like to drive a stick shift car instead of an automatic. I like having some control, instead of being at the mercy of the network. I said that completely transparent networks are "boring" for the same reason I find driving an automatic "boring" -- lack of control.
     I like Net/Rom because it gives me some control. I can see the uplinks to a distant node and say: "Ah, 3 users at 1200 baud, that's why things are slow!" Or, I can probe around the network and find routes that are up or down, etc. Or I can test a remote node's connectivity _into_ some area.

     Now that you ROSE users know where I'm coming from, what features does ROSE have to accomodate a user like me? In the meantime, I'll have to dig out my ROSE sources and study them in a little more detail. I'd like to see a network that has the good features of both Net/Rom and ROSE, yet still runs on a TNC 2 box (since there are so many of them around).

As usual, comments?

= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne%ad.enet@decwrl.dec.com
UUCP: ...!decwrl!ad.enet!payne

From 5484996574048135664
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce02fb912b1a9d95
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 12:31:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!sun-barr!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More Net/Rom & ROSE comments
Message-ID: <17956@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 05:28:30 GMT
References: <8910182216.AA04003@decwrl.dec.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 51
Posted: Thu Oct 19 06:28:30 1989

For perhaps the first time on this forum, I agree fully with Gordon Beattie. The notion that a packet network that *requires* the users to do manual routing is somehow superior to an automatically routed network is ludicrous!

I don't think the people who operate the ARPA Internet and do networking research with it consider it "boring" that the Internet provides automatic routing. Nor do its users. Of all the networking packages available for amateur packet radio, mine is the only one I know of where it is standard practice for the end users and applications to specify ONLY the ultimate destination of a network request when opening an end-to-end connection or sending a datagram. This goes well beyond NET/ROM and ROSE in that you don't even need to specify the entry and exit points of the "backbone" network; the connection is truly end-to-end. (To be fair, the NET/ROM and ROSE protocols COULD both be used in a true end-to-end mode analogous to TCP/IP. But at present, the only package that supports the NET/ROM protocols in this mode is mine, thanks to W9NK's contribution, and I do not believe that RATS has yet produced an end-host implementation of ROSE -- Gordon, correct me if I'm wrong.)

Even though they don't have to specify a route each time they establish a connection, it is true that most users of my code have to configure their local routing tables manually when they come up on the air for the first time. I certainly don't consider this a feature. I consciously decided to defer *fully* automatic routing because I knew that the job was a difficult

one. (Just *how* difficult, I'm only learning now!) Most of the TCP/IP users are at fixed locations, so statically maintained tables do not need to be updated frequently. Nevertheless, fully automatic routing is definitely in the works thanks to several contributors to the project. (The current NOS code does support BSD-style RIP, but I do not recommend its use over radio for anything except small-scale experimentation).

With or without automatic routing table maintenance, the Internet Protocol (IP) provides facilities for source routing (the user picks the route), although they are very seldom used. My code supports source routing at the IP layer, although there is at present no way for the end user to actually specify a route. (There just hasn't been any demand for it.) The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is used to notify users of the Internet when packets cannot be delivered for any of a number of reasons, including routing problems; you can have my package display these if you want. There are some clever tricks you can play with IP and ICMP to determine the route the network is taking to reach a given destination; they are used in the "traceoute" package that is popular in the Internet. I haven't yet implemented such a feature in my code, but I've been thinking about it.

So there are still plenty of "hooks" in the Internet to play with if you want to see what's going on. These facilities all fall in the rather nebulously defined area of "network management", which is a pretty hot topic right now.

Phil

From -1571805080343124988
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce02fb912b1a9d95
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 12:32:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More Net/Rom & ROSE comments
Message-ID: <17958@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 06:40:36 GMT
References: <8910182216.AA04003@decwrl.dec.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 144
Posted: Thu Oct 19 07:40:36 1989

It occurred to me after sending my last message that a discussion of routing related terms might be useful in explaining just what the features are of various networks, since I often find that people are confused easily by terms like "static routing" and "incremental routing".

1. Source Routing vs Incremental Iouting

Source routing - the originator of a packet specifies the entire route it is to take through the network. The major advantage of source routing is that a knowledgeable user can take manual control and bypass a broken automatic routing mechanism. Another advantage is that unintentional routing loops are impossible. AX.25 digipeater paths are the obvious example in the amateur world, although those who use UUCP are also familiar with the "bang paths" used there. The Internet supports it as a rarely-used option, and IBM has proposed a bridging technique for token-passing ring LANs that uses source routing. Note that HOW the end system puts the route into the packet is not specified; the user at the keyboard might have to specify it manually, or it might be kept in a local database and invoked automatically when the user specifies just the destination. (My code allows both forms of operation in the AX.25 layer.)

Incremental routing - the opposite of source routing. Each node need know only the next node to which a given packet or message should be sent to take it closer towards its destination; where it goes once it reaches the next node is the decision of that next node. The main advantages of incremental routing: smaller routing tables in each node and less packet overhead since no source route must be carried. This is by far the most popular approach taken in modern packet networks; it's used by default in IP (though source routing is available as an option), it's used inside a NET/ROM backbone, and I believe it's used in ROSE. Note that even though a NET/ROM network uses incremental routing internally, the AX.25 end user is still required to *partially* source route his traffic by specifying the entry and exit points to and from the NET/ROM backbone. This can be avoided if the end users run the NET/ROM protocol stack on their own machines.

2. Static Routing vs Dynamic Routing

Static routing - the node routing tables used in either a source routed or incrementally routed network are maintained manually. Advantage: simple and stable; requires no network overhead. If done properly, routing loops are easily avoided. Disadvantage: requires manual reconfiguration whenever the network topology changes. ROSE and (most) amateur TCP/IP stations are currently using static routing.

Dynamic routing - the opposite of static routing. The routing tables in the nodes are maintained automatically by real-time information received about the nodes and links in the network. Advantages: automatic adaptation to link and node failures, automatic incorporation of new nodes and links into the network, ability to reroute traffic automatically in event of congestion in parts of the network. Disadvantages: can be difficult to implement, requires network bandwidth for passing routing information (can be considerable if the protocols are not properly designed or tuned, e.g., RIP.) The (real) TCP/IP internet uses dynamic routing, as does NET/ROM and virtually every large packet network. (Virtual circuit based networks that use dynamic routing generally fix the path taken by a call once it is established; it is subsequent calls that may take different paths to a given destination. Datagram networks can dynamically route on a per-packet basis.)

2.1. Centralized dynamic routing vs distributed dynamic routing

There are two major categories of dynamic routing algorithms: centralized and distributed. In centralized routing, the network status information is funneled to a central point where routes are calculated for each node in the network and fed out to the various nodes. In distributed routing, there is no central node; the nodes exchange information among themselves and they each compute their own routing tables on the basis of this information. The main advantage of centralized routing is that coordinated, network-wide policies and strategies can be implemented more easily, but in general the severe vulnerability of the centralized approach to failures (particularly of the central node) has made the distributed approach more attractive even though it is harder to implement properly.

The TYMNET X.25 network and IBM networks are among the only networks I know of that rely heavily on centralized routing; the rest (the telephone network, Telenet, the Internet, NET/ROM) are all distributed. I think it's safe to say that distributed routing is clearly the way to go in the amateur world.

2.2.1 Distance vector distributed routing vs link state distributed routing

Moving down a level, there are two major categories of distributed routing algorithms: distance vector and link state. In distance vector routing, the neighbors periodically exchange their routing tables with each other, often by broadcasting them on a common channel (radio, Ethernet). Each entry in the table specifies a destination and the "distance" (cost, number of hops, etc) to that destination, hence the name "distance vector". Each node receiving a routing broadcast compares the distances advertised by its neighbor to those already in its own table. If a neighbor's route to a given destination is better, it is incorporated into the node's routing table and passed on in its own routing broadcasts. The major advantage of the distance vector technique is simplicity and minimum memory requirements, but a major disadvantage is slow adaptation to change (especially link failures) and a strong tendency to form routing loops just after link failures have occurred. Enhancements to the algorithm that reduce the frequency of routing loops do exist, but they sometimes cause outright outages between given pairs of points when things are rapidly changing in between. RIP (the de-facto Ethernet routing protocol) and NET/ROM routing are examples of distance vector routing. Cisco Systems uses a proprietary distance vector algorithm called IGRP.

The other type of distributed routing is the link state algorithm. In this technique, each node issues information only about the state of its own links. This information is propagated throughout the entire network using a "flooding" technique very similar in concept to that used in USENET. Every node keeps copies of the link state updates from every other node in the network, and from this "link state database" each node can compute the optimum route to every other destination. The main advantage of this method over the distance vector approach is much quicker adaptation to failures and reconfigurations with much lower susceptibility to routing loops. The main disadvantage is the more complex implementation, plus the extra memory required to hold the link state database. Nevertheless, this method is

rapidly displacing the distance vector approach. Link state routing is used internally in the ARPANET and MILNET, and in the new NSFNet that now forms the backbone of the US Internet. The Internet community has just proposed a link state algorithm that is intend to replace RIP. Several people are now working on link state implementations for amateur TCP/IP as well.

3. Flat vs Hierarchical addressing

Flat addressing - the address of a node in the network has no relation to its topological location. This generally requires an individual entry in the routing table of every node in the network for every other node. Advantages: can support arbitrary topologies. Node addresses need not change when they are moved. Disadvantages: large routing tables (total memory needed by all the nodes goes up as the number of nodes squared). Network overhead for routing updates also goes up rapidly with increasing network size. Flat addressing is used by NET/ROM and bridged Ethernet networks.

Hierarchical addressing - the address of a node gives at least a partial hint as to the nodes location. Advantages: Nodes far away from a given area can use a single routing table entry to refer to all the nodes in that distant area, greatly reducing the rate at which routing tables and network overhead increases as the network grows. Virtually all large networks use hierarchical addressing in various forms, including the telephone network, the postal system, the Internet, the commercial X.25 networks and ROSE.

My own code allows the network designer to use a mixture of flat and hierarchical addressing as he sees fit.

I hope this summary of the various pros and cons has helped people understand the issues involved.

73, Phil

From 5452973927230673921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ce02fb912b1a9d95
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 12:45:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: More Net/Rom & ROSE comments
Message-ID: <30600013@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 19 Oct 89 11:37:05 GMT
Lines: 72
Nf-ID: #R:<8910182216.AA04003@decwrl.dec.c:-35:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600013:000:3548
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Oct 19 00:22:00 1989
Posted: Thu Oct 19 12:37:05 1989

>   I personally am more interested in how the network works than actually
> using the network. This interest is analogous to those who are interested

> in ham radio for the "art" of radio (couldn't think of a better word :-)
> instead of just for ragchewing. Given these interests, a totally transparent
> network is a little less interesting to me than one in which I can get my
> hands on the internals.

You are not alone. I like transparent networks, but my personal interest is
more into designing things for them.

>   I know that this procedure is a little tedious. I put this problem
> on my "disadvantages" list of things to be improved: I proposed adding a
> scheme to Net/Rom similiar to the scheme used in ROSE: it wouldn't be that
> hard.

The hard part is getting it to do it with. If I had (been so nieve as to have)
written Net/ROM as it is now, I'd very easily be able to add this feature.

> >If the network gets chopped up then the user must place calls between
> >sites in order to get the connection built! This means four or more
> >steps!...uuuugh! Conclusion: Net/Rom is, from a user perspective
> >similar to calling Mabel and asking her to place a call to your
> >cousin in Tombstone.
>
>   One advantage of this scheme is that the user immediately knows where
> of three places his connect attempt failed: from his home station to the
> network entry point, through the network, or from the exit point to his
> destination station.

Facilities can be built in to report this. Of course reporting it will be
in the context of the route and no longer be transparent. One might want to
know where their connections get routed through anyway.

>   This is a good feature. It is still cheaper to put 2 or 3 TNC 2
> clones on a mountaintop than some cheap PC/XT box. The TNC 2's become even
> more attractive if you want to battery back-up the sytem. Where are you
> PS-186???

One of the reason's I'd like to be able to program code to go into a TNC box,
but so far I've not had much luck in getting specifications of the internal
environment such programs have to work in (e.g. what address is the serial
port, etc).

>   I guess what it comes down to is that I like to drive a stick shift
> car instead of an automatic. I like having some control, instead of being
> at the mercy of the network. I said that completely transparent networks
> are "boring" for the same reason I find driving an automatic "boring" --
> lack of control.

How about one who designs automatic transmission for a living, but only
drives a stick? You know when to shift into 4th, you can make a machine
do it, but you don't care to actually have the machine do it for you (all
the time anyway).

>   I like Net/Rom because it gives me some control. I can see the

> uplinks to a distant node and say: "Ah, 3 users at 1200 baud, that's why
> things are slow!" Or, I can probe around the network and find routes that
> are up or down, etc. Or I can test a remote node's connectivity _into_
> some area.

I, too, would like control, but at an even lower level than Net/Rom gives
me (and not vanilla AX.25 either). I want bit banging control.

This is not a criticism against Net/Rom, but it is obvious the author had
some info I can't seem to get, and he doesn't seem to want to part with
some things I'd like to have, like Net/Rom sources so I can try hacking
in some improvements. I'd rather smooth out round tires instead of trying
to cut squares one, if you know what I mean.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -6664810189894614521
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aeef98c2bb235f4f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 12:49:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!shadooby!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!ad.dec.com!
payne
From: payne@ad.dec.com (19-Oct-1989 0943)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: More comments
Message-ID: <8910191345.AA02696@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 13:45:31 GMT
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 46
Posted: Thu Oct 19 14:45:31 1989

*** Phil, KA9Q writes:
>For perhaps the first time on this forum, I agree fully with Gordon Beattie.
>The notion that a packet network that *requires* the users to do manual
>routing is somehow superior to an automatically routed network is ludicrous!

    I don't know where this notion came from, but I hope I explained
myself clearly in my earlier post. I just like having options....

>I don't think the people who operate the ARPA Internet and do networking
>research with it consider it "boring" that the Internet provides automatic
>routing. Nor do its users. Of all the networking packages available for

    I use the Internet and DEC's internal network daily and I don't
find it boring at all. I do find it "boring" when something doesn't work
("node not responding", or "connect failed") and there is no way for me
to find out more (I love to tinker with these things!)

[... stuff deleted ...]

>So there are still plenty of "hooks" in the Internet to play with if you
>want to see what's going on. These facilities all fall in the rather
>nebulously defined area of "network management", which is a pretty hot topic
>right now.

Yep, I've been wanting to play with some of the "hooks" in IP for a while now, but haven't been able to on the ARPA Internet because I've always lacked the privs. I've gotta dig my Mac out of storage and get on TCP/IP using it as a dedicated box....

Phil, I think you hit the nail on the head by saying that "network management ... is a pretty hot topic". Things are still so very young, and my top two things I'm currently looking for in a network are:

1) Transparency
2) Optional hooks to make it untransparent

(For me, #2 is really close behind #1)

Also, thanks Phil for your summary of the various routing issues -- I'm saving that one.

Well, enough of my ramblings for now. As usual, comments appreciated.

= =

Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI Internet: payne%ad.enet@decwrl.dec.com
UUCP: ...!decwrl!ad.enet!payne

From 3614489653099389292
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ffc28049587b6ae1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-19 20:32:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!decwrl!shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (fred, k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Time for a new design for packet?
Message-ID: <5557@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 19 Oct 89 19:08:54 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 61
Posted: Thu Oct 19 20:08:54 1989

In article <8910191659.AA06188@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, COLEVE@UVADM.UVCC.EDU (Vern Cole -- Systems Manager) writes...
>Packet Radio is built using some wrong assumptions. They weren't wrong when
>TAPR and the other pioneers started work, but have been made wrong by the very
>popularity of packet radio. The success of packet has made the early
>assumptions wrong. Now that packet is prooven and experience is here, it is

>time to throw the old design away and start over.

Actually, that's pretty much what the TCPers are doing... so we're in
agreement so far.

>The TAPR design assumes that:... (omitted for brevity)

Yes, your observation is valid. There are reasons for supporting dumb
terminals (including PC emulation) and voice radios (available!) but
they shouldn't be the design center.

>One shot error-detect-and-retry protocol to single addressees is not an
>effective use of a broadcast media. The media calls for error CORRECTING
>redundancy codes and multi-address communications. I should be able to do a
>QST or club meeting by packet.
>
>If I want to send an announcement to all the members of my {whatever} club, why
>should it be transmitted 31 times; once to the BBS and then read by each of 30
>members over the air? My station should broadcast it ONCE. If any receiving
>stations get errors, its computer should fix it, or flag it. If Joe, across
>town, can't make sence out of his copy (remember, Joe can read CW with one
>third of the characters missing) his computer can ask mine (or, perhaps the
>clubs) for a clean copy.

True, but not trivial. You might want to check the hack I came up with
in RSPF, which does this for its routing updates. Each route
advertisement is multicast, with each segment (=packet, in a
multi-packet message) numbered. At the end, recipients know what they
have and what they don't. I haven't put too too much thought into
selective retransmission yet (since RSPF repeats the cycle often enough
and allows some polling), but it's not that tough, or easy, a problem.
Bulk-transfer protocols like NETBLT overlap the issue.

>Perhaps we should even use a dreaded UNbalanced protocol, where the central
>(BBS - net control) station has more "authority" than the end nodes.

At the applications layer, yes, but that already occurs. I hesitate to
apply this to a lower layer; it tends to make networks vulnerable when
the transmission is as crufty as packet radio's. I observe, though,
that "packet cluster" software used by DXers is just as wasteful as
anything, and might be a good place to start.

>I think it's time for a new plan, based on computer-to-computer communication
>using radios designed from the antenna down to do nothing but digial
>communication. I want to receive this newletter on my radio.
>
>What think ye?

Waddayathink Phil and the rest of the TCP/IP crowd has been doing all
these years? Join in!

BTW I'm NOT saying that TCP/IP is the be-all and end all, just that the
TCPers are an example of hams who aren't following the TAPR/AX.25 model.

I have a personal notion of an OSI-IP ham network, f'rinstance... and
we could use some work on multicasting as per your observation. 73,
    fred

From -2874147583180551288
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d423c27368f429c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 09:43:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!hp4nl!eutrc3!rcbaab
From: rcbaab@eutrc3.urc.tue.nl (Annard "Icon" Brouwer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Time for a new design for packet?
Message-ID: <986@eutrc3.urc.tue.nl>
Date: 20 Oct 89 16:43:01 GMT
References: <8910191659.AA06188@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
Lines: 34
Posted: Fri Oct 20 17:43:01 1989

Hello packeteers!

I can only agree with the question mentioned above, though I'm afraid that
in our country many people aren't interested in the functionality I (and
according to me others as well) are interested in. Remember that not
everybody has all these fancy machines with lots of memory and a big fat
harddisk :)), there still are people working with CPM and Commodore 64's etc.
But actually what I want is the Internet system at home, on my computer (in
my case a Macintosh) embedded in its functionality!
So in my case I want to go to the chooser, click on the packet icon and choose
(or type) the station I want to be connected with... Or even a fileserver
on my desktop. I think it can be done with TCP/IP, but then we should
transmit the data-frames directly on the air without the overhead of AX.25
and of course much higher baud-rates...
This is naturally not in accordance with the experimental character of our
hobby, but as long as it isn't there...
I also heard some people complaining about the "boring" character of an
implementation like this, but one can write occasional software to monitor
the network and make additions to your routing tables.
Well all this dreaming is very high-level of course and I would like to dig
in deeper, but I just started networking subjects for my studies so that will
have to wait a while :))
Please, any comments are welcome!!

Annard.

P.S. Phil, is it possible to use the MacTCP package in your internet package?

--
| Annard Brouwer   Bitnet (preferred) : rcgbbaab@heitue51
| Dreef 74   UUCP   : rcbaab@eutrc3.urc.tue.nl

| NL-5504 LD Veldhoven   packet-radio   : pe1koo@pi8mid
| The Netherlands   PSI (receive only) : psi%14901760604::rcgbbaab

From 6542253193149191908
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19d5d959a55a18b9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 09:46:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!husc6!bunny!abh0
From: abh0@GTE.COM (Andrew Hudson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP info packet?
Message-ID: <7667@bunny.GTE.COM>
Date: 19 Oct 89 21:53:26 GMT
Reply-To: abh0@bunny.UUCP (Andrew Hudson)
Organization: GTE Laboratories, Waltham, MA
Lines: 13
Posted: Thu Oct 19 22:53:26 1989

Some time ago a fellow by the name of Bdale posted
the availability of a number of RFC's on TCP/IP.
These were available on a PC floppy, I believe.
I was wondering if, after all this time, that
packet is still available. Any pointers
appreciated.

- Andrew Hudson
abh0@gte.com

--
"I remember, darkness doubled,
 I recall, lightning struck itself."

From 8708996879859359183
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57fe948522177dd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 09:55:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!APG-
TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL!mgb
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO
Message-ID: <8910201655.AA06426@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Date: 20 Oct 89 16:55:37 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri Oct 20 17:55:37 1989

First my apologies to hams that are not into packet for this posting. My

feed from "info-packet" has been irregular or nonexistent lately.

Can anyone with an "in" with TAPR (Phil // Brian?) give us the latest scoop on the TAPR packetRADIO project? I realize that this is a topic for presentation at the Colorado Conference, but I was hoping for some advance info.

Rumor control has it that some of the units are now out in Beta test, and while I filled out the little form volunteering for that effort, I never received a reply. To get in a little plug... the whole state of North Carolina is VERY interested in acting as a Beta Test site for that project (and yes I am authorized to speak for the state :-)

I have seen the recent flyers from Kantronics advertising the 2 watt 9600 baud unit and also some blurbs from Paccom also hyping their product. The big draw on the TAPR unit is its proposed turn-around time and its higher power output of 25 watts. Does anyone have any idea whether these units are going to be compatible with each other and to what degree?

While I realize that using a TNC as a switch is now considered to be a rather primitive concept and that there are many better ways to go about it (and some rather astounding products are "in the mill"), this TAPR packetRADIO is EXACTLY what we are looking for in our stage of development and I honestly feel that we represent the feelings of a lot of others that are in the same situation.

Sooo... Any word on when this unit will be available, and at what cost, or answers to any one of the other questions?

Thanks in advance.....

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
wa3jpy@wb4uou

From -3367671300782340016
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 10:02:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <10065@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 20 Oct 89 10:54:09 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com> <4390072@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Oct 20 11:54:09 1989

>> I'm waiting for the same thing before I get into packet radio for the
>> first time. Throughput just isn't up to reasonable levels yet. Keep on
>> working on it, guys, and I'll join you in a few years.

Go pound sand. This is the kind of attitude that made America great?

No, it's the kind of non-productive attitude that made America what it is
today - the land that's second-rate in technical ability and first-rate
in lawsuits. I think that people like this could best benefit the
public good by suicide.

Lead, follow, or get the hell out of the way.
     - Brian

From -3318064883689875640
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 10:42:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!lll-winken!sun-barr!decwrl!
shlump.nac.dec.com!delni.enet.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com (fred k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <5609@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Date: 20 Oct 89 17:42:49 GMT
Sender: newsdaemon@shlump.nac.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation, Littleton MA USA
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Oct 20 18:42:49 1989

In article <10065@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes...
>>> I'm waiting for the same thing before I get into packet radio for the
>>> first time. Throughput just isn't up to reasonable levels yet. Keep on
>>> working on it, guys, and I'll join you in a few years.
>
>Go pound sand. This is the kind of attitude that made America great?

Actually, I sympathize with the original author (Dan?). If you actually
try to USE the packet networks in many areas, you'll quickly find that
quilting or worm-farming is more rewarding.

I stay moderately active, both here (playing protocol weenie) and on the
air (reading rbbss, etc.), but I could never get a true computer weenie
interested in packet radio if he saw what we now run. Sure it's not
adequate to sit back and let George do it, but "mainstream" ham packet
is content to let the digipeaters and net/romms be "George". It's swell
compared to '50s-style RTTY, but it's no comparison with modern wireline
hacker datacomms.

I take Dan's message as being a warning, not as a copout.
     fred

From -4043798355311357645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,36ac118ba21a5c77,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 11:20:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!seismo!ukma!wuarchive!uwm.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!ctrsol!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP for CP/M???
Keywords: TCP CP/M ka9q
Message-ID: <331@rsiatl.UUCP>
Date: 20 Oct 89 18:20:31 GMT
Reply-To: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond)
Distribution: rec
Organization: Radiation Systems, Inc. (a thinktank, motorcycle, car and gun works facility)
Lines: 36
Posted: Fri Oct 20 19:20:31 1989

>>Well, dirt-cheap XT clones aren't portable.
>

I might suggest something else. Take a look at the Ampro LittleBoards. These little boards, which mount on the side of a disk drive, are self-contained including serial ports and video adaptors. They have a 286 version that will give you an AT in a box.

In other words, you can strip out the Z-80 cpu board, bolt in an Ampro board, and have a modern system and use your existing periphials. I have built machines in this format and can say that it works fine.

I can understand your loyality to Z-80 machines. I have a closet full of them. The problem is that the hardware has long since quit being the driving factor. Software development tools now drive hardware selection decision. I have looked at practically every C development system available for Z-80's (native and cross), and have yet to find one that comes anywhere near either Microsoft or Turbo C. I would LOVE to find a good C development environment for the Z-80. I know the chip well, have a nice hardware development environment and a lot of experience in both hardware and software. I find that I still have to limit myself to Z-80 projects that I can do in assembler.

We have looked at porting portions of Phil's code to the Z-80 environment for the purpose of putting a Telent client into a ROM for the TNC-2. This would allow keyboard users to take advantage of IP networks. We've pretty much decided that it just won't fit, given the quality of C compilers.

Why not spend a little money and get a system that supports modern tools.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 5100178143902382399
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-20 11:53:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!uwvax!
dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <8911@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 20 Oct 89 18:53:59 GMT
References: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com> <4390072@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 49
Posted: Fri Oct 20 19:53:59 1989

In article <4390072@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>> >By the way, please don't ask me for a copy. I no longer have any
>>> >code on my drives, having given up packet radio until such time
>>> >as 1200 baud half-duplex is a distant memory.
>
>In general, I think this attitude STINKS.
>
>Why should I get excited about building a high-speed network, so that when
>throughput "is up to reasonable levels", you can just hop in and play for free?
>
>This is a fundamental stumbling block towards developing higher speed network
>facilities! I'm going to keep working regardless, but I *need* your help to
>get enough critical mass of folks to build (and maintain!) a high-speed
>amateur data network.
>
>"We have the technology"... what we don't have is a large enough group of
>committed folks to make it really happen...

   I want to clarify my statement on this. As Bdale mentioned, I have
some heavy demands on my time, between a new daughter and a new business
(I'm not sure which is worse!), but the main reason I am out of packet
is that it stopped being any fun. I found myself babysitting not only
the local IP traffic but also the Wisconsin/Michigan NET/ROM network,
spending hours in trace mode every night watching TCP connections retry
again and again because the physical layer wasn't up to handling a
tenth of the traffic on the network. I walked away from my computer
angry almost all the time. It's only a hobby, and when it stops being

fun I'm going to stop doing it.

Before I gave it up, I got together all the local "leading lights" in packet (i.e. the TCP/IP users) and explained that I could no longer fill in with software a network that needed new and better hardware. I asked if people were willing to get some DSY modems and do some experimenting, and maybe look at building a repeater or translator. The answer every one of them gave was, "I am not willing to spend $300 on a 56K modem when I can run packet with a $100 TNC." I could not find *one* person in this area willing to buy and build a DSY modem so there would be a pair locally (I was going to build the other, obviously).

If and when someone around here decides that they want to do something with the physical layer, and that they are willing to invest more than a hundred bucks and ten minutes, I might get back into packet. I'm not saying, "I'll sit back and let folks build the network for me." I *am* saying, "I can't do it all alone. Call me when *someone* is interested in building the network *with* me." Until then, I have a business and a family to build.

73, Dan, W9NK

From 2630620082760703636
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6748734d0ecb0af0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-21 13:48:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!SBU.EDU!QUAGS
From: QUAGS@SBU.EDU (Douglas Quagliana)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tempo S1 connector pins
Message-ID: <8910230703.AA13744@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 21 Oct 89 20:48:51 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 112
Posted: Sat Oct 21 21:48:51 1989

TEMPO S1 SIX PIN CONNECTOR INFORMATION

A long time ago, I used to have the manual and this is the original source of this material. I have long since lost it (and am still looking for a copy :) as well as any info on how to power the Tempo S1 with any other power supply besides the batteries. Any info on the batteries/alternative power supply or manual appreciated at this end!!

I've been using my TEMPO S1 for over a year on PACKET. Below is a picture as best I can represent the TEMPO S1 top panel and the six pin connector. The earlier models did not have this six pin connector

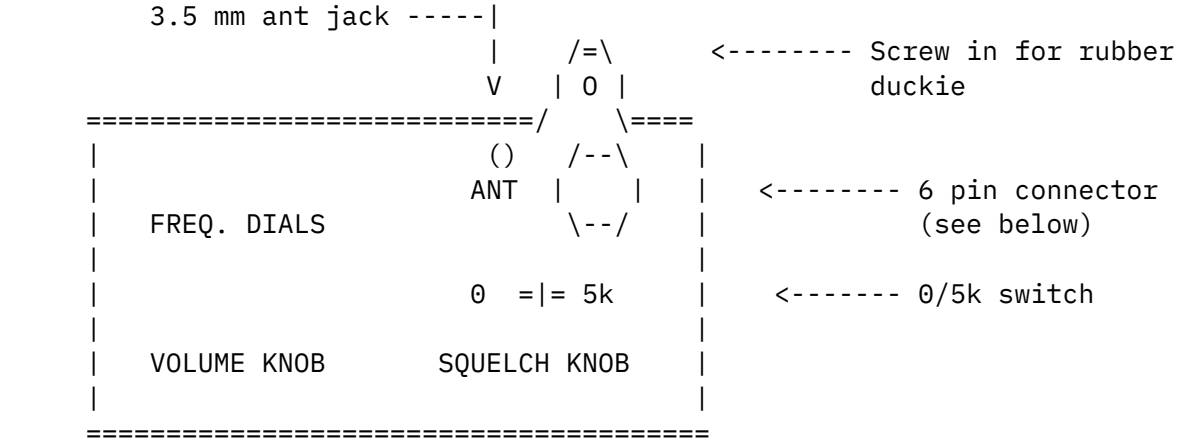
(I have no idea of how to hook them up for PACKET, sorry). My model also has an EAR jack on the left side above the PTT button, but I have never used it though. The male connectors for the six pin plug are still available from HENRY RADIO. I'm not sure on the price. Get a small soldering iron for this connector!!!! They also sell other accessories such as a convertor to go from the screw in type jack for the rubber duckie to a PL-259 (or is it SO-239, I'm not sure). And a battery charger that goes to the cigarette lighter of your car, etc.

Parts are available from :
Henry Radio
2050 S. Bundy Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(213) 820 1234 TOLL FREE ORDER # (800) 421 6631

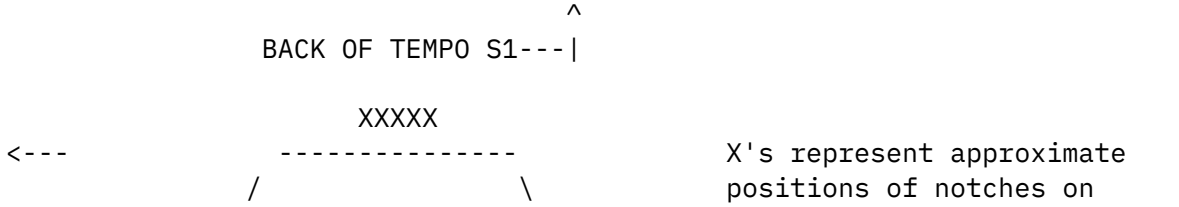
DISCLAIMER : I TAKE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION (the original source is an old Tempo S1 manual from HENRY) OR ANY DAMAGE THAT MIGHT HAPPEN AS A RESULT OF YOUR USE/MISUSE/INABILITY TO USE THIS INFORMATION. I AM *NOT* AN EMPLOYEE OF HENRY RADIO AND I HAVE NO CONNECTIONS WITH HENRY RADIO OTHER THAN THE FACT THAT I OWN A TEMPO S1!

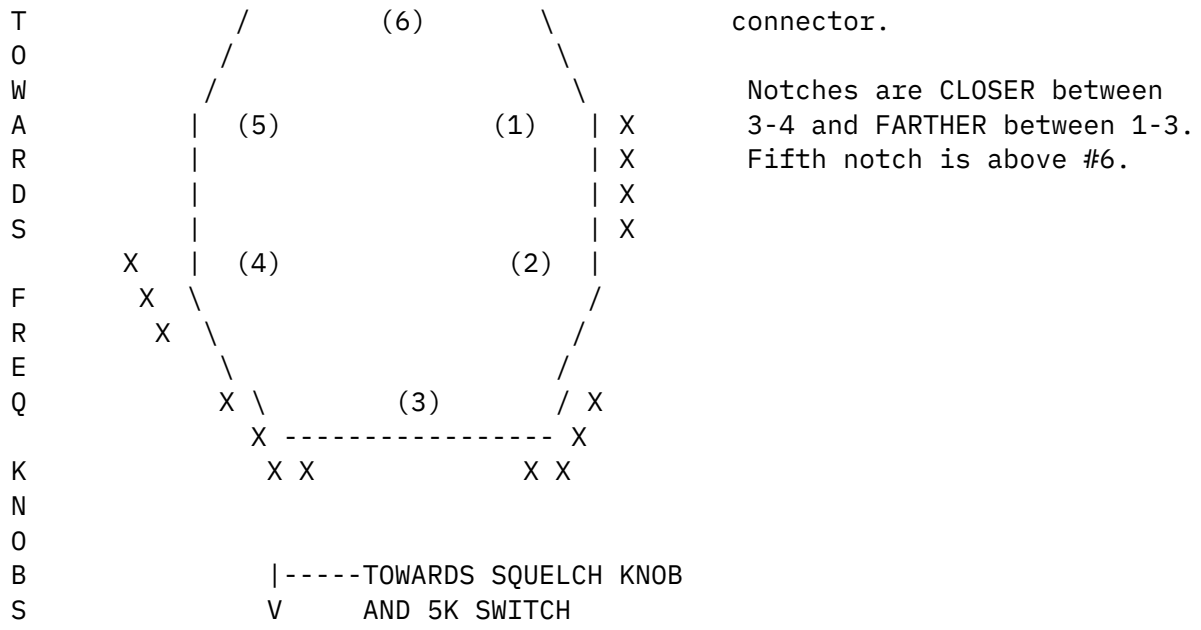
----------(cut here)----------

TOP VIEW OF TEMPO S1



BLOW UP OF SIX PIN CONNECTOR FOR TEMPO S1





<---

PIN FUNCTIONS FOR TEMPO S1

PIN#	FUNCTION
1	PTT
2	SPEAKER AUDIO
3	GROUND
4	MIKE AUDIO
5	B+ FOR EXTERNAL MIKE
6	GROUND

Hope this helps all those out there with Tempo S1's. Feel free to distribute this information as long as there are no changes made to this document.

Send any info, questions, additions, corrections, flames, etc. to : QUAGS@SBU.EDU

73's

Doug Quagliana KA2UPW	Postal: POB 1882	Like a Micro Sat....
DOMAIN : QUAGS@SBU.EDU	Saint Bonaventure	<* This Space For Rent! *>
Compu$erve: 70721,3374	New York 14778	

.

From -7217087324900932342
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c9402a799b4612e9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-23 01:37:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watmath!ria!uwovax!31002_1650
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tnc2 mailbox?
Message-ID: <3968.25424899@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 23 Oct 89 03:09:12 GMT
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Oct 23 04:09:12 1989

I hear alot about the mailbox feature being added to TNC2s with 32k ram.
Is the new software available somewhere for FTP?

de VE3PZR

From -866778883624186254
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-23 05:45:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!lavaca.uh.edu!uhnix1!
texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard
From: richard@argate.UUCP (Richard Duncan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Summary: XOBBS problem on Xenix 286 system
Message-ID: <10@argate.UUCP>
Date: 23 Oct 89 04:24:38 GMT
References: <2904@splut.conmicro.com> <4390068@col.hp.com>
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 22
Posted: Mon Oct 23 05:24:38 1989

In article <4390068@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> >This jives with mail I got from Dave Toth, who says that Microport's
> >message queues are broken. Rolfe Tessem, however, says that he has it
> >running on his Microport SysV/286 system, also at 2.4.
>
>
> Ain't "unsupported" unix in binary form fun? :-)
>
> Bdale

Running into same problem with message queues under Xenix 286 system,
but same configurations on different boxes produces different results.
One system will run ONCE, but then have to reset and reload operating
system to get it to come up once exited. Other will not function at
all. Both develope problems in msgget calls within ax_mbx.c.

Anyway, now to figure out how to hook my bbs software into net...
:--:

: Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :
: Little Rock, AR   BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!bellcore!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard   :
:---:

From -8136675511640610298
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16ed420c9e8d2c39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16ed420c9e8d2c39,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-23 09:10:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
mtxinu!unisoft!hoptoad!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2up
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP (Barry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Digicom64 cartridge
Keywords: Digicom, packet, C64, C128, TNC emulator
Message-ID: <1041@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 23 Oct 89 16:10:47 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD,PBBS SYSTEM,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 10
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1161 rec.ham-radio:7011
Posted: Mon Oct 23 17:10:47 1989

Now in the works is a cartridge version of Digicom64, the TNC emulator program
for the C64/128 (see my article in August '88, 73 Magazine for info).
The cartridge is autobooting and permits parameters to be stored to the
cartridge, eliminating the need for the disk drive, for those of you without
a drive. This also makes it ideal for hilltop digipeating with a minimum of
equipment. Further info to follow as it becomes available. 73/Barry, W2UP
--

Dr. Barry Kutner, W2UP Yardly,Penn.   UUCP: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2up
----

From -2788601568280809788
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47d23035410177db,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-23 23:30:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO & cellular radio power control
Message-ID: <66069@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 23 Oct 89 13:41:40 GMT
References: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)

Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Oct 23 14:41:40 1989

While reading articles on cellular radio (the ones about how the cell site controls the phone's output power) and the combination TNC and radio (if I understood it right!), I had this idea: Maybe the packetRADIOs can automatically adjust each other's power to a level low enough to maintain reliable communications and to avoid tying up the frequency in areas far away from each radio in the QSO. This could be done just after the connection is made, the radios having measured each other's full power signal strength. the next transmissions could be a verification test, to see if the adjustments are reasonable. After that, then the real communicating could start.
  If all radios in the area and freq do this, maybe on average, more stations could use the channel.
Anyway, just an idea.
73 de WA2ISE

From 3678869953545154853
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-24 11:31:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!ukc!slxsys!qtnet!gewu2h!nick
From: nick@gewu2h.uucp (Nick Lawes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <1989Oct24.183128.12407@gewu2h.uucp>
Date: 24 Oct 89 18:31:28 GMT
References: <8911@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Organization: Quotnet (UK) Limited, London
Lines: 48
Posted: Tue Oct 24 19:31:28 1989

From article <8911@spool.cs.wisc.edu>, by dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank):
>
>   Before I gave it up, I got together all the local "leading lights"
> in packet (i.e. the TCP/IP users) and explained that I could no longer
> fill in with software a network that needed new and better hardware.
> I asked if people were willing to get some DSY modems and do some
> experimenting, and maybe look at building a repeater or translator.
> The answer every one of them gave was, "I am not willing to spend
> $300 on a 56K modem when I can run packet with a $100 TNC." I could
> not find *one* person in this area willing to buy and build a DSY
> modem so there would be a pair locally (I was going to build the
> other, obviously).
>
>   If and when someone around here decides that they want to do
> something with the physical layer, and that they are willing to
> invest more than a hundred bucks and ten minutes, I might get back
> into packet. I'm not saying, "I'll sit back and let folks build
> the network for me." I *am* saying, "I can't do it all alone.

> Call me when *someone* is interested in building the network
> *with* me." Until then, I have a business and a family to build.
>
>   73, Dan, W9NK

It's a shame that a hobby can get spoilt this way. I rapidly got fed up
with the congestion on the 'BBS channels' here and moved onto tcp/ip
which is pretty sparse in my area.

I thought that in the UK we were behind you guys in the packet area
and that all these high speed links were the norm. It would appear not.
There is a group of us here around London who are about to upgrade to at
least 9600 baud. The plan is to hit 56KB and higher in the near future,
and to place a high-speed backbone around London.

If you ever feel like moving to London, we'll help you out :-)

Seriously though, if you have had any thoughts for improvements that may
help build our network, I'd love to hear them. NET around here doesn't
look the same these days anyway.

     73s, Nick, G8ZHR
--
Nick Lawes, Systems Programmer, Quotron Technical Marketing | Voice
Quotnet (UK) Ltd., 12 Norwich Street, London. EC4a 1BP | +44 1 353 6723
uucp: ..!mcsun!ukc!idec!qtnet!nick | amprnet: 44.131.8.16 | bbs: g8zhr@gb3xp
--
Nick Lawes, Systems Programmer, Quotron Technical Marketing | Voice
Quotnet (UK) Ltd., 12 Norwich Street, London. EC4a 1BP | +44 1 353 6723
uucp: ..!mcsun!ukc!idec!qtnet!nick | amprnet: 44.131.8.16 | bbs: g8zhr@gb3xp

From 3743168721766948402
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c508684825cc5196,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-11 23:22:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!gvgpsa!gvgspd!mam
From: mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM (Mark A. Matthews)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Problem with TNC-1 KISS ROM
Message-ID: <870@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Date: 12 Sep 89 00:18:35 GMT
Reply-To: mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM (Mark A. Matthews)
Organization: The Grass Valley Group, Grass Valley, CA
Lines: 18
Posted: Tue Sep 12 01:18:35 1989

I'm using the TNC-1 KISS code for my ancient, but reliable TNC-1. The
problem I have is that I can't seem to get the ROM bits to operate but the
RAM-based version (downloaded to the tnc via the TNCBUG monitor) works fine.

The main problem I see is that the ROM KISS will monitor the channel OK,

send packets OK, but fails to receive the first packet heard immediately after sending one. This is rather frustrating, since the first packet heard after sending one is usually some sort of acknowledgement of the just-sent packet! (And no one tell me to use a more congested channel!)

I've diddled with the various timing parameters, thinking that perhaps one of those is not set correctly, but to no avail. Has anyone one else solved this problem? I really rather not have to dig out the old 6809 analyzer and re-debug the wheel.

--
-Mark (mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM -or- ..!tektronix!gvgpsa!gvgspd!mam)

From -2171466104596064029
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,736eaa2fcbf87df2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-12 22:02:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!apple!agate!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Phil Karn KA9Q's tcp/ip Amateur Packet Radio Software Available!
Message-ID: <4390063@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Sep 89 05:02:48 GMT
References: <890909.23081693.075941@CU.CP6>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Sep 13 06:02:48 1989

>I would like to offer to distribute NET for the Macintosh & IBM pc for a
>DONATION of $15 to our local working group. I expect to have both the
>the old version and the new version of NET for the Amiga and if Rob wants
>to send me his Atari version I'll send him the current Mac distribution.

I didn't pay attention to the cost before. I personally provide TAPR with copies of the latest releases, and they make PC floppies available. The full four-disk set (two with executables, config files, and docs, two with sources) is $8 last time I checked, they charge a flat $2/disk to mail things out. They also have a wide variety of other packet software available for the PC under the same terms, contact the office for more information. They do not currently have the facilities to handle media other than 360k PC floppies, so coordination of distribution for other platforms still makes sense.

    TAPR
    PO Box 12925
    Tucson, AZ 85732
    (602) 323-1710

73 - Bdale

From -560069411295051050
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,562e60f352d5d8f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-13 15:31:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!udel!princeton!notecnirp!mab
From: mab@notecnirp.Princeton.EDU (Matt Blaze)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Heathkit HD-4040 help
Message-ID: <19050@princeton.Princeton.EDU>
Date: 13 Sep 89 19:35:06 GMT
Sender: news@princeton.Princeton.EDU
Reply-To: mab@princeton.Princeton.EDU (Matt Blaze)
Organization: Dept. of Computer Science, Princeton University
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Sep 13 20:35:06 1989

I've got an old Heath HD-4040 TNC-1 clone and naturally have managed
to loose the manual. Can some kind soul please tell me the radio
connector pinouts? Thanks!

-matt
wb2sri
mab@princeton.edu

From -1371813972337967402
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f35f5c1924e15dc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-13 18:02:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!usc!apple!bloom-beacon!primerd!ENI!ENP!TOMK
From: TOMK@ENP.Prime.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Local packet QSOs / dual band rigs?
Message-ID: <78100001@ENP.Prime.COM>
Date: 13 Sep 89 15:07:00 GMT
Lines: 26
Nf-ID: #N:ENP:78100001:000:1163
Nf-From: ENP.Prime.COM!TOMK   Sep 13 15:07:00 1989
Posted: Wed Sep 13 16:07:00 1989

 My packet operation is bothered by something I understand is common,
I run a dual band radio (IC-3200A) and have used anything from a TNC-1 to a
KAM quite sucessfully, but every time I try to connect with a person that
is local to me, that is one that doesn't need digipeating, I have fits
getting and keeping the connection. I believe that it is the radio's T-R
switching in that it doesn't get back into receive fast enough to hear
the return packet. It seems to me if this was a common problem everyone

would set their TXDELAY to something longer (at the risk of slightly more channel usage) so people like me would have an easier time of it.

As it is, to do a simple loop back test, I need to venture out 2 nodes to get back...

I've heard of this problem mostly using dual band radios, another being a FT-727. Is this mostly a problem with dual band radios? Why don't people tweek up their TXDELAY? Why don't TNC manufacturers make defaults a little larger in the TXDELAY parameter?

Has anyone else seen this or solved the problem by getting most people in a given area up their TXDELAY?

Tom Kinahan N1CPE
N1CPE@WA1PHY.MA
TOMK@ENP.PRIME.COM

From 3841196614276706798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,562e60f352d5d8f3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-14 09:06:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!motcsd!hpda!hpcupt1!hprnd!hprpcd!stan
From: stan@hprpcd.HP.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Heathkit HD-4040 help
Message-ID: <3350001@hprpcd.HP.COM>
Date: 14 Sep 89 16:06:30 GMT
References: <19050@princeton.Princeton.EDU>
Organization: Roseville Personal Computer Division
Lines: 18
Posted: Thu Sep 14 17:06:30 1989

Mat, here are the pinouts from my schematic

Pin 1	N/C
Pin 2	N/C
Pin 3	Recieve audio in
Pin 4	PTT
Pin 5	Audio out to microphone
Pin 6	GND
Pin 7	GND
Pin 8	GND
Pin 9	GND

Hope this helps

Stan Witherspoon
N6SCE

stan@hprstw

From 4575632581128324997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,643bcb02bf5b9444,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,643bcb02bf5b9444,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,643bcb02bf5b9444,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,643bcb02bf5b9444,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-14 14:54:23 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:531 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:8340 rec.ham-radio:13225
rec.ham-radio.packet:2412
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!
ctrsol!cica!iuvax!rutgers!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: ROSES-1 - Open Systems Symposium
Keywords: ROSES-1 RATS OSI Open Systems ISO CCITT
Message-ID: <3928@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 14 Sep 89 21:54:23 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 37

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) and the New Jersey Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club (NJIT ARC) are co-sponsoring the first

RATS Open System Environment Symposium (ROSES-1).

ROSES-1 is a packet forum for new users, PBBS sysops and network gurus focused on OSI or Open Systems.

There will be tech talks and roundtable discussions on many areas of packet operation as well as:

+ LICENSE EXAMS provided by the Bergen Amateur Radio Association from 8AM until 11AM.

+ Equipment and demonstrations will be conducted and literature will be available.

+ TNC tune-up clinic so bring your radio and TNC.

The date is November 11th from 8AM until 6PM in the Hazell Center on the NJIT campus in Newark, NJ. Admission and parking are free for all attending.

Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600).

For testing information contact Pete Adely, K2MHP at 201-796-6622.

For more information including speaker requests contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at 201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

From 3329497923507435385
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,dea5e5eb31775539,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-15 20:02:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!aplcen!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org!Walt.Fair
From: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org (Walt Fair)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <5779.2511875A@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 15 Sep 89 22:51:59 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:390/1 - The ComPort, Slidell LA
Lines: 33
Posted: Fri Sep 15 23:51:59 1989

* Originally to ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-ce
* Forwarded by Jim Grubs

In an article of <8 Sep 89 11:44:34 GMT>, ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK writes:

ZA>..LOCAL BBS SYSOPS. YOU CAN IMAGINE THE TROUBLE THAT CAUSED WITH MAIL
ZA>..FORWARDING
ZA>..ETC. THE THEORY IS THAT SOMEONE HAS FOUND A WAY OF ALTERING
ZA>..PARAMETERS OVER
ZA>..THE AIR REMOTELY. HAS ANY ONE ELSE EXPERIENCED ANYTHING LIKE THIS
ZA>..????
ZA>..
ZA>..PLEASE CONTACT ME IF YOU HAVE AT G6CZV @ GB7NWP. (ax25)
ZA>.. or G1YYH @ GB7NWP

I can tell you how to do it if the software isn't properly operating. I've never seen it done on any active systems, but I found a way to do it on my own software while it was under developement about a year ago. It's similar to the old ancient "hackers" trick to get a phone modem off the line, thereby crashing a BBS system. Most software won't allow that to happen, since it's

such an easy thing to code around. That's why most current systems use hardware handshaking now-a-days. Does the software in question possible try to keep the TNC in CONVERSE mode with software handshaking?

Walt

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!390!1!Walt.Fair
Internet: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org

From 6835628075515531425
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1977c8aea7af236d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-18 04:23:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!E.ISI.EDU!SAC.LWRC-LMR
From: SAC.LWRC-LMR@E.ISI.EDU (K I Sawyer AFB LMR Mgmnt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ARES/DATA
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]18-Sep-89.06:23:48.SAC.LWRC-LMR>
Date: 18 Sep 89 11:23:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Sep 18 12:23:00 1989

I saw a recent posting (don't remember if it was here or INFO-HAMS) about a program called ARES/Data to track emergency services activities and people. The posting mentioned a Compuserve address where this program was available.

Has anyone posted this software elsewhere, like Simtel20, or could someone do so where it would be available to those of us who do not have access to Compuserve?

In case this has already been done, could someone please E-mail me the address/filename?

Thank you very much.

73,
Michael

Michael Barnes
InterNet: SAC.LWRC-LMR@E.ISI.EDU
HamNet: WA7SKG
BellNet: 906-346-2811
DS Net: 472-2811

The nice thing about policies and standards, is that there are so many to choose from. If you don't find any you like, simply wait for next

Snail Net: 2001CS/XP   *   years models!
           K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI   *
                     49843-6346   *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

From -691169786852025764
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f35f5c1924e15dc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-18 05:31:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Local packet QSOs / dual band rigs?
Message-ID: <17645@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 18 Sep 89 08:39:55 GMT
References: <78100001@ENP.Prime.COM>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 7
Posted: Mon Sep 18 09:39:55 1989

I also have the IC-3200A. The receiver recovery time with that radio
is overly long. The fix is simple: open up the rig and remove diode
D19 in the audio output stage. This diode biases the output stage off
during transmit, but it is unnecessary because there are other audio
gates ahead of this stage.

Phil

From -845705920430506296
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6647920c065d3f87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6647920c065d3f87,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-18 07:21:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!rutgers!bellcore!
att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Distribution + Hierarchical Routing Names
Keywords: Packet Directory Hierachical Routing BIDS RATS X.500

Message-ID: <3976@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 18 Sep 89 14:21:41 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 83
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:1060 rec.ham-radio:6190
Posted: Mon Sep 18 15:21:41 1989

To: all\@allbbs $1609_N2DSY
Fr: J. Gordon Beattie, Jr. N2DSY
Sb: Distribution + Hierarchical Routing Names

I am collecting information for a Amateur Radio directory service. The items I am looking for are outlined below, but in short, please send me the distribution group names and the hierarchical routing names used in your area.

The results will be posted in all the usual places with the intention that it will reduce conflicts and help the packet community evaluate what enhancements are needed to handle future growth. It will also provide a few references for folks wishing to add new names to the list.

I. DISTRIBUTION GROUP NAMES
   Please send in the distribution list names used in your area to distribute bulletins, group messages etc.

Examples of these include:

"all\@allbbs", "rats", "all\@nynet", etc.

This includes private lists such as "ratsmbr" (rats members). In the case of distribution group names please include the current distribution and if there are limitations on who may use this list when addressing a message.

II. HIERARCHICAL ROUTING
    Please send in the hierarchical routing entries used in rfc822-like domain strings found in messages. These usually include a "#" at some point in the string.

III. WHAT TO SEND IN?

Please send the following information with the entry:

1. Entry

2. Region or group using the entry

3. Responsible individual/club/net

(include contact information, if known)

3. Systems supporting it
(if known)

4. An example of how this is used
(Command lines, sample messages into and out of the
system performing distribution would be helpful.)

5. The format of the BID associated with the distribution name.
(e.g. is there a special character sequence used with the
messages, or is the numeric sequential or a date, etc.)

6. Message type(s) used in conjunction with the group name,
hierarchical routing designator, etc.
(e.g. "traffic", "bulletin" "private", etc.)

7. Any notes which would improve understanding.

IV. WHERE TO SEND THE INFORMATION

Send your replies to any of the following:

n2dsy\@kd6th(packet)
n2dsy\@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso (iso/packet)
n2dsy\@hou2d!att.com (internet)
72417,652 (compuserve - use easylink)

If you have any questions or comments send them to me via any of
the email addresses listed above, or call me on the telephone.

Thanks + 73,

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY
201-615-4168(O)
201-387-8896(H)

From 1835668606752227667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1977c8aea7af236d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-19 22:30:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!
vsi1!wyse!stevew
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: ARES/DATA
Message-ID: <2435@wyse.wyse.com>
Date: 19 Sep 89 22:16:30 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]18-Sep-89.06:23:48.SAC.LWRC-LMR>
Sender: news@wyse.wyse.com

Reply-To: stevew@wyse.UUCP (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Organization: Wyse Technology
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Sep 19 23:16:30 1989

In article <[E.ISI.EDU]18-Sep-89.06:23:48.SAC.LWRC-LMR> SAC.LWRC-LMR@E.ISI.EDU (K
I Sawyer AFB LMR Mgmnt) writes:
>I saw a recent posting (don't remember if it was here or INFO-HAMS)
>about a program called ARES/Data to track emergency services activities
>and people.
> stuff deleted...
>
>73,
>Michael

Mike,

ARESdata was written by N6KL and WN6I for use here in the Santa Clara Valley.
It is essentially a free-form data base hooked up to a tnc. I believe it
can handle upto 8 connects at a time and requires WA8DED software in your
TNC. The program should run on any IBM compatible. I'm pretty sure they
just did a new release of the program in the last couple months. We use
it here in support of Red Cross operations, and or fire incidents where
we have to keep track of people's names, and their status. For instance,
you might use it to construct a central data base of people who have
checked into different shelters in a disaster area. I suspect I can
get you a copy of the latest and greatest if your interested. I'm not
sure if there are any copies on the available servers. Let me know
if you want me to pursue this.

Steve Wilson KA6S
EC, City of Milpitas

From 6981510466157691289
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca541e4412ad5636,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-20 19:07:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-
NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #202
Message-ID: <8909210727.AA02567@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 21 Sep 89 02:07:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Thu Sep 21 03:07:00 1989

Does anyone on the net know of any military applications

using packet radio technology, especially in an internet
type configuration ?

WB9VKO

From -4464150513342296439
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,57823668b456d5ef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-21 08:58:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!mcdphx!hrc!lung!
gustoffm
From: gustoffm@lung.UUCP (Mark Gustoff)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Capability Overseas
Message-ID: <45c5d381.15c1a@lung.UUCP>
Date: 21 Sep 89 15:58:27 GMT
Organization: gte
Lines: 27
Posted: Thu Sep 21 16:58:27 1989

I am new to packet radio, and thus have many questions which don't
all seem to be answered by the books I've read so far.

One big interest of mine is the ability to send a friend of mine
text every 3 days or so. This friend of mine happens to be on a
freighter in the Pacific. What are my options in reaching him, if
I am only equipped with a 2M rig and TNC from location here in Arizona.

My friend on the ship is equipped with HF and TNC. Is it possible for
us to keep in touch if I don't have the capability right now for hf?

If there is a way to contact him and stay in touch, would someone detail
to me what steps are needed to be successful in this endeavor.

Are there existing gateways via satellite?

I'm still not active on the air, just because I wish to become more
knowledgeable before jumping in there. I would appreciate any and all
direction by readers of this note.

Tnx & 73 ----WO7T-----Mark

--
Mark Gustoff - WO7T
P.O. Box 42742
Phoenix, AZ 85080

From 1688672052773603975
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-21 14:54:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Message-ID: <17680@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 21 Sep 89 21:54:08 GMT
References: <KPETERSEN.12527584702.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 22
Posted: Thu Sep 21 22:54:08 1989

In article <KPETERSEN.12527584702.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
BERGMANN@DMZRZU71.BITNET (Bergmann) writes:
>I am having trouble with the KA9Q TCP/IP package for the PC.
>Everything seems to work fine on a seriel connect of two IBM's
>(SLIP-protokoll) when the baudrate is lower than 4800. On higher
>rates, machines get stuck. I have tried both, the build in and the
>packet driver, none had worked.

If the ONLY difference between a working configuration and a non-working
one is the data rate on the serial link, then the problem is almost
certainly due to characters being lost by the serial controller chips. I
recommend that you try replacing the 8250 or 16450 chips with National
NS16550 chips, which have 16-level FIFOs built into the receiver and
transmitter.

These chips function just like 8250s unless they are explicitly put into
FIFO mode by software. Therefore you need to run a fairly recent "NOS"
version and use the built-in asy driver in order to take advantage of
the FIFO feature. ("Recent" means "within the past few months".) You can
verify that you have the right version when you issue the "asystat"
command because it will mention that a 16550 chip has been detected.

Phil

From 8228089050958744685
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,428212b911396b5b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-21 19:57:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CSHLAB.BITNET!STELLABO
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Using ARES-Data with a KAM TNC
Message-ID: <8909220708.AA18330@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 22 Sep 89 02:57:00 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Sep 22 03:57:00 1989

Can any Help ... ???
I have a need to run ARES data ... and of course I bought the wrong TNC.
The ARES-Data program came in a week after the TNC arrived. There was a
note from Weo NN6I who stated that the ARES-Data will not run on my new
KAM TNC because there is no 'HOST' mode.

Does anyone know of a work-a-round .. ?? If not is anybody interested in
a bran new KAM TNC that is cabled for KENWOOD ..??

Thanks in advance ...

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
Computer Systems Manager Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

From 3019644228534523863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2e2f3794ba478855,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-22 23:23:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!tut!oulu!tolsun!so-mmw
From: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi (Marko Wirtanen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: THE ADDRESS OF TAPR?
Message-ID: <SO-MMW.89Sep23092354@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 23 Sep 89 06:23:54 GMT
Sender: news@tolsun.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: University of Oulu, Dept. of EE, Finland
Lines: 12
Posted: Sat Sep 23 07:23:54 1989

Doeas anyone know the address (or fax number) of TAPR office ?

73 Marko /OH8WM

--

   Marko Wirtanen   E-mail: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi
     Rakentajantie 5C 406   Phone: +358 (9)81 562073
       SF-90570 Oulu
      FINLAND   Ham Radio Call: OH8WM

From 3172061772403762907
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,58449e2da2470594,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-23 05:02:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!IBM.COM!N6KL
From: N6KL@IBM.COM ("David W Palmer")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: ARES/Data
Message-ID: <092289.095835.palmer@ibm.com>
Date: 22 Sep 89 16:59:01 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Fri Sep 22 17:59:01 1989

Thanks, Steve, for posting the reply about ARES/Data!
You're fast! Steve's correct: ARES/Data is a computer program
designed to help collect and manage disaster information.
It's has three primary features:

1. It's a database.
2. It's accessible via packet radio from stations in the field.
3. It includes an integrated "conference bridge".

(Small detail is that the new version supports up to 4 TNCs,
each of which may have up to 8 or 32 connects).
For lots more detail, see the posting here on PACKET-RADIO on
1 Sept 89 (Digest V89 #193) which was a copy of ARRL's
GATEWAY Newsletter dated 25 Aug 89 (Gateway Vol 5, No. 24).
Also coming soon to the Proceedings of the 8th ARRL Computer
Networking Conference, and an upcoming W5YI Report.

I'm not familiar with how to upload the program to SIMTEL20,
but if anyone would like to do that, and the kind folks at SIMTEL20
agree, then please do! Also feel free to place the
program on other file servers or BBS-s.

(For Fred, N2JCD: Sorry about the lack of KAM support. It'd be
nice if WA8DED host mode were available for all TNCs. It makes
writing robust AX-25 packet applications much easier!)

We hope you never REALLY need this program.
We hope you have it on hand just in case!

Very 73,   Dave Palmer, N6KL   'n6kl@ibm.com'
           Weo Moerner, WN6I

From 7326744323309098950
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,1c9188b25086050b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1c9188b25086050b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-23 13:36:34 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2429 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1696
comp.dcom.modems:4539
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!ubc-cs!van-bc!skl
From: skl@van-bc.UUCP (Samuel Lam)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Summary: Is the NS16550 plug-compatible with the Intel 8250 series?
Message-ID: <302@van-bc.UUCP>
Date: 23 Sep 89 20:36:34 GMT
References: <17680@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: skl@wimsey.bc.ca (Samuel Lam)
Organization: Balliffe International, Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Lines: 25

In article <17680@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
 (Phil R. Karn) wrote:
>I recommend that you try replacing the 8250 or 16450 chips with National
>NS16550 chips, which have 16-level FIFOs built into the receiver and
>transmitter.
>
>These chips function just like 8250s unless they are explicitly put into
>FIFO mode by software.

Do you mean I can physically replace the 8250 on my serial board with
a 16550? Wouldn't there be some trouble with the difference between
edge and level triggered interrupts?

Has anyone actually tried this, and how did the 16550 perform compared
to the 8250?

I am interested in this because we use KA9Q as an SLIP-Ethernet IP router
here and it runs wonderfully at 2400 but not at all at 9600, and we would
like to run it at the higher speed.

Thank you very much for your time.

...Sam
--
Samuel Lam   <skl@wimsey.bc.ca> or {uunet,ubc-cs}!wimsey.bc.ca!skl

From 8140562955562820344
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1c9188b25086050b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,1c9188b25086050b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-23 19:23:11 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2430 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1697
comp.dcom.modems:4541
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!wuarchive!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!apple!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Message-ID: <17702@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 Sep 89 02:23:11 GMT
References: <17680@bellcore.bellcore.com> <302@van-bc.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 12

In article <302@van-bc.UUCP> skl@wimsey.bc.ca (Samuel Lam) writes:
>Do you mean I can physically replace the 8250 on my serial board with
>a 16550? Wouldn't there be some trouble with the difference between
>edge and level triggered interrupts?

Yes, I've done this in my two PCs (one AT and one XT). They work just fine
with amateur packet radio TNCs, but I haven't actually tried it yet in
gateway mode with real SLIP. I set up the receive FIFO in the 16550 to
interrupt at the 1/4 full point, so at 9600 bps the code has an extra 12 ms
to respond to the interrupt. This is a big improvement.

Phil

From -8628855297570412238
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-25 01:55:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Message-ID: <2904@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 25 Sep 89 05:03:31 GMT
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 19
Posted: Mon Sep 25 06:03:31 1989

I've laid hands on the 890421.1 source code, and have gotten it compiled
on my system, which runs Microport System V/AT (286 version) 2.4 with
DOSMerge. When I fire it up, though, it complains:
msgget smsgqid:: No such file or directory
This is being issued from axinit(), and is the first msgget call issued.
XOBBS is defined in the makefile. The error, according to TFM, is that

IPC_CREAT isn't being specified on a message queue create call - but a
cursory examination of the code shows that it is, indeed. Has anyone
run into this one before?

Please E-mail me; my inbound newsfeed is out for longer than was
expected, and I may or may not see a posted reply before next year.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
               America works less when you say..."Union Yes!"

From 2682489751608616635
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f398fc06b848932,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-26 01:38:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #203
Message-ID: <8909260708.AA02733@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 26 Sep 89 03:27:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 14
Posted: Tue Sep 26 04:27:00 1989

Message for Joel Breazelle of Apollo.Com

Joel,

  Sorry I had to reply like this, my machines routing table will
not allow messages to the .COM network. I would like a copy
of the documentation, if you can spare an extra.

Packet WB9VKO a W3ZH

Snail Net   PO Box 4423, Annapolis, MD 21403

Cheers..

From -9055374128014988874
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-26 05:29:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!usc!ginosko!

uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org!Walt.Fair
From: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org (Walt Fair)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Message-ID: <6056.251EF625@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 25 Sep 89 13:48:26 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:390/1 - The ComPort, Slidell LA
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Sep 25 14:48:26 1989

In an article of <23 Sep 89 20:36:34 GMT>, skl@van-bc.UUCP (Samuel Lam) writes:

 SL>..Do you mean I can physically replace the 8250 on my serial board with
 SL>..a 16550? Wouldn't there be some trouble with the difference between
 SL>..edge and level triggered interrupts?
 SL>..
 SL>..Has anyone actually tried this, and how did the 16550 perform
 SL>..compared
 SL>..to the 8250?

Yes, it is very common practice on Fidonet systems running with a 19200 baud interface with the USR HST modems. Without the 16550 chips, some computers have trouble keeping up with the interrupt rate, resulting in lost characters, etc.

The procedure to change over is simple. Just get a 16550, pull the old chip out and plug the new chip in. Then obtain the software drivers, etc. that will access the special features of the chip.

I did that here on my landline BBS about 6 months ago or so and have had no problems. It enables my XT to keep up with the HST modem with the serial port locked at 19200 baud and saves significantly on the phone bill. Many other Fidonet mail hubs have done the same thing.

Walt

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!390!1!Walt.Fair
Internet: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org

From 6652378925885609325
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4f398fc06b848932
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-26 08:29:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ENP.Prime.COM!TOMK
From: TOMK@ENP.Prime.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #203
Message-ID: <8909270711.AA13779@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>

Date: 26 Sep 89 15:29:22 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Sep 26 16:29:22 1989

Please Unsubscribe me from Packet-radio mailing list....

   Thanks for all the great feeds!

       Tom Kinahan N1CPE TOMK@ENP.PRIME.COM

From 291560372758149999
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,1c9188b25086050b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1c9188b25086050b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-26 17:08:56 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2435 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1710
comp.dcom.modems:4569
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!iuvax!ndcheg!ndmath!nstar!larry
From: larry@nstar.UUCP (Larry Snyder)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Summary: 16550
Message-ID: <111032@nstar.UUCP>
Date: 27 Sep 89 00:08:56 GMT
References: <17680@bellcore.bellcore.com> <302@van-bc.UUCP>
Organization: The Northern Star, Notre Dame, IN, USA
Lines: 17

> Do you mean I can physically replace the 8250 on my serial board with
> a 16550? Wouldn't there be some trouble with the difference between
> edge and level triggered interrupts?

The 16550A is a direct replacement for the 8250 and 16450.

> Has anyone actually tried this, and how did the 16550 perform compared
> to the 8250?

The 16550A chips are worth the cost of the chip in high speed applications
(greater than 9600 baud). My machines' throughput on the serial lines
increased by 40% after replacing the 16450 chips with 16550A's.

--
Larry Snyder   uucp:iuvax!ndcheg!ndmath!nstar!larry
The Northern Star Usenet Distribution Site   Notre Dame, IN USA

From -4940076066932584273
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,55d812dec97c776,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-27 09:17:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #204
Message-ID: <8909270716.AA14029@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 27 Sep 89 02:26:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Sep 27 03:26:00 1989

Call sign server...

What works for me...

Telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

<prompt: connected>

WB9CALLSIGN <c/r>

<display of call sign, name, etc..>

  You do not "log-in" you simply enter call sign once connected...

WB9VKO

cheers..

From -8026942283659468558
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fe5336e40135eea8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fe5336e40135eea8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-28 11:31:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!ukma!mailrus!sharkey!cfctech!teemc!mibte!gamma!thumper!pff
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com (Peter Ferris)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Macintosh & PK-232 Software
Keywords: Macintosh, PK-232, Packet, Who Really Uses Keywords Anyhow :-)
Message-ID: <1726@thumper.bellcore.com>

Date: 28 Sep 89 18:31:02 GMT
Organization: Bell Communications Research
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6485 rec.ham-radio.packet:1077
Posted: Thu Sep 28 19:31:02 1989

I've just purchased an AEA PK-232 (as well as some other goodies!). I don't have possesion of the unit yet as I've been told that AEA is in the process of modifying the unit with a new "mailbox" feature.

Anyhow, I've been told that the MacRatt software for it (the Mac-ware that AEA flogs for the '232) is pretty difficault to get hold of... that PC ware was in greater supply. Also, frankly, after buying the '232, etc; I don't have $60 to spare for the blasted thing (even if I COULD get it!). Sooo, I'm looking elsewhere. Especially interested in WEFAX-ware.

Preferably something that could run under MultiFinder and happy with 6.0.3 would be nice. Any leads?

Many thanks,
Pete Ferris, N5KBD

From -6295685377938853800
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67e9ffce0c54aff8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e9ffce0c54aff8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-02 07:08:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: computer viruses
Keywords: computer virus
Message-ID: <64814@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 2 Oct 89 14:08:18 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: WA4EGT@KJ6EO
Organization: kaos
Lines: 52
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6509 rec.ham-radio.packet:1078
Posted: Mon Oct 2 15:08:18 1989

```
 Msg# TSP  Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID        From   To
  5231 BN$  2748   1 0930/1151 5486_KJ6EO   WA4EGT ALL@WB2GTX.NYNET
   Sb: Computer Virus: Jail Time & Fines
```

On November 2, 1988 the great Internet Worm attack disabled approximately 6,000 UNIX machines across the country.

On July 26, 1989, Robert Morris Jr., a graduate student
at Cornell was indicted by a federal grand jury on a single
felony count of violating the Computer Security Act of 1987.
If convicted, Morrris could spend five (5) years in prison,
and be fined $250,000.

Mr. Morris has also been found guilty of violating Cornell's
Code of Academic Integrity and has been suspended until
the Fall of 1990.

If you know of anyone manufacturing computer viruses, or
that is contemplating them, be sure they're not ignorant
of the potential penalties.

As for the reports on packet that you should be concerned
about BBS systems, etc., hogwash. The virus requires that
you EXECUTE a program containing infected code. Reading
data messages on BBS systems does not run the risk of
acquiring a computer virus. If, on the other hand, you
download some .EXE or .COM program, and run it, all bets
are off. At that point, a program can alter sections of
code in the operating system software (IBMBIOS.COM, IBMDOS.COM
COMMAND.COM, or their equivalent Microsoft files). The two
hidden files (BIOS and DOS) are loaded everytime your system
boots up, and of course the command interpreter is run as well.

You can Unhide your hidden files, and run COMP (file compare)
on your own systems to check for any changes to these operating
system programs, as well as run COMParisons on other EXE or COM
programs if you suspect that one of your programs has been
infected.

If you believe you are the victim of a computer virus program,
it may be possible to trace it back to the author. If the
program has phrases like "Gotcha" or some such, it's possible
to scan EXE and COM files for the phrase (or phrases), find
the original program, figure out where you got it, and work
on its ancestry. Eventually, the source may be found, fined,
and jailed.

Good luck.
Jeff.
1416z, 934 msgs, #5237 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

From 5048690181554671858
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c508684825cc5196
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-02 15:59:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Problem with TNC-1 KISS ROM
Message-ID: <4390064@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 Oct 89 22:59:03 GMT
References: <870@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Oct 2 23:59:03 1989

>I'm using the TNC-1 KISS code for my ancient, but reliable TNC-1. The
>problem I have is that I can't seem to get the ROM bits to operate but the
>RAM-based version (downloaded to the tnc via the TNCBUG monitor) works fine.

Hmmm. Have you got the latest bits? There have been a couple of problems
over time that got fixed. Try grabbing ~ftp/ka9q/890421.1/tnc_tnc1.arc from
col.hp.com if you have Internet access...

Bdale, N3EUA

From -8981307631347732158
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a51cd48f1768b71a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-02 16:05:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (NOS)net.exe package
Message-ID: <4390065@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 Oct 89 23:05:47 GMT
References: <124621@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 20
Posted: Tue Oct 3 00:05:47 1989

>Can anyone direct me to the latest version of the NOS version
>of net.exe that is available for anonymous FTP? I'm looking
>for the "complete" package or at least as much as I can get.

No such thing exists. NOS is not officially released yet, and must be
considered "beta-test" software at best. There is *no* user documentation
specific to NOS yet.

>Also, I'm looking for a short tutorial on the operation
>of NOS.

This should be available sometime in November. For now, the specific problem
you are having is likely related to the change from a "hosts file" format
hosts.net file to a "resource record" format domain.txt file for host info.
Talk to your local nameserver wizard for help.

The latest source, bugs and all, is available from flash.bellcore.com, in
the directory ~ftp/pub/ka9q as file src.arc, caveat emptor!

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -70732291728717898
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-02 16:16:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Message-ID: <4390066@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 Oct 89 23:16:11 GMT
References: <2904@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue Oct 3 00:16:11 1989

>I've laid hands on the 890421.1 source code, and have gotten it compiled
>on my system, which runs Microport System V/AT (286 version) 2.4 with
>DOSMerge. When I fire it up, though, it complains:
>msgget smsgqid:: No such file or directory

Hmmm. I had some mail a while back that I've since deleted from someone in
Illinois who had similar problems with SCO Xenix, it turned out to be a bug
in the IPC code, and they sent him a new rev of the kernel to fix it... dunno
if that helps or not...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -7452668450334772409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67dee844ad1f71ec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-02 16:17:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Heath 4040 TNC
Message-ID: <4390067@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 Oct 89 23:17:16 GMT
References: <961@eastman.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 6
Posted: Tue Oct 3 00:17:16 1989

The Heath 4040 is a TNC-1 clone. Look for the tnc_tnc1.arc file included in the KA9Q package, and follow the instructions in the doc file.

Holler if it doesn't work.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 6573691516756287095
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c508684825cc5196
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-04 15:14:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!sun-barr!newstop!east!hienergy!jimv
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - CSD Program Manager)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WORLI for a TRS-80?
Message-ID: <889@east.East.Sun.COM>
Date: 4 Oct 89 18:53:33 GMT
References: <870@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM> <4390064@col.hp.com>
Sender: news@east.East.Sun.COM
Reply-To: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - CSD Program Manager)
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Billerica MA
Lines: 11
Posted: Wed Oct 4 19:53:33 1989

A friend recently was given a TRS-80 model II with a 12MB hard drive. It appears to run both TRSDOS and CP/M. He would like to use the machine to run a WORLI (or similar) packet BBS. Since WORLI was originally written for CP/M it would seem likely that a version exists. Does anybody know if this is available and how to get it?

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

From -8737131236386485069
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,67e9ffce0c54aff8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,67e9ffce0c54aff8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-05 02:00:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cadnetix.COM!cadnetix!rusty
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: computer viruses
Keywords: computer virus
Message-ID: <9711@cadnetix.COM>
Date: 4 Oct 89 14:06:37 GMT

References: <64814@philabs.Philips.Com>
Sender: news@cadnetix.COM
Reply-To: rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
Lines: 52
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6561 rec.ham-radio.packet:1084
Posted: Wed Oct 4 15:06:37 1989

In article <64814@philabs.Philips.Com> WA4EGT@KJ6EO writes:
>
> Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID   From   To
> 5231 BN$ 2748   1 0930/1151 5486_KJ6EO   WA4EGT ALL@WB2GTX.NYNET
>
>   As for the reports on packet that you should be concerned
>   about BBS systems, etc., hogwash. The virus requires that
>   you EXECUTE a program containing infected code. Reading
>   data messages on BBS systems does not run the risk of
>   acquiring a computer virus.

True as far as it goes, however if you run a terminal program which
has ansi escape sequences (or vt100 emulation or some other such
thing), jerks can still do bad things to your computer. Have you
heard of the 'christmas card bomb' which was a bunch of text you
displayed on your screen and which would use some 'nifty' :-(
escape sequences and operating system commands to attempt to delete
all files on your system. True, it was computer and OS specific,
but those people having the computer for which the bomb was designed
lost their files.

Of course, if you are using a terminal emulator, turning off ansi
(and other such emulation modes) should keep you safe.

If you are running an IBM (or compatible) computer, it would
be wise to (1) back up your computer prior to Friday the 13th
(Ahh, you forgot we have a friday the 13 coming up next week?
We do), (2) get a virus scanner or two and run them just to be
'sure' (is there any such thing?) you are clean, (3) perhaps
subscribing to comp.virus where you get the latest news of
viruses would not be a bad idea, (4) don't panic, its probably
not quite as bad as the anti-virus screamers would like you to
think, but then if you get hit by a destructive virus it would
be better to be prepared and watchful than blissfully ignorant
until your data went away.... So be prepared and don't panic.

Disclaimer - the above information is second-hand and probably has
some inaccuracies in it. Your mileage may vary. Poster not
responsible for bombs, trojans, or viruses which get loose on
your system. (Add more disclaimers here)

For good, solid info on viruses, bombs, trojans, and the like,
check out the newsgroup comp.viruses (which is where I heard
about the 'christmas card bomb').

'nuff for now. Don't panic. But do backup data, its a good

habit anyhow!

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

From -5133163888746289411
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d01756cbee5f58b0
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-05 05:31:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q 890421.1 XOBBS problem on Microport SysV/286
Message-ID: <2917@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 4 Oct 89 23:36:57 GMT
References: <2904@splut.conmicro.com> <4390066@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Oct 5 00:36:57 1989

In article <4390066@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes,
in response to my recent plea for help:
>Hmmm. I had some mail a while back that I've since deleted from someone in
>Illinois who had similar problems with SCO Xenix, it turned out to be a bug
>in the IPC code, and they sent him a new rev of the kernel to fix it... dunno
>if that helps or not...

This jives with mail I got from Dave Toth, who says that Microport's
message queues are broken. Rolfe Tessem, however, says that he has it
running on his Microport SysV/286 system, also at 2.4.

No matter what I try, though, I can't get it to run, and I suspect I'll
never see another kernel revision. :-(Guess I'll have to give up on
XOBBS, not through any fault of the code, but because of my
once-more-buggy system. Oh well.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
               America works less when you say..."Union Yes!"

From 127729608655313031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff5fc6d1c8c4837e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-05 05:31:50 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK!ZDEE699
From: ZDEE699@elm.cc.kcl.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Another enquiry about Packet Radio. Please help.
Message-ID: <2040096B_00111D88.0092BC318219BCE0$150_1@UK.AC.KCL.CC.ELM>
Date: 4 Oct 89 13:12:25 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "Olivier Crepin-Leblond"@elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Oct 4 14:12:25 1989

I am a third year student here in King's College London, UK, and
I am doing a third year project which consists of designing and
building both hardware and software for an X.25 packet radio modem.

Unfortunately, at the moment I know very little about this. In fact,
I can say that I don't know anything about packet radio.

Could you please send me information about packet radio. How to
design a packet radio modem, writing of the software, etc.
In a word: help !

In order not to bore other people on this list, please send the information
DIRECTLY TO ME. I'll acknowledge all mail I receive, but please warn me before
sending me large amounts of data in one go (ie: large files/manuals...)

Many thanks for your help.

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Computer Systems & Electronics III,
Electrical & Electronic Eng., King's College London , UK

~~~~~~
Olivier M.J. Crepin-Leblond	DISCLAIMER:
JANET : <zdee699@uk.ac.kcl.cc.elm>	Don't even believe
BITNET : <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@ukacrl>	the signature ! ! !
INTERNET: <zdee699%elm.cc.kcl.ac.uk@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay>	
~~~~~~

From -1354532059527515307
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41e8baa7d733d83f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-07 08:16:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Part 15
Message-ID: <10045@ucsd.Edu>
Date: 7 Oct 89 12:43:45 GMT

Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 7
Posted: Sat Oct 7 13:43:45 1989

An admittedly cursory glance at the new (proposed? accepted?) part 15
rules leads one to believe that we hams interested in digital
transmission can legally avoid all the ham radio restrictions on signal
content by just turning down the power and ceasing to identify.

Bizarre thought, isn't it? (Thanks to K3MC for the inspiration.)
     - Brian

From -286973930801510931
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41e8baa7d733d83f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-07 21:30:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!psuvax1!
rutgers!att!cbnewsm!wrc
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM (william.r.clegg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Part 15
Summary: and also use the ham bands
Message-ID: <5070@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Date: 7 Oct 89 23:57:30 GMT
References: <10045@ucsd.Edu>
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 13
Posted: Sun Oct 8 00:57:30 1989

In article <10045@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> An admittedly cursory glance at the new (proposed? accepted?) part 15
> rules leads one to believe that we hams interested in digital
> transmission can legally avoid all the ham radio restrictions on signal
> content by just turning down the power and ceasing to identify.
>
> Bizarre thought, isn't it? (Thanks to K3MC for the inspiration.)
>   - Brian

And you can do all that without moving out of the ham bands i.e. in the
902-928 MHz band.

Bill

From -8301417373440228340
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,623b1f72043d99a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,623b1f72043d99a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-08 09:20:05 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!ctrsol!cica!iuvax!rutgers!texbell!attctc!
mjbtn!root
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US (Mark J. Bailey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?
Message-ID: <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Date: 8 Oct 89 12:16:57 GMT
Organization: JobSoft Design & Development, Murfreesboro, TN
Lines: 16
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6621 rec.ham-radio.packet:1090
Posted: Sun Oct 8 13:16:57 1989

Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that
he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many
months now.

Any information would be most appreciated.

Thanks,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey   "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US | Murfreesboro, TN USA

From -7664504426439049330
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,edd2cdaf2ad81d71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,edd2cdaf2ad81d71,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-08 18:13:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!ames!pacbell!
hoptoad!peora!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WA4SIR Reports On STS-35/SAREX Orbit
Keywords: Keplerian Data for STS-35
Message-ID: <1028@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 9 Oct 89 01:13:56 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD,PBBS SYSTEM,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 42
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6738 rec.ham-radio.packet:1101
Posted: Mon Oct 9 02:13:56 1989

Ron Parise, WA4SIR has provided the following information on his flight aboard the Shuttle on STS-35 as a Payload Specialist for the ASTRO experiment. Ron is hoping to carry the SAREX (Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment) Packet radio hardware with him.

Howdy folks!

Here are a set of prelaunch predicts for STS-35. They might change slightly prior to launch due to some new ascent performance predictions but not by much. These should do fine for any planning excercises you might wish to do. Also feel free to publish, E-mail, or otherwise scatter these numbers far and wide to get people started thinking about the mission. These are preliminary and are NOT yet official. By the way, our launch time is now April 26, 1990 at 05:02 GMT.

```
   Satellite:                  STS-35
   Epoch time:           90116.2398947
   Element set:              Prelaunch
   Inclination:            28.4614 deg
   RA of node:             121.1687 deg
   Eccentricity:               .0000811
   Arg of perigee:         318.7728 deg
   Mean anomaly:           283.2833 deg
   Mean motion:   15.75083130 rev/day
   Decay rate:      0.00000 rev/day^2
   Epoch rev:                       01
   Semi Major Axis:         6736.21 Km
```

73 de Ron, WA4SIR

```
--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.
```

```
From -730601556895419229
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90acf06e597522e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-09 01:33:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!att!mcdchg!motmpl!ron
From: ron@motmpl.UUCP (Ron Widell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham Radio at sea. Help!
Summary: Need help with packet-switched ham radio
Message-ID: <1389@motmpl.UUCP>
```

Date: 9 Oct 89 01:48:47 GMT
Reply-To: ron@motmpl.UUCP (Ron Widell)
Organization: Motorola Semiconductor, Minneapolis, MN.
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Oct 9 02:48:47 1989

I'm posting this for a friend who has no Usenet access, and I don't
normally read this group (it's at the bottom of my .newsrc), so please
respond by e-mail if at all possible. Thanks.

I have a friend who is planning on checking out of the day-to-day world
next year and take off for the Carribean on his sailboat. (tough huh?)
However, he and his wife don't want to be totally out of touch and have
been thinking of getting some ham gear (and the appropriate general
license) to facilitate this. When he was there last year on vacation,
he saw one of the big problems with the ham setup was that everybody
was virtually married to the radio at certain times of the week and day;
and it may have been for naught if there had been no messages for you.
So, I mentioned that there was a possibility that packet-switched radio
would take care of this problem.
So the question is: will it fill the bill? Can things be set up so that
he can just turn on the ham gear, a laptop PC and some type of modem at
certain times of the day (maybe even leave the laptop on and let it turn
everything else on and off at the appropriate times)? I'm getting Phil Karn's
ka9q S/W down via anon UUCP, as I've heard that that is the s/w used for
this type of thing, but what else is needed?
Since everything has to fit in a 30 foot sailboat that's also their home,
space is at a real premium (so is money, but everbody has that problem :-))

Well, that's probably enough for the first round of questions. I'm being
intentionally vague in some areas, cause I don't even know enough to ask
all of the right questions, but I *THINK* I'll be able to understand most
of the answers.

Thanks in advance, and remember please respond via e-mail.
--
Ron Widell, Field Applications Eng. |UUCP: {...}mcdchg!motmpl!ron
Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc., |Voice:(612)941-6800
9600 W. 76th St., Suite G | I'm from Silicon Tundra,
Eden Prairie, Mn. 55344 -3718 | what could I know?

From -5957159441807981188
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41e8baa7d733d83f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-09 16:15:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!bloom-beacon!mintaka!oliveb!amdahl!pacbell!noe!marc
From: marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Unrestricted access (was Re: Part 15)
Message-ID: <686@noe.UUCP>
Date: 9 Oct 89 05:24:39 GMT

References: <10045@ucsd.Edu>
Sender: usenet@noe.UUCP
Reply-To: marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot)
Organization: Noe Systems, San Francisco
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon Oct 9 06:24:39 1989

In article <10045@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>An admittedly cursory glance at the new (proposed? accepted?) part 15
>rules leads one to believe that we hams interested in digital
>transmission can legally avoid all the ham radio restrictions on signal
>content by just turning down the power and ceasing to identify.

I've been thinking about this for a while. Remember, there's no
restrictions on the size of RECEIVING antennas...how far can we get
if we use big beams to receive minuscule signals?

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF)   These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

From 1180485273870182455
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41e8baa7d733d83f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-10 05:30:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!lll-winken!
sun-barr!decwrl!shelby!unix!larson
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM (Alan Larson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Part 15
Message-ID: <4456@unix.SRI.COM>
Date: 10 Oct 89 08:23:31 GMT
References: <10045@ucsd.Edu>
Reply-To: larson@sri.com (Alan Larson)
Organization: SRI International, Menlo Park, CA
Lines: 28
Posted: Tue Oct 10 09:23:31 1989

In article <10045@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>An admittedly cursory glance at the new (proposed? accepted?) part 15
>rules leads one to believe that we hams interested in digital
>transmission can legally avoid all the ham radio restrictions on signal
>content by just turning down the power and ceasing to identify.
>
>Bizarre thought, isn't it? (Thanks to K3MC for the inspiration.)
>   - Brian

I mentioned this to Mike and Phil last year, but we wondered if there
might be more problems than would be immediately apparent.

There are some problems that I was not aware of at the time I proposed it then. The signals need to be spread spectrum, the spreading must meet some particular standards of energy dispersal, and there may be some FCC approval requirements of particular systems, such as type approval.

The spread spectrum nature would provide some protection against collisions, but would add the synchronizing time to each transmission. As such, it is much better suited to backbone transmitters which transmit continuously. At the 1 watt power level, reasonable range for links between mountaintops should be possible.

I have a method for using this with intermittent transmitters, but that would take a much longer article than this to describe.

Alan

From 5764592976812854332
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,90acf06e597522e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-10 09:48:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Ham Radio at sea. Help!
Summary: Hams at Sea, packet, message service, AMTOR
Message-ID: <227@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 10 Oct 89 04:42:48 GMT
References: <1389@motmpl.UUCP>
Organization: very little
Lines: 25
Posted: Tue Oct 10 05:42:48 1989

Regarding the query from the party who was interested in taking messages at sea without having to meet schedules and nets on the air, my friend NA7P has solved this problem neatly and without complication.

He uses the WA8DRZ APLINK BBS, which has both a packet and AMTOR port. The packet side is tied into the VHF packet network that can send and receive mail from mailboxes all over North America (and elsewhere) and the HF side uses AMTOR on 20 mtrs, which is a lot easier for him to use at sea under normal HF radio conditions.

His wife at home, who is also a ham, addresses messages to NA7P @ WA8DRZ on a local VHF BBS in the Seattle area. The messages go via the packet network to WA8DRZ, and NA7P picks them up on 20 mtr AMTOR.

This way any ham with a computer, TNC and a 2 mtr radio can send
him mail. He uses an AEA PK232, an HF SSB transceiver and a computer
on the boat. Works real slick!

Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

From 148307815067877698
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1fdbfc37e055c95,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-10 16:15:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!fluke!limey
From: limey@tc.fluke.COM (Paul Baldock)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tandy Model 102
Message-ID: <11611@fluke.COM>
Date: 10 Oct 89 15:28:56 GMT
Sender: news@tc.fluke.COM
Organization: John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., Everett, WA
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Oct 10 16:28:56 1989

Does anybody have ham radio related programs for the Model 102. I am
particularly interested in Satellite and Packet.

Paul
KW7Y

From 7583171646274933689
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f7a0748ce2b26923,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f7a0748ce2b26923,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-10 23:21:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!lll-winken!xanth!mcnc!
decvax!virgin!ubbs-nh!noel
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet Controller Selection - Recomendations Solicited
Message-ID: <147@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Date: 11 Oct 89 06:21:03 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Organization: uBBS-NH (New England Unix Archive) - Nashua, NH
Lines: 23
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6726 rec.ham-radio.packet:1100
Posted: Wed Oct 11 07:21:03 1989

I have developed an interest in packet radio, in particular I am
interested in the operation of same under Unix/Xenix.

I am however, a bit bewildered by the selection of packet controllers on
the market.

I would appreciate hearing your views or experiances with various brands
and/or models.

I am concerned with reliability, flexibitity and upgradability as well as
the ease of use.

To date I am leaming towards the KAM and PK-232 but I may be making a
mistake in either case. Your input would be greatly appreciated!

Thanks,

Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

From -8065718901062617181
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,95aca1adf1e1fccd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-11 05:30:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
toth.UUCP!dave
From: dave@toth.UUCP (David B. Toth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: the WB3FFV XBBS
Message-ID: <8910110124.AA02033@toth.UUCP>
Date: 11 Oct 89 01:24:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Oct 11 02:24:40 1989

Howard suffered a hard disk failure. When I spoke to him last week, he
was hoping that a replacement controller would be here "real soon now".
He has not been down "for several months" ... more like 3-4 weeks.
Hope this helps all those folks wondering.
73, Dave VE3GYQ

UUCP: julian!toth!dave
Internet: julian.uwo.ca!toth!dave

From -4071979691540229733

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f84e28da9f33e3f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-11 05:30:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!psuvax1!rutgers!att!cbnewsk!wheatley
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM (steven.m.wheatley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Where do I get info on new packet addressing
Message-ID: <1179@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Date: 11 Oct 89 04:24:00 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Oct 11 05:24:00 1989

I recently notice that packet addressing follows a format similar
to this.....

KU9C@KD9QB.IN.USA.NA

is there a reference to this new addressing .... is the IN always
the state, or section, or what? Also, does anyone have a good
source for worldwide gateways? For example, I am told that, to
send a message to Hong Kong, there is a Amtor gateway in the west
coast. How do I access it, or use it, to send a packet from Indy
to Hong Kong?

thanks in advance!
steve wheatley
--
Steven Wheatley   AT&T Consumer Products   (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

From -8222384985622917489
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,24cb87f1cabbfe0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,24cb87f1cabbfe0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-11 10:05:41 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2462 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:8666
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!iuvax!bronze!ebrill
From: ebrill@bronze.bacs.indiana.edu (Ed Brill)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: VT100 emulation for KA9Q net code
Summary: Can't use emacs, etc.
Message-ID: <27564@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Date: 11 Oct 89 17:05:41 GMT
Reply-To: ebrill@bronze.bacs.indiana.edu (Ed Brill KA9TAW)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: na

Organization: Indiana University, Bloomington
Lines: 16

I use KA9Q net code to connect to our various network resources here at IU from time to time. Things like the emacs editor, though, have real trouble trying to work with KA9Q (through no fault in the software, that's not really something hams often have to worry about).

Is there an ANSI.SYS driver or something like that, or a code modification I could use to get net to work better with emulation?

Thanks
and 73,

Ed Brill | SysOp, the IU PC-Link Central BBS
Indiana University Computing Services | (812) 855-7252
ebrill@subcomm.bacs.indiana.edu | KA9TAW @ K9IU (ham radio packet)
ebrill@iubacs.bitnet | ...!pur-ee!iuvax!silver!ebrill

From 7909499407380080626
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2f5278d65d7733e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-11 13:48:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!aplcen!haven!decuac!shlump.nac.dec.com!
decwrl!ad.dec.com!payne
From: payne@ad.dec.com (11-Oct-1989 0837)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Net/Rom Protocol Spec. Wanted
Message-ID: <8910111248.AA02175@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 11 Oct 89 12:48:26 GMT
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 14
Posted: Wed Oct 11 13:48:26 1989

Is there a description of the Net/Rom protocol available anywhere?

I know that there is some Net/Rom stuff imbedded in KA9Q's TCP/IP package written by W9NK. Where did he get the info on the Net/Rom internals?

I am interested in writing some stuff that interfaces with Net/Rom and am looking for some sort of "standard" (though I suspect this may be wishful thinking on my part).

Any ideas? Thanks,

= =

Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   payne@ad.enet.dec.com   (OR)
                                payne%ad.enet@decwrl.dec.com

From 7158112261386719742
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,623b1f72043d99a8
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,623b1f72043d99a8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-10-11 22:09:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!psuvax1!rutgers!att!
cbnewsm!wrc
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM (william.r.clegg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?
Message-ID: <5307@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Date: 12 Oct 89 01:23:28 GMT
References: <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:6721 rec.ham-radio.packet:1099
Posted: Thu Oct 12 02:23:28 1989

> Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that
> he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many
> months now.
>
> Mark.
>
> --
> Mark J. Bailey   "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
I've noticed the same thing the last few times that I have tried to get into
it also although I don't try on a regular basis.

Bill
KD2XK

From 8259609844981487812
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4decf4fdad85df37,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-10 15:53:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!apple!agate!
ucbvax!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Three technical questions for the net
Message-ID: <4390046@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 Jul 89 22:53:11 GMT
References: <8907080832.AA14890@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon Jul 10 23:53:11 1989

>enough, and the high power setting creates indecipherable

>packet. I can monitor the output and it seems that on
>low power the packets are clean, but on high they are
>garbled. I am using a AC-power supply on the HT and
>am wondering if stray RF on the power line to the HT
>could be causing the problem.

I had a very similar problem with a TNC-2 lashed to a Kenwood 2600 HT about two years ago. The problem turned out to be excessive RF getting into the audio cables... and from there into the TNC. The TNC's audio stage got semi-saturated by the RF, and thus the crunched audio. The quick hack to see if that was really the problem (it was!) was to put a ferrite toroid around the cables between the HT and the TNC. The long-term fix was to run 3 pieces of RG-188 coax (instead of the loosely shielded mic cable), one for PTT, one for TX, and one for RX. All three shields were bonded to the ground on the radio end, and left floating at the TNC end. It worked great. Beware of RF on the audio wires...

With the cover off my TNC-2 in the same configuration, the PTT would lock up because the FET saturated...

Best operating position was TNC sitting on top of TNC with TNC case grounded, and the above cable scheme.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 4660034676293663160
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,1bb8c97993887533,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1bb8c97993887533,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,1bb8c97993887533,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-11 06:54:38 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip:7651 comp.protocols.iso:430 rec.ham-radio.packet:2281
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!iuvax!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!cbnewsh!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (j.gordon.beattie)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.iso,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Internet Domain - How it fits in globally
Keywords: Domain ISO OSI Internet DoD
Message-ID: <2074@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: 11 Jul 89 13:54:38 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 53

I am no internet domain expert, but I seem to recall that ".COM", ".EDU", ".GOV", ".MIL", ".ORG", ".US", etc. are all domains within the

Internet domain. The Internet is a subdomain of the US DoD.

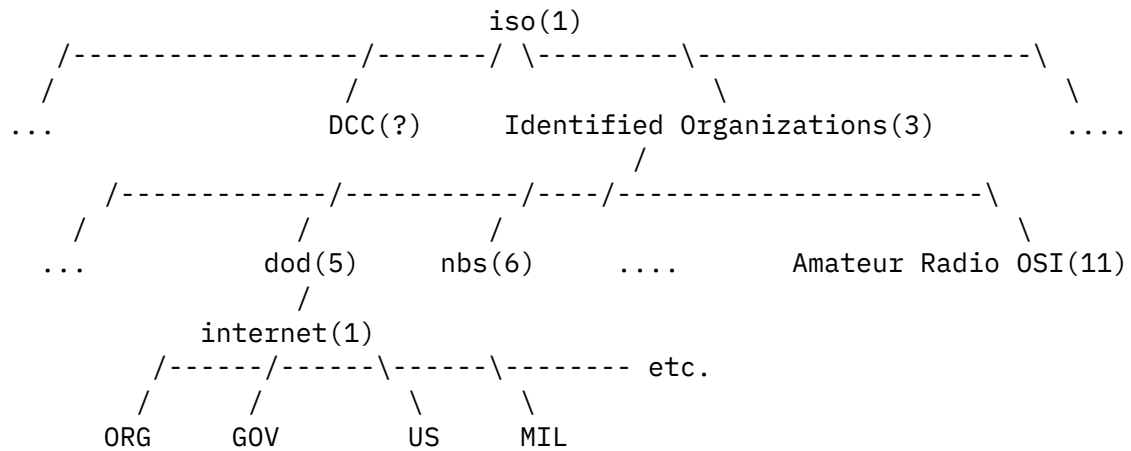
The next step is a bit unclear to me...is it "ORG" followed by "ISO"
as the last step in the hierarchy? This would yield a complete
string of:

"host.city.state.us.internet.dod.org.iso".

Can someone confirm/deny this?

I base this on the recollection that the DoD has one of
two domain IDs given to the US by ISO from its branch "Identified
Organizations".

A few years ago we obtained such a domain ID from ISO
for "Amateur Radio OSI" and we have broken it down by both
geographical and organizational lines as was done by the internet
folks. We have a few different branches, which are described
elsewhere, but I was somewhat curious how the internet handles
domains on other branches of the global domain tree.
The picture shown below illustrates my understanding,
could someone comment on this?



Thanks,

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
201-615-4168 (O)
201-387=8896 (H)

From -8238007301626580793
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba92dcc96446ce62,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-11 10:31:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!zephyr!tektronix!gvgpsa!gvgspd!mam
From: mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM (Mark A. Matthews)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need KISS for TNC-1
Message-ID: <811@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Date: 10 Jul 89 23:16:21 GMT
Reply-To: mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM (Mark A. Matthews)
Organization: The Grass Valley Group, Grass Valley, CA
Lines: 6
Posted: Tue Jul 11 00:16:21 1989

Can someone mail me a copy of the prom-able KISS code for the TNC-1? Any documented hex format will do. Thanks.

--
-Mark (mam@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM -or- ..!tektronix!gvgpsa!gvgspd!mam)

From 5089237832223126797
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-11 10:44:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!infinet!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jul 89 18:19:41 GMT
References: <604@swbatl.UUCP> <29590@cci632.UUCP>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Jul 10 19:19:41 1989
In-reply-to: cb@cci632.UUCP's message of 7 Jul 89 19:48:39 GMT

In article <29590@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd)) writes:

> the intelligent screening of what comes from Usent and goes over the air.
> ^^
> There are some things that are no nos, like language and businesss stuff.
> Then again if the mail sender has a callsign in it, then I won't screen
> it. If it doesn't orginate from a HAM then I would have to garauntee it's
> "legality" for Transmission. ANy thoughts about this would be appreciated.

Havg a callsing in it doesn't make it suitable for the air. I have seen many postings in usenet from hams that wouldn't be suitable. Has the following been suggested: add a new field to the mail or news message called "Callsign:" or maybe "Amateur Call:" that would identify the message came from a ham and is suitable and intended to

go out over the radio. This way automatic gateways of rec.ham-radio
could be made.

If people couldn't get their mail or new software to do this then it
could be part of the message anywhere in the file ("^Callsign: ").

Any problems?

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From 4673060707255329669
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-11 15:30:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cwjcc!gatech!
emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <5674@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jul 89 22:30:44 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP> <141@swituc.UUCP>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 58
Posted: Tue Jul 11 23:30:44 1989

In article <141@swituc.UUCP> pmb@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry) writes:
(idiotic blather deleted)

>I bet you would be the first to raise a fuss if someone stole YOUR product.
>I can't figure out if you are a) naive, b) a hypocrite, c) playing devil's
>advocate, or d) a lunatic.
>I have to go now, I want to appologize to all my neighbors for calling
>them burglars... you see, I put in this alarm system and have locks on
>my doors...
>
>Pat Berry KN7B
>uunet!arizona!swituc!pmb
>7030Khz

I normally don't respond to such idiotic postings but I felt a clarification
of my personal position regarding software is. I will clarify that I am
speaking now strictly for myself and not Sales Technologies.

Pat, I am one of the more enlightened programmers who realizes that
"theft of my product" is essentially a non-issue. I realize, as do most

shareware authors, that copying in and of itself is actually free publicity. Most people will buy a package that they make more than incidental use of if for no other reason than to get the manuals. I would much rather that someone buy my product because they have used a copy and like it than to loose that customer by insulting him with some bogus shrinkwrap license statement.

It comes back to how you view your customers. Yours and apparently Raikes' view is that the customer is the enemy, someone to be protected against and who is good only for his or her money. It's this view that leads to copy protection, bull sh*t license "agreements" and other plagues of our times. My view of the customer, on the other hand, is that of a friend and ally, someone who thinks enough of my product to buy it. I am an 'in abstencia' partner in his enterprise. And if he feels that my software is not good enough to buy a copy, then I don't really want an association. I subscribe to the theory that most people are basicly good and will do what's right. I sometimes have to illustrate what's right but that's no problem. I would probably get upset if I found someone profiting from my work but since that's never happened, I really don't know.

Actually all of the code I've written before comming to ST that is not customer-specific is in the public domain. Even with customer-specific projects, my contract reserves me the specific right to reuse code modules as I see fit including giving them away. You see, there is little business value in a piece of code, per se. Much more valuable is the design and execution.

This is, of course, tangental to the Nord><Link discussion so back to our regular programming.. PS: Try to think next time before engaging keyboard.

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From -4989400964518978053
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-11 15:44:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cwjcc!gatech!emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <5676@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jul 89 22:44:09 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>

<5438@stiatl.UUCP> <20744@dcatla.UUCP>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Jul 11 23:44:09 1989

In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP> I wrote:
>In Georgia, sufficient anger arose that GRAPES took an official position
>against NET/ROM.

In article <20744@dcatla.UUCP> dxjsb@sunb.UUCP (Jack S. Brindle) writes:
>As a member of the Grapes board of directors I feel that an explanation/
>correction must be made to John's comment here.

All I can say, Jack, is that you just shoulda been there. Memory is so
much more accurate in the first person. Sheesh!

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 4551693068293305221
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-12 07:30:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!agate!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!swbatl!cam
From: cam@swbatl.UUCP (5415)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <610@swbatl.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jul 89 15:43:52 GMT
References: <604@swbatl.UUCP> <29590@cci632.UUCP> <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Reply-To: cam@swbatl.UUCP
Organization: Southwestern Bell Tele. Co. - Advanced Technology Lab - St. Louis
Lines: 35
Posted: Tue Jul 11 16:43:52 1989

In article <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>In article <29590@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
writes:
>
>   the intelligent screening of what comes from Usent and goes over the air.
>   ^^^
>   There are some things that are no nos, like language and businesss stuff.
>   Then again if the mail sender has a callsign in it, then I won't screen

>   it. If it doesn't orginate from a HAM then I would have to garauntee it's
>   "legality" for Transmission. ANy thoughts about this would be appreciated.

Some thoughts:

- A moderated gateway/newsgroup ensures only suitable comm gets out. Problem
  is, who's gonna moderate? If traffic mushrooms, it could be a time-consuming
  burden for the moderator.

- Filter scripts for the "no-no" words could kill the most obvious offensive
  stuff, but would be hard to determine commercial intent, etc. But, I
  could see a script that kicks off and if it finds offensive materials,
  turns the message around and back to the sender with an error message
  telling them what they did wrong.

All of this is assuming that the sender knows radio laws and is an operator.
But none of these ideas really provide me, the non-ham, with a way to get
mail to my packet friends. Is/would sending a piece of mail via a gateway
into a packet bbs tantamount to broadcast? Do I need a license? If I don't,
I'm sure the sysop would be responsible for my comm.

...doesn't seem like such a simple idea anymore... Hmm... maybe a CB radio
gateway.... :-)

| J. Camron "Cam" Spillman - Southwestern Bell Telephone | cam@swbatl.sbc.com |
| GHQ Finance Mechanization, St. Louis, Missouri | uunet!swbatl!cam |

From 2094573376879939514
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a4c261a7958fb023,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-12 08:05:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!peregrine!ccicpg!cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Robust link-layer protocols
Message-ID: <29638@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jul 89 15:17:34 GMT
References: <3439@shlump.dec.com> <17173@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
Organization: Ring Ring... The number is
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Jul 11 16:17:34 1989

Flaoting packet size is important. If the link is good go big,
if the link is fast go bigger, etc If the BBS want s 2 character
code , go small...

One thing I'd like to see is a multi-drop possibility. Ie, there

are two or three BBS's or personal machines. Let them eaves drop
on the BBS to BBS TX and when all the data is transfered. then
let each unit request the missing packets if any. This requires
some houskeeping, but it sure could keep the QRM down around here.

All thise people with dedicated packet system (running computer with
packete all the time) came get their mail and the BBS 'ALL' mail on their
machine and won't have to waste bandwidth with loggin onto the BBS
and read the same messages as everyh one else. Why do like usenet with
modems when we can share the information!! (yes I have worked on a
system which uses 8530 hdlc and multi-drop, we can download megabytes
on dozen's of different machines in dozen's of locations at the same
time).
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis   Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

From 4947865733686264447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-12 13:40:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!xanth!ames!amdahl!pacbell!noe!marc
From: marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <648@noe.UUCP>
Date: 12 Jul 89 20:40:43 GMT
References: <604@swbatl.UUCP> <29590@cci632.UUCP> <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
<610@swbatl.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@noe.UUCP
Reply-To: marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot)
Organization: Noe Systems, San Francisco
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed Jul 12 21:40:43 1989

In article <610@swbatl.UUCP> cam@swbatl.UUCP writes:
>But none of these ideas really provide me, the non-ham, with a way to get
>mail to my packet friends. Is/would sending a piece of mail via a gateway
>into a packet bbs tantamount to broadcast? Do I need a license? If I don't,
>I'm sure the sysop would be responsible for my comm.

I am operating an e-mail gateway between the Internet and ham radio
TCP/IP users. I read ALL messages by hand as they pass through
the gateway. I bounce messages that contain unpassable material.

I forward messages from non-hams all the time. The only restriction
is that I must be at my station controlling transmissions.
--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF)   These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco

UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

From 3014644827385783475
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba92dcc96446ce62
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-12 18:31:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hpl-opus!hpnmdla!hpmwtd!davem
From: davem@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Dave McQuate)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need KISS for TNC-1
Message-ID: <1270001@hpmwdjm.HP.COM>
Date: 12 Jul 89 14:25:54 GMT
References: <811@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Organization: HP Microwave Tech. - Santa Rosa, Ca.
Lines: 8
Posted: Wed Jul 12 15:25:54 1989

I'd like a copy, too, please.
Thanks,
Dave McQuate

Voice: (707) 577-4585
ARPANET: davem%hpmwtd@hplabs.HP.COM
INTERNET: davem%hpmwtd@hplabs.hp.com
UUCP: ...hplabs!hpmwtd!davem

From 7899233244177474366
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a8cc0d2385b4cdb2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 02:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!ctrsol!sdsu!usc!apple!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!DHDMPI5H.BITNET!SCHMITT
From: SCHMITT@DHDMPI5H.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TARP TNC2 problems
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12509688548.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 13 Jul 89 09:43:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 20
Posted: Thu Jul 13 10:43:00 1989

I have a very big problem with my tnc2 TARP 1.1.5 ! I am using an
Amiga computer A1000 with one serial port. The TNC2 work not nok via
the serial line i.e. sometimes by sending large strings to the TNC
letters are lost or destroyed. I have tested the parity by setting
PAR to 1, 2 ,3 ,0 there isn't any difference in setting PAR to

different values !!!! [WHY ?????] I have also connected the TNC to a
VME System and a MS-DOS SYSTEM with the same effect !!! What have to
be done to set the TNC to following parameters:

speed 9600
no parity
8 bits
1 stopbit
Handshake protokol !

???????????

Please give me a hint !

73 de DF3UM Frank

From 8198417863102652251
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 10:56:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rpi!
batcomputer!cornell!uw-beaver!apollo!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <548@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jul 89 17:56:00 GMT
References: <604@swbatl.UUCP> <29590@cci632.UUCP> <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
<610@swbatl.UUCP>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 50
Posted: Thu Jul 13 18:56:00 1989
In-reply-to: cam@swbatl.UUCP's message of 11 Jul 89 15:43:52 GMT

In article <610@swbatl.UUCP> cam@swbatl.UUCP (5415) writes:

   In article <546@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
   >In article <29590@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd))
writes:
   >
   >   the intelligent screening of what comes from Usent and goes over the air.
   >   ^^
   >   There are some things that are no nos, like language and businesss stuff.
   >   Then again if the mail sender has a callsign in it, then I won't screen
   >   it. If it doesn't orginate from a HAM then I would have to garauntee it's
   >   "legality" for Transmission. ANy thoughts about this would be appreciated.

   All of this is assuming that the sender knows radio laws and is an operator.

Having a callsign field assumes exactly that, that the person sending
it is a ham and is directing it for retransmission over amateur radio.

> But none of these ideas really provide me, the non-ham, with a way to get
> mail to my packet friends. Is/would sending a piece of mail via a gateway
> into a packet bbs tantamount to broadcast? Do I need a license? If I don't,
> I'm sure the sysop would be responsible for my comm.

I think the laws that govern things like this are:

 --- No business transmission

 --- "Profane" language

 --- Communication between hams

Randomly feeding usenet over packet can break the first and second
rules above. Sending mail between non-hams could violate the third.

> ...doesn't seem like such a simple idea anymore... Hmm... maybe a CB radio
> gateway.... :-)

I guess the smiley means that you are aware that digital modes are not
legal for CB (I hope I'm not making this up...) I'll put in my $.02
pitch and encourage you to go for a ticket. The theory shouldn't be
bad for someone technically inclined and is useful. The code, even if
you never actaully use it directly can be useful to know and 5WPM is
very easy to learn.

"Did you ever walk into a room and forget why you walked in? I think
that's how dogs spend their lives." -- Sue Murphy

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

--

From -8118291113484857070
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e2c9f5a1b5a5ff17,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 11:06:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!NUSC-NPT.NAVY.MIL!huntress
From: huntress@NUSC-NPT.NAVY.MIL ("HUNTRESS G.B.")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: internet domains
Message-ID: <8907151707.AA26061@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 13 Jul 89 18:06:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 40
Posted: Thu Jul 13 19:06:00 1989

>Date: 11 Jul 89 13:54:38 GMT
>From: att!cbnewsh!n2dsy@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (j.gordon.beattie)
>Subject: Internet Domain - How it fits in globally

>I am no internet domain expert, but I seem to recall that ".COM", ".EDU",
>".GOV", ".MIL", ".ORG", ".US", etc. are all domains within the
>Internet domain. The Internet is a subdomain of the US DoD.

I have an internet domain map (current as of 27 sep 88) hanging on
my wall, courtesy of SRI International (I think that they maintain
the host tables and do a lot of the internet routing).

The chart (12 pages) is organized like a subdirectory structure with
(oddly enough!) ROOT at the top.

According to this chart, valid domains are:

AR, ARPA, AT, AU, BE, CA, CH, CL, COM, DE, DK, EDU,
ES, FI, FR, GOV, IE, IL, IRL, IS, IT, JP, KR, MIL,
MY, NET, NL, NO, NZ, ORG, PT, SE, TH, UK, US

Then there are dozens of sub-domains below this layer, such as
UU below NET, and FIDO below ORG. It makes me feel very insignificant
when I think that my local cluster of over 30 Vaxs is 3 bubbles below
MIL!!

>The next step is a bit unclear to me...is it "ORG" followed by "ISO"

I don't see ISO anywhere on the chart.

Sorry, but I can only offer observations, not explanations about internet.
However, the current domain map (and a _lot_ of other stuff) is
available via anonymous FTP login to SRI-NIC.ARPA. I think it is
a .tar postscript file located somewhere under netinfo.dist.

Gary Huntress
HUNTRESS@NUSC-NPT.NAVY.MIL

From -2480784594879659510
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 15:00:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <4390047@col.hp.com>

Date: 13 Jul 89 22:00:07 GMT
References: <604@swbatl.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Jul 13 23:00:07 1989

>- Filter scripts for the "no-no" words could kill the most obvious offensive
> stuff, but would be hard to determine commercial intent, etc. But, I
> could see a script that kicks off and if it finds offensive materials,
> turns the message around and back to the sender with an error message
> telling them what they did wrong.

Please *don't* do this. If you kick the mail back to the sender, and the
sender happens to be a mailing list redistribution point, then you're going
to royally torque a lot of folks... particularly the nice people who help to
distribute your mail and bulletins...

> If I don't, I'm sure the sysop would be responsible for my comm.

Current FCC rulings hold the amateur radio station which injects a message
into the amateur radio packet network responsible for the content of traffic
being passed. In other words, if you send mail through a gateway, the gateway
operator's neck is on the line, not yours.

Bdale

From 19980123753085959937
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9af20b5ddc3955ed,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 16:01:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 8th Networking Conference Registration
Message-ID: <4390048@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jul 89 23:01:58 GMT
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 77
Posted: Fri Jul 14 00:01:58 1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more information contact:
Lori Weinberg
American Radio Relay League
Tel: 203-666-1541
FAX: 203-655-7531

July 5, 1989

8th Annual ARRL Computer Networking Conference

The 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference will be held in Colorado

Springs, Colorado, at the Air Force Academy in the Fairchild Hall conference area on Saturday, October 7th. This year's hosts are: Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR), Academy Amateur Radio Club, USAFA Cadet Radio Club, Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). If you plan on presenting a paper, please contact Lori Weinberg for an author's package. Deadline for receipt of camera-ready papers is August 28, 1989.

Conference headquarters will be the new Colorado Springs Marriott. Special conference rates are: Single room, $45; extra person in room, $13. Reservations should be made by September 6, 1989. After this date there is no assurance that space or the special rate will be available. When calling for reservations, call the Marriott direct at 719-260-1800 (do not use the Marriott 800 number). In order to get the special rate, be sure to identify yourself as a member of the "ARRL Networking Conference."

Other nearby motels:

		1 person	2 persons
Comfort Inn	719-598-6700	$40	$45
Sheraton Inn	719-598-5770	75	85
Drury Inn	719-598-2500	42	48

Colorado Springs Municipal Airport is approximately ten (10) miles from the Marriott. It is served by six national carriers with over 100 flights daily from six major gateway cities: Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Phoenix, Salt Lake, and Denver. Airport transportation to and from the airport will be provided by the Marriott. Arrival and departure times should be coordinated with the hotel transportation staff.

For those arriving before 3 PM on Friday, October 6, a conducted tour of the Air Force Academy has been planned. The assembly point for this tour will be announced in a later bulletin and will be posted at the hotel registration desk. Private transportation will be used. If you need a ride, let your needs be known when sending in your registration fee.

On Saturday evening (6:30-10:00), there will be an opportunity to get acquainted at a special (and informal) attitude adjustment session at the Marriott. A full-size Taco buffet ($2 per pass through the buffet) and cash bar will be available.

For those planning extra time in the area, the Pikes Peak region offers a wide range of attractions. You can take the world's highest cog railway to the top of Pikes Peak or drive the scenic Pikes Peak highway. You'll be amazed at what an HT can do from 14,110 feet. Also, nearby are Garden of the Gods, Seven falls, the old mining towns of Cripple Creek and Victor, the Royal Gorge (home of the world's highest suspension bridge), and the US Olympic Training Center.

Registration for the conference is $20.00. This fee includes the conference, one bound copy of the 8th Networking Conference proceedings, refreshments throughout the day, lunch at the AFA Officers Club (transportation will be provided) and use of the Marriott hospitality room. There will be no charge for the conducted tour of the Air Force Academy.

Extra copies of the conference proceedings will be available at $12.00 each.

Upon receipt of your registration fee, you will be mailed a preprinted Marriott reservation form and other materials of interest. Please indicate if you would like to be included in the Air Force Academy conducted tour. Send your $20 registration fee (make checks payable to Andy Freeborn), along with your name, call, address and telephone number to:

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, President TAPR
5222 Borrego Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80918
Telephone: 719-598-8373

From 5560975135578917605
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2056781e818b63ac,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-13 19:12:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway - 23-Jun-89 p 1 of 3
Message-ID: <1159@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 14 Jul 89 02:12:58 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 328
Posted: Fri Jul 14 03:12:58 1989

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter Part 1 of 3

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 20 - June 23, 1989

TOUR OF THE SCIOTO RIVER VALLEY WITH PACKET RADIO

The Central Ohio Amateur Radio Emergency Service used packet radio on Mother's Day weekend, May 13-14, in support of the annual bicycle Tour of the Scioto River Valley (TOSRV-89). Portable packet-radio stations were set up at the start, finish, three rest and food stops, and the TOSRV net control. Numerous messages were handled for the bikers such as "Have been delayed by rain at Circleville food stop, wait for me at Lake White." A few concerned damage to cyclists or their cycles. Packeteers involved were

W8BKO (net control station), W8ELE, WA8YUO and W8MDK. The K1LT-3 and K1LT-4 digipeaters were set up in conjunction with a linked 2-meter voice repeater system to provide both packet radio and voice coverage over the entire 105-mile route. Some 60 voice FM operators were positioned and in communication with ambulances for medical support.

The N8XX Portable PBBS was set up at Lake White State Park, Waverly, Ohio using a borrowed Toshiba T3100 with W0RLI version 9.07 software. W3EOA and N8XX solicited about 140 messages from the bikers. Most of these were third-party messages from participants to their relatives and friends and were handled as such via AD8I and the packet-radio network.

TOSRV is one of the largest bicycle tours in the United States with some 6500 cyclists from all over the country. It involves a 210-mile jaunt from Columbus to Portsmouth, Ohio, on Saturday and a return trip on Sunday. It is a sight to behold! For more details on the network and modus operandi contact Bob Adams, W8BKO @ W8CQK, or Vic Keane, K1LT @ W8BKO.

by Hank Greeb, N8XX

N8EMR NOTE:.... K1lt can be reached at k1lt @ w8cqk and not w8bko...

SAREX 2 COMES TO LIFE

The NASA Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club proudly announces the birth of SAREX 2. On May 30 at approximately 8:30 PM, the redesigned SAREX 2 hardware was first brought to life. Included in this new equipment is the Heathkit HK-21 micro TNC (donated by Heath) and the original SAREX SSTV system. The replacement of the original power supplies with new supplies (donated by the ARRL Foundation) has made this new design possible within the existing SAREX package while improving power efficiency and at the same time reducing the weight of the system. The SAREX prototype looks like a newborn, an ugly set of wires and bread boards strung together with cables and wires, beautiful only to its mother (the SAREX 2 team).

The first cries of the newborn were TV pictures on the monitor and captured images on the SSTV system operated by Lou McFadin, W5DID. Further cries were then heard by a portable packet-radio station setup a few feet away when Gerry Creager, N5JXS, and Don Noble, W5CLW, exchanged connects. Jerry Coles, KB5ARA, and Dwight Andrews, KA5IYI, fellow SAREX 2 team members, also participated in this historic event.

from Jon Bloom, KE3Z

PACKET RADIO AT HAMCOM '89/ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTION

Overall, the packet radio aspects of HamCom '89/ARRL National Convention in Arlington, Texas, went off without a hitch on June 2-4. The packet radio forum, sponsored by Texas Packet Radio Society (TPRS), was a great success this year with attendance on Saturday morning of more than 200 people and continuing the rest of the day with approximately 100 people for all the various forum talks. The Sunday morning recaps increased in attendance from last year. TPRS videotaped the entire forum and will be releasing

some of the presentations for public usage later this summer through the ARRL and TPRS.

There will be some changes in next year's packet radio forum at HamCom '90. These should include making the discussion panel segment better (longer) and adding more advanced topics to the forum.

The TPRS booth was very busy answering general packet-radio questions and showing TexNet to new users. John Koster, W9DDD, lugged his RICH node, which was renamed HAMCOM for the convention, up to the Sheraton. This allowed the convention area access to the Texas TexNet network. The W1AW/5 station operated packet radio on the 2-meter local access port frequency of the HamCom TexNet node during the convention which allowed contacts to made to W1AW/5 throughout the state.

The TPRS Annual Business Meeting was held Saturday. The bylaws motion to increase the board of directors to five was passed. Elections took place with the following members voted in as directors:

2-year terms:

Harry Ridenour, N0CCW - Jim Brooks, W5ERO - Will Summers, WR5C

1-year terms:

Greg Jones, WD5IVD - Carl Finke, WB5DDP

At the board of directors meeting the following officers were appointed:

Harry Ridenour, N0CCW, president
Greg Jones, WD5IVD, vice president
Will Summers, WR5C, secretary
Rick Russel, KF5RN, treasurer.

Saturday afternoon also saw the TPRS/AMSAT/TAPR hospitality suite in the Sheraton which started at 5 PM. Tom McDermott, N5EG, of TPRS and Bob Goodman, AA5FR, of TPRS and AMSAT set up the suite. Rumor has it that there were six other hospitality suites in the hotel and ours was one of the best attended.

by Greg Jones, WD5IVD

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter Part 2 of 3

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 20 - June 23, 1989

TCP/IP IN JAPAN

The Oimo Club of Japan has developed a news distribution system that runs with KA9Q TCP/IP software package. It is called the "Terakoya" system, and consists of three different programs: "yomi," "kaki" and "soroban." These programs are the news reader, news poster and control programs

respectively. This system basically conforms to RFC1036 with some added extensions for Amateur Radio use. When a station posts a news item on his KA9Q system, it will distribute a control message called "ihave" to his neighbors. The neighbors check if they already have this news and they will reply "sendme" if they do not or "alhave" if they do. After getting "sendme" messages, the ihave station distributes the news to his neighbors.

One of the other extensions are the "addme" control message that has the following format:

addme newsgroups hostname

(for example, addme ampr jk1rjq.ampr.jp)

If the system receives this message, it automatically adds his/her entry to a news/lib/sys file to start sending/receiving news messages after receiving it. Because there are so many hams who do not want to maintain the system, but want to run the news system, maintaining the sys file automatically is essential.

Yomi is not released yet. It will be programmed by Toshihiko Oka, JF3KOA, and will have the same interface as "rn." (At this time, "tyu" [the "Tiny Yomi Utility," developed by Kazuhide Watababe, JE7LQS] is used instead of yomi.)

Kaki was programmed by Shigeki Matsushima, JK1RJQ. It is used for posting news and sending some control messages like addme, sendsys and version to the other hosts. This program invokes an editor to write messages.

Soroban was programmed by Dai Yokota, JK1LOT, and is the main program of this terakoya system. It works as the interface to the other hosts communicating with the other hosts using mail. The address to the soroban is fixed at "rnews@hostname." All news and control messages are sent/received to this address on a closed host which has sent the "addme" control message. If news is received at this address, it will be stored in the appropriate directory according to "Newsgroups:" header field.

Copies of this system, including source code, are available, but, at this time, the manuals are in Japanese only. English manuals will be prepared as soon as possible. (The source code will be sent to Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, for now.)

The Oimo Club was organized by Shigeki Matsushima, JK1RJQ, and Dai Yokota, JK1LOT, in 1989 for the enjoyment of programming and has developed programs for Amateur Radio. One of them is "oimo," which is the mailer for the KA9Q TCP/IP software package user and is upwardly compatible with BM (Bdale's Mailer). It can handle the Kanji code, the so called Chinese characters, and has many more features.

If you want to know more about terakoya system and/or oimo mailer, send an SASE to:

Shigeki Matsushima

1-4-25 Sakurazutsumi
Musashino, Tokyo 180
Japan

Or you can contact:

PRUG (Packet Radio User's Group)
PO Box 66
Tamagawa Post Office
Setagaya, Tokyo 158
Japan

from Shigeki Matsushima, JK1RJQ via CompuServe's HamNet

QSL MANAGER SERVER ON THE AIR

For those of you on packet radio who are also interested in DXing, a "server" is on-line at the W1NY PBBS. This server keeps a database of stations, their QSL managers and information requests. You can submit a request to the server for a particular station's QSL manager. If the server has the information, you will get the information back right away. If the server does not have the information you request, it will store your request and send you a message when the information becomes available. You can also use the server to find out what QSL routes are being requested and you may update the database.

To get help on the server, send a message to QSLMGR @ W1NY. The subject of your message will be ignored by the server. Put the word help as the only word in the body of your message. If you would like to see a few samples of input to the server, send a message to the server with the word sample as the only word in the body of the message.

If you have any questions about the server, please contact Bob Lafleur, NQ1C @ W1NY.

from Bob Lafleur, NQ1C @ W1NY via CompuServe's HamNet

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter Part 3 of 3

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 20 - June 23, 1989

TCP/IP QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED

Recently, an increasing number of people have been asking questions about the various non-PC versions of the KA9Q TCP/IP code. Unfortunately, KA9Q is unable to answer them. The only version of the code he deals with directly (and can answer questions about) is the new "NOS" version in Turbo-C for the PC running MS-DOS. This code is currently in experimental field test.

Several others have contributed greatly to the amateur TCP/IP effort by porting the KA9Q code to other environments. In many situations they have

contributed major enhancements of their own. Since there are not enough hours in the day to keep up with all that is going on, KA9Q cannot answer questions that are specific to those versions, however, the following people have agreed to act as contacts for these other versions of TCP/IP. Please contact them directly if you have any questions.

"pre-NOS" PC: Bdale Garbee, N3EUA
System V/Xenix: Bob Hoffman, N3CVL
Apple Macintosh: Doug Thom, N6OYU

from Phil Karn, KA9Q via CompuServe's HamNet

BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE EQUIPMENT DONATIONS

Kantronics, Inc and RF Concepts have donated units to the 1989 National Boy Scout Jamboree to show their support for Scouting's role in the growth of Amateur Radio. The 1989 Jamboree will be attended by approximately 34,000 scouts and leaders. (See August 1989 QST for further information.)

IARU REGION 1 BAND PLAN FOR HF PACKET RADIO

According to the HF band plan for IARU Region 1 (Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Mongolia and the USSR), the following subbands are recommended for packet radio:

3.590-3.600 MHz
14.089-14.100 MHz
21.100-21.120 MHz
28.120-28.150 MHz
29.200-29.300 MHz

from cq-DL

AMATEUR RADIO SATELLITE LAUNCH SCHEDULE

Recently, Tom Clark, W3IWI, talked with Eduardo Dias, who is the manager of a satellite tracking station in Santiago, Chile (this was one of the tracking stations which supported the launch of the Japanese H-1 rocket that carried FO-12). Eduardo mentioned that the next Japanese launch of a H-1 rocket has been set for January 23, 1990 and he said that he had been contacted by the JARL and asked if he could provide Amateur Radio support since JAS-2 will also fly on this mission. JAS-2 will be the "follow-on" to FO-12.

A quick "run-down" of all known Amateur Radio satellite launches scheduled for next several months follows.

Satellite	Launch Date
RS-12/13	06/??/89
PACSAT	11/09/89
LUSAT	11/09/89
DOVE	11/09/89

UoSAT D	11/09/89
UoSAT E	11/09/89
JAS-2	01/23/90

from AMSAT News Service

GATEWAY SPARED

The next issue of Gateway will be published three weeks hence instead of the usual two weeks hence. This three-week break between issues occurs twice a year because Gateway is published only 25 times-per- year, which, on a biweekly publication schedule, leaves two weeks to spare. So, one week is spared now and the other week during the Christmas holidays.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203- 879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From -7369562485541592910
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9af20b5ddc3955ed
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-14 08:06:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 8th Networking Conference Registration
Message-ID: <4390049@col.hp.com>
Date: 14 Jul 89 15:06:26 GMT
References: <4390048@col.hp.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 54
Posted: Fri Jul 14 16:06:26 1989

The following was mailed, along with the ARRL announcement, to about 500 packeteers in Colorado and adjacent states. I'm posting it here because I think the Sunday stuff may be of interest to other attendees as well...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

July 1989

Fellow Packeteer,

The enclosed flyer announces the ARRL 8th Computer Networking Conference to be held in Colorado Springs. From the title of the conference you may conclude that it will be of little interest to you....don't believe it, the title is somewhat misleading. These conferences deal with PACKET RADIO.

The first seven conferences were held on the west coast or in the east. Not this year though. Colorado Springs is reasonably convenient to get to for all receiving this letter (the mailing list was provided by RMPRA).

The Saturday session at the Academy will include prominent amateurs who are doing packet radio development work at the leading edge of technology. They'll be speaking about their current efforts in the areas of packet satellites (PACSAT), networking (TCP/IP, TexNet, ROSE), the new version of AX.25, digital signal processing (DSP), high speed packet (10MB/sec), new packet hardware and packet software developments and many other fascinating development efforts now in progress.

There will be TWO concurrent sessions at the Marriott on Sunday. The ARRL Digital Committee will be in open session and amateurs are welcome to observe. At the same time, the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association will be hosting their annual Packetfest in a separate meeting room.

The RMPRA Packetfest will feature many of the prominent amateurs in attendance for the 8th Networking Conference and the Digital Committee meeting. The Sunday session will be of the tutorial/discussion/Q&A type of presentation.

The Saturday night Taco social session at the Marriott will be a great opportunity to eyeball with some of the folks that you have been packeting with and to ragchew with some of the Saturday and Sunday Speakers.

Please pass this information on to your local club newsletter editors. If you can take a few minutes at your next club meeting to announce the above

information it will help to spread the word. Thanks.

If you are interested in packet radio and what lies ahead in amateur digital communications don't miss this opportunity.

73, and hope to see you there.

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ
Conference Coordinator
President, Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR)

From -4854090514468261493
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,634e626317a74ad1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-14 12:56:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!mit-eddie!apollo!heinzl_c
From: heinzl_c@apollo.COM (Carl Heinzl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need info on ft727 - mfj 1278 connection for packed
Message-ID: <446ba59d.dd7e@apollo.COM>
Date: 14 Jul 89 19:56:00 GMT
Organization: Apollo Computer, Chelmsford, Mass.
Lines: 44
Posted: Fri Jul 14 20:56:00 1989

Has anyone made the combination of this tnc/ht work on packet.
I'm using an IBM PC and have the mfj1284 starter kit which
includes PTP and MT - both comm programs. I can talk to the
tnc from the computer, but want to know ahead of time if I
need to make up any kind of special circuit like this kind
that was mentioned in this artice by Jim Price K6ZH back
in Sept 87. Thanks very much.

-Carl WA3UEN-

****
First a thanks to the rec.ham-radio folks who responded to my
request for info on the FT727. Two bands for a little more than
the price of one seemed like a good deal, and I bought one last
week.

Now, I'd like to use the thing on packet. A while back some
kindly soul here on the net posted an RC coupling circuit that
would allow use of Icom HTs (e.g. IC-2AT) on packet. The
circuit coupled the mic line from the TNC (thru a .01 capacitor)
with the PTT line (thru a 22K resistor) which then plugged into
the HT's mic jack as a combined signal. This odd arrangement is
necessitated by Icom (and Yaesu) not bringing a PTT line out to a
connector.

Now, the AEA PK-232 booklet says the SAME circuit will also allow

the FT727 to work on packet. But mine doesn't. I can receive
packets fine, but the HT won't key in response to the TNC's PTT
signal. Do I need to diddle the value of the resistor? Is there
some fundamental difference the in mic keying circuits that AEA
is unaware of?

Bottom line: has anyone got an FT727 working on packet, and if so
how'd you do it? I have an MFJ-1270 TNC, by the way, whose
documentation suggests a transformer coupler.
****

-Carl WA3UEN-
=-=
 Carl G. Heinzl   Internet: heinzl_c@apollo.com
 Apollo Computer, Inc. UUCP: {mit-eddie,yale,uw-beaver}!apollo!heinzl_c
 Chelmsford, MA 01824   Phone: (508) 256-6600 x6701

--

From 2290057094007137706
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-16 15:44:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
lundin.urich.EDU!lundin
From: lundin@lundin.urich.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <8907160702.AA04084@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 16 Jul 89 07:02:31 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 34
Posted: Sun Jul 16 08:02:31 1989

> (Johnathan Vail <tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu>) ...
> Has the following been suggested: add a new field to the mail or news
> message called "Callsign:" or maybe "Amateur Call:" that would identify
> the message came from a ham and is suitable...

I haven't seen this before, but it isn't going to be a very useful solution.

First, do you really want to pass any message that some bozo has tacked a
"Callsign:" header onto? I put one onto this message for the heck of it. My
ability to do so had absolutely nothing to do with my having a valid license.
There is *no* guarantee that only amateurs will do so, and even if this were
true -- do you really trust all amateurs to post proper material? I don't.

Second, you need to screen material in *both* directions! Almost any packet
setup can send any message with any callsign. Wanna keep your gateway...??

Last and least, since it isn't an "official" header type, it'll get stripped in some gateways and mailers. Sure it's a pain, but some folks object to all of those "Zippy-saying-of-the-day:" and "Moon-phase:" headers ;-).

To my mind, the only full solution would be a parallel usenet of amateur-only lists and/or lists fully moderated on the amateur side. This would require lots and *lots* of volunteers - I have heard rumors that the full Usenet load is currently about a megabyte a day! (Enlightenment is expected)

Anyone have a good, free, PC based newsreader and NNTP-over-KA9Q package yet?

Best of luck, -john KA4JSI

- -
John Lundin, Jr. KA4JSI (@ WA4ONG) Amateur packet
KA4JSI LUNDIN@URVAX.BITNET Vanilla Bitnet
211 E. Grace St. lundin@lundin.urich.edu Internet (MX)
Richmond, VA 23219 john@ka4jsi.ampr.org (soon, I hope)

From 1026618373856992707
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,634e626317a74ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-17 09:33:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hpfcdc!hpfcdq!vodall
From: vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM (Bill Vodall)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on ft727 - mfj 1278 connection for packed
Message-ID: <340002@hpfcdq.HP.COM>
Date: 17 Jul 89 16:33:44 GMT
References: <446ba59d.dd7e@apollo.COM>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard - Fort Collins, CO
Lines: 28
Posted: Mon Jul 17 17:33:44 1989

Now, I'd like to use the thing on packet. A while back some kindly soul here on the net posted an RC coupling circuit that would allow use of Icom HTs (e.g. IC-2AT) on packet. The circuit coupled the mic line from the TNC (thru a .01 capacitor) with the PTT line (thru a 22K resistor) which then plugged into the HT's mic jack as a combined signal. This odd arrangement is necessitated by Icom (and Yaesu) not bringing a PTT line out to a connector.

Now, the AEA PK-232 booklet says the SAME circuit will also allow the FT727 to work on packet. But mine doesn't. I can receive packets fine, but the HT won't key in response to the TNC's PTT signal. Do I need to diddle the value of the resistor? Is there some fundamental difference the in mic keying circuits that AEA is unaware of?

****

-Carl WA3UEN-
=-=

I had to change the resistor in my KPC-4 to get it to key an FT203. I
think the original resistance was 10k and I dropped it down to around 2.2k.

Good luck

-Bill WA7NWP-

From -6052572396349744510
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba92dcc96446ce62
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-17 21:30:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!bionet!agate!ucbvax!hplabs!hpl-opus!
hpnmdla!hpmwtd!davem
From: davem@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Dave McQuate)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need KISS for TNC-1
Message-ID: <2450001@hpmwtla.HP.COM>
Date: 17 Jul 89 14:12:09 GMT
References: <811@gvgspd.GVG.TEK.COM>
Organization: HP Microwave Tech. - Santa Rosa,Ca.
Lines: 3
Posted: Mon Jul 17 15:12:09 1989

Thanks,
     I have a copy now,
Dave

From 2258199349815722375
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-18 07:18:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!ctrsol!uakari!indri!caesar!blake!uw-beaver!
apollo!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <562@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 18 Jul 89 14:18:00 GMT
References: <8907160702.AA04084@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 32
Posted: Tue Jul 18 15:18:00 1989
In-reply-to: lundin@lundin.urich.EDU's message of 16 Jul 89 07:02:31 GMT

X-Call-Sign: N1DXG

In article <8907160702.AA04084@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> lundin@lundin.urich.EDU writes:

> (Johnathan Vail <tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu>) ...
> Has the following been suggested: add a new field to the mail or news
> message called "Callsign:" or maybe "Amateur Call:" that would identify
> the message came from a ham and is suitable...

I haven't seen this before, but it isn't going to be a very useful solution.

First, do you really want to pass any message that some bozo has tacked a "Callsign:" header onto? I put one onto this message for the heck of it. My ability to do so had absolutely nothing to do with my having a valid license. There is *no* guarantee that only amateurs will do so, and even if this were true -- do you really trust all amateurs to post proper material? I don't.

I would make the analogy to a normal ham repeater. The ability to push a PTT has nothing to do with a license either. The header field is only used when appropriate. Forgery would be the same as bootlegging on a repeater now. It happens, is dealt with and unless it becomes a serious problem I don't see it as a reson not to implement this or a similar scheme.

It has a chance of working, is simple, is entirely voluntary and I don't see any other way to automate things. Does anyone see any real legal *reasons* against this? I have already thought of lots of "what if"s like this.

"Don't Ever Antagonize the Horn"

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From 4947932162749100666
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,712a22a7d32721f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-19 12:11:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: (none)
Message-ID: <4390050@col.hp.com>
Date: 19 Jul 89 19:11:05 GMT
References: <15370.8907141317@pyr.swan.ac.uk>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Jul 19 20:11:05 1989

> We should like to obtain the DRSI driver module for NET, so that we can
> compile it in to ver 8904.1.

Contact DRSI... they will gladly send you a floppy with their latest driver and
NET ready to go! They're nice people...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 706698194619878142
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1ab4ba5e2a8f004a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-20 00:40:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch is Fully Operational
Keywords: x.25/iso/ccitt/rose/w2vy
Message-ID: <925@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 20 Jul 89 07:40:52 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD,PACKET RADIO SYSTEM,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 95
Posted: Thu Jul 20 08:40:52 1989

Greetings!
It has been a while since I have made noise here...

I would like to let you *all* know that the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch is
now operational. It is VERY stable and is ready to be deployed to it's
fullest. If there is any interest I would be happy to send out some of
my standard "propaganda" messages, it might be easier to get abused, oops
I mean get questions...

It is currently in use in about 15 states and over a dozen countries.
Yes it DOES work!

Here is a breif overview of the features...

[well maybe no so brief...]
What is the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch?

The ROSE Switch is the first Amateur Packet Networking program that
uses the International Standard protocol for packet networks, CCITT X.25.

The program is meant to be installed in place of the EPROM found in a TNC-2
(or Clone) packet controller. It is not meant for User Terminals, but for
Network Facilities such as a Digipeater, a NET/ROM, or TheNet EPROM.

ROSE X.25 Packet Switch offers the following features:

* Hop-by-Hop Acknowledgements between Switches - provides reliability and higher throughput.

* On-line Information - Information/Help bulletin.

* FCC and foreign PTT acceptable AX.25 Level 2 SOURCE and DESTINATION Identification - the call signs of both the station of origination and termination appear at each end of the connection.

* Proper Transmitter Licensee Identification - Switch always identifies its transmissions with its own call sign, not the call sign of ANY user. Call signs traverse the network without ANY changes.

* Backbone is Fully Transparent to Users - Can add or remove Switches in the backbone, change call signs, bands/frequencies without having to inform users or modify BBS forwarding files.

* True Implicit Addressing - Only need to know the address of the desired exit point of the network, not all the intermediate steps.

* Network Determined Routing - Network manager determines best path, eliminating need for broadcasting of routing information to other switches.

* Dynamic Route Selection - Network will automatically attempt alternative paths to remote switches, based on information that the Network Manager provided.

* Predetermined Network Paths - Network manager tells each switch which paths to use, will not attempt impossible links because another switch was heard during a band opening.

* Support for Emergency Operations - A switch can be added to the network to provide service from the afflicted area without modifications to the existing network.

* Security System for Remote Control - authentication of user who requests to view or modify configuration.

* Common Hardware base among vendors - The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch runs on ANY TNC-2 compatible TNC, (TAPR TNC-2, AEA PK-80, MFJ 1270, Pac-Comm TNC-200 Tiny 2, Micro-Power, as well as the Pac-Comm DUAL Port DR-200)

* Full Radio Support on Asynchronous Port - The Asynchronous port of a TNC can be attached to a 202, or any other modem with an RS-232 interface and Radio, providing a dual port system. The second port is AX.25 using the Asynchronous Framing Technique (AFT) that was proposed by Toby Nixon of Hayes, which is pending CCITT adoption as the accepted method for sending X.25 over asynchronous links.

* Multi-Synchronous Ports using TNC's - Since the Asynchronous port has full radio support it also can support one or more switches via a special (commonly available) RS-232 cable.

* Complete Remote Configuration - All configuration is done over the air, many parameters can also be burned into the EPROM.

Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY
(201) 478-7919
W2VY@KD6TH
73!
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: ...!ihnp4!hotps!ka2qhd!w2vy

From -7777168765215873578
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,634e626317a74ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-20 13:15:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvlx!rm
From: rm@hpcvlx.HP.COM (Bob Merritt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on ft727 - mfj 1278 connection for packed
Message-ID: <102300002@hpcvlx.HP.COM>
Date: 20 Jul 89 20:15:40 GMT
References: <446ba59d.dd7e@apollo.COM>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, OR, USA
Lines: 37
Posted: Thu Jul 20 21:15:40 1989

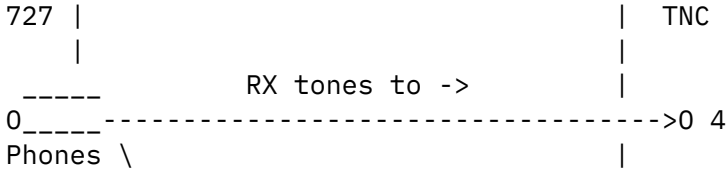
I use the FT-727 with a 1278 on packet. Here is the scoop:

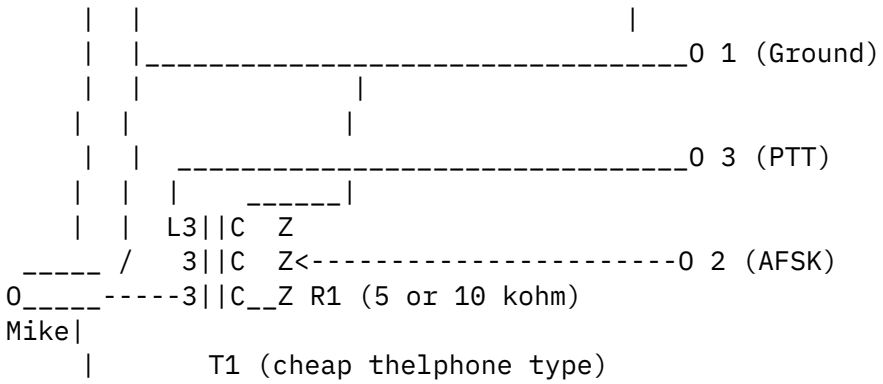
The TNC has 4 lines out:

1. Ground
2. AFSK - out
3. PTT
4. Receive tones in

The audio is superimposed on the key line.

T1 in the following diagram is a miniature line transformer - about 3/4 inch cube. 600 ohm to 600 ohm, or anything that works.





73s and good packeting

Bob Merritt
N7JKV
rm@cv.hp.com

From -183473759794028002
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,634e626317a74ad1
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-20 13:21:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ctrsol!cica!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvlx!rm
From: rm@hpcvlx.HP.COM (Bob Merritt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on ft727 - mfj 1278 connection for packed
Message-ID: <102300003@hpcvlx.HP.COM>
Date: 20 Jul 89 20:21:53 GMT
References: <446ba59d.dd7e@apollo.COM>
Organization: Hewlett-Packard Co., Corvallis, OR, USA
Lines: 40
Posted: Thu Jul 20 21:21:53 1989

Let me try that again, since some tabs did my schematic (using the term
broadly) in...

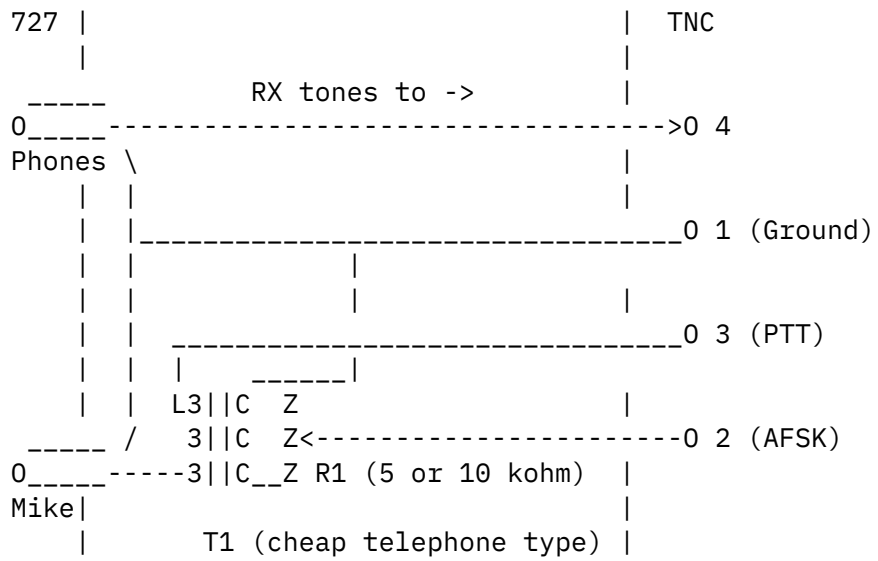
I use the FT-727 with a 1278 on packet. Here is the scoop:

The TNC has 4 lines out:

1. Ground
2. AFSK - out
3. PTT
4. Receive tones in

The audio is superimposed on the key line.

T1 in the following diagram is a miniature line transformer - about 3/4
inch cube. 600 ohm to 600 ohm, or anything that works.



73s and good packeting

Bob Merritt
N7JKV
rm@cv.hp.com

From -8956450360884824456
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa2d00be3858151,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-20 20:19:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!attcan!ncrcan!ziebmef!chris
From: chris@ziebmef.uucp (Chris Graham)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Fidograms
Keywords: free, telegrams, fidonet, ham
Message-ID: <1989Jul20.231934.15744@ziebmef.uucp>
Date: 21 Jul 89 03:19:31 GMT
Organization: Ziebmef Public Access Unix, Toronto, Canada
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri Jul 21 04:19:31 1989

A few days ago, I came across a neglected article that described a service called "fidograms". According to the article, telegrams for non-profit use can be sent to one of two FidoNet sites in North America and they will be delivered, free of charge, to anyone in North America and some other countries by telephone. The article further says that HAM radio operators participate in this service to help them practice their emergency response measures.

Since this article is quite old, I sent some mail to the suggested sites asking if they are still in that business but I have yet to receive

any reply. Does anyone know if this service is still offered and what sites such telegrams should be mailed to?

From 8474005320548103192
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9c1721026dd5479,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-23 00:40:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ncar!gatech!psuvax1!psuvm!cunyvm!byuvax!zebolskyd
From: zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Questions from a rank beginner
Message-ID: <723zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu>
Date: 23 Jul 89 07:40:18 GMT
Lines: 40
Posted: Sun Jul 23 08:40:18 1989

I am now planning on purchasing a TNC, thus entering the world of packet radio, but I have some questions about packet and its capabilities. I have read WA2ISE's recent operating guide for beginners, but I am not even a beginner yet. If any of you experienced packeteers would like to answer these questions (here or via Email), I would be glad to summarize for the benefit of fellow pre-beginners, the interested, and the curious.

1. Are there TNC kits? Schematics? Or some other CHEAP way to get started? I already have computers and 2m equipment.

2. Can an HT be used?

Packet radio seems to me to be the ideal way to handle traffic, and therefore, emergency traffic. It is fast (no spelling out names, repetition, etc) not easily monitored by eavesdroppers with scanners, and appears to have message direction as part of its very essence. So:

3. Is there much traffic being handled?

4. How extensively networked are packet stations? Can I send a message cross-country via packet to my aunt Minnie?

5. What would happen if the information flow increased sharply, as would happen in an emergency or disaster situation? I guess this could be tested by having as many people as possible get and save up as many pieces of traffic as they can for a week, then dump them all into the system on, say, Field Day.

6. Besides 2m, what other bands are frequented by packeteers?

7. How well established is packet radio? That is, are there some frequencies used for digipeaters, others for nodes, and still others for internode links (if there is such a thing)?

Perhaps asking so many questions is a shameless abuse of this forum. If I get enough replies telling me so, I hope at least one contains a reference to a source of the information I am after.

Thanks in advance to anybody who helps.

de Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ
   zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu

From 3707690044094085877
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aa2d00be3858151
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-25 09:14:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!rex!ames!ncar!noao!arizona!swituc!pmb
From: pmb@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Fidograms
Summary: radiograms
Keywords: free, telegrams, fidonet, ham
Message-ID: <175@swituc.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jul 89 16:14:30 GMT
References: <1989Jul20.231934.15744@ziebmef.uucp>
Lines: 57
Posted: Tue Jul 25 17:14:30 1989

In article <1989Jul20.231934.15744@ziebmef.uucp>, chris@ziebmef.uucp (Chris Graham) writes:
>
>   A few days ago, I came across a neglected article that described a
> service called "fidograms". According to the article, telegrams for
> non-profit use can be sent to one of two FidoNet sites in North America
> and they will be delivered, free of charge, to anyone in North America and
> some other countries by telephone. The article further says that HAM
> radio operators participate in this service to help them practice their
> emergency response measures.
>
>   Since this article is quite old, I sent some mail to the suggested
> sites asking if they are still in that business but I have yet to receive
> any reply. Does anyone know if this service is still offered and what
> sites such telegrams should be mailed to?

I am a member of the National Traffic System and routinely handle such messages. There is a national network of amateur radio operators that meet many times per day at set times and on set frequencies to handle third party messages (traffic).

The system starts out at the local level, with a "net" covering a city or small geographic area. One person collects any messages leaving this local area and takes them to the state or section net and one person goes to that net to get any traffic coming into the local net from the section net.

From the section net, the same thing occurs between the section net and a regional net. Typical of the coverage of a regional net is Twelfth Region Net (TWN) which covers Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

From the region net the same thing is repeated to and from the area net. These nets cover roughly the Eastern, Central and Pacific thirds of the US and Canada. There is a group of experienced hams known as the Trans Continental Corps (TCC) that is responsible for handling all of the traffic flowing between the area nets. This handling is all done outside of the net structure but on assigned schedules (skeds).

There are only a couple of restrictions on the third party traffic -

1. NO commercial or business communications of any sort. If you think the autopatch owners are fussy about what they handle, most NTS ops take this requirement even more seriously since the rules are very explicit about third party traffic and business comm.

2. Maximum size per radiogram should be held to 25 or 30 words in the body of the message (not counting address or signature). If needed send several messages to the same person but keep each short.

3. Include a telephone number of the addressee. I, for one, will not mail a message I get with no phone number. I have handled up to 999 messages in one month and I can not afford to do someone elses mailing.

I will be happy to put messages for anyone into the NTS if you E-Mail them to me. They make neat ways of wishing someone happy birthday!

Pat Berry KN7B
pmb@arizona!swituc.UUCP
uunet!arizona!swituc!pmb

From 7136037361836927960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9c1721026dd5479
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-25 09:43:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!rex!uflorida!gatech!rutgers!dptg!ulysses!nsscb!tjm
From: tjm@nsscb.UUCP (Timothy J. Murphy)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Questions from a rank beginner
Summary: Naive packet radio questions
Keywords: Beginner questions packet
Message-ID: <852@nsscb.UUCP>
Date: 25 Jul 89 16:43:42 GMT
References: <723zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu>
Reply-To: tjm@nsscb.UUCP (Timothy J. Murphy)
Organization: AT&T NSSC S. Plainfield, NJ
Lines: 23
Posted: Tue Jul 25 17:43:42 1989

In article <723zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu> zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu writes:
>If any of you experienced packeteers would like to answer
>these questions (here or via Email), I would be glad to summarize for the
>benefit of fellow pre-beginners, the interested, and the curious.
>
>de Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ
>   zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu

     Your pardon for me as well if this is overstepping bounds. I have
just begun immersing myself in different aspects of radio communication, but
packet radio unix (I am a computer junkie <sob>) is a subject that I'm
fascinated by the "most." Please, de Lyle, if any info comes your way, email
me, I'll owe you one... to the experts of the group, any info will be muchly
appreciated!

Thanks,

Tim Murphy

...!ulysses!nsscb!moby!megadodo!tjm

From 2119575671555140077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4076ae70fd5b62fe,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-25 20:19:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
watmath!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Overview of the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch
Keywords: rose, x.25, iso, packet
Message-ID: <946@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jul 89 03:19:58 GMT
Organization: KA2QHD,PBBS SYSTEM,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 39
Posted: Wed Jul 26 04:19:58 1989

From the number of requests for additional information I have decided that
I should post the following overview of the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch.

Here is a brief overview of the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch

The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch is the most advanced network level package
for the TNC-2 (and Clones) with support for the PacComm DR-200 Dual port,
and soon 4 port operation. The ROSE Switch also supports asynchronous
packet on the RS-232 port of most TNCs, which can either be used over the

air or tied back-to-back with other ROSE Switches.

The ROSE Switch is the only Amateur Networking package based upon the International Standard protocols, as defined by CCITT and ISO.

The ROSE Switch fully conforms to FCC identification requirements, and does not waste channel bandwidth with needless broadcasts or beacons and has lower protocol overhead increasing actual data throughput.

The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch does not to have seperate ID Beacons, nor does it need to go key down for hours (so it seems) Broadcasting network routing information, the ROSE Switch does NOT speak unless spoken TO!

You do not have to guess what station a transmission came from, since the call sign of the switch appears in every transmission.

You do not have to poke your way through the network, paging through obscure node names to try to get to the town you want to reach, nor do you need reams of network maps, your phone book will do.

For more information please send a message to Tom, W2VY@KD6TH or (see below) or call me at (201) 478-7919.

(I am most accessible via packet or phone... this one costs money (dialup))
73, Tom
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

From -1959445148036984195
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de2969260fdcd33f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-26 07:02:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TAPR Office Closed Temporarily
Message-ID: <4390051@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Jul 89 14:02:38 GMT
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Jul 26 15:02:38 1989

From the packet forum on Compuserve...

#: 103861 S9/Packet Radio
    25-Jul-89 10:42:00
Sb: Cris at TAPR
Fm: ANDY FREEBORN N0CCZ 73177,1317

To: All

Cris at TAPR had a baby girl!

Thirty minutes after arriving at the hospital yesterday afternoon Cristina (Cris), our office manager, gave birth to a brand new baby girl. Mother and baby are doing fine.

The baby came about two weeks earlier than expected. This disrupts our well laid plans for transitioning the office functions to Heather Johnson, N7DZU.

The office will be temporarily closed for a short period. The recorder will be on the telephone line to accept urgent messages. Expect the office routine to return to normal about August 3rd.

Andy N0CCZ
for TAPR

From -7034620509012821912
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c35071c1b78d90e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-27 04:59:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!draken!tut!oulu!tolsun!so-luru
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: High speed packet questions
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Jul27145956@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 27 Jul 89 11:59:56 GMT
Sender: news@tolsun.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: U.S.S. Enterprise
Lines: 37
Posted: Thu Jul 27 12:59:56 1989

We are planning to put up a 56 kbps TCP/IP packet radio network. Now we have now pretty much come to the point where we must make the decision of ordering (and building) all the necessary equipment.

We do still have some questions, however:

Which is the best interface for IBM PC-compatible machines? Should we use the Pac-Comm PC-100 (is it supported by KA9Q NET software yet?), or something else? Opinions, please!

As far as I recall, Mike Chepponis (K3MC) is working on a better interface. I wonder when that would become available? And when would the software support it? Does anyone have any idea of this? We would hate to pour a hundred dollars to a packet driver, just to find out that 2 months later there would have been a much better one out!

Another point of interest would be the possibility to link the system
to other computers than IBM PC-line. Is it possible at all, apart from
the old, painfully slow TNC's? We would like to try (at least)
Commodore Amiga, Apple Macintosh, Convergent MiniFrame running SysV,
Sun 2, maybe others... Last spring, somebody asked about the
connection to Sun workstations, any answers to that?

ANYONE who knows the answer to ANY of these questions, please reply to
this newsgroup, or directly by mail. The decisions will have to be
made within a month or so...

Thank You in advance, 73

        Luru

--

///   Ari 'Luru' Husa OH8NUP   so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
o-o   .--. .-. .. -- ..- ...   .. -. - . .-.   .--. .- .-. . ...
 o   Ham Radio Operators Do It In High Frequency!

From 9007670945671466992
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-27 14:07:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!brians
From: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Message-ID: <19302@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jul 89 21:07:01 GMT
Reply-To: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu Jul 27 22:07:01 1989

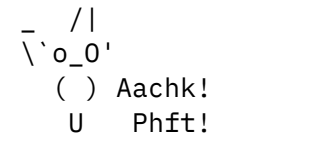
I am looking for a packet BBS to run on a Tektronix 6250 workstation, running
Utek.

I think what I am looking for Is KA9Q's package, but I am unable to download
it from anywhere due to the fact that I can only use KERMIT.

What I need to know is file names of what to look for if I run it to
it on any other systems. Or if someone could mail it to me that would work
out real nice.

Brian Sheets KA7KDX   _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln.   \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007   ( ) Aachk!   - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-591-7858   U   Phft!   Any movie he's been in.
--

Brian Sheets KA7KDX
19730 SW Prospect Ln.
Aloha, Or 97007
503-591-7858



"I'll be back"
- Arnold Schwarzenegger,
Any movie he's been in.

From -8979818817298648030
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c35071c1b78d90e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-28 07:23:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tank!ncar!gatech!dscatl!kd4nc!ke4zv
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed packet questions
Summary: Atlanta Experience
Message-ID: <2811@kd4nc.UUCP>
Date: 28 Jul 89 14:23:58 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Jul27145956@stekt.oulu.fi>
Reply-To: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Distribution: rec
Organization: /etc/MYORG
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Jul 28 15:23:58 1989

In article <SO-LURU.89Jul27145956@stekt.oulu.fi> so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>
>We are planning to put up a 56 kbps TCP/IP packet radio network. Now
>we have now pretty much come to the point where we must make the
>decision of ordering (and building) all the necessary equipment.
>
>Which is the best interface for IBM PC-compatible machines? Should we
>use the Pac-Comm PC-100 (is it supported by KA9Q NET software yet?),
>or something else? Opinions, please!
>
>Thank You in advance, 73
>
>   Luru

Here in Atlanta we are still using a chopped up TNC2 on all our backbone links. We are experimenting with several plugin cards, but are sticking with the proven TNCs until we are sure we have something better working.

My opinion is that we really need some intelligence on any plugin we wind up using. The need to off load the main cpu is very real when your switch is attempting to service multiple high speed links. With the TNC hanging on the modem, most any computer that can run KA9Q will be able to use 56k. I am eagerly awaiting Mike's totally awesome board. It sounds like it will be a very good solution for the PC world.

The DRSI card seems adequate if you only need to drive one 56k, but if you need to switch multiple links, it will probably prove unfit for

the job.
73 Gary KE4ZV

From 6863570337313652816
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d544ee38c3efd0f2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-29 00:26:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
TAMVENUS.BITNET!JKK3283
From: JKK3283@TAMVENUS.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DRSI PC*PA - G8BPQ - RLI 10.10
Message-ID: <8907300703.AA03460@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 29 Jul 89 07:26:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 56
Posted: Sat Jul 29 08:26:00 1989

Greetings everyone.

Yet again do I present a question concerning the use of the PC*PA, G8BPQ
Packet Switch software, and W0RLI 10.10 BBS software.

My problem is this: it seems that when I try to run the MBINIT.EXE file
my computer locks up.   My AUTOEXEC file contains the commands to load
LM, SHARE, CHKDSK, and the BPQCODE (for the G8BPQ switch). Once all of
this is loaded MBINIT locks up the system. I have tried repeating this
procedure with and without TNCTSR-S in memory and no difference occurs.

My configuration lines in CONFIG.MB (for RLI) are as follows:

```
PORT L C
RECENT CONNECTS
R               600     600     3600    1000    0       23      100   5

PORT A NODE
145.01 Mhz Packet Switch
RIGMUD123       600     600      180      50    1       23      5     5

PORT B NODE
145.01 Mhz Packet Switch
RIGMUD23        600     600     180       50    1       23      5     5

PORT C NODE
145.01 Mhz Packet Switch
RIGMUD23        600     600     180       50    1       23      5     5
```

My configuration in G8BPQ is as follows:

```
TNCPORTLIST=1,2,3,4

PORTS:

145.01 Mhz 1200 Baud (DRSI)
DRSI,300H,2,1200,A,BBSOK   ; DRSI board, 300H I/O address, IRQ 2,
                             1200 baud, Channel A,  BBS_OK here
192,2,300,100,255,0,0,5000,1000,10,120
;QUALITY, WINDOW, TX DELAY (@ 10MS INCREMENTS), SLOTTIME, PERSIST, FULL DUP,
;SOFTDCD, FRACK, RESPTIME, RETRIES, PACLEN,  CWID = N5LKM
```

I am about to pull all of my hair out because I can't find the problem.
I am missing it and I hope someone out there can find it... or I will
pull out all of my hair and it took 2 years to grow it back!

Any ideas, suggestions, observations, or comments are gladly welcomed.

Thank you for your time and interest.

73's de Kraig Kreymer
        N5LKM @ W5AC (Packet - Texas A&M University)
        JKK3283 @ TAMVENUS (Texas A&M University - BitNet)

```
From -5350324631793782515
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,aaba6acf9d5368f8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-29 23:02:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!dino!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Want comments on using IC-275
Message-ID: <30600010@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 29 Jul 89 06:14:12 GMT
Lines: 15
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600010:000:336
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil    Jul 28 13:28:00 1989
Posted: Sat Jul 29 07:14:12 1989
```

I am interested in hearing comments from hams who have used an Icom IC-275
for packet radio.

1. Was the setup/hookup very easy?

2. Did it require funny connectors or wiring?

3. Did the levels match up very well?

4. How well did the IC-275 perform for packet?

Thanks. 73's from KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From -4395552285250493905
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff844e3468e6a091,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-30 01:10:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!GAALEN%TNOSUR
From: GAALEN%TNOSUR@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("ADAM VAN GAALEN , DGV-TNO, 15-697283",
PA2AGA, 31)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: I'd like to register
Message-ID: <8907310706.AA04400@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 30 Jul 89 08:10:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Sun Jul 30 09:10:00 1989

Hello OM,

I hope this message reaches destination, as the routing-tables appear not to
be updated recently on our SURF-node...

Someone ever forwarded a message concerning the KA9Q program (and mods) to me,
so this made me wonder if there was a way to register for all these kinds of
bulletins. I am using the KA9Q package on my 2 Macintoshes, and made a number
of 'bug-fixes' for the program. I'd like to share the information with other
users, that's why I am lokking for a way to do this.

Regards,
Adam PA2AGA/PI8MAC.

From 8337457331655162351
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7b5994ff4f71be25,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-30 12:57:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
TAMSIGMA.BITNET!S1H1420
From: S1H1420@TAMSIGMA.BITNET (Steve Hicks, 845-8964/764-7924)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TX Holdup? G8BPQ, RLI 10.10, MFJ-1270B
Message-ID: <8907310707.AA04503@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 30 Jul 89 19:57:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun Jul 30 20:57:00 1989

Howdy....

I am having difficulty running the G8BPQ software under RLI 10.10. If I turn on MTX I can see transmitted packets going to my MFJ1270B 1.6.1, but the TNC will hold the packets for up to 5 seconds before transmitting them. The TNC is, of course, running in KISS mode. So if a user tries to connect to the BBS or NODE, he may send five connects which will be followed by five responses from the computer, but the TNC ends up holding them and transmitting them all at once some time later. I suspect a problem in the TNC software like a poor choice of PERSIST or SLOTTIME, but I have no control over those parameters from G8BPQ. The software runs better on my KPC-2 (I am assuming the default for these parameters are better suited to my particular application)

What I'm looking for is something like: Information that a new version of G8BPQ is out that sets these software parameters from the computer for me (I am running 3.20); some kind of quick fix C/BASIC program or something I can compile and run in my startup that will pre-load the values for me; some insight which demonstrates my misunderstanding of the problem and a new way of correcting it. If needed I can enclose a copy of my current parameters in G8BPQ, but I feel that the problem has been traced to the TNC, rendering these parameter values irrelevant.

73/Stephen Hicks


```
            Packet:   SYSOP @ W5AC / WD5EMG @ 77840
INTERnet/SESQUInet:   S1H1420.TAMSIGMA.TAMU.EDU (128.194.1.1)
            BITnet:   S1H1420@TAMSIGMA
            THEnet:   SUMMA::S1H1420
          MCI Mail:   SHICKS
               CSI:   73747,676
```


From -7550454035089452630
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,779cc3d98f1c476e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-30 17:21:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RFI from EGA display
Message-ID: <7373@swlabs.UUCP>
Date: 31 Jul 89 00:21:01 GMT
Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.
Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Jul 31 01:21:01 1989

I have been encountering RFI while checking out some HF packet.

I just found where my RFI problem is. The cable going to the Enhanced
Color Display (IBM's EGA monitor) is very noisy. I notice that it is
the old type; it doesn't have an RFI trap on the video cable near the
display adaptor. I really don't want to scrap the display and buy a new
one.

Does anyone know what is in those RFI traps? Are they just wrapping
the wires around ferrite beads? Or are they putting all the wires around
a toroid? Are the RFI traps for displays available separately? What
other things (bypass caps, etc) would be worth trying?

By the way, 10 meters has been booming in from South America. Check
out 28,100.8 kHz.
--
Jack Bonn, KA1SMW, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)   jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)

From -8285412991306431458
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6131c82c7816ef72,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6131c82c7816ef72,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,6131c82c7816ef72,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-31 08:11:38 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:12147 rec.ham-radio.packet:2327 sci.electronics:7164
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!bbn!bbn.com!grossman
From: grossman@bbn.com (Martin Grossman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: rs232 control for ICOM radios
Keywords: ICOM rs232
Message-ID: <43525@bbn.COM>
Date: 31 Jul 89 15:11:38 GMT
Sender: news@bbn.COM
Lines: 38

After reading article in August '89 "73 Amateur Radio" page 34
"Control Your Rig from a PC" my brother KA1PPG (without usenet access)
asked if its do-able on his rigs. I've read both manuals on his
ICOM IC-740 and IC-251. It seams not possible on the 740 since the
only leads that are come close are:

pin #   Description

11   Input for TRANSVERTER control. When 8 Volts DC applied, the
     set can operate with a transverter.

12   Output reference voltage for band switching
13** Output for external band switching

It seams do-able on his 251 because it has the following connections
on the ACC connector:

pin # Description

16 Control signal (DBC) input terminal for external control
17 NC
18 NC
19 Control signal (DV) output terminal for external control
20 Control signal (RT) input terminal for external control
21 Data signal (DB1) input/output terminal for external control
22 Data signal (DB2) input/output terminal for external control
23 Data signal (DB4) input/output terminal for external control
24 Data signal (DB8) input/output terminal for external control

Now the article mentions that some radios have an input and output
that are 5V rs232 signals but neither of these do.

So can someone explain (or point me in the right direction) how to use
pins 16-24.

PS I can easily make my brother a board like mine that uses an 8255 PPI
   chip for digital control, if thats whats needed.

From 1945672955470657721
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f10e5fda022ee1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-31 10:08:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: wanted: kiss ONLY tnc
Message-ID: <4390052@col.hp.com>
Date: 31 Jul 89 17:08:13 GMT
References: <683@engcon.marshall.ltv.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 7
Posted: Mon Jul 31 18:08:13 1989

Any TNC-2 clone (MFJ 1270B, Paccomm tiny and micropower, etc...) can be fitted
with a KISS-Only ROM using the bits included in TNC_TNC2.ARC of the KA9Q
distribution. This is the way I run my station.

There are similar bits for TNC-1 clones, and the VADCG/ASHBY boards.

Bdale, N3EUA

From 1443191940897742043
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c35071c1b78d90e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-31 10:12:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed packet questions
Message-ID: <4390053@col.hp.com>
Date: 31 Jul 89 17:12:30 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Jul27145956@stekt.oulu.fi>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 27
Posted: Mon Jul 31 18:12:30 1989

>Which is the best interface for IBM PC-compatible machines? Should we
>use the Pac-Comm PC-100 (is it supported by KA9Q NET software yet?),
>or something else? Opinions, please!

The driver for the PC-100 has not, to my knowledge, ever been completed or
tested. For 56kb operation, KA9Q has written a high-speed driver for the DRSI
PCPA card, that works fairly well.

>As far as I recall, Mike Chepponis (K3MC) is working on a better
>interface. I wonder when that would become available? And when would
>the software support it?

This fall sometime. Negotiations are reportedly underway for commercial
production of the card. I am not free to provide any further details. The
PCPA card is a reasonable, if slow, alternative for the next 4-6 months.

>Another point of interest would be the possibility to link the system
>to other computers than IBM PC-line. Is it possible at all, apart from
>the old, painfully slow TNC's?

All you need is 56kb HDLC, with the ability to have the interface clocked by
the modems, assuming you plan to use the WA4DSY units. The Macintosh does not
bring out all the lines needed, but solutions are being investigated. For
other machines, you'll need to provide or locate an HDLC interface, write a
driver, or just use a TNC that's been modified.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -4690023543810183054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-31 10:13:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale

From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Message-ID: <4390054@col.hp.com>
Date: 31 Jul 89 17:13:49 GMT
References: <19302@sequent.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Jul 31 18:13:49 1989

>I think what I am looking for Is KA9Q's package, but I am unable to download
>it from anywhere due to the fact that I can only use KERMIT.

Maybe this will help:

+---+
        HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

 I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

 System Name: WB3FFV
 Login: bbs
 Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
 Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
 Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
 Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
 Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
 IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
 Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3 and features 300+
             meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -8328212458651014259
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7b5994ff4f71be25
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-01 06:52:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TX Holdup? G8BPQ, RLI 10.10, MFJ-1270B
Message-ID: <1214@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 1 Aug 89 13:52:27 GMT
References: <8907310707.AA04503@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 51
Posted: Tue Aug 1 14:52:27 1989

From article <8907310707.AA04503@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by S1H1420@TAMSIGMA.BITNET (Steve Hicks, 845-8964/764-7924):
> Howdy....
>
> I am having difficulty running the G8BPQ software under RLI 10.10. If I turn
> on MTX I can see transmitted packets going to my MFJ1270B 1.6.1, but the TNC
> will hold the packets for up to 5 seconds before transmitting them. The TNC
> is, of course, running in KISS mode. So if a user tries to connect to the BBS
> or NODE, he may send five connects which will be followed by five responses
> from the computer, but the TNC ends up holding them and transmitting them all
> at once some time later.   I suspect a problem in the TNC software like a
> poor choice of PERSIST or SLOTTIME, but I have no control over those
> parameters from G8BPQ. The software runs better on my KPC-2 (I am assuming
> the default for these parameters are better suited to my particular
> application)
>
  [some text deleted]
>   and a new way of correcting it. If needed I can enclose a copy of
>   my current parameters in G8BPQ, but I feel that the problem has been
>   traced to the TNC, rendering these parameter values irrelevant.

I think you may be mistaken about this - it sounds very much like this IS a problem with parameter values. When you see a monitored outgoing frame on the screen, it is going to the "virtual" TNC (i.e., the G8BPQ code), not to the actual TNC. I'm also using G8BPQ 3.20 with KISS TNCs (and MBL 5.12) and do not experience the problem you describe, so it is not an inherent problem with that version. I do hope that a version will be forthcoming soon which will permit changing TXDELAY, PERSIST, and SLOTTIME in the KISS driver. The TXDELAY in particular is far too long for my application.

I suspect you have a problem with one of the parameters other than the 3 just mentioned. Check your parameter list for your KISS port, paying particular attention to the value of RESPTIME. This should be the 9th parameter in the list - if there is one missing before it, RESPTIME would actually be set to the value intended for FRACK. Since the latter is nominally 5 seconds, this could explain your 5 second delay before keying up. Good luck!

By the way, if you have users who are actually sending 5 connect attempts in 5 seconds, you'd better tell them to smarten up - *their* FRACK is way too low!

>
> 73/Stephen Hicks

>

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -7847115636805678565
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-01 10:50:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!usna!tsmith
From: tsmith@usna.MIL (Tim G. Smith)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need info on packet radio
Message-ID: <195@usna.MIL>
Date: 1 Aug 89 17:50:29 GMT
Reply-To: tsmith@cad.usna.mil.UUCP (Tim G. Smith (Mechanical) <tsmith@usna>)
Organization: U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue Aug 1 18:50:29 1989

Hi- I was hoping that some one could provide me with some beginner
info on packet radio.

I know a little bit about packet radio and think I might be interested
in getting involved with it but need some more info. I really do not
know very much about amateur radio so responses should explain things
in a manner that a neophyte can understand. I do have plenty of
experience with tcp/ip and local/wide area networks so you don't have
to go too far in depth about tcp/ip although I am at a loss to know
how packet radio handles routing (does anyone run gated over packet
radio? Is there an official "core" to the packet net?).

Sorry if all of this has been asked before. Feel free to answer here
or send email- whichever you feel is more appropriate.

I would like info about the following:

1) What sort of license is required? I have heard someone mention that
the FCC is considering eliminating the Morse Code requirement for a
license- is this true? What would I need to do to get a license?

2) What sort of data speeds are possible? I was under the impression
that 300/1200 bps was the max speed but I have heard folks mention
56kb speeds.

3) What is the range of a typical transmitter? I am thinking of

linking two sites with packet radio instead of slip or some other
PTP over telephone.

4) How extensive is the packet bacbone? Would I be able to send
data across Maryland? The east coast? Coast to coast?

5) What sort of equipment do I need. I could use a description of all
the hardware from the serial port of my machine to the destination
computer's serial port.

thanks all,
     Tim Smith (formerly of the US Naval Academy)
US mail:US Army, BRL   E-mail:
     SLCBR-SE   internet:tsmith@brl.mil
     Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD 21005-5066   uucp :...!uunet!brl!tsmith
MaBell :(301)278-6678 (or 6808)
Autovon: 298-6678

From 379225400355609119
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-01 20:08:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Message-ID: <1189@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 2 Aug 89 03:08:35 GMT
References: <19302@sequent.UUCP> <4390054@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 22
Posted: Wed Aug 2 04:08:35 1989

In article <4390054@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>I think what I am looking for Is KA9Q's package, but I am unable to download
>>it from anywhere due to the fact that I can only use KERMIT.
>
>Maybe this will help:
>
>+---+
>   HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!
>

     YOu can also try my BBS..... The latest and greatest ip code,
rli,mbl code.. lots of files...

     N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 8555124404298941957
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-02 20:55:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!ark!lrark!
rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Summary: I haven't been successful in compiling it for unix.
Message-ID: <19@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 3 Aug 89 03:55:45 GMT
References: <19302@sequent.UUCP> <4390054@col.hp.com>
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Aug 3 04:55:45 1989

In article <4390054@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> >I think what I am looking for Is KA9Q's package, but I am unable to download
> >it from anywhere due to the fact that I can only use KERMIT.
>
> Maybe this will help:
>
> System Name: WB3FFV
> Login: bbs
> Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
> Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)

I have this package and have not been able to get it compiled under SCO Xenix
or IBM Xenix either. Has anyone been successful in getting it compiled using
the UNIX switches?

I am not sure I am reaching the NET. Can someone please reply so I know I'm
not just talking to my modem..

73 - Rick

--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP   CIS: 70505,1157
1800 Sanford Drive #4   PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
Little Rock, AR 72207   XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From -2214887917053452899

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6131c82c7816ef72
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6131c82c7816ef72
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,6131c82c7816ef72
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-03 16:33:20 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:12337 rec.ham-radio.packet:2341 sci.electronics:7306
Path: utzoo!utgpu!watmath!att!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sun-barr!
newstop!east!tjp!jpainter
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM (John Painter - Sun BOS Hardware)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: rs232 control for ICOM radios
Keywords: ICOM rs232
Message-ID: <665@east.East.Sun.COM>
Date: 3 Aug 89 23:33:20 GMT
References: <43525@bbn.COM>
Sender: news@east.East.Sun.COM
Reply-To: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM (John Painter - Sun BOS Hardware)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Sun Microsystems, Billerica MA
Lines: 28

In article <43525@bbn.COM> grossman@bbn.com (Martin Grossman) writes:
>
>pin #   Description
>
>16 Control signal (DBC) input terminal for external control
>17 NC
>18 NC
>19 Control signal (DV) output terminal for external control
>20 Control signal (RT) input terminal for external control
>21 Data signal (DB1) input/output terminal for external control
>22 Data signal (DB2) input/output terminal for external control
>23 Data signal (DB4) input/output terminal for external control
>24 Data signal (DB8) input/output terminal for external control
>
>
>Now the article mentions that some radios have an input and output
>that are 5V rs232 signals but neither of these do.
>
ICOM makes a board to covert from parrallel to serial for the older
ICOM equipment. Try AES or HRO (I can't remember the part number off
the top of my head) I believe it is about $25.00 at discount.

/Tjp
-disclaimer:> I am not a HAM soo... what do I know. (sorry, bad taste
form code/code-free discussions)

useless blank lines follow to satisfy silly mailer requirement 'n' now

From 6779544719898199223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c35071c1b78d90e6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-03 18:02:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!dptg!att!mcdchg!ddsw1!indep1!
pete
From: pete@indep1.UUCP (Peter Franks)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: High speed packet questions
Summary: Will the DRSI card work under Xenix?
Message-ID: <302@indep1.UUCP>
Date: 4 Aug 89 01:02:10 GMT
References: <SO-LURU.89Jul27145956@stekt.oulu.fi> <4390053@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: pete@indep1.UUCP (Peter Franks)
Organization: /usr/lib/news/organization
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri Aug 4 02:02:10 1989

In article <4390053@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>Which is the best interface for IBM PC-compatible machines? Should we
>>use the Pac-Comm PC-100 (is it supported by KA9Q NET software yet?),
>>or something else? Opinions, please!
>
>The driver for the PC-100 has not, to my knowledge, ever been completed or
>tested. For 56kb operation, KA9Q has written a high-speed driver for the DRSI
>PCPA card, that works fairly well.

I've read bits and pieces here and there about DRSI's stuff, but never anything
definitive.

Will the DRSI card described above, using the software described above, operate
under Xenix 2.2.3 (286)? Where can I get literature, etc.?

I'm thinking of getting back into packet, probably using TCP/IP. Is this the
way to go? Opinions, please (hopefully from someone who is DOING it).

Thanks & 73

--
+---+
| Peter Franks | pete@indep1.mcs.com OR pete@indep1.uucp |
| NI9D | Use whichever one works |
+---+

From -5002871724315154358
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,779cc3d98f1c476e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-04 00:36:22 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RFI from EGA display
Message-ID: <17342@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 4 Aug 89 07:36:22 GMT
References: <7373@swlabs.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri Aug 4 08:36:22 1989

Several months ago I went on a concerted campaign to quiet the monitor
I use with my AT. This is a vanilla monochrome monitor, but I think the
techniques used have general applicability.

1. Find the power supply line between the main circuit board and the
video driver board at the base of the CRT. Replace it with shielded coax,
grounding the shields as appropriate, and bypass the supply line on the
driver board end. I discovered that this wire was a significant radiator
of RF energy since the video driver board generates a pretty high level
signal.

2. Coat the inside of the cabinet with conductive paint. I used GC Nickel
Print; a single bottle was just enough. (Do this only if the cabinet is
nonconductive, naturally).

3. Sacrifice an old piece of RG-8 coax by removing the outer jacket with
a utility knife and slide out the inner conductor and dielectric.
Use the braid as an outer shield on the video drive cable from your
computer. Be sure to use conductive shells on the connector, and make
sure the braid makes good contact with the connector shell and with the
paint you applied to the inside of the cabinet.

I found these steps were successful in almost completely eliminating RFI
on the HF bands from my generic Taiwanese PC monitor.

Phil

From -4695179013584592566
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-05 02:02:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!mcnc!unccvax!cs75jmc
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on packet radio
Summary: answers....
Message-ID: <1585@unccvax.UUCP>

Date: 4 Aug 89 13:35:29 GMT
References: <195@usna.mil> <241300001@cdp>
Organization: Univ. of NC at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC
Lines: 41
Posted: Fri Aug 4 14:35:29 1989

In article <241300001@cdp>, jim@cdp.UUCP writes:
>
>
> >   Hi- I was hoping that some one could provide me with some beginner
> >   info on packet radio.
> >
> >   I know a little bit about packet radio and think I might be interested
> >   ...
> >   1) What sort of license is required? I have heard someone mention that
> >   ...
You need at least a Novice class Amateur Radio license to operate packet
on 222 MHz, at least a Technician class to operate on 144 MHz and a
General class license to operate packet on HF bands.
> >   2) What sort of data speeds are possible? I was under the impression
> >   ...
Most HF packet is at 300 baud, most 144 MHz packet is at 1200 baud but
many people are experimenting with speeds of 2400, 4800 and 9600 baud.
There is some 56KB stuff going on in the higher bands, but that is
usually done by clubs and packet groups, not individuals.

> >   3) What is the range of a typical transmitter? I am thinking of
> >   ...
On VHF you can go as far as 100 miles depending on your terrain. HF is
limited only by propogation, and you can contact stations in countries
all over the world.
With packet, you can repeat through other stations (called digipeating)
and increase your range on VHF; a form of networking exists which can
allow you to make contact with people in other states.

> >   4) How extensive is the packet bacbone? Would I be able to send
> >   ...
This really depends on what part of the country you live in. You can
send messages via bulletin boards to virtually the entire country, but
live QSOs have more limited range on VHF.
> >   5) What sort of equipment do I need. I could use a description of all
> >   ...
I will only give a brief description here. You need a VHF or HF
transmitter, a terminal node controller and a terminal or computer (a
computer really works better since you can store messages for later
use). If you want to put together a 144 MHz packet station you can
probably do it for less than $250 if you have a computer already.

From 1743477494824611871
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-05 02:30:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!shelby!labrea!
cdp!jim
From: jim@cdp.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on packet radio
Message-ID: <241300001@cdp>
Date: 4 Aug 89 10:31:38 GMT
References: <195@usna.mil>
Lines: 40
Nf-ID: #R:usna.mil:195:cdp:241300001:000:1250
Nf-From: cdp.UUCP!jim Aug 3 22:34:00 1989
Posted: Fri Aug 4 11:31:38 1989

> Hi- I was hoping that some one could provide me with some beginner
> info on packet radio.
>
> I know a little bit about packet radio and think I might be interested
> ...
> 1) What sort of license is required? I have heard someone mention that
> ...
> 2) What sort of data speeds are possible? I was under the impression
> ...
> 3) What is the range of a typical transmitter? I am thinking of
> ...
> 4) How extensive is the packet bacbone? Would I be able to send
> ...
> 5) What sort of equipment do I need. I could use a description of all
> ...
>
> thanks all,
> Tim Smith (formerly of the US Naval Academy)
> US mail:US Army, BRL E-mail:
> SLCBR-SE internet:tsmith@brl.mil
> Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD 21005-5066 uucp :...!uunet!brl!tsmith
> MaBell :(301)278-6678 (or 6808)
> Autovon: 298-6678

I would love to receive this information also. This is not the first time someone has made pretty much the same request. Will one of you knowledgeable and articulate packet radio folks please write up a summary of these seemingly elementary but elusive facts? It would be greatly appreciated.

thanks,
jim

Jim Wampler
...uunet!pyramid!cdp!jim
...hplabs!cdp!jim

jim@cdp.UUCP

From 4239959355891732542
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120f670e29ad532f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-05 06:31:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 28-Jul-89
Message-ID: <1192@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 4 Aug 89 16:49:31 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 326
Posted: Fri Aug 4 17:49:31 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

Volume 5, Number 22 July 28, 1989

ARRL COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE COMING SOON

The 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference will be held in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the Air Force Academy in the Fairchild Hall conference area on Saturday, October 7. This year's hosts are Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR), Academy Amateur Radio Club, USAFA Cadet Radio Club, Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) and the ARRL. If you plan on presenting a paper, please contact Lori Weinberg at ARRL headquarters for an author's package. Deadline for receipt of camera-ready papers is August 28.

The Saturday session at the Academy will include prominent amateurs who are doing packet-radio development work at the leading edge of technology. They'll be speaking about the current efforts in the areas of packet-radio satellites, networking (ROSE, TCP/IP, TexNet), the new version of AX.25, digital signal processing, high speed packet radio, new packet-radio hardware and software developments and many other fascinating development efforts now in progress.

On Saturday evening (6:30-10:00 PM), there will be an opportunity to get acquainted at a special (and informal) attitude adjustment session at the

conference hotel (the new Colorado Springs Marriott). A full- size taco buffet ($2 per pass through the buffet) and cash bar will be available.

There will boncurrent sessions at the conference hotel on Sunday. The ARRL Digital Committee will be in open session and amateurs are welcome to sit in. At the same time, RMPRA will be hosting their annual Packetfest in a separate meeting room. The RMPRA Packetfest will feature many of the prominent amateurs in attendance for the Networking Conference and Digital Committee meeting. The Sunday session will be of the tutorial/discussion/ question and answer type of presentation.

Conference headquarters will be the new Colorado Springs Marriott. Reservations should be made by September 6. When calling for reservations, call the Marriott direct at 719-260-1800 (do not use the Marriott 800 number). Be sure to identify yourself as a member of the "ARRL Networking Conference."

Other nearby motels:

	Telephone
Comfort Inn	719-598-6700
Sheraton Inn	719-598-5770
Drury Inn	719-598-2500

Colorado Springs Municipal Airport is approximately 10 miles from the Marriott. It is served by six national carriers with over 100 flights daily from six major gateway cities: Chicago, St. Louis, Dalas/Ft. Worth, Phoenix, Salt Lake City and Denver. Airport transportation to and from the airport will be provided by the Marriott. Arrival and departure times should be coordinated with the hotel transportation staff.

For those arriving before 3 PM on Friday, October 6, a conducted tour of the Air Force Academy has been planned. The assembly point for this tour will be announced in a later bulletin and will be posted at the hotel registration desk. Private transportation will be used. If you need a ride, letyour needs be known when sending in your registration fee.

Registration for the conference includes the conference, one copy of the 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference proceedings, refreshments throughout the day, lunch at the AFA Officers Club (transportation will be provided) and use of the Marriott hospitality room. There will be no charge for the tour of the Air Force Academy. Extra copies of the conference proceedings will be available.

Upon receipt of your registration, you will be mailed a preprinted Marriott reservation form and other matrials of interest. Please indicate if you would like to be included in the Air Force Academy tour. For further information send SASE with your name, call sign, address and telephone number to:

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ
522 Borrego Dr

Colorado Springs, CO 80918
Telephone 719-598-8373

Or you may contact Lori Weinberg, ARRL, telephone 203-666-1541, FAX 203-665-7531

ROSE GROWS

Version 060289 of the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch release of 2 June 1989 is now on the following systems: PacComm BBS at 813-874-3078 (file area #1), K4NGC BBS at 703-680-5970 (file area #17). This version fixes the LOADER (it would lose memory space if you disconnected while uploading an application) and adds a file operation to CONFIGUR.EXE.

Network Status Report

The following report was filed by Bob Nelson, KB1BD, concerning the status of ROSE in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area.

Many of us have spent a considerable number of hours working on the network this spring, fixing bugs, improving RF paths, etc. We are now adding additional paths to the network for your packet-radio pleasure.

I know some of you have had a bit of bad luck trying out some of this new equipment. Like all beta tests, there are quirks, however, after watching the code for the last three weeks, it appears that the bugs that were nipping at our heels all spring have met their fate... that was brought to them by the exterminator Tom Moulton, W2VY. The code in all modes appears to be very stable, therefore, I ask you to try what you have so far and, hopefully, find some enjoyment in its use.

From the KA2VLP-3 switch, that most of you use to connect to this station, the following direct PBBS paths from the ROSE network are available. The connect commands needed to use these PBBSs follow. Please use the ROSE path to minimize retries on the channel.

```
C KB1BD-4 V KA2VLP-3,609426
C KD6TH-4 V KA2VLP-3,201744 or
C KD6TH-4 V KA2VLP-3,212456
C WB2GTX-4 V KA2VLP-3,201744
C WA2VXT-4 V KA2VLP-3,609426
```

If you are using a TNC that uses the old TNC 1 firmware, substitute the second number in the all number fields with either an "o" or an "i" depending on whether it is a 0 or 1, for example:

```
C KD6TH-4 V KA2VLP-3,2o1744 or
C KD6TH-4 V KA2VLP-3,2i2456
```

There are other ports ed by these PBBSs for mail-forwarding which have been trunked, for the most part, off of the user channels. This trunking

is occurring via ROSE switches on UHF.

User access ports to the ROSE network are now available at the following sites:

	Call Sign	Address	Frequency	Location
	N2DSY-3	201744	145.07 MHz	Little Falls, NJ
*	N2ELC-3	201663	145.09 MHz	Lake Hopatcong, NJ
	KA2VLP-3	609426	145.07 MHz	Hightstown, NJ
	N2EVW-7	609530	221.01 MHz	Trenton, NJ
	KD6TH-6	212456	145.07 MHz	New York City, NY
*	N2EVW-8	609883	221.11 MHz	Trenton, NJ
	WA3YRI-3	609261	145.07 MHz	Mt Holly, NJ

* Under construction at time of this writing; may not yet be available for use.

KD6TH-3 on 221.11 MHz in New York City will be converting from its standard digipeater configuration to a ROSE switch very shortly .

If you would like to contact someone who has access to any of these switches, invoke the following:

```
C W2XXX-Y V N2VVV-T,609426
```

where W2XXX-Y is your call sign and SSID and N2VVV-T is the switch call sign and SSID that the other person can access.

Access to NET/ROM is also available. We are currently accessing it on 221.01 MHz and the channel is very crowded. Access to other frequencies is currently in the works, but until they are available, I offer the following suggestions.

To access the NET/ROM network, use the following connect sequence:

```
C WB2DRD-3 V KA2VLP-3,609530
```

The ROSE network will then set up a connection tothat station. Remember, although it says you are "connected" when using ROSE, you are only connected to the virtual circuit, which may actually be in the process of completing a connection.

After you make your connection and you know which node you wish to connect, enter the following:

```
C W3IWI-11
```

where W3IWI-11 is the target node.

If you are not sure which node to connect to, type:

```
NODES
```

To check if you are connected to a NET/ROM node, type:

INFO

If you have made your connection to WB2DRD-3 and type INFO, but do not get a response back in 30 or 40 seconds, disconnect and try later because the 220-MHz channel is probably too busy. If you do get a response back, feel free to connect to any of the stations that are accessible from the network.

To improve things, we will be expanding the ROSE network north and south. A Manhattan switch was added recently and a link to northwestern New Jersey should be up soon. We hope to have a site in southern New Jersey in the near future.

If you have friends that can access any of the netwrks outside of New Jersey, who wish to contact you here on 145.07 MHz, have them try and connect to the WB2DRD-3 NET/ROM node. If they can, then they should be able to connect to you here on 145.07 MHz. After they make a connection to WB2DRD-3, they must type:

C W2XXX-Y v N2EVW-7,609426

where W2XXX-Y is your call sign and SSID, N2EVW-7 is the ROSE switch that is on 221.01 MHz and 609426 is the ROSE address for the KA2VLP-3 ROSE switch (access of any ROSE switch on the network and the use of the address 609426 results in a connect attempt here on 145.07 MHz via the KA2VLP switch). Remember, the TNC 1 problem mentioned earlier.

from Andy Funk, KB7UV

BOSTON COMPUTER SOCIETY FORMS HAM RADIO SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

The Boston Computer Society (BSC), the world's largest association of personal computer users, recently announced the establishment of an Amateur Radio Special Interest Group. The BCS Member Services Committee voted to establish the new ham radio group to tap the synergy existing between personal computing and Amateur Radio.

"The formation of this special interest group will bridge two distinct, but complimentary fields of interest," said Barry Porter, KB1PA, director of the Amateur Radio Special Interest Group. "It exposes personal computer users to ham radio, while allowing Amateur Radio operators to take advantage of the wealth of resources made available by the BCS, such as an abundance of technically competent members, an enthusiastic volunteer-based organization and extensive membership benefits."

Porter explained that applications for computers in ham radio include digital radio communication, network management, earth-based and satellite station control, video/FAX signal processing and a number of special-purpose applications, such as propagation prediction, satellite

tracking, record-keeping and telemetry.

The Special Interest Group was formed by a core group of BCS members after more than a year of planning and organization. Monthly meetings and a group newsletter cover such topics as packet radio, shortwave listening, amateur satellites and reception of high resolution weather satellite images.

The group's plans include several technology-related projects, both hardware- and software-based. In addition, an amateur Novice license class will be offered in the fall.

The Boston Computer Society is the world's largest personal computer user group with more than 31,000 members from every state and 57 countries worldwide. It is a nonprofit organization dedicated to educating people about the uses of personal computers. Founded in 1977, the BCS has its headquarters in Boston.

To join BCS and te Amateur Radio Special Interest Group, send an SASE to:

Amateur Radio Special Interest Group
The Boston Computer Society
One Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108

For further information, call Barry Porter, KB1PA, at 617-341-2639 or 617-769-6000 extension 174, or Tom Walsh, KT1W, at 617-466-2392.

LOCAL PACKETEERS NEEDED TO HELP DISTRIBUTE BBS DATA

Howard Sargent, SYSOP of the SEL (Space Environment Laboratory) landline BS, is looking for assistance from local radio amateurs to help get bulletin-board information onto packet-radio nets. (The SEL BBS provides extensive propagation reports. See "NOAA's Space Environment Laboratory Public Computer Bulletin Board Service" in August QST.) Volunteers are needed to regularly download files from the SEL mainframe computer and assist in setting up methods to make the data available to as many amateurs as possible.

If you'd like to help and you live in the Denver area (where it's a local call to the 497 exchange in Boulder), give Howrd a call at 497-3697 to discuss possibilities or write to him at:

Space Environment Services Center
NOAA/ERL R/E/SE2
325 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80303.

by Dave Rosenthal, N6TST from QST

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit

material via the U.S. mail to:

     Gateway
     Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
     75 Kreger Drive
     Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telphone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203- 879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

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--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 3527217049331035828
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,de2969260fdcd33f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-05 22:08:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TAPR Office Closed Temporarily
Message-ID: <4390055@col.hp.com>
Date: 6 Aug 89 05:08:26 GMT
References: <4390051@col.hp.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 24
Posted: Sun Aug 6 06:08:26 1989

From Compuserve, HAMNET section 9:

#: 104571 S9/Packet Radio
    02-Aug-89 19:56:51
Sb: TAPR office is back
Fm: ANDY FREEBORN N0CCZ 73177,1317
To: All

After a short period of down time at the TAPR office due to the early arrival of a baby girl to Cris, our office manager, we're now back in business as usual.

Heather, N7DZU, is answering the remoted phone calls and handling all of the office duties. The new supply of DCD mod kits have arrived and back orders are being filled as rapidly as possible.

Office hours continue to be from 1000 to 1500 Aizona time (which is the same as PDT) Tuesday through Friday. A recorder will be placed on line to take urgent messages during other hours. We're playing catch-up as quickly as we can for all unfilled requests.

We appreciate your patience and understanding.

Andy N0CCZ

From 5121047951308966524
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fa31f8db8e32c59,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-06 04:37:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!microsoft.UUCP!nated
From: nated@microsoft.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet radio mailing list
Message-ID: <8908071525.AA18087@uunet.uu.net>
Date: 6 Aug 89 11:37:34 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Sun Aug 6 12:37:34 1989

Please subscribe me to the Packet Radio Mailing List.
Thanks Nate Dixon

From 8436364213105778104
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-07 12:09:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!swlabs!jack
From: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on packet radio
Message-ID: <7450@swlabs.UUCP>
Date: 7 Aug 89 19:09:24 GMT
References: <195@usna.mil> <241300001@cdp> <1585@unccvax.UUCP>
Reply-To: jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn)
Organization: Software Labs, Ltd.

Lines: 18
Posted: Mon Aug 7 20:09:24 1989

In article <1585@unccvax.UUCP> cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ)
writes:
>
> You need at least a Novice class Amateur Radio license to operate packet
> on 222 MHz, at least a Technician class to operate on 144 MHz and a
> General class license to operate packet on HF bands.

Is this true? "What's Going on in the New Novice Bands" (QST, May
1987) seems to contradict this. In the section covering 28.1 to 28.5
MHz, it indicates that Novices have "new F1B (frequency shift keying, or
FSK) privileges from 28.1 to 28.3 kHz (sic); these privileges allow you
to use packet radio, AMTOR, and Baudot and ASCII RTTY."

Did anything later rescind this?

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KA1SMW, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP)   jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)

From 3483767885124049857
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-09 05:39:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!cwjcc!
gatech!ncsuvx!mcnc!unccvax!cs75jmc
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on packet radio
Summary: oops you may be right
Message-ID: <1595@unccvax.UUCP>
Date: 8 Aug 89 17:18:38 GMT
References: <195@usna.mil> <241300001@cdp> <1585@unccvax.UUCP> <7450@swlabs.UUCP>
Organization: Univ. of NC at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Aug 8 18:18:38 1989

In article <7450@swlabs.UUCP>, jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes:
> In article <1585@unccvax.UUCP> cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ)
writes:
> >
> > You need at least a Novice class Amateur Radio license to operate packet
> > on 222 MHz, at least a Technician class to operate on 144 MHz and a
> > General class license to operate packet on HF bands.
>
> Is this true? "What's Going on in the New Novice Bands" (QST, May
> 1987) seems to contradict this. In the section covering 28.1 to 28.5
> MHz, it indicates that Novices have "new F1B (frequency shift keying, or

> FSK) privileges from 28.1 to 28.3 kHz (sic); these privileges allow you
> to use packet radio, AMTOR, and Baudot and ASCII RTTY."
>
> Did anything later rescind this?

Hmm, you may be right about 10 meters (I thought it was voice and cw
only but I guess I was wrong). However, you need a General class
license to operate packet on any HF band besides 10 meters.

Thanks for the correction.
73 de John WN4BBJ

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

From -2000159234261183079
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9024072322a422cc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-09 09:53:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!
w2vy
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Need info on packet radio
Summary: Novice/Tech CAN use FSK on 10M
Message-ID: <988@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 9 Aug 89 16:53:11 GMT
References: <195@usna.mil> <241300001@cdp> <1585@unccvax.UUCP> <7450@swlabs.UUCP>
<1595@unccvax.UUCP>
Organization: KA2QHD,PBBS SYSTEM,OCEAN NJ
Lines: 7
Posted: Wed Aug 9 17:53:11 1989

Jack, nothing has changed since then, FSK modes are still OK
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

From 6929159628608582414
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73e24e3c26599321,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-09 12:32:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 14-Jul-89
Message-ID: <1201@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 9 Aug 89 19:32:03 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 363
Posted: Wed Aug 9 20:32:03 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter   July 14, 1989

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Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

WASHINGTON FREQUENCY COORDINATOR ENDS PACKET RADIO COORDINATION

The Western Washington Amateur Relay Association (WWARA), the frequency coordinator for Western Washington, has terminated frequency coordination of packet-radio operations. At its April meeting, the membership of WWARA voted unanimously to approve a proposal that ends its packet-radio frequency coordination function (see "No Packet-Radio Coordination Proposed" i Gateway, Volume 5, Number 11). WWARA will retain the power to coordinate frequencies of packet-radio operations that wish to use a standard voice repeater frequency pair. After the proposal was accepted, WWARA terminated all of its previous packet- radio frequency coordinations and sent certified letters to the affected parties notifying them of the termination.

The WWARA membership also unanimously voted to recognize the Northwest Amateur Packet Radio Association (NAPRA) as the frequency coordinator of those paet-radio operations that are no longer under WWARA's jurisdiction.

from The Coordinator (WWARA's newsletter)

BROADCAST PROTOCOL PROPOSED FOR SATELLITES

Harold Price, NK6K, and Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, have presented revision 4 of a proposal for a protocol to be used by the UoSAT-D Packet Communications Experiment and by the AMSAT-NA MicroSats. This protocol is meant to facilitate the transmission of data to large numbers of ground users and would supplement the standard AX.25 connected mode.

The designof the protocol is not yet final, nor is its particular implementation on the satellites. Allowing time for comments, a final version should be available in late July.

Comments on this proposal are welcome and encouraged. Address comments to HPRICE or UOSAT via Telemail, 71635,1174 via CompuServe, NK6K @ WB6YMH or G0K8KA @ GB2UP via packet radio.

[The proposal is available for downloading from Data Library 9 (DL9) on CompuServe's HamNet.]

AMSAT SPACE SYMPOSIUM RESCHEDULED

A conflit between the scheduled dates of the MicroSat/UoSAT launch and the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium have motivated AMSAT-NA officials to reschedule the Symposium to the weekend of November 3-5 (the MicroSat/UoSAT launch is now scheduled for November 10 and the Symposium had been originally scheduled for November 10-12). Since many key personnel for the satellite program will be delivering papers at the Symposium, it was felt that it would be impossible for them to be in two places at once. Therefore, to avoid ts conflict, the Symposium was rescheduled to one week earlier.

Everything else remains the same. The location of the Symposium is Des Moines, with registration on Friday, seminars on Saturday, the Annual AMSAT-NA Banquet on Saturday evening and the Board of Directors meeting on Sunday. With the launch of the MicroSats and UoSATs D and E, there will be many papers devoted to various aspects of these new satellites. For more information, contact AMSAT-NA at 301-589-6062 or Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, at 515-961-6406.

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THE W0RLI INTERVIEW

Hank Oredson, W0RLI, is the author of the world-renowned W0RLI Mailbox software. In 1984, Hank wrote his mailbox software for the Xerox 820 computer, however, the limitations of that computer caused Hank to switch to the IBM PC (and its clones) where it now resides in PBBSs throughout the packet-radio world. Herb Sallis, WB1DSW, and other members of the New England Packet Radio Association (NEPRA) spent an afternoon discussing the state of the packet-radio art with Hnk while he was visiting Massachusetts. The following interview was written by Herb and published in NEPRA's newsletter, NEPRA PacketEar.

By the way, Hank recently released Version 10.08 of his mailbox software and it is available from the usual sources.

Q: How are things going on your side of the country in terms of the network your folks are putting together?

W0RLI: Not too well in my area actually. Northern California LAN frequencies are out of control. We have some real problems in terms of overall network speed versus the number of packet users on the air at any given time. Many of the network enhancements we looked forward to

from NET/ROM haven't come into being with hidden transmitters and faulty radios among the top problems.

Q: Is anyone doing anything about the situation?

W0RLI: I suppose just as in any network, we have some political hurdles to deal with. Mountaintops, while not scarce, are difficult to acquire because of the tremendous number of other services (ham and non-am) in use. Like many other networks, we have the "doers" and "users." The doers are so few in number that they can't get enough done fast enough, while the users do most of the complaining.

There are moves afoot to experiment with the new 9600-baud modems available from England. Some radios and modem kits are being prepared for testing, but right now I'm not exactly sure where all that is. Getting the network to move faster has to be an absolute priority.

Q: Describe briefly the size of the network at this time.

W0RLI: In my small area, there are 24 active NET/ROM nodes and approximately six active full-time mailbox systems. I have a hard time keeping track of the numbers out there beyond the valley I live in, but it seems as though we're sprouting new systems each day.

Hank quickly looked at a New England backbone map and commented: A lot has changed since I left. This looks impressive! Does it work? I would say that New England and the East Coast have a good looking network... much better than ours given the current state of affairs.

Q: How many of your mailbox systems are in operation today?

W0RLI: Worldwide? About 2000. That's a seat-of-the-pants guess. By the way, you can expect to see the first Russian mailbox systems appearing on the air within the next few weeks.

Q: Glastnost.

W0RLI: Indeed! I know there are over 350 mailboxes running now in Japan, too.

Q: That's a sizeable number. Are the Japanese netoorks different? Are they better, worse, the same?

W0RLI: Far superior I feel that the Japanese are doing their network the right way and the effort they have put into organization, control and implementation is paying off handsomely.

Q: Please tell us their secrets!!

W0RLI: First, they have assigned a Network Administrator for each of their sectors. He/she is given almost total reign in terms of setting up things like individual station parameters, NET/ROM and digipeater parameters, mailbox behaviors, frequency allotments, etc. If someone

doesn't play by the rules, that station is excluded from accessing mailboxes and is generally considered persona non grata until he/she changes his/her thinking.

Also, they have wisely allocated large chunks of frequency spectrum for packet use. They have carved out many channels on 2 meters with standard spacing. Further, they have allotted 200 channels in the 440 to 450-MHz range. Each block of 100 channels is spaced at least 100 kHz apart giving them the ultimate in flexibility later when faster speeds become widely available. The

Japanese really know how to organize. They multi-channel everything. They are also aggressively moving into the 1296-MHz range so that sites are available and in use for later upgrading.

Q: How do you come to know so much about Japan?

W0RLI: In February 1988, they had a giant organizing effort, a major conference, and I was invited to attend, all expenses paid. I gratefully attended and have kept abreast of affairs over there through

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THE W0RLI INTERVIEW (Continued)

Q: Very interesting. Speaking of "mailboxes," we've all seen the arrival of AA4RE's Multi-Connect BBS software recently. What can you tell us about it?

W0RLI: First off, I'm really not involved in that project as heavily as some people think. I do have a business to run and other things I like to do. From what I see, it looks and feels like a W0RLI system except that AA4RE uses the multi-connect capability of the newer TNCs.

From my perspective, we already have networks jammed with retries and crashes brought on by the nature of the AX.25 protocol. I don't think most people realize that, although their TNCs are set to 1200 baud on the RF port, the more stations you add to a channel, the worse things become in terms of congestion, and, as a result, your throughput rate is roughly divided by the number of stations that can be heard. Thus, 1200 baud is more like 50 baud on a busy channel crammed with retries and failures. Multi-connects from a BBS standpoint adds to the futility. The full weight of the system's multiple attempts to resend the same packets over and over as the approaching acknowledgements fail to satisfy the sending TNC, bring further doom upon a channel. This is why I, for one, have stayed away from doing anything of this sort. At 1200 baud, it will bring most networks to their knees!

By the way, I'm glad to hear you use the word "mailbox" instead of BBS. I have clled my program a mailbox from the very beginning.

Q: What will the next version of the mailbox look like?

W0RLI: I don't have any firm plans in mind. It does exactly what I think needs to be done at this time. On the other hand, I would say that my new task would be to incorporate some specific kinds of "server" functions to do specific tasks related to specific needs. And, of course, there are always those nifty little suggestions that come from just about everywhere, not to mention "bug" fixes.

Q: Speaking of new features, the round-table function came out in Version 9.01, but was not documented and caused some problems. What was the force behind it?

W0RLI: You know I listen to folks when they ask for things and I try to give due consideration where I feel it's necessary. The request for a round-table function came from an ARES group that pleaded desperately for a way to conduct a net-type operation. So, I stuck it in and they usd it once, maybe twice and went back to sending mail back and forth. I guess it wasn't as useful as they first thought! I may take it out if there's no need for it. My philosophy is that I consider memory to be at a premium, so I try to keep my code as tight, compact and short as possible.

Incidentally, let me comment on the lack of documentation. I can't do both.

The mailbox now supports passwords for remote SYSOPs. I did this at the request of some European mailbox operators who were bein plagued by "packet terrorists" bent on destroying their network. I know this feature is one that I'll probably keep.

Q: I quite agree. The code is so rich at this point that I frankly don't see how one single person could keep the documentation whole. Now, where do you see the future of packet radio going? Is TCP/IP going to take over?

W0RLI: The first question is an interesting one, one which I get asked all the time. My answer is that I'm not certain. We have lots of good aplications out there now just beginning to come to the fore. We need to move the network faster. We need some satellite links between major areas of the country and around the globe, more than what is available now. We need to educate users and SYSOPs alike. Twenty minutes ago, we looked at NM1D's DOSGate, a real slick tool that can be used for a variety of purposes. That's available now and I hope to see more of them spring up.

I also get many questions about TCP/IP nd what it's future is. My opinion is that it's nice, but it doesn't do anything more than the current systems can do. I know it is getting more play in this area now. I'm all for new things.

Q: It's been great seeing you again and getting your insights. All of us want to thank you for your tireless efforts in providing such a fine

system.

W0RLI: Thanks. I'll be back some day soon, I trust, and be able to make a NEPRA meeting!

Q: We all hope you'll be back soon. 73.

(For more information abouNEPRA, write to PO Box 208, East Kingston, NH 03827 or attend one of their monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month, 7:30 PM at the Honeywell plant cafeteria in Billerica, MA.)

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LAN-LINK

LAN-LINK is a packet-radio and AMTOR terminal program that runs on IBM PCs or clones and provides a window into the Local Area Network (LAN) for the AEA PK-232s, Kantronics KAMs, TNC 1s and TNC 2s. It uses menus and function keys to allow the user to communicate, rather than play with TNC parameters which he doesn't understand. Some of its features follow.

- Recognizes your call sign in a PBBS mail beacon, then automatically connects and downloads your messages.

- Automatically requests bulletins from the PBBS on subjects that interest you.

- Provides a conference mode for multiconnect situations.

- Provides split-screen operation for incoming and outgoing text, as well as for terminal status information.

- Alerts you when a predetermined call sign shows up in a packet header on frequency.

- Automatically captures to disk a recording of all connections. Indicates number of packet radio connections.

- Provdes "smart" packet mode printer control that turns off upon disconnection.

- Indicates that a specified station has connected while you were away.

- Automatically sets NET/ROM and KA-Node paths from its call/path file.

- Stores and forwards LAN messages.

- Automatically connects and downloads messages from other LAN-LINK stations.

o Determines paths to DX stations.

o Provides AMTOR/packet-radio MSO and Selective Automatic Answering Machine function that displays a message queue.

o Automatically configures TNC for HF and VHF packet-radiooperation.

o Calls CQ repetitively and alerts you when a reply is received.

o Provides RTTY SELCAL mode.

o Supports RTTY Navy MARS File Transfer Protocols (PK-232 only).

o Contest mode sends standard message and automatically increments QSO count.

o Provides single keystroke set-up to receive UoSAT-OSCAR 9 and Phase III RTTY telemetry (PK-232 only).

LAN-LINK is distributed as shareware, ie, the user can try the program and, if he wishes to keep it, he registers his copy by sending $35 to its author. Registration entitles the owner to upgrades and full support. Users of earlier versions of LAN-LINK and of PK3223COM Version 1.48 may upgrade by sending the author a blank, formatted diskette and SASE.

LAN-LINK is written, maintained and upgraded by Joe Kasser, G3ZCZ, POB 3419, Silver Spring, MD 20901, telephone 301-593-6236.

from Joe Kasser, G3ZCZ

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

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source.

From 9120925803923953444
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c6bd41e97f331b44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-10 07:03:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!bloom-beacon!mit-eddie!apollo!heinzl_c
From: heinzl_c@apollo.HP.COM (Carl Heinzl)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FT727 on Packet
Message-ID: <44edf2bf.dd7e@apollo.HP.COM>
Date: 9 Aug 89 17:45:00 GMT
References: world book encyclopedia
Organization: Apollo Computer, Chelmsford, Mass.
Lines: 29
Posted: Wed Aug 9 18:45:00 1989

First, I appreciate the mail (and the call from Rick N7LDI) on how to get the FT727 to work on packet with the MFJ 1278. I first attempted the easiest method available (with the parts I happened to have available). That was to take the mike line through the capacitor, tie it to the ptt line, through a resistor to gnd. While I was able to key the transmitter I couldn't get any reply. After varying the capaciator and resistor all over the place with no results, I went with the suggestion from Bob Merritt N7JKV and used a small audio isolation transformer with a 10k pot (if anyone need a copy of the schematic just let me know) and I was up and running in no time flat.

Now, to the meat of my project. I'm off working on a multi connect bulletin board system that will eventually allow both ax.25 AND tcp/ip connection. The AX.25 is working, but many features still need to be added before I begin alpha/beta testing and then finally release to the world. I assume that the W0RLI BBS is pretty much the standard system in place today (correct me if I'm wrong).
If anyone has any features that they like about BBS's or ones that they WOULD like to see in future BBS's I have an open ear.

-Carl-

=-=
 Carl G. Heinzl   Internet: heinzl_c@apollo.com
 Apollo Computer, Inc. UUCP: {mit-eddie,yale,uw-beaver}!apollo!heinzl_c
 Chelmsford, MA 01824   Phone: (508) 256-6600 x6701

--

From 2041512059562592570
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2d9f7d8bc926dcb5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-11 17:22:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!lll-crg.llnl.gov!egk
From: egk@lll-crg.llnl.gov (Edjik)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HDLC driver for KA9Q sfw
Message-ID: <30502@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV>
Date: 12 Aug 89 00:22:56 GMT
Sender: usenet@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV
Reply-To: egk@lll-crg.llnl.gov (Edjik)
Organization: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Aug 12 01:22:56 1989

Hi, Im in the process of debugging an HDLC driver for the KA9Q sfw
package. Does anyone know of any other HDLC driver avalable for this
software? I am using the MITEL ISDN card plugged into a IBM AT. If
anyone knows of anyone else using this board with the ka9q sfw, plz
let me know so i can talk to someone about a few strangenesses ive
encountered. Thanks.

--Edjik

```
    0
  +  @  +  @  +
 \ * | * /
```

From 4388531636044299572
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa33811ab6bda022,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-17 04:34:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!E.ISI.EDU!SAC.2001CS-XP
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 2m-220 gateway
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-Aug-89.06:34:35.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Date: 17 Aug 89 11:34:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 39
Posted: Thu Aug 17 12:34:00 1989

Can someone please tell me simply what is required for a cross-band
gateway without twenty miles of dissertation on NET, NETROM, etc?

All I want is the simplest/cheapest/easiest way to get some of our local novices, now on 220, to the two-meter system. Do I need two TNCs? If so, how do I hook them together? Is there one unit that will do? Anyone have personal experience in doing this?

Again, no long stuff on TCP/IP, NET, etc, just simple. We have lots of new novices, some who have run right out and bought shiny new 220 rigs, only to have almost no one to talk to. If I can get a gateway of some type so they can access the BBSs, etc on two-meters packet, we may be able to keep them in the hobby.

Please E-mail, as I don't always get to read the newsgroup.

Thanks and 73,

Michael


```
*******************************************************************************
Michael Barnes                        *   The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU     *   and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG                        *   are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578                 *   If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578                      *   like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP                  *   years models!
           K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI        *
                     49843-6346       *
*******************************************************************************
```


DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations, innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to simple boredom.

****

From -8904686364645439756
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,398eae31b7e106c2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-17 08:05:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cica!iuvax!purdue!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 8th ARRL CNC Registration
Message-ID: <4390056@col.hp.com>
Date: 17 Aug 89 15:05:46 GMT
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 63
Posted: Thu Aug 17 16:05:46 1989

Andy asked me to post this... **PLEASE** register if you're planning to be

here... it's important that we have some idea of how many folks are planning to attend!

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

The 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference (read PACKET RADIO) will be held in Colorado Springs on the 7th and 8th of October 1989.

If you plan on presenting a paper, please contact Lori Weinberg at ARRL headquarters for an authors's package. Deadline for receipt of camera-ready papers is August 28.

On Saturday Oct. 7th the speakers will be presenting their papers describing the latest in packet radio digital, RF, networking and satellite developments. This session will be held in conference facilities at the Air Force Academy. Hosts will be TAPR, AFA ARC, AFA Cadet ARC, RMPRA & ARRL. On Saturday eve there will be an attitude adjustment hour at the Marriott.

On Sunday Oct. 8th the ARRL Digital Committee will meet in open session at the new Colorado Springs Marriott.

Also on Sunday the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association will host their annual Packetfest at the Marriott. This years Packetfest will feature speakers in attendance for the conference. The RMPRA session will consist of tutorial/discussion/Q&A presentations as well as demonstrations.

Conference headquarters (and hospitality room) will be at the Colorado Springs Marriott. Special conference rates are: Single room, $45; extra person in room, $13. Reservations must be made by September 6th. After this date there is no assurance that space or the special rate will be available. When calling for reservations, call the Marriott direct at (719) 260-1800 (do not use the Marriott 800 number). To get the special rate be sure to identify yourself as a member of the "ARRL Networking Conference".

A conducted tour of the Air Force Academy is planned for those arriving before 3PM on Friday, October 6th. Private transportation will be used so please indicate your interest in this tour when sending in your registration. There will be no charge for the tour.

Special activities for those ladies accompanying their ham spouses are being arranged for Saturday. Drop a note to Karen Garbee, N1FED, 4390 Darr Circle, Colorado Springs, CO, 80908 to get the details. Karen can also be reached at (719) 495-0091, Compuserve 76430,3323, or karen%winfree.uucp@ucsd.edu.

Registration for the conference is $20.00. This fee includes the conference, one bound copy of the 8th Networking Conference papers, refreshments throughout the day of the conference, lunch at the AFA Officers Club (transportation will be provided) and use of the Marriott hospitality room. Extra copies of the bound conference papers will be available for $12.00 each.

IMPORTANT ******** IMPORTANT ******** IMPORTANT

In order that suitable arrangement are made to accomodate all in attendance it is important that you register before October 2nd. Send your $20 registration fee (make checks payable to Andy Freeborn), along with your name, call, address and telephone number to:

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, President TAPR
5222 Borrego Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80918
Telephone: (719) 598-8373

From 6417230772205815714
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa33811ab6bda022
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-18 16:45:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!uhnix1!sugar!jasona
From: jasona@sugar.hackercorp.com (Jason Asbahr)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 2m-220 gateway
Summary: ...gateway, you say?
Message-ID: <4121@sugar.hackercorp.com>
Date: 18 Aug 89 23:45:37 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-Aug-89.06:34:35.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Organization: Sugar Land Unix - Houston
Lines: 6
Posted: Sat Aug 19 00:45:37 1989

Has there been any discussion on a packet-Usenet gateway? Or the use of radio to connect 'nix sites?

      -Jason Asbahr, clattering away at sugar, Houston

From -9207558906442033838
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-18 17:14:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Message-ID: <4390057@col.hp.com>
Date: 19 Aug 89 00:14:58 GMT
References: <19302@sequent.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 8
Posted: Sat Aug 19 01:14:58 1989

>I have this package and have not been able to get it compiled under SCO Xenix
>or IBM Xenix either. Has anyone been successful in getting it compiled using
>the UNIX switches?

I run 890421.1 all the time on my Unix box... what kinds of problems are you
having?

Bdale, N3EUA

From 4621131115170054513
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e5ca30901ea04f24
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-21 13:27:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!ark!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Wanted ka9q Unix packet
Summary: Me too!
Message-ID: <103@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 21 Aug 89 02:20:26 GMT
References: <19302@sequent.UUCP> <4390057@col.hp.com>
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Aug 21 03:20:26 1989

In article <4390057@col.hp.com>, bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> >I have this package and have not been able to get it compiled under SCO Xenix
> I run 890421.1 all the time on my Unix box... what kinds of problems are you
> having?
> Bdale, N3EUA

Where could I get a copy of this? I haven't been able to get it running either.
I get a compile error (will write it down if that would help), and can't get
past that point.
--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP
1800 Sanford Drive #4
Little Rock, AR 72207

CIS: 70505,1157
PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From 7286109061310311111
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a70e12afb5fc70a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-22 03:27:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
GAALEN%TNOSUR
From: GAALEN%TNOSUR@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("ADAM VAN GAALEN , DGV-TNO, 15-697283",
PA2AGA, 31)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: subscribe to KA9Q news

Message-ID: <8908242204.AA10918@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 22 Aug 89 10:27:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Tue Aug 22 11:27:00 1989

Recently I put out a letter, in which I asked how to subscribe for KA9Q
and other hamradio bulletins...

It appeared, that the reply-address is always wrong on top of my letters,
so here is the right one: gaalen@hdetno51.BITNET

I hope this will do better, and still hope to hear from you!

Regards,
Adam PA2AGA/PI8MAC

From -3136934953639853529
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,45d4e67de976b513,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-23 19:01:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!ericom!radar.ericsson.se!kiere!hat_uhl
From: hat_uhl@kiere.ericsson.se
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PACKET-modem from 6809-01 ?
Message-ID: <55@kiere.ericsson.se>
Date: 23 Aug 89 16:53:12 GMT
Organization: Ericsson Radar Electronics, Stockholm, Sweden
Lines: 9
Posted: Wed Aug 23 17:53:12 1989

Hallo everyone. I hav a single-card computer running without OS
It is built of a M-6809 CPU, SY-6522 paralell and timer, m-6850 serial
and a ROM-monitor that can recieve S1-records for loading programs.

I wonder if anyone has some sort of source-code (for 6809,6801 or sim)
that makes this act like a packet-modem (with AM7910 modem-chip)

Urban Holmdahl
SM0SXA

From 7155075911744821302
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b50bc2570f680220,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-25 04:20:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!csd4.csd.uwm.edu!
bionet!apple!rutgers!att!watmath!julian!uwovax!31005_1650
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell 1-519-661-3714)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: nos.exe file formats? nos erases domain.txt
Message-ID: <3678@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Date: 24 Aug 89 22:02:55 GMT
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu Aug 24 23:02:55 1989

I have the Aug 89 release of NOS and I have a few questions.

I have created \DOMAIN.TXT but nos always erases it when I exit the program.
Is nos suppose to create the file itself? How do I enter ip addresses for
people that I already know if I don't use domain.txt.

Has ftpusers changed its format?

ve3pzr password \ 7   no longer works when I connect to myself.
I can login but get permission denied on every command.

Is there a manual that describes nos? I have the older net.exe manual from
May 89.
--

....
. Mark Bramwell,   VE3PZR   .
.   .
. The University of Western Ontario   Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration   Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7   Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

From 971526770129359108
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b50bc2570f680220
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-25 18:00:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
purdue!iuvax!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: nos.exe file formats? nos erases domain.txt
Message-ID: <17489@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Aug 89 17:36:43 GMT
References: <3678@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 24
Posted: Fri Aug 25 18:36:43 1989

In article <3678@uwovax.uwo.ca> 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell
1-519-661-3714) writes:
>I have the Aug 89 release of NOS and I have a few questions.

>
>I have created \DOMAIN.TXT but nos always erases it when I exit the program.
>Is nos suppose to create the file itself? How do I enter ip addresses for
>people that I already know if I don't use domain.txt.

No, nos never erases /domain.txt. Check to make sure your MS-DOS "FILES"
parameter in config.sys is sufficiently large.

>Has ftpusers changed its format?
>
>ve3pzr password \ 7   no longer works when I connect to myself.
>I can login but get permission denied on every command.

Yes. The backslashes should be changed to forward slashes; I wanted to
standardize the format across all ports of the code.

>Is there a manual that describes nos? I have the older net.exe manual from
>May 89.

Not yet. One of these days...

Phil

From 1620412118882561006
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e026350f5e0620ce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-28 13:30:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!aplcen!wb3ffv!gvdgpc!gvdg
From: gvdg@gvdgpc.UUCP (Gerard J van der Grinten (PA0GRI))
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where can i find PE1CHL's version of NET
Keywords: pe1chl ka9q net
Message-ID: <285@gvdgpc.UUCP>
Date: 28 Aug 89 19:10:43 GMT
Organization: gvdgpc's HAM bulletin board.
Lines: 50
Posted: Mon Aug 28 20:10:43 1989

Hello NETters,
In response of the many requests for Rob - PE1CLH's version of net
Here It Is...
Where???? well I planted the bits on flash.bellcore.com for ftp access
in /pub/chlnet and for uucp acces/ bbs access the files are on
wb3ffv / gvdgpc in a directory CHLNET.

I am playing with an archive-request server BUT don't wat to take the
(enourmous) cost of the phone bill to send out the Mb's of files to each
one.. If you want them , pick them up (at your expences!!!!).

Here is the REAME file from Rob.

This set of files is the latest (14 August 1989) release of my NET version.
It contains all the features previously described on tcp-group, and is
available in PC and Atari ST versions.

Files:

890814m.arc	executable compiled using MSC 5.1. Supports COM ports via MBBIOS or FOSSIL, and has the SCC driver. (Z8530)
890814l.arc	Same, but compiled in LARGE model. This removes the 31K limit on heap space, but it makes the program larger.
890814az.arc	executable compiled using Aztec C 4.10d. Contains drivers for 3c500 and packet, in addition to COM and SCC.
890814st.arc	executable for Atari ST, compiled using Mark Williams C.
net_doc.arc	a collection of documents, partly in Atari "first word" format (but plain text version of these is also included). It is not much, not really up-to-date, but at least read it before you complain about this.
netcom.arc	a utility needed when using the TNC2 emulator under DoubleDOS

73 de
Rob PE1CHL
rob@pe1chl.ampr.org
rob@cmgit.nluug.nl

Rob Janssen
Prof. L. Fuchslaan 8
3571 HC Utrecht
Netherlands

Regards, gerard.

From -8408108383023532310
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,656324d73fa07633,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-08-31 12:30:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Problem with NET 890421.1 on Sys5
Message-ID: <4390059@col.hp.com>
Date: 31 Aug 89 19:30:33 GMT
References: <5208@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division

Lines: 4
Posted: Thu Aug 31 20:30:33 1989

Known problem, will be fixed in 890421.2, sometime real soon. Meanwhile, the contact for Unix NET is Bob Hoffman, N3CVL, hoffman@vax.cs.pitt.edu I think.

Bdale

From 8242878287893292246
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f0c46021ecfdef1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-01 07:31:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CSHLAB.BITNET!STELLABO
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Multi Mode TNC Controllers
Message-ID: <8909010704.AA09789@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Aug 89 15:05:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu Aug 31 16:05:00 1989

Can Anyone Help:
I am new to digital communications ... and Packett radio. I would like to buy a Multi Mode TNC that will do Packett, AMTOR, RTTY, CW, and WX Fax. After looking around I can see that their are 3 Boxes that will fit my bill. That is the AEA PK-232, the Klantronics KAM, and an offering by MFJ. Can anyone comment on any of these TNC's. Which has the most friendly software ? Which has the most features ? How important is the "DUAL-PORT" feature in the KAM box. I will be using this TNC with a Kenwood TS-440s and a Kenwood TM-221a 2-meter mobile rig in the shack ... are any of these boxes better suited for the Kenwood line ? I also will be using a AT-Clone with a 30meg hard drive.

Also, can anyone suggest a good book to help me with Packett and digital communications.

If you will respond to me directly I will summerize and post.
Thanks in advance.

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

From 7675679639492659537
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,14497667474bf2f0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-01 15:31:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 25-Aug-89
Message-ID: <1225@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 1 Sep 89 16:17:59 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 318
Posted: Fri Sep 1 17:17:59 1989

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

Volume 5, Number 24 - August 25, 1989 - Part 1 of 3

RUDAK-2 TO FLY NEXT YEAR

During a meeting between AMSAT-DL officials and a representative of ORBITA, the Soviet Amateur Radio Satellite Organization, at the RSGB/AMSAT-UK DATASPACE '89 (the combined space and digital communications symposium held July 27-31 at the University of Surrey), a tentative agreement was reached to fly a RUDAK transponder aboard RS-14. RUDAK is a German acronym that stands for Regenerating Transponder for Digital Amateur Communications. Many will remember that the RUDAK experiment, which flew on AO-13, failed to realize its full potential because a temperature-sensitive PROM would not allow the RUDAK computer to "boot-up" properly. Despite many intensive efforts to work around this problem, it was not possible to solve it. But characteristic of the indomitable spirit of the RUDAK group within the AMSAT-DL organization, there will soon be a new and improved version of this digital experiment to be known as RUDAK-2, which will be part of the RS-14, a new Mode B satellite. RS-14 will be flying aboard the Soviet's geological survey satellite known as GEOS, (not to be confused with the United States weather satellites known as GOES) in the now-familiar "piggyback" configuration first seen with RS- 10/11.

There are several important differences between RUDAK-2 and its predecessor on AO-13. The biggest difference is that the AX.25 amateur packet-radio protocol will be incorporated into the software, which means that digipeating will be possible. Also, a limited mailbox capability will be prese. Using the Manchester encoding technique and binary PSK modulation, the RUDAK-2 transponder mode will operate in Mode B. It will have two separate receive channels for different signaling rates: Channel #1 for 1200 baud at 435.100 MHz and Channel #2 for 4800 bauds at 435.150 MHz. The downlink frequency on 2 meters will be 145.990 MHz. The nominal

RF output of the 2-meter downlink transmitter will be 2 watts, however, it can be commanded by a ground station to a higher RF output of 12 watts.

The delivery of the RUDAK-2 transponder is scheduled to occur on December 15, so it can be integrated into RS-14 for a mid-1990 launch.

from AMSAT News Service

HF PACKET-RADIO INITIATIVE

"The Great 1989 HF Packet Design Quest" article in May QST announced a new initiative to stimulate amateur development of more effective HF packet-radio transmission systems. (If you are interested and haven't seen the article, get hold of May QST.)

ARRL headquarters has completed several bibliographies of works on channel characteristics, modems, protocols and digital signal-processing. Bibliographies have been mailed to people who have expressed an interest and will be asking prospective participants for resumes and some information on what they would like to contribute to the project.

There will be an opportunity for reimbursement for certain out-of-pocket expenses for participants ultimately chosen by the ARRL Digital Committee.

If you would like to be added to the mailing list, write or call Lori Weinberg at ARRL HQ.

NOVICE NOTCH - OPINION: A PACKET-RADIO DISGRACE

In many areas, Novice packet-radio growth has been slow to nonexistent. The reason is the lack of support from some of the packet-radio community. VHF packet radio is very limited for Novices, especially when local packeteers decide to operate outside the Novice subbands on 220 MHz. We should be encouraging new hams in this mode, not excluding them. Many Novices buy TNCs only to find the action is just beyond their reach. Lets get together to welcome these newcomers to our mode and make packet radio easily accessible for them. If you operate outside the Novice frequencies on 220 MHz, consider this: The more people that actively use the band, the harder it will be to take the rest of it away.

from Lou Scalpati, N2JLS

APLINK USED FOR ARMENIAN EARTHQUAKE HEALTH AND WELFARE

The cover story of the August 6 Cleveland Plain Dealer Sunday magazine section described the efforts of Ohio amateurs to get health and welfee traffic in and out of earthquake-striken Armenia in December 1988. The main thrust of the effort was to transfer lists of names from concerned relatives in the United States to Armenia to learn of their welfare. This involved the use of packet radio and AMTOR between the US and Great Britain, which was the relay point between the US and Armenia. Traffic to the relay station operated by G4SCA, was sent using packet radio and traffic back to the States was sent using AMTOR. To accomplish this

mixed-mode transfer, Vic Poor's, W5SMM, APLink software was used.

from David Speltz, KB1PJ

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

Volume 5, Number 24 - August 25, 1989 - Part 2 of 3

NETWORKING CONFERENCE REMINDER

Those of you who are planning to attend the 8th ARRL Computer Networking Conference in Colorado Springs, October 7-8, are reminded that the deadline for registration is October 2. For further information send SASE with your name, call sign, address and telephone number to:

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ
5222 Borrego Dr
Colorado Springs, CO 80918
Telephone 719-598-8373

ARES/DATA VERSION 1.0 NOW AVAILABLE

ARES/Data, the long-awaited enhanced version of ARES/Data, is now available. ARES/Data is a multiconnect, multiport generalized database accessible via packet radio that also includes a full-featured conference bridge. The program is intended for use in a wide variety of emergency and public service Amateur Radio situations. (For a paper on Version 0.1 of the software, see the Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference.)

New features added to Version 1.0 (beyond 0.1) include:

o multiple ports (up to four with 8 to 32 simultaneous connects each),

o support for DRSI PC*PA packet-radio adapters,

o enhanced configuration file-processing with start-up files for each TNC,

o update of selected field in a record,

o import/export facility,

o list range instead of list all,

o beacon facility,

o download file facility from a public directory,

o labels command, including a label for the message field,

o separate paths for database, index files, public directory,

o many enhancements for the SYSOP screen, and

o improved error-handling of disk full and disk errors.

The key idea behind ARES/Data is that it allows you to track any type of information as needed that can be organized as four 20-character fields plus an 80-character message for each record.

Possible uses:

o track victims of a multiple casualty incident sent to hospitals,

o track ham manpower availability/assignments,

o record evacuees and shelter enrollment,

o track floats in a parade,

o short-message database: Field1=To, Field2=From, Msg=80-character message,

o house-by-house damage assessment, and

o DX-spotting.

ARES/Data was written by Weo Moerner, WN6I, and Dave Palmer, N6KL, with the ideas and support of a committee of hams from the Santa Clara County Amateur Radio Emergency Service. It is a copyrighted, public domain program, available without charge to anyone interested. The program was written on the authors' own time and equipment and the authors have their employers' permission to contribute the program to the public domain.

ARES/Data runs on an IBM PC of most any type (or equivalent) using DOS 3.2 or later with at least 400 kbytes of memory. To use the program via packet radio, the SYSOP needs at least a DRSI PC*PA packet-radio adapter or a serial port and a TNC with the Ron Raikes, WA8DED, firmware installed, such as a TNC 2, TNC 1, AEA PK-87 or AEA PK-88. The user's TNCs may be of any type.

ARES/Data may be downloaded from CompuServe's HamNet or you may obtain the program by sending a blank disk (5-1/4-inch 360-kbyte or 3-1/2-inch 720-kbyte) to:

     Weo Moerner
     1003 Belder Dr
     San Jose, CA 95120

Please feel free to distribute the program by whatever means you like. We hope ARES/Data will prove useful to other Amateur Radio groups as they help fulfill the emergency communications needs of their communities. We invite your comments and questions!

from Dave Palmer, N6KL @ KB6OWT and Weo Moerner, WN6I @ KB6OWT

NEW W0RLI MAILBOX AND MSYS PBBS VERSIONS AVAILABLE

Version 10.12 of the W0RLI Mailbox software is now available as is Version 1.5 of the WA8BXN MSYS PBBS software. To obtain a copy of MSYS, Canadians may send one 5-1/4-inch, 360-kbyte disk and a self-addressed, postage-paid, disk mailer to:

J.B. Weazle McCreath, VE3EAR
108 Montcalm St
Goderich, ON N7A 1W1

The W0RLI and/or the MSYS software may also be downloaded from CompuServe's HamNet and VE3GYQ's landline BBS at 519-660-1442 using 2400/1200/300 bauds with 8 character bits, no parity and 1 stop bit.

from J.B. Weazle McCreath, VE3EAR

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

Volume 5, Number 24 - August 25, 1989 - Part 3 of 3

NORTHEAST TCP/IP MEETING SCHEDULED

The second meeting of the northeast region amateur packet-radio TCP/IPers is scheduled for Saturday, September 23 at ARRL Headquarters in Newington, Connecticut. All those interested in TCP/IP via amateur packet radio are welcome to attend.

A proposed agenda follows. Anyone with additions or changes, please send a message to ke3z@ke3z.ampr.org or to KE3Z @ W1AW. If you will need any audiovisual equipment, please let KE3Z know no later than September 18.

Tentative Agenda:

1. Opening remarks and Introductions by KE3Z.

2. Network status reports and current plans for Connecticut, Long Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and New York.

3. Network round table: how to improve the network throughput.

4. The New England TCPer newsletter status report by Rich Vitello, WA1EQU.

5. Open forum.

6. Summary and list of action items.

from Jon Bloom, KE3Z

GATEWAY ACCESSIBLE VIA INTERNET

Internet may now be used to submit stories for publication in Gateway or to send electronic mail to your Gateway editor. The only limitations are that

the files must be in ASCII format and must not exceed 50,000 characters in length. The address for sending Internet electronic mail to Gateway is:

70645.247@compuserve.com

Internet access to Gateway is being accomplished via a gateway between CompuServe and Internet. Any CompuServe user is accessible via this gateway. To address electronic mail to a CompuServe user via Internet, replace the comma (,) in the CompuServe user ID with a period (.) and append @compuserve.com to the modified user ID. (My CompuServe user ID of 70645,247 becomes 70645.247@compuserve.com after it is modified for Internet.)

The Internet-CompuServe gateway also permits CompuServe users to send electronic mail to Internet users via CompuServe's EasyPlex. To address electronic mail to an Internet user via CompuServe, you simply prefix the user's Internet identification with >INTERNET: (for example, Internet identification yaz@leftfield becomes >INTERNET: yaz@leftfield after it is modified for CompuServe's EasyPlex.) There is no extra fee charged by CompuServe for use of this gateway.

Besides Internet, electronic submissions and mail for Gateway may be made directly via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via telephone (your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s).

Submissions via he US mail should be sent to 75 Kreger Dr, Wolcott, CT 06716-2702. Also, personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.

Thanks to Bruce Hale, KB1MW and David Dodell, WB7TPY for some of this information.

AMSAT CALL FOR PAPERS

AMSAT NA is soliciting papers for presentation at and/or publication in the proceedings of its 1989 Space Symposium. Areas of interest include research, development, engineering, funding, construction, management and operatin of OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) communications and scientific spacecraft and associated communications networks.

Papers should be submitted for consideration by October 2. Include audiovisual support requirements (overhead, slides, video projection, etc) and a biography to be used in the proceedings.

Papers must be submitted in camera-ready form (8-1/2 x 11 inches), via MS-DOS compatible disk or via electronic mail formatted for printing. Papers containing graphics or pictures must be submitted in camera- ready form. Authors will be responsible for duplication and distribution of papers not submitted by October 2.

Submissions or questions should be submitted to:

Ralph Wallio, W0RPK
1250 Highway G24
Indianola, IA 50125

Send an SASE to W0RPK for a registration information package.

from The ARRL Letter

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 1206588119733643312
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,656324d73fa07633
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-02 18:40:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Problem with NET 890421.1 on Sys5
Message-ID: <2857@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 2 Sep 89 22:28:33 GMT
References: <5208@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu> <4390059@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 16
Posted: Sat Sep 2 23:28:33 1989

In article <4390059@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>Known problem, will be fixed in 890421.2, sometime real soon. Meanwhile, the
>contact for Unix NET is Bob Hoffman, N3CVL, hoffman@vax.cs.pitt.edu I think.

Great...

On another related topic, does 890421.x include a real telnet server for
those of us who can provide such service? (Read: Unix with ptys. I've
submitted a pty driver for System V/AT to comp.sources.misc for this
purpose.) I'd hate to reinvent the wheel...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

From -200262232921890198
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,47150a285a05604b,start

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-04 13:30:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!mailrus!cornell!
rochester!kodak!swamps!val
From: val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?
Keywords: wanted uucp packet-gateway
Message-ID: <35@swamps.UUCP>
Date: 4 Sep 89 14:52:13 GMT
Reply-To: val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian)
Organization: Swamp Systems
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:5935 rec.ham-radio.packet:1029
Posted: Mon Sep 4 15:52:13 1989

I am wondering if someone running a uucp-packet radio gateway could send
me directions for it's use? I appreciate that there is a [requirement]
for monitoring mail inbound to packet radio.

I would like to be able to send and receive small ammounts of packet mail
via uucp. My location is near Rochester NY.

Thanks much.

-Val Christian (N2EPO)
...attctc!swamps!val
...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

From -3960554568770307609
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d95874a39c551535,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-05 05:47:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!csd4.csd.uwm.edu!
bionet!ames!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!watmath!att!cbnewsk!wheatley
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM (steven.m.wheatley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help...how do i address a packet to Hong Kong
Message-ID: <952@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Date: 5 Sep 89 04:38:05 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue Sep 5 05:38:05 1989

I would like to send a packet message to several friends in hong
kong, via the VS6UF-1 system. How do I go about doing this, given
the new packet address format. I haven't been on packet for some
time, and things seem to have changed CONSIDERABLY!

thanks in advance,
KU9C, steve wheatley
--
Steven Wheatley   AT&T Consumer Products   (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

From -6129314571198693892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,398eae31b7e106c2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-05 08:30:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcso!
hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: 8th ARRL CNC Registration
Message-ID: <4390060@col.hp.com>
Date: 5 Sep 89 15:30:08 GMT
References: <4390056@col.hp.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Tue Sep 5 16:30:08 1989

REMINDER FOR THOSE PLANNING TO ATTEND THE 8th NETWORKING CONFERENCE (7-8 Oct)

Reservations at the Marriott should be made no later than Sept. 6th to assure
the rates and space. Call (719) 260-1800, do not use the Marriott WATS number.
Request space for attendance at the "ARRL Networking Conference".

Please send your conference registration fee as soon as possible to permit us
to properly handle the expected crowd. Send, and make checks payable to:
Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, 5222 Borrego Drive, Colorado Springs, CO, 80918
($20.00).

If you missed earlier news releases on the conference and need info call me
at: (719) 598-8373, or Compuserve 73177,1317 or N0CCZ@KA0WIE.

Andy Freeborn N0CCZ, Pres., TAPR

From 2559554766257782303
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,8771f395490fafdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8771f395490fafdf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-05 16:15:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!

texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm
From: unetadm@argate.UUCP (Unet PBBS Administrator)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP -> Packet Gateway Script
Keywords: Script for ease in mailing
Message-ID: <7@argate.UUCP>
Date: 5 Sep 89 18:22:46 GMT
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 184
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:5950 rec.ham-radio.packet:1031
Posted: Tue Sep 5 19:22:46 1989

Thought someone might be interested in trying this. I will also be writing a routine to read uNET mail format for messages that you receive. For my log, anyone wanting to use the gateway please send me your full address and what class license you are.

Below is a routine that will allow access the packet network via WD5B Gateway. It is a kludge, but am interested in seeing how the system will work. Sorry, do not have a program to create a shar file. Cut along lines with appropriate file names. Any questions to Richard Duncan WD5B @ WD5B.

No flames, RTFM's, dummies or other self-defeating comments. This is one of my first shell scripts, any corrections or help would be appreciated.

```
--------------------Filename:  um-----------------------------
#
#umailer v1.0
#Script for mailing to uNET Packet Systems
#Richard Duncan WD5B @ WD5B
#
#                       ***Define your information here***
mycall=WD5B             # Your call
myzip=72209             # Your ZIP
myuucp=argate!richard   # Your uucp address - keep SHORT
#                       **********************************
clear
echo "Message type: _\b\c"
read inputline
mailtype=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "To: ______\b\b\b\b\b\b\c"
read inputline
mailto=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "At bbs: ______\b\b\b\b\b\b\c"
read inputline
mailbbs=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "Mail to: \c"
read inputline
uucpmailto=`cat address/$inputline`
if test -z $uucpmailto
then
```

```
     echo "Unable to locate "$mailbbs
     exit
fi
while true
do
     echo "Type (u)ucp or (m)ail [_]\b\b\c"
     read inputline
     umailtype=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
     if [ $umailtype != M ]
     then if [ $umailtype = U ]
          then break
          fi
     else
          break;
     fi
done
echo "Subj:_____"
read mailsubj
mailtemp=/tmp/$mycall"_xxx"
if [ ! -r umailer.nbr ]
then
     echo "Message number: _\b\c"
     read mailnbr
else
     mailnbr=`cat umailer.nbr`
fi
mailnbr=`expr $mailnbr + 1`
echo $mailnbr > umailer.nbr
#
#                  Specify favorite text editor here
#
vi $mailtemp
#
#         * * *
#
if [ ! -r $mailtemp ]
then
     echo " " > $mailtemp
fi
clear
echo
"-------------------------------------------------------------------------------"
echo "Message #"$mailnbr$mailtype
echo "To: "$mailto"@"$mailbbs
echo "From: "$mycall
echo "Subj: "$mailsubj
echo "uucp mail to: "$uucpmailto
echo
"-------------------------------------------------------------------------------"
head -15 $mailtemp
echo
"..............................................................................."
echo "\t\t\tSend (y/n) [ ]\b\b\c"
```

```
read inputline
choice=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
if [ $choice = N ]
then
     echo "Removing message."
     rm $mailtemp
     mailnbr=`expr $mailnbr - 1`
     echo $mailnbr > umailer.nbr
else
     uumailtemp=$mycall"_u"$mailnbr
     echo "S"$mailtype" "$mailto" @ "$mailbbs" < "$mycall" $"$mycall"_"$mailnbr >
$uumailtemp
     echo $mailsubj >> $uumailtemp
     maildate=`date '+%y%m%d/%H%M '`
     echo "R:"$maildate" "$mailnbr"@"$mycall"  ["$myuucp"] #:"$myzip >>
$uumailtemp
     cat $mailtemp >> $uumailtemp
     echo "/EX" >> $uumailtemp
     rm $mailtemp
fi
if [ $umailtype = M ]
then
     echo "Mailing "$uumailtemp" to "$uucpmailto
     mail -s "uNET MAIL" $uucpmailto < $uumailtemp
fi
if [ $umailtype = U ]
then
     echo "Sending uucp "$uumailtemp" to "$uucpmailto
     uucp uucpmailtemp uucpmailto
fi
echo "Have a nice day, Rich"
exit
---------------------------------cut-----------------------------------
Documentation (as much as there is!):

                                        UM
    A mailer script for uNET uucp -> packet Gateway

UM is a short script to allow individual users access to amateur radio
packet via uucp mail.  The mail should be addressed to argate!unetadm.
The system is self prompting.  Edit the file to put your personal information
like callsign, zip local system!username and on down in the routine your
favorite text editor (vi is default).

1.  Create directory mailer in your area and a subdirectory of address:
          mkdir mailer
          mkdir mailer/address

2.  Put UM in ./mailer.  Make sure you chmod um to execute.
3.  Create a file to handle message numbers in ./mailer:

          cat > umailder.nbr
         0
```

```
        <ctrl-d>
```

4. Go into ./mailer/address and construct your addresses by a keyword. This can be any single word. UM will prompt for the mailing address and use this keyword to get the path.

For example:

```
         cat > argate
         texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm
         <ctrl-d>
```

You may create any number of addresses depending on the various system you want to send the message to.

That's it. UM will prompt for the information that it wants and use the information you put in the script to configure it for your system. This will get things started. You may now send mail to the system. I will read the mail as unetadm and place the file in a directory that will allow uNET to pick up the message and distribute it out on the packet network, whether destined locally or around the country/world. Naturally, this is going to require a little knowledge of packet on your part as to distribution, etc. I will help as much as I can.

In the Arkansas area, we have the following bbs systems:

```
         WD5B   Arkansas Gateway
         KC5JH  Primary user bbs in Little Rock
         N5ALU  Ft. Smith
         KA5BML Springdale
         KD5LF  Cherokee Village
```

Let me know of any questions and/or comments.

Rich WD5B @ WD5B
Arkansas Gateway


```
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
: Richard Duncan  WD5B          Packet:  WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA     :
: Little Rock, AR               BBS:     501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP:    ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard                     :
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
```


```
From 8557268665950918784
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-05 16:15:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!sun-barr!
newstop!texsun!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm
```

From: unetadm@argate.UUCP (Unet PBBS Administrator)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?
Summary: I can handle your gateway traffic
Keywords: wanted uucp packet-gateway
Message-ID: <6@argate.UUCP>
Date: 5 Sep 89 18:09:32 GMT
References: <35@swamps.UUCP>
Organization: WD5B Packet Gateway
Lines: 53
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:5951 rec.ham-radio.packet:1032
Posted: Tue Sep 5 19:09:32 1989

In article <35@swamps.UUCP>, val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian) writes:
> I am wondering if someone running a uucp-packet radio gateway could send
> me directions for it's use? I appreciate that there is a [requirement]
> for monitoring mail inbound to packet radio.
>
> I would like to be able to send and receive small ammounts of packet mail
> via uucp. My location is near Rochester NY.
>
> Thanks much.
>
> -Val Christian (N2EPO)
> ...attctc!swamps!val
> ...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

I can handle your traffic. The format is quite easy. Mail your messages
outbound to:

...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm

With the following format:
Sx <to> @ <bbs> < <from_your_call> $<bid>
<subject>
.   #
.   # x is the type B - Bulletin, P - Private
text   # or T - NTS traffic
.   #
.
/ex

So, a message to w2xyz from you could be:

SB W2XYZ @ W2AAA < N2EPO $N2EPO_1
Hello, got an access
Hi Elmer,
   I thought I would say hello to you. Long time no hear. You can
contact me via packet at N2EPO @ WD5B.   Val, N2EPO @ WD5B
/EX

When received, it will flag it as okay and it will be picked up by my
gateway system (WD5B), normally done on a daily basis. . Replies may

be mailed directly to you for those received here. Use your return packet address as N2EPO @ WD5B. Return mail will be automaticly forward to you via uucp.

I have written a script file that will prompt for the information and make things a little more organized on your end. Will pass that along as soon as I get a little documentation included.

:--:
: Richard Duncan WD5B   Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA   :
: Little Rock, AR   BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard   :
:--:

From 1269326359328576872
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,810ba6621a57e04a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-05 23:00:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: packet mod for TM321
Message-ID: <63076@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 5 Sep 89 14:37:21 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: WM8J
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Sep 5 15:37:21 1989

copied from packet:

```
 Msg# TSP  Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID        From   To
  2627 BF   1043   2 0904/0022 4650_WA2SNA  WM8J   ALL@ALLBBS
   Sb: TM231PACKETMOD
```

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EASY MOD TO SQUELCH THE AUDIO AT MIC PIN 6 FOR TNC'S

WITHOUT TRUE DCD: OBTAIN FROM KENWOOD A 2SD1757(K) (SURFACE MOUNT TRANSISTOR). INSTALL EMITTER TO MIC PIN 8, COLLECTOR TO MIC PIN 6, AND JUMPER FROM BASE TO THE UNUSED PIN ON CONNECTOR 202. USING THE UNUSED PIN RATHER THAN RUNNING THE JUMPER TO THE MOTHER BOARD PRESERVES THE PLUG IN FEATURE OF THE FRONT PANEL. CONNECT ONE END OF A 4.7 K RESISTOR (I USED A 6.8 K) TO THE MUTE LINE (IC 5 PIN 7), AND CONNECT THE OTHER END TO THE UNUSED PIN OF CONNECTOR 4, WHICH MATES WITH CONNECTOR 202. THIS NEW CIRCUIT IS A CLOSE COPY OF THE AF MUTE CIRCUIT THAT SQUELCHES THE RX AUDIO AT THE SPEAKER. IT WORKS PERFECT WITH MY PACCOMM MICROPOWER 2. THE HARDEST PART OF THE MOD IS REMOVING THE LOCKING RING AROUND THE MIC CONNECTOR. I USED A MODIFIED TABLE FORK! GOOD LUCK.

```
     0241z, 939 msgs, #2643 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE


From 7122347822441334129
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-06 05:05:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!sunic!luth!eru!bloom-beacon!gatech!purdue!
mentor.cc.purdue.edu!pur-ee!pur-phy!tippy!fireman
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?
Message-ID: <27400001@tippy>
Date: 6 Sep 89 12:05:00 GMT
References: <35@swamps.UUCP>
Lines: 9
Nf-ID: #R:swamps.UUCP:35:tippy:27400001:000:404
Nf-From: tippy.uucp!fireman    Sep  6 07:05:00 1989
Posted: Wed Sep  6 13:05:00 1989


What is the "$<bid>" used for?


**************************************************************************
*    Rob Dale              /-\  tippy!fireman                            *
*    Purdue University     =+=               @newton.physics             *
*    Atmospheric Sciences  \-/                              .purdue.edu *
**************************************************************************


From -1305875058123919963
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8853875d496ffebd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-06 05:21:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!anise.acc.com!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #194
Message-ID: <8909060724.AA14552@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Sep 89 03:14:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed Sep  6 04:14:00 1989


73 Magazine   April 89
```

I have been looking high and low for a copy of the 73 Magazine

April , 1989 issue. Does anyone have a copy ? I need an article

on the HR 2510.

Dave Sweigert WB9VKO

PO Box 4423

Annapolis, MD 21403

cheerrs..

From 3785008334991129219
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,340d12fb0751be12,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-06 12:55:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DMZRZU71.BITNET!BERGMANN
From: BERGMANN@DMZRZU71.BITNET (Bergmann)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12527584702.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 6 Sep 89 19:55:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 30
Posted: Wed Sep 6 20:55:00 1989

I am having trouble with the KA9Q TCP/IP package for the PC.
Everything seems to work fine on a seriel connect of two IBM's
(SLIP-protokoll) when the baudrate is lower than 4800. On higher
rates, machines get stuck. I have tried both, the build in and the
packet driver, none had worked.

Possible errors:

   Modem control on the cable doesnt function (can somebody please
   tell me, how the correct ibm to ibm seriel cable has to look like !!!???)

   something in the network protokoll parameters isnt tuned right for
   the seriel transmission.

I have tried Ethernet (WD8003e) and it works fine !!!!!

If somebody out there in netland is using the KA9Q-Package, please

write me, I think it would save a lot of time and trouble.

H.-J.

==========
Hans-Juergen Bergmann
Uni Mainz - Psychology Department
Psychophysiology and Human Factors Group

POB 3980   Tel   : (0)6131/392482
D-6500 Mainz 1   e-mail: Bergmann@DMZRZU71.Bitnet
==========

From 4421794529347262007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,656324d73fa07633
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-06 14:14:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcso!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Problem with NET 890421.1 on Sys5
Message-ID: <4390061@col.hp.com>
Date: 6 Sep 89 21:14:25 GMT
References: <5208@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 20
Posted: Wed Sep 6 22:14:25 1989

>On another related topic, does 890421.x include a real telnet server for
>those of us who can provide such service? (Read: Unix with ptys. I've
>submitted a pty driver for System V/AT to comp.sources.misc for this
>purpose.) I'd hate to reinvent the wheel...

Yes. Any time you compile with 'UNIX' defined (as you will if using
makefile.unx), you get an extra server called 'telunix'. In your startup
file, just 'start telunix' instead of 'start telnet', and your incoming
telnet sessions will be hooked to pty's.

It's a bit rough yet, you'll have to play with eol and stty settings, but it
does work.

There has been some discussion of moving the 'telnet' server to some port
other than the telnet port, but nothing has been nailed down yet. Part of the
reason is that there's this feeling running around that we ought to do a real
"talk-like" split screen chat application, and use that for packet qso's, and
reserve telnet for real logins. Dunno what we'll do yet...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 6663175218152539926
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,295277fef55138ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-06 16:31:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!UOTELG01.BITNET!PAIEMENT
From: PAIEMENT@UOTELG01.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <89Sep6.112346edt.57378@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Date: 6 Sep 89 15:22:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Wed Sep 6 16:22:00 1989

delete me from distribution list for packet-radio

From -2348695275329079887
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,66cd2db7838c0560,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-07 01:18:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ginosko!usc!henry.jpl.nasa.gov!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!
gryphon!pnet02!jburnes
From: jburnes@pnet02.gryphon.com (Jim Burnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New to HAM/Packet
Message-ID: <19567@gryphon.COM>
Date: 7 Sep 89 03:20:20 GMT
Sender: root@gryphon.COM
Organization: People-Net [pnet02], Redondo Beach, CA.
Lines: 14
Posted: Thu Sep 7 04:20:20 1989

Hi All!

I am considering getting into Packet Radio and would like to setup a
UseNet TranContinental Hop with it. Can packet be used to send uucp/
usenet/fidonet etc mail? What is the best book available that tells
you the step-by-step approach to becoming a packeteer from just a lowly
technical type (not even a HAM). I am familiar with communications
programming so you can just give me the 1,2,3 steps necessary to get a
decent station up and running.

Jim Burnes

UUCP: {ames!elroy, <routing site>}!gryphon!pnet02!jburnes
INET: jburnes@pnet02.gryphon.com

From 4341504072944686839

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,66cd2db7838c0560
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-07 15:47:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!elbereth.rutgers.edu!
chopin.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@chopin.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New to HAM/Packet
Message-ID: <Sep.7.14.30.21.1989.164@chopin.rutgers.edu>
Date: 7 Sep 89 18:30:24 GMT
References: <19567@gryphon.COM>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu Sep 7 19:30:24 1989

I hate to burst your plans but a USENET or FIDONET link
as you describe would be blatently illegal over amateur
radio. The first problem is that someone has to accept
responsibility for the traffic conforming to the FCC
regulations. Business traffic, profanity, and messages
to or from certain foreign countries are right out.
The only USENET connections that I'm aware of have humans
on the HAM/NON-HAM boundry.

Second, the only real transcontinental packet is being done
on the lower frequency (HF) bands. Unattended operation of
stations is not permitted there. There is an experimental
HF forwarding network on HF now, but that is operating under
special authority from the FCC.

However, there's plenty of fun and usefulness that can be
done with packet radio. To get started, you do need an
amateur radio license. The most common is a Technician
class license that requires you be able to receive 5 WPM
morse code and answer about 60 multiple choice questions
on radio theory and regulations. You can get code tapes
and study guides from Radio Shack among other places.

-Ron

From 9002419574506439693
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,295277fef55138ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-08 04:44:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!anise.acc.com!ucsd!ucbvax!cms.manchester-computing-
centre.ac.UK!ZZATSJH
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <08.Sep.89.12:44:34.BST.ZZATSJH@UK.AC.MCC.CMS>

Date: 8 Sep 89 11:44:34 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: J.Heaton%manchester-computing-centre.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri Sep 8 12:44:34 1989

 Relayed from G6CZV by G1YYH@GB7NWP
==
 Date: 29 Aug 89 07:47
 Message-ID: <9065@GB7NWP>
 From: G6CZV@GB7NWP To: ALL@GBR
 Subject: CHANGING PARAMETERS SURVEY

HELLO THERE. TONY HERE IN SUNNY RAMSBOTTOM.

I WONDER IF YOU HAVE HAD ANY OF YOUR PARAMETERS IN YOUR TNC CHANGED WITHOUT
YOUR KNOWLEDGE OR IF YOU HAVE HEARD OF THIS HAPPENING TO OTHERS. IN A COUPLE
OF CASES HERE IN THE NORTH (UK) PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN CHANGED WITHOUT OWNERS
KNOWING. ON ONE OCCASION A MAILBOX (PMS) WAS SWITCHED OFF TWO DAYS RUNNING
WITH OTHER PARAMETERS CHANGED. IN MY CASE MY MYCALL WAS CHANGED TO THAT OF A
LOCAL BBS SYSOPS. YOU CAN IMAGINE THE TROUBLE THAT CAUSED WITH MAIL FORWARDING
ETC. THE THEORY IS THAT SOMEONE HAS FOUND A WAY OF ALTERING PARAMETERS OVER
THE AIR REMOTELY.   HAS ANY ONE ELSE EXPERIENCED ANYTHING LIKE THIS ????

PLEASE CONTACT ME IF YOU HAVE AT G6CZV @ GB7NWP. (ax25)
                              or G1YYH @ GB7NWP

             John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC   NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu   MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL   The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton   Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011   Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040   M13 9PL.
Ax.25:   G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

From 5680748742481550902
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-08 06:53:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?

Message-ID: <63314@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 8 Sep 89 13:53:53 GMT
References: <35@swamps.UUCP> <27400001@tippy>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 18
Posted: Fri Sep 8 14:53:53 1989

In article <27400001@tippy> fireman@tippy.uucp writes:
>What is the "$<bid>" used for?

This is used to avoid duplication of your bullitin on BBSs as your bullitin propagates thru the regiom you wanted. If you don't use it, a far-away BBS could receive your bullitin via several paths, and it wouldn't know that these bullitins were the same one. The bullitin would be posted multiple times needlessly. To make the bid work, do this format:
SB ALL@ALLBBS $###_call
where ### is an id number you assign, and call is your callsign. You don't have to use exactly this format, but if you happen to use the same bid that someone else used, your message will get ignored (the BBSs will think it's a duplicate of something it received already). Using your call in the bid should make it unique. Example: if this was packet and I wanted to send this as a bullitin to the USA, I'd do
SB ALL@ALLBBS $123_WA2ISE

73 de WA2ISE

From 1592235690978295483
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41fc36c5f69e68cf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-08 11:58:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!dino!sharkey!lopez!flash
From: flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New application of packet technology (?)
Keywords: will this work?
Message-ID: <767@lopez.UUCP>
Date: 8 Sep 89 16:38:48 GMT
Organization: Great White North/UPLink, Marquette, MI
Lines: 74
Posted: Fri Sep 8 17:38:48 1989

    I am the operator of a system (lopez) which is on this network, and
    is also home of a local public access system, one of two such systems
    in my community. For a long time now, myself and the operator of the
    other site have been talking about linking our two systems into a
    "megasystem", allowing file transfers, multi user chat over both
    systems, and other nifty features. As we are both fairly innovative
    in our concepts (the activity between our two systems has

resulted in making our community very unique as far as local small town telecom goes)... we are constantly looking for new ground to break.

Our idea of linking the two systems prompted me to consider a RADIO LINK. While both our systems are NON COMMERCIAL, I would prefer not to do it as a HAM PACKET system, but rather to apply for either a commercial, or non commercial experimental license, BUT would like to use a packet type technology for the link.

I know of no work that has been done in this area, and am not sure where to start. I am figuring on using microwaves or "high end UHF" for the link. I would like the data to go at least at 9600 baud if at all possible.

Yes it would probably be easier to just run a dedicated phone line between the two systems, but THIS would be more fun, and something useful might come of it. Tinkering and experimenting are also something we both get into (although the other op is NOT a ham, he IS an SWL)...

I would like to put out a plea to members of the net to give us as much input as possible on the feasibility of this project. Don't just write and tell me we are insane, we already know that....

What type of hardware is avaialble, what frequencies would be recommended? How hard it it to get an experimental license?

My system is a non profit corporation.

The discussion is probably more suited to EMAIL, since technically it is NOT Ham radio, though will draw heavily from the packet technology.

I am also wondering the legality of setting up a packet bbs, and linking it with my landline unix system, and thus allowing this conference to be available over the airwaves, and allowing users to send email via a combination of packet and landline. How do third party agreements enter into this? Must I read and approve each message (as the licensed amateur operator of the pbbs?) Enquiring minds want to know....

The main thrust of this post though, is the feasibility of the proposed radio link (non amateur, either by experimental or commercial license) using packet technology.

I hope to hear from some folks out there... If anyone has done such a thing, I would like to know about it...

Reply to flash@lopez

US MAIL:

G. Bourgois
Great White North Uplink
429 Spring Street
Marquette, Michigan 49855

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
 -------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

From -7629669688063641760
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f98214b94974732,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-08 12:07:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!fernwood!decwrl!ucbvax!DDNVX2.AFWL.AF.MIL!
eichert%uservx.decnet
From: eichert%uservx.decnet@DDNVX2.AFWL.AF.MIL ("USERVX::EICHERT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #197
Message-ID: <8909090705.AA29743@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 8 Sep 89 19:07:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Fri Sep 8 20:07:00 1989

UNSUBSCRIBE

From -2743166854862591698
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,66cd2db7838c0560
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-09 23:32:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!
karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New to HAM/Packet
Message-ID: <17591@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 Sep 89 00:16:30 GMT
References: <19567@gryphon.COM> <Sep.7.14.30.21.1989.164@chopin.rutgers.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 45
Posted: Sun Sep 10 01:16:30 1989

In article <Sep.7.14.30.21.1989.164@chopin.rutgers.edu> ron@chopin.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie) writes:
>I hate to burst your plans but a USENET or FIDONET link
>as you describe would be blatently illegal over amateur
>radio. The first problem is that someone has to accept
>responsibility for the traffic conforming to the FCC
>regulations. Business traffic, profanity, and messages
>to or from certain foreign countries are right out.

The rules regarding international amateur third-party traffic apply only to direct communication between amateur stations; it doesn't matter whether we have a third-party agreement with the country that is the ultimate source or destination of the traffic.

For example, if the US has a third-party agreement with country B but not country C, but countries B and C have agreements with each other, then it is perfectly legal to route third party traffic to or from country C via country B. In networking terminology, the third party rules operate at the link layer, not at the network layer.

This may seem like a shady legal loophole, but it actually makes sense when you consider that the reason for third party agreements (or, more accurately, the lack of same) between pairs of countries is so that the countries involved can protect their monopoly interests in the international common-carrier routes between them. It is perfectly legal for you, as an American ham, to accept third-party traffic by radio and forward it to Europe, as long as you use the telephone instead of radio for the hop across the Atlantic, and as long as the station you accepted the traffic from is either in the US or is in a country with which the US has a third-party agreement. The source or ultimate destination of the traffic is irrelevant.

Here's another way of looking at it. The US Government, as a matter of public policy, does not protect any US telecommunications carrier from the loss of revenue that occurs whenever a US ham uses radio instead of a common carrier to carry messages between points inside the US. (Assuming, of course, that the messages are otherwise suitable for amateur radio -- no business or obscene communications, etc.) For a foreign country to be able to determine what can or cannot be said over amateur radio between points in the US would be a violation of the sovereignty of the US government over domestic communications.

In other words, if you distributed USENET messages via radio to other stations in the US, you would have to screen them for content but you would NOT have to worry about their country of origin.

Phil

From 7098063420205998934
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,736eaa2fcbf87df2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-10 03:43:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!lll-winken!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CARLETON.CA!DYUILL
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Phil Karn KA9Q's tcp/ip Amateur Packet Radio Software Available!
Message-ID: <890909.23081693.075941@CU.CP6>
Date: 10 Sep 89 04:03:04 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Sun Sep 10 05:03:04 1989

I posted The following message to the tcp_group and am reposting here
for the prevailing benefit of interested Packeteer's!

Sent: 09/09/89 10:28 Rcvd: 09/09/89 11:01 Number: 59
To: tcp-group@ucsd.edu From: Doug Yuill
Subject: Distribution of NET

It seems we see lots of requests for NET executable's for the various
machines that NET has been ported to. Is our distribution mechanism so
ad hoc that we don't have a current (to within 12 months) list of people
who will send you NET for your particular hardware?
I would like to offer to distribute NET for the Macintosh & IBM pc for a
DONATION of $15 to our local working group. I expect to have both the
the old version and the new version of NET for the Amiga and if Rob wants
to send me his Atari version I'll send him the current Mac distribution.
Any other keepers of the bits (do we have a xenix port?) who wish me to
distribute there versions of NET please send them along.
As I have an interest in user testing I may also be able to provide help
in cases where potental NETer's get hopelessly lost in the documentation.
Please mail your disks or dollars to:

Doug Yuill
54 Ella St.
Ottawa, Ont.
Canada, K1S 2G4

DYUILL@CARLETON.CA or gandalf!scs!yuill or VE3OCU@VE3JF, Ottawa

From -5590972863647188008
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,736eaa2fcbf87df2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-10 19:28:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Phil Karn KA9Q's tcp/ip Amateur Packet Radio Software Available!
Summary: Alternate sources for Macintosh version
Keywords: KA9Q, TCP/IP, Macintosh
Message-ID: <34630@apple.Apple.COM>

Date: 11 Sep 89 00:27:09 GMT
References: <890909.23081693.075941@CU.CP6>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon Sep 11 01:27:09 1989

In article <890909.23081693.075941@CU.CP6> DYUILL@CARLETON.CA writes:
>I would like to offer to distribute NET for the Macintosh & IBM pc for a
>DONATION of $15 to our local working group. I expect to have both the
>the old version and the new version of NET for the Amiga and if Rob wants
>to send me his Atari version I'll send him the current Mac distribution.

U.S. hams may want to obtain the Macintosh version from:
     Doug Thom N6OYU
     1405 Graywood Drive
     San Jose, CA 95129

Doug is the project coordinator for the Macintosh port, so he always
has the latest version.

In Europe, Jean-Pierre Szikora (LUDWIG@BUCLLN11.BITNET) has offered
to provide the same service. He's at:

     Institut Ludwig
     74, av. Hippocrate UCL7459
     B-1200 Brussels   Belgium

Please send a blank (preferably formatted) 800K disk with a return
disk mailer and appropriate postage or IRCs.

Remember--this is for the Macintosh version only! You DOS folks are
on your own. :-)

Patty

(Sorry for the separate posting to r.h-r and r.h-r.p, but the original
articles were posted separately and I didn't see the one in .packet
until after I'd posted my followup in r.h-r.)

--
==
Patty Winter N6BIS   INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44]   UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==

From -7755909089167456990
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41fc36c5f69e68cf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-10 21:20:59 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!ncrlnk!ncrcae!prdmgt!flake
From: flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM (Joe Flake)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New application of packet technology (?)
Keywords: will this work?
Message-ID: <146@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM>
Date: 11 Sep 89 00:21:27 GMT
References: <767@lopez.UUCP>
Reply-To: flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM (Joe Flake)
Organization: NCR Corp, E&M Columbia, SC
Lines: 47
Posted: Mon Sep 11 01:21:27 1989

In article <767@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>
>   Our idea of linking the two systems prompted me to consider a RADIO
>   LINK. While both our systems are NON COMMERCIAL, I would prefer not
>   to do it as a HAM PACKET system, but rather to apply for either a
>   commercial, or non commercial experimental license, BUT would like to
>   use a packet type technology for the link.
>
>   I know of no work that has been done in this area, and am not sure
>   where to start. I am figuring on using microwaves or "high end UHF"
>   for the link. I would like the data to go at least at 9600 baud if
>   at all possible.
>
>   What type of hardware is avaialble, what frequencies would be
>   recommended? How hard it it to get an experimental license?

In the past few days I was passed a copy of a press-release and
data sheet of a "radio modem for PCs". A friend saw the product
being shown at a trade show months (a year?) ago using HAM FREQUENCIES!
He filled out the card for more info, got a brochure then, and now
an update.

This claims to be a radio-in-a-pc-card, now with type acceptance
for 450-470 MHZ business band. They also claim versions can be
made to work in 406-420 MHZ fed government band, and 420-450 MHZ
HAM band!

They claim 2 watts, up to 15 mile range, and 9600bps. They use
what they call "RX.25" protocol.

In all fairness their brochure does say "Use of radio frequencies
may require prior authorization; consult your local FCC office
for policy and regulations." I am however concerned by the fact
that they used HAM frequencies at a commercial trade show.

If you're interested, contact:
     Megadata
     Bohemia, New York
     516-589-6858

DISCLAIMER: I have NO knowledge or interest in this product
beyond what I read in their data sheet.

Joe Flake, N4BGQ
NCR Corp, W. Columbia, SC
flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM

From -6549750731627133664
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,66cd2db7838c0560
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-11 01:28:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!hellgate.utah.edu!mailrus!ncar!asuvax!
stjhmc!f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org!Walt.Fair
From: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org (Walt Fair)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New to HAM/Packet
Message-ID: <5566.250AA939@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Date: 10 Sep 89 18:04:39 GMT
Sender: ufgate@stjhmc.fidonet.org (newsout1.26)
Organization: FidoNet node 1:390/1 - The ComPort, Slidell LA
Lines: 33
Posted: Sun Sep 10 19:04:39 1989

In an article of <7 Sep 89 18:30:24 GMT>, ron@chopin.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
writes:

> RN>..From: ron@chopin.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
>
> RN>..I hate to burst your plans but a USENET or FIDONET link
> RN>..as you describe would be blatently illegal over amateur
> RN>..radio. The first problem is that someone has to accept
> RN>..responsibility for the traffic conforming to the FCC
> RN>..regulations. Business traffic, profanity, and messages
> RN>..to or from certain foreign countries are right out.
> RN>..The only USENET connections that I'm aware of have humans
> RN>..on the HAM/NON-HAM boundry.

Well, you really ought to check out your facts before you post a message. I have spoken with the FCC and they disagree with your analysis. If the intent is hobby communications, then they see no problem. If the intent is business, etc, then that's another matter. My packet/Fidonet interface has been operational and in service for well over 6 months and runs unattended, with full knowledge by the FCC, since I checked with them first. Of course, I don't port all the Fidonet echos over, just HAM, PACKET, and SHORTWAVE. I also don't send the Fidonet mail traffic by radio, but by phone. At any rate, it isn't blatently illegal, at least according to the FCC.

Walt KE5WJ

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!390!1!Walt.Fair
Internet: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org

From 1732362930437565195
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-11 01:29:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!zephyr.ens.tek.com!tektronix!sequent!brians
From: brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?
Message-ID: <21464@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 11 Sep 89 02:22:39 GMT
References: <35@swamps.UUCP> <27400001@tippy> <63314@philabs.Philips.Com>
Reply-To: brians@crg1.UUCP (Brian Sheets)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems
Lines: 9
Posted: Mon Sep 11 03:22:39 1989

Where can one get software to run UUCP-packet gateways?

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX   _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln.   \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007   ( ) Aachk!   - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-526-4091   U   Phft!   Any movie he's been in.

From 1967962914712059885
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,47150a285a05604b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-09-11 05:33:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcsun!uunet!wuarchive!texbell!ark!lrark!rick
From: rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?
Summary: From the source
Message-ID: <131@lrark.UUCP>
Date: 11 Sep 89 06:19:48 GMT
References: <35@swamps.UUCP> <27400001@tippy> <63314@philabs.Philips.Com>
<21464@sequent.UUCP>
Organization: LRTUG - Little Rock Tech User Group - Little Rock, Arkansas.
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Sep 11 07:19:48 1989

In article <21464@sequent.UUCP>, brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets) writes:
> Where can one get software to run UUCP-packet gateways?
>

You might try WD5B @ WD5B or richard@lrark.UUCP. We are running three such systems here in Little Rock. Rich is the gateway station. The other two are only beta sites to help test the software. Keep in mind its UNIX-based.

--
Ricky L. Mobley, WB5FDP | Mail) ...!uunet!wugate! | CIS: 70505,1157
1800 Sanford Drive #4 | Path)   wuarchive!texbell! | PACKET: WB5FDP @ WD5B
Little Rock, AR 72207 | ark!lrark!rick | XBBS: (501) 224-9454

From 7098264289817917322
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173531b9407b7a3a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-16 17:18:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!elbereth.rutgers.edu!
hardees.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@hardees.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet and KA9Q TCP/IP Info.
Keywords: TCP/IP, TheNet
Message-ID: <Jun.16.09.43.41.1989.13696@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Date: 16 Jun 89 13:43:42 GMT
References: <4158@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri Jun 16 14:43:42 1989

There is a lot of amateur radio stuff on LOUIE.UDEL.EDU.
You can also find the latest KA9Q stuff on FLASH.BELLCORE.COM.

TheNet is not an IBM-PC package. It is code that gets compiled
to run in TNC2 ROM's. This is generally recognized as an outright
decompilation of a commercial product (NETROM) and you should
probably steer clear of it. If you are interested in the NETROM
node protocol, the KA9Q code includes an implementation as part
of the package that was independently written. It's probably
of more use to you.

-Ron

From 6725656797801866856
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,818005cbd0176ce3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,818005cbd0176ce3,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-17 10:15:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!att!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: The Story of Digipeter Rabbit
Keywords: A No-Code Fable
Message-ID: <894@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 17 Jun 89 17:15:37 GMT
Organization: ka2qhd Ocean, NJ
Lines: 157
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4734 rec.ham-radio.packet:887
Posted: Sat Jun 17 18:15:37 1989

The Story of Digipeter Rabbit -- A No-Code Fable

Written by Frank Terranella, N2IGO

Once upon a time, in a far-away kingdom of Radio, there was a peaceful valley called Hamville, inhabited by a group of rabbits. Hamville was orginally settled by the Whiskey family, and the patriarch of that family was an old hare called Charlie Whiskey.

Charlie Whiskey was a farmer by trade. He came to the beautiful valley of Hamville when it was all open meadows. He saw the potential for farming the vacant land, and over time he developed a thriving carrot plantation. Charlie Whiskey's carrot plantation was the envy of all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Radio. He succeeded year after year in producing a bumper crop of carrots. All the other residents of the kingdom came to Charlie for advice on planting carrots. Charlie would always tell them, "The secret's in developing a good ear". No, Charlie didn't have superior hearing, but he had developed a very special skill. You see, Charlie picked his carrots with his ears.

In fact, Charlie had worked hard at perfecting this skill and was able to harvest at better than 20 carrots per minute. All of Charlie's family learned to pick carrots with their ears. Soon they were all picking at better than 20 carrots per minute. Charlie was so proud of his special skill that he insisted that everyone who came to work in Hamville first show that he could pick carrots with his ears. Charlie would not give new settlers any land unless they could demonstrate to his foreman, Victor Echo, that they could pick at least 5 carrots per minute with their ears. When they could pick at 13 carrots per minute, Charlie gave them more land to work. When they were able to pick carrots by ear at the rate of 20 carrots per minute, Charlie made them full citizens of Hamville.

This process of learning to pick carrots with your ears went on for some time. In other parts of the kingdom of Radio, other rabbits began to pick carrots by ear, however, there were some noisy ducks, known as the Quackers, who lived in the community of Good Buddy. They used their mouths to pick their crops instead of their ears. They had much larger mouths than the rabbits and

saw no need to use their ears. The rabbits all looked down on the Quackers. "We must always require ear harvesting skills for entry into Hamville", they said. "That way we will keep out those noisy Quackers." So everyone who came to Hamville had to learn how to pick carrots by ear if they wanted to stay. Charlie Whiskey was adamant about that. "If you don't want to learn the skill of ear harvesting, then go work in Good Buddy with the Quackers", he would say.

And so the years passed, and new methods of farming were developed. These new methods were easier to learn than ear harvesting, especially for the animals who didn't have the big ears that the rabbits had. What's more, the new methods were just as efficient as ear harvesting. As time went by, fewer and fewer of the young animals were willing to learn the skill of ear harvesting. The population of Hamville began to dwindle. All the residents of Hamville were getting on in years. To make matters worse, there were new neighbors nearby who coveted the beautiful open farmland of Hamville. They wanted to come in and use it for commercial uses like shopping centers. And worst of all, the pollution from the Quackers, the other rabbits, and the Mice (known in Hamville as the QRM group) was having an adverse effect on farming in Hamville. The future looked bleak indeed.

Then, one day, a stranger called Digipeter Rabbit came to Hamville. He was an educated rabbit who studied at the School for Scientific Business (SSB). He had majored in Farm Mechanics and knew all of the latest scientific agriculture methods. But for all his education and know-how, there was one thing that Digipeter could not do. He could not master the skill of picking carrots with his ears, and since he already knew how to pick carrots more efficently with new scientific methods, he was not interested in learning.

Charlie Whiskey was outraged. "What do you mean you won't learn to pick carrots with your ears? Why, we in Hamville have been picking carrots that way for 75 years. It's a tradition here. It shows that we're special and that we're better than the Quackers. If you don't have the desire to develop a good ear, then we don't want you here in Hamville."

But Digipeter was adamant. He saw no reason to learn an obsolete skill just to stay in Hamville and he refused to even try. Charlie Whiskey took the matter to the Ancient Royal Rabbit League, which he founded. The ARRL decreed that everyone in Hamville must learn to pick carrots with their ears or be banished. And so Digipeter Rabbit left Hamville and founded his own village called Techietown.

Soon, all the young animals in the land of Radio were flocking to Techietown, but Digipeter had his own entrance requirement. A good ear and a good memory were not enough for him. No one could stay in Techietown unless they could demonstrate technical knowledge, understanding and ability, and the desire to contribute to the advancement of Techietown.

Digipeter encouraged all the residents of Techietown to experiment in the cultivation of new unexplored lands, never before farmed. Digipeter showed them how to overcome pollution problems. He showed them how to use the land they had more efficently. Digipeter even perfected a method of farming which allowed a number of rabbits to farm the land at the same time. And while the

residents of Hamville were picking 30 carrots per minute on a good day, in Techietown harvests of 300 carrots per minute were possible. Using Digipeter's methods and those developed by the other bright, young residents, Techietown soon became the most prosperous village in the kingdom of Radio. This did not escape the notice of the Field Carrot Council, which governed the kingdom of radio. To reward the residents of the kingdom, the Field Carrot Council gave Techietown more and more land to work, until its borders touched those of Hamville.

Meanwhile, Hamville was still plodding along as it always had, oblivious to the revolution in farming occurring around it. The old hares still picked carrots by ear. The Ancient Royal Rabbit League complained bitterly to the Field Carrot Council about all the new land it was giving to Techietown, but the population of Hamville continued to drop. When the Field Carrot Council gave 2 acres of Hamville property to Techietown, the residents of Hamville began, for the first time, to be genuinely concerned about their plight. Some even dared to ask the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its mind about the need to learn to pick carrots by ear to live in Hamville. "We need new blood here to fight off the Field Carrot Council", they said. Charlie Whiskey, now in his nineties, was furious. "We have to maintain our standards. We don't need those smart young bunnies, we need rabbits skilled in our time-honored harvesting techniques. We need rabbits who are dedicated enough to the principles of Hamville to want to learn our methods. If a rabbit really wants to live here, he'll learn our ways. If he doesn't, we don't want him. You don't want those Quackers to move here, do you?"

But by now the residents of Hamville had seen the writing on the wall. Although they genuinely enjoyed picking carrots with their ears, they realized that there were now other ways which yielded just as many carrots. And though they would probably continue to pick carrots by ear as they always had, they could no longer shun those bright young rabbits who chose a more modern method. A group of rabbits, led by an elder statesman rabbit named Elmer, who had once served in the government of the kingdom of Radio, asked the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its policy. The League agreed and issued a decree that henceforth ear harvesting skills would not be required to become a resident of Hamville.

When Digipeter heard of the decree, he sent envoys to Hamville with all the latest scientific discoveries, which he shared freely with the residents. The residents of Hamville seized upon the new knowledge and soon Hamville became revitalized. Its population began to increase as young rabbits were attracted to its bountiful open farmland. The Field Carrot Council, impressed by the renaissance in Hamville, did not take away any more land, but actually gave some new territory to Hamville. Everyone was amazed at the new vibrancy of Hamville.

Charlie Whiskey, though sad that his beloved harvesting method was no longer in vogue, saw that his people were prospering and was glad. And to show that there were no hard feelings, Charlie Whiskey sent Digipeter Rabbit a packet of 73 carrots which he had picked himself -- with his ears.

The residents of Hamville rejoiced and declared a festival to celebrate their new prosperity, and over the front door of the Hamville Festival they

put a banner, which read: "A bunny's worth is measured not by the skill of his ears, but by what lies between them." The residents of Hamville had learned an important lesson.

   The End.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

From -8263800852227618904
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e4a2f82e417c4f8a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-18 10:17:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!sunic!chalmers!tekno.chalmers.se!tobbe
From: tobbe@tekno.chalmers.se
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Looking for Software for Amiga
Message-ID: <824@tekno.chalmers.se>
Date: 17 Jun 89 18:04:43 GMT
Organization: Chalmers Univ. of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden
Lines: 14
Posted: Sat Jun 17 19:04:43 1989

[I'm posting this for a friend. Since I'm not into ham-radio, I have no
idea of what it is all about.]

Hi,

I'm looking for packet radio software for the Amiga-series computers,
escpecially a software implementation of the TNC-functions. I would
be very grateful for any pointers concerning this. Thanks in advance!

                        Magnus Backstrom

[Please respond by e-mail, since I don't read this newsgroup regularly.
  If there is any response I'll summarize to the net. Thanks for your
  time! /Tobbe E-mail to: tobbe@gamma.me.chalmers.se]

From 9170944363116257442
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1ee9ca1cf7a8f6e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-18 10:48:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!uwvax!
umn-d-ub!umn-cs!bungia!orbit!pnet51!shawn
From: shawn@pnet51.cts.com (Shawn Stanley)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BBS'ing with packet radio
Message-ID: <895@orbit.UUCP>
Date: 18 Jun 89 03:05:08 GMT
Sender: root@orbit.UUCP
Organization: People-Net [pnet51], Minneapolis, MN.
Lines: 14
Posted: Sun Jun 18 04:05:08 1989

Hi!

I'm a bit new to this area, and especially new to this topic. (In fact, I'm currently studying for my novice classification.)

The reason I became interested in packet radio is that a friend mentioned it to me and thought it would be a good way to "open up" my BBS to a whole new world.

Has anyone had BBS experience with packet radio, either as a user or a sysop? What's it like, and what's generally used for equipment?

UUCP: {uunet!rosevax, amdahl!bungia, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!shawn
INET: shawn@pnet51.cts.com

From -950202619676152788
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,818005cbd0176ce3
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,818005cbd0176ce3
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-19 22:12:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!waters
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: The Story of Digipeter Rabbit
Keywords: A No-Code Fable
Message-ID: <1433@dover.sps.mot.com>
Date: 19 Jun 89 16:15:04 GMT
References: <894@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Reply-To: waters@dover.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer)
Organization: Hacker's haven
Lines: 8
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4738 rec.ham-radio.packet:888
Posted: Mon Jun 19 17:15:04 1989

And I *STILL* think that belongs on the pages of QST, CQ etc.!

Please submit it to one of them it really is good!
(Or give me permission to by E-mail and I will do the foot work!)

--
           *Mike Waters   AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

And on the seventh day, He exited from append mode.

From 1381681391838248580
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,228d32aaf00b4348,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-20 05:33:46 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!bbn!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!cs.utexas.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!ANDREW.CMU.EDU!nb04+
From: nb04+@ANDREW.CMU.EDU (Norm Brososky)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #161
Message-ID: <IYbXaey00WB8A13VIs@andrew.cmu.edu>
Date: 20 Jun 89 12:33:46 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue Jun 20 13:33:46 1989

Yes there is a program for split screen for the Macintosh,it's called
Macket and I have been using it for over a year and have had no problems.
You can get more info by writing to :
    S.Fine Software
    P.O. Box 6037
    State College,PA
           16801
 73 de WB3EUT
        Norm

From 3772184727704083653
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e361442e3f180a88,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e361442e3f180a88,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-20 19:33:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!ukc!stl!stc!praxis!hilbert!mikec
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: West German Mailbox Info.
Keywords: mailbox, germany
Message-ID: <4176@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 20 Jun 89 09:07:50 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Reply-To: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace - G6DHU)
Organization: Praxis Systems plc, Bath, UK
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4750 rec.ham-radio.packet:890
Posted: Tue Jun 20 10:07:50 1989

Dear All,

Does anyone on the net have information on mailboxes in West Germany.
I am paticularly interested in contacting friends in Iserlohn, a town
to the south-west of Dortmund. I would appreciate details of callsigns
for mailboxes/nodes in :-

Iserlohn/Altena
Duesseldorf
Dortmund
Hagen/Schwerte

I've posted in English since there maybe others outside DL who could help.
I am fluent in German, so write in Deutsch if it's easier !!

73 & 55,

Mike
****

AX25 - G6DHU @ G6DHU or G6DHU @ GB7IMB
JANET etc - mikec@praxis.co.uk

From -3452701806054164137
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-21 07:48:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 20 Jun 89 22:24:15 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 72
Posted: Tue Jun 20 23:24:15 1989

Bdale: This [TheNet] is generally recognized as an outright
Bdale: decompilation of a commercial product (NETROM) and you should
Bdale: probably steer clear of it.

Detlef: This is simply wrong. Such flames are mostly derived from
Detlef: third hand rumours which are based one pure commercial propaganda.
Detlef: If you're interested to read some first hand information take a look
Detlef: at PR-Digest #159 of 9th june 89. If you missed it let me know.
Detlef: I'll forward this info to anyone who's interesed in it.

I have remained mostly quiet in the NET/ROM vs TheNet battle, but I
cannot let Detlef's assertion go by unchallenged.

Bdale and I are both members of the TAPR board of directors. At our February meeting, we were shown listings of both NET/ROM and TheNet source code.

It was immediately obvious to all who examined them that the two versions could not possibly be independent efforts. The only significant differences between the two were:

1. The addition of German comments to the TheNet source.
2. The consistent reversal of function argument ordering (i.e., if NET/ROM called f(a,b,c) TheNet would call f(c,b,a).
3. Different choices for variable and function names.
4. Minor variations in C expression coding and formatting. These variations were functionally equivalent; i.e., they generated the same object code.

All of these observations were completely consistent with the assertion by Software 2000 that TheNet was generated by a "decompilation" effort that started with NET/ROM's object code. Such an effort is a clear violation of US copyright laws, which protect "derivative" works as well as the original.

Concerned about this situation, the TAPR Board sent a letter to NORD><LINK asking for a response to the charges that had been made against them. NORD<>LINK responded by essentially conceding to the accusations, but refusing to admit that there was anything wrong with their actions.

I personally believe that amateur packet radio is best served by software (including full source code) that is freely available to every interested amateur, both for on-air use and for personal study and experimentation. I have acted on this belief by starting the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package and encouraging others to contribute to it. I believe my approach has been very successful.

But others may decide to produce their amateur radio software on a commercial basis only. Even though I may regret such decisions personally, I fully respect the authors' rights to make them. There is plenty of room in amateur radio for both commercial and non-commercial software packages.

If NORD><LINK had written its own software, from scratch, so as to be functionally compatible with NET/ROM (i.e., by meeting the protocol specs documented in the NET/ROM manual, and by interoperability testing with NET/ROM implementations) then its effort would have been perfectly legitimate. Such projects are quite common in the computer industry. Examples include the non-IBM BIOS ROMs found in "clone" PCs, and the NET/ROM-compatible code contributed to my TCP/IP package by Dan Frank, W9NK (with the blessing of Software 2000, I might add). But TheNet does not fall into this category; it is clearly derived from Software 2000's original work.

The non-commercial people should respect the proprietary nature of the commercial packages. In turn, the commercial folks should continue to

respect the right of others to INDEPENDENTLY produce packages that are
functionally similar to their own, as Software 2000 has with W9NK's
NET/ROM code. (Thank God we have no "look and feel" lawsuits in amateur
radio.)

Phil Karn, KA9Q

From -7068455946966241435
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc193b07581f6936
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-21 13:27:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DRAKE.BITNET!GM0551S
From: GM0551S@DRAKE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <8906221808.AA05419@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 21 Jun 89 20:27:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 1
Posted: Wed Jun 21 21:27:00 1989

for ac4691a@drake unsubscribe * (netwide

From 3684096797501835921
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-22 00:19:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!fmr
From: fmr@cwi.nl (Frank Rahmani)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <927@sering.cwi.nl>
Date: 22 Jun 89 07:19:29 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: CWI, Amsterdam
Lines: 34
Posted: Thu Jun 22 08:19:29 1989

> commercial packages. In turn, the commercial folks should continue to
> respect the right of others to INDEPENDENTLY produce packages that are
> functionally similar to their own, as Software 2000 has with W9NK's
> NET/ROM code. (Thank God we have no "look and feel" lawsuits in amateur
> radio.)
> Phil Karn, KA9Q
Dear Phil,
although I agree to what you say in this passage 100% and very much respect
your efforts, I have one remark to make.

The non-commercial people write their fine software for everybody, that means also for the commercial people. And they use it in their commercial packages (like Apple using lots of FSF software). We found big hunks of literally copied public domain software in expensive commercial packages (by reverse engineering). So who is really pirating on whom?? Isn't per definition public domain software deemed to be victimized by the commercial companies? So if somebody is sued for unallowed copying of commercial software, shouldn't there be any investigation of how much of the copied software is based on public domain software? Can the glueing together of public domain software by a little original code into a commercial package be called a protectable artistic effort? How many really different ways are there to write a certain software implementation? Some time ago I read that all those companies sueing others for break of look and feel protection (like Apple e.g.) were sued on their part by a company who held the rights for

bitmapped displays. Somehow they must have arranged as it it rather quiet now about this business.
Sorry for taking up your time, just some loose thoughts going round and round my brain...
fmr@cwi.nl
--
It is better never to have been born. But who among us has such luck?
Maintainer's Motto:
    If we can't fix it, it ain't broke.
These opinions are solely mine and in no way reflect those of my employer.

From 4616345194258176210
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac96c652da4e0699,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 00:02:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: to clone or not to clone / hen or egg?
Message-ID: <8906230702.AA15312@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 23 Jun 89 07:02:22 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 97
Posted: Fri Jun 23 08:02:22 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 22 Jun 89 12:10:14 MEZ

On

>Date: 20 Jun 89 22:24:15 GMT
>From: jupiter!karn@bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

writes:

>Subject: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet

>.................

>Bdale and I are both members of the TAPR board of directors. At our
>February meeting, we were shown listings of both NET/ROM and TheNet
>source code.
>
>It was immediately obvious to all who examined them that the two
>versions could not possibly be independent efforts. The only significant
>differences between the two were: ......

Mhh. CONVERS mode is no significant difference ?

I don't know of any statement of any NORD><LINK member claiming
TheNet is an independent development. See PR-Digest #159:

: [df2au writes:]
:- the first crossband digipeater/node was made by NORD><LINK from TNC1s
:by connecting them thru the RS232 ports. We used a TNC source supplied
:to us by WA8DED and sent back the results (as source and documentation)
:to WA8DED. At that time there was some discussion with WA8DED and W6IXU
:on how to build a backbone. But only the crossband digi came out of that.
:If you look at the sources of that digi/node and of TheNet you will find
:similiar structures and variable names. This was long before NET/ROM
:appeared on the scene.
:
:- TheNet was made using a different compiler version and a different
:optimizer then NET/ROM. The optimizer shrinks the code by some 30%. So
:the process "disassemble-deoptimize-decompile" could not work. How
:deoptimize if you don't know the way original optimization was done,
:how decompile if you don't have the original compiler? Have you ever
:heard about a decompiler that adds comments to the source?
:
:- TheNet contains a lot more features and less bugs than NET/ROM.
:
:- The report from WA6IGY is wrong in some parts (type of auto variables,
:optimization, etc).
:
:- Level 1 and Level 2 of TheNet are made by minor changes to
:TheFirmware which is compatible to WA8DEDs firmware but is much faster
:and has less bugs and more features (another clone which WA8DED doesn't
:care about).
:
:- After a short look at the sources any programer will tell you that it
:would have been extremely simple to hide any similiarities to NET/ROM -
:if we had wanted to do that. On the contrary: we put a lot of work into
:TheNet to make it as close to NET/ROM as possible.
:
:- We never told anybody that TheNet is an independent development. We
:always stated that it is a clone of NET/ROM.
: ....

:73, Georg, DF2AU @ DK0MAV, on behalf of the NORD><LINK programers

> [ka9q:]
>
>All of these observations were completely consistent with the assertion
>by Software 2000 that TheNet was generated by a "decompilation" effort
>that started with NET/ROM's object code.

Maybe somewhat consistent, but wrong anyway.
(this is the commercial propaganda. The propaganda term in my previous
posting doesn't relate to TAPR's observations)

I have to make one thing clear:

I was not personally envolved in programming of NORD><LINK's software,
neither TheNet nor TheFirmware. So don't blame me for serving infos
that some guys don't like (like S2000 did before).

But I know it took DC4OX and DF2AU
an enormous amount of time to write the software. They developed
and realized the concept of connecting TNCs back-to-back to act as
an interlink node controller. They sent the relating software
to california (see above). I developed and published a protocoll
version allowing hop-to-hop ACKs within AX.25.
And all this happend long before NET/ROM was available.

So should we blame S2000 to have stolen NORD><LINK's ideas and
sell it to the HAM community ?

If you like clones or not: it's your choice. If you don't like them
stay clear of PCs not labeled with a blue button. Unfortunatly
you can't use the TNC2 in this case, even not together with NET/ROM.
Because it's CPU Z80 looks like a clone of the good old 8080,
compatible bit for bit, and a superset of 8080's functions...

73s Detlef
.

From -6326093651987266527
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6391f2b903a7730b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 09:29:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!apple!sun-barr!
decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <4390040@col.hp.com>
Date: 23 Jun 89 16:29:00 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 7

Posted: Fri Jun 23 17:29:00 1989

>Bdale: This [TheNet] is generally recognized as an outright

Sorry Phil, but I didn't say this... must have gotten gnarled somewhere...

I can find no fault with your statements, though...

Bdale

From 3787933171569476578
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 10:33:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!bbn!gatech!emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <5250@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 22 Jun 89 20:51:34 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com> <927@sering.cwi.nl>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 126
Posted: Thu Jun 22 21:51:34 1989

In article <927@sering.cwi.nl> fmr@cwi.nl (Frank Rahmani) writes:
>> commercial packages. In turn, the commercial folks should continue to
>> respect the right of others to INDEPENDENTLY produce packages that are
>> functionally similar to their own, as Software 2000 has with W9NK's
>> NET/ROM code. (Thank God we have no "look and feel" lawsuits in amateur
>> radio.)
>> Phil Karn, KA9Q
>
>Dear Phil,
>although I agree to what you say in this passage 100% and very much respect
>your efforts, I have one remark to make.
>The non-commercial people write their fine software for everybody, that
>means also for the commercial people. And they use it in their commercial
>packages (like Apple using lots of FSF software). We found big hunks of
>literally copied public domain software in expensive commercial packages (by
>reverse engineering). So who is really pirating on whom?? Isn't per definition
>public domain software deemed to be victimized by the commercial companies?

Well, I'm diametrically opposed to the position taken by TAPR and Phil.
I think TAPR has lost a lot of credibility in this move. More disturbing to
me than the TAPR action however, is the above comments by Frank which reflect
a total ignorance of the copyright laws and the meaning of public domain.

Frank, when someone releases a work to the public domain, he relinquishes all

ownership and control. There is NO restriction on reuse or copying. I can take public domain software and:

Exerpt portions for my own use
Exerpt portions for commercial gain.
Copy the work in its entirity
Copy the work in its entirity and sell it for commercial gain.
And by some legal opinions, put my own copyright on it and restrict your use.

The above is what you can do legally. Ethically, I attribute any public domain code I use to the original author if known.

The statement "copyright 1989 Joe Cool, All rights reserved, Released to the public domain." seen in many PD packages is an oxymoron and has no legal meaning. It is one or the other but not both. My copyright attorney's opinion is that the public domain clause will rule because the courts usually resolve such conflicts toward the benefit of the public - of course, assuming someone was so stupid as to sue.

Much less clear is the status of such packages as Phil's net program which exhibit all the attributes of public domain software but retain copyright protection. I've discussed this situation with my lawyer at length because it affects my ability to exerpt useful algorithms without undue concern. My lawyer cites the Duck principle of law - "if it waddles like a duck, quacks like a duck, swims like a duck, you can call it a cow but it's still a duck".

As to your characterizing anyone who exerpts public domain software for profit as "piracy", it appears that your deep seated resentment of people who make profits is showing. It is no more improper or unethical for me to incorporate public domain code into my product than it is for you to take information gleaned from published papers and resell it as a consultant's work product. Knowledge belongs to anyone who puts forth the effort to acquire it, some extremely narrowly classified areas reserved by intellectual property law. Strictly as a professional courtesy, I normally notify a PD author that I'm using some of "his" code.

Now back to the issue of TAPR and Nord><Link. I find it fascinating that people will piously pontificate against the reverse engineering job done by Nord><Link while they themselves are using a PC clone. If you are not using genuine Big Blue PC hardware, you are using a blantantly reverse-engineered product. Absolutely no difference than the Nord><Link work. Let's remember a few facts:

* As far as I've seen, Ron Rakes has never claimed Nord><Link stole or even had access to the source for NET/ROM.

* The source published by Nord><link is C source, not assembler which would be expected from a decompillation effort. If anyone has an algorithm for decompiling an optimized binary back to C source, I'd like to know about it. We've seen "evidence" from a variety of sources

that the Nord><Link and NET/ROM sources are the same. Each opinion I've read has carefully avoided any discussion of HOW the 2 sources arrived at the state they are reputed to be. I smell a fish.

* Rakes has thus far failed to take any public action to protect himself against this alleged "piracy". He has instead chosen the public forum to make his allegations. A forum where rumor and innuendo rule.

  If his very venomous allegations have a molecule of substance, why has he thus far not even sought an injunction against further distribution? No, it could not be enforced but the outcome of a legal proceeding would be respected by many hams. I suspect that few of his allegations would withstand the scrutiny of law.

hat has really happened here is that Rakes took a publicly (*not "public domain") developed protocol running on a publicly developed hardware platform incorporated into a publicly developed and supported network and sold a commercial product that exploited these works. Ok so far. Remember that releases prior to 1.0 were distributed publicly without cost so the good 'ole free ham community could help him refine and debug the product. Still sort of OK. Then he released the commercial version complete with encrypted callsigns, high prices, almost full price for call sign changes and rip-off bug fix release charges. The market responded with Nord><Link, a product of some people who were apparently pissed off enough to do a fine job of reverse engineering. And then to pour gasoline on the fire, after Nord><link hit the streets, Rakes suddenly comes out with a low cost (or free, I don't remember) "upgrade" that contained intentional incompatibilities with both the old NET/ROM and Nord><Link. And all the while yelling bloody murder in public and sitting on his hands legally.

I remember well when Nord><link arrived where I was living. The dull blue glow on the horizon was hundreds of EPROM erasers firing off to purge NET/ROM from the face of the earth and replace it with Nord><Link. 95% of the people converting over had already spent the money on NET/ROM so it was not a case of people trying to be cheap. Rather it was a reaction to one of the more offensive commercial software policies this side of Lotus.

And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK? I am deeply disappointed.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 4083212229458693457
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 10:45:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <17011@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 22 Jun 89 23:53:01 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com> <927@sering.cwi.nl>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Jun 23 00:53:01 1989

Frank,

I fully agree with you in your dislike of commercial vendors basing
their products on code originally placed in the public domain. That's
why I copyright my own code instead of placing it in the public domain.
I have no problem with people using my stuff for noncommercial purposes,
but if they want to make money off it, I want to hear from them.

An alternative is the FSF/GNU "copyleft", which is a copyright that
grants use and distribution rights of the software only if the recipient
agrees to allow it (and any enhancements) to be freely recopied. This
effectively eliminates the ability of someone to make money off the
software.

Phil

From -5664643290504378150
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 11:01:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <17012@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 23 Jun 89 00:24:13 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com> <927@sering.cwi.nl> <5250@stiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 84
Posted: Fri Jun 23 01:24:13 1989

>Frank, when someone releases a work to the public domain, he relinquishes all

>ownership and control. There is NO restriction on reuse or copying. I can
>take public domain software and...

Quite true. That's why I copyright my own works (e.g., most parts of
NET.EXE) even though I have no intention of making money off hams. (And
after the NET/ROM-vs-TheNet controversy, I'm damn glad I didn't even
THINK of trying to do so.) However, the ready availability of my code
does NOT lessen the protection my copyright gives against commercial
misuse of my software. Copyrights are quite different from trade
secrets, where you actually have to make an effort to keep something
secret in order to keep legal protection. The whole purpose of a
copyright is to protect an author's interest in a work even though it
has been widely disseminated to the public.

>Now back to the issue of TAPR and Nord><Link. I find it fascinating that
>people will piously pontificate against the reverse engineering job done
>by Nord><Link while they themselves are using a PC clone. If you are not
>using genuine Big Blue PC hardware, you are using a blantantly reverse-
>engineered product. Absolutely no difference than the Nord><Link work.

Absolutely incorrect. There is a *MAJOR* difference between the legal
process of reverse engineering and cloning (as typified by the IBM PC)
and the illegal process of direct code copying. The BIOS ROMs in PC
clones were made by programmers who had never even seen the original IBM
code. They wrote their own code from scratch to meet a set of written
functional specifications. The code is not identical at any level
(source or object) to IBM's original code. (There were some early PC
clones that did indeed use directly copied IBM BIOS ROMs. IBM jumped on
them quite hard, and the result was the carefully established cloning
procedures that now exist.)

>Let's remember a few facts:
>
>*   As far as I've seen, Ron Rakes has never claimed Nord><Link stole or
>   even had access to the source for NET/ROM.

No, he has not claimed this. He *has* claimed that NORD><LINK produced their
source code by reverse-compiling (not just disassembling) the object code
in a NET/ROM EPROM. Since the copyright law covers the translation of
copyrighted works, and "translation" includes compilation and decompilation
of computer programs, this is clearly a copyright infringement.

>*   The source published by Nord><link is C source, not assembler which
>   would be expected from a decompillation effort. If anyone has an
>   algorithm for decompiling an optimized binary back to C source, I'd like
>   to know about it. We've seen "evidence" from a variety of sources
>   that the Nord><Link and NET/ROM sources are the same. Each opinion
>   I've read has carefully avoided any discussion of HOW the 2 sources
>   arrived at the state they are reputed to be. I smell a fish.

Decompilation is a tedious process, but it is by no means impossible.
Remember the Internet Worm of last November? There now exist something
like a half dozen separate versions of the worm's source code, and all

were produced by tedious manual decompilation of the worm's object code.

When I first heard the piracy accusations against NORD><LINK, I expressed considerable skepticism that a group of programmers skilled enough to reverse compile a non-trivial Z-80 object code program would spend their time on such a tedious and non-creative operation rather than write a functionally equivalent (and probably better) program from scratch. Nevertheless, my own examination of the source code for both versions has convinced me that Ron's accusations are correct: TheNet was indeed produced by reverse compilation of the NET/ROM object code. I simply could not come to any other conclusion.

>
>* Rakes has thus far failed to take any public action to protect himself
>   against this alleged "piracy". He has instead chosen the public
>   forum to make his allegations. A forum where rumor and innuendo rule.
>
>   If his very venomous allegations have a molecule of substance, why has
>   he thus far not even sought an injunction against further distribution?
>   No, it could not be enforced but the outcome of a legal proceeding would
>   be respected by many hams. I suspect that few of his allegations would
>   withstand the scrutiny of law.

For a very simple reason: the income Ron has made from NET/ROM could not possibly be enough to pay for a copyright infringement suit where the defendants are in a foreign country. Ron has decided instead to take his case to the court of public opinion, and I respect his right to do so.

Phil

From 129654965928263950
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf84dcf841511d8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 11:13:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!think!ames!elroy!usc!ucsd!ucbvax!
TAMVENUS.BITNET!JKK3283
From: JKK3283@TAMVENUS.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AA4RE and Phone Modem Interfacing
Message-ID: <8906240701.AA22653@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 23 Jun 89 18:13:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Fri Jun 23 19:13:00 1989

Greetings everyone.

Was wondering if anyone out there in Packet-BBS land had successfully interfaced the AA4RE BB software to a phone modem (on COM1 or COM2)?

I am using a DRSI PC*PA for my TNC port(s) and would like to experiment
with putting a modem on COM1 or COM2.

I have COM1 open and have an internal modem operating on COM3. (I have
an external 1200 baud AA/AD modem that I would run off of COM1 for the
phone port access.)

Any comments/help/suggestions welcomed.

Also, on another note, if you are using the G8BPQ PC_Node software then
I would appreciate hearing from you also.

Best 73's...

     John K Kreymer
     N5LKM @ W5AC (Texas A&M University - Packet)
     JKK3283 @ TAMVENUS (Bitnet)

From -6367837240160688928
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 11:18:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn

From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet

Message-ID: <17015@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 23 Jun 89 07:09:18 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com> <927@sering.cwi.nl> <5250@stiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code

Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Jun 23 08:09:18 1989

>And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK?
>I am deeply disappointed.

I don't understand this remark. TAPR has had no connection with NORD><LINK
except for our unfortunate (in retrospect) decision to loan them an old
TAPR NNC (Network Node Controller) board for their development efforts.
It was only because of this that we even became involved in the controversy,
as Software 2000 felt we were aiding piracy by this loan. Our recent decision
was limited to the specific issue of whether we should request NORD><LINK
to return the NNC we had loaned them.

To my knowledge, TAPR has never had any role in the distribution of any
NORD><LINK software.

>John DeArmond   **I am the NRA**

Phil Karn   **L'etat est moi** :-)

From -2793816563623557050
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-23 16:02:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred Goldstein k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <3149@shlump.dec.com>
Date: 23 Jun 89 16:15:14 GMT
Sender: news@shlump.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 29
Posted: Fri Jun 23 17:15:14 1989

All of this discussion about the alleged copyright violation by
>NordLink< seems to be taking place under the rubric of US law.
However, NordLink is in Germany, not the US. It is quite possible
that "decompilation" of a ROM does not constitute a copyright
violation, there.

In any case, I find Raikes overall behavior to be sufficiently
reprehensible to render the question moot, for my own purposes.
His treatment of the JPL (?) ham club members was egregious.
Hell, the protocol is egregious! When NET/ROM first came out,
he distributed the technical documentation only under non-disclosure,
so we couldn't even discuss the protocol here (on the wireline
nets) until after it was widely in service. And it contributes
to making appliance operators out of packeteers, at just the wrong place
(the network layer) to bound things so tightly into a ROM.

NordLink can't fix the protocol, but at least they can fix the worst
misfeatures and bugs in Raikes' implementation. Since the protocol spec
is apparently not rigorously architected, it's quite possible that
the NET/ROM protocol, like (for example) rlogin, is really "defined by
the implementation" and thus reverse-engineering is the only way to get
it right. Or at least, if it's legal in Germany, the best way.

I know essentially nothing about German law....
     fred k1io

[full disclaimer: Opinions are mine alone; sharing requires
permission.]

From -652634819171729589

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac96c652da4e0699
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-24 06:04:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: to clone or not to clone / hen or egg?
Message-ID: <17022@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 23 Jun 89 21:14:59 GMT
References: <8906230702.AA15312@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 50
Posted: Fri Jun 23 22:14:59 1989

>>It was immediately obvious to all who examined them that the two
>>versions could not possibly be independent efforts. The only significant
>>differences between the two were: ......
>
>Mhh. CONVERS mode is no significant difference ?

No, it isn't. Because I went through page after page of source code
listings, concentrating on the internal protocol layers that constitute
most of the software. Function after function, statement after statement
were identical except for the choice of symbol names.

DF2AU: We never told anybody that TheNet is an independent development. We
DF2AU: always stated that it is a clone of NET/ROM.

Since English is not your native language, you may not be aware that the
word "clone" as currently used in the US computer industry has a
colloquial meaning that is somewhat different from that given in most
dictionaries. The formal definition of "clone" implies "identical", as
would be produced by the direct copying of an original.

However, the word "clone" as used in the US computer industry implies a
product that, FROM THE OUTSIDE IS FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT to another
company's product, NOT IDENTICAL ON THE INSIDE. As long as the "clone"
was produced from scratch by a completely independent development
project toward a set of functional specifications, it is legal. This is
how the BIOS ROMs in "clones" of IBM PCs are produced. The developers
of PC clones did NOT disassemble an IBM ROM, modify it slightly and
reassemble it, because that violates US copyright law. (Several
developers did indeed do just this in the early days, and IBM came down
on them very hard until the present legal cloning procedures were
established.)

In other words, you can still have a legal clone if it was produced by
an independent development. TheNet, as you now admit, was not developed
independently from NET/ROM; therefore it violates the copyright held
by NET/ROM's authors.

>But I know it took DC4OX and DF2AU
>an enormous amount of time to write the software.

This was quite apparent to me. Almost every line in the TheNet source
was commented in German, in stark contrast to NET/ROM's sources which
were almost completely comment-free. But this does not take away from
the fact that the code being commented was produced by a reverse-
compilation process in violation of NET/ROM's copyright. What I still
can't figure out is why a bunch of guys would be willing to spend that
much effort on a non-original work instead of writing their own code
from scratch.

Phil

From 5719518567323203542
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-24 06:32:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!dino!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re:DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <30600009@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 23 Jun 89 23:29:30 GMT
Lines: 70
Nf-ID: #R:<8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berke:-40:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600009:000:3152
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jun 23 13:13:00 1989
Posted: Sat Jun 24 00:29:30 1989

> And by some legal opinions, put my own copyright on it and restrict your
>   use.

Whose opinion? Something in public domain stays there. You can change
one LETTER, and copyright THAT, but the original is still in the public
domain; I can change a DIFFERENT letter and have a DIFFERENT copyright
on a DIFFERENT WORK.

> The statement "copyright 1989 Joe Cool, All rights reserved, Released to the
> public domain." seen in many PD packages is an oxymoron and has no legal
> meaning. It is one or the other but not both. My copyright attorney's

The meaning CAN be interpreted as the author having rescinded his rights.
The keyword is "Released".

> Much less clear is the status of such packages as Phil's net program which
> exhibit all the attributes of public domain software but retain copyright
> protection. I've discussed this situation with my lawyer at length because
> it affects my ability to exerpt useful algorithms without undue concern.

> My lawyer cites the Duck principle of law - "if it waddles like a duck,
> quacks like a duck, swims like a duck, you can call it a cow but it's still
> a duck".

Seems pretty clear to me. Phil retains the rights, but grants specific
privileges to all or certain person (depending on the wording, I'm not
reading it right now).

I don't see any problem excerpting algorithms or code. Ask Phil for the
permission. He's a nice guy, I'm sure he'd not object.

> Now back to the issue of TAPR and Nord><Link. I find it fascinating that
> people will piously pontificate against the reverse engineering job done
> by Nord><Link while they themselves are using a PC clone. If you are not

...and now we are back to "look and feel" again.

> using genuine Big Blue PC hardware, you are using a blantantly reverse-
> engineered product. Absolutely no difference than the Nord><Link work.
> Let's remember a few facts:

> *   The source published by Nord><link is C source, not assembler which
>   would be expected from a decompillation effort. If anyone has an

It's pretty easy to figure out the C code from the binary. MANY independent
decompilations of the Morris Virus took place on the same day last November.

> *   Rakes has thus far failed to take any public action to protect himself
>   against this alleged "piracy". He has instead chosen the public
>   forum to make his allegations. A forum where rumor and innuendo rule.
>
>   If his very venomous allegations have a molecule of substance, why has
>   he thus far not even sought an injunction against further distribution?
>   No, it could not be enforced but the outcome of a legal proceeding would
>   be respected by many hams. I suspect that few of his allegations would
>   withstand the scrutiny of law.

Carrying out a civil law suit across international boundaries is EXTREMELY
EXPENSIVE. It would probably cost several TIMES the combined net worth of
both parties.

> And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK?
> I am deeply disappointed.

I applaud the decision.

Now let's get on with designing new and better things.

--phil (the other one) ka9wgn--

From -2595568781726585206

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-24 06:34:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!gatech!emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <5264@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 23 Jun 89 21:44:07 GMT
References: <17015@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 80
Posted: Fri Jun 23 22:44:07 1989

In article <17015@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>>And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK?
>>I am deeply disappointed.
>
>I don't understand this remark. TAPR has had no connection with NORD><LINK
>except for our unfortunate (in retrospect) decision to loan them an old
>TAPR NNC (Network Node Controller) board for their development efforts.
>It was only because of this that we even became involved in the controversy,
>as Software 2000 felt we were aiding piracy by this loan. Our recent decision
>was limited to the specific issue of whether we should request NORD><LINK
>to return the NNC we had loaned them.

My comment above was in reference to a note that came over the BBS network
a few months back that stated that TAPR was a source for TheNet code. I no
longer have the traffic so I cannot supply any further detail. If that
statement was incorrect, then I withdraw my comment. I instead redirect it
toward the NNC unit. I am still deeply disappointed.

As an outside observer, I see TAPR giving very unfair preference to Rakes
and company based on personal relationships between Rakes and some of the
board members. I see the nord><link people being branded as guilty by
virtue of an absence of response. Fair? Hardly.. I see "evidence"
provided by an "independent" expert being taken at face value. From reading
his report, I can hardly call him unbiased. We have no indication that
the code he evaluated was even production code and not "ringer" code
prepared for the purpose of discrediting Nord><Link.

I'm not saying Rakes and company did this. But based on the extremely
hateful and spiteful statements Ron made, I'd be as prepared to believe
this possibility as I would to believe the Nord><Link guys explicitly
copied his code.

Since TAPR (and now we) are sitting in judgement, it is our obligation to
treat both sides fairly. If we are to take Rakes' word at face value,
we must also take Nord><Link's word. Detlif has stated that they
used a different compiler and a homemade optimizer on their code. In the

absence of proof to the contrary, I must accept that statement. He follows up with some pretty convincing evidence regarding work done BEFORE NET/ROM. Again, in the absence of proof, I accept that statement.

Nord><Link has, after all, presented pretty strong support for their side - the source code and the tools used to build the executable. I'd expect Rakes to make his source available for public scrutiny especially since he claims the Nord><Link code is identical. Then I'd expect a verification to be made that the source released actually builds a binary identical to an independently acquired NET/ROM.

At the same time, I'd expect the Nord><Link guys to release background work such as early prototypes, code fragments, logic diagrams and so on to show that the work is something other than a mechanical decompile (which I still seriously doubt to be practical on optimized code). Detlif, care to respond here?

I'd expect the 2 to look remarkably alike. There are only so many ways to do things on the Z80. And I'd expect Nord><Link to work from a disassembly of the NET/ROM. After all, how else could one determine all the subtleties of the protocol - even the undocumented features.

My last concern is that TAPR has delivered yet another blow to the NNC. Nord><Link had the most potential of making the NNC practical and useful. Considering the money and time invested in the device, I'd expect support to be given to any effort. (BTW, Detlif, I know a couple of guys here that have an NNC who might loan it out. Contact me if you are interested.)

john

>
>To my knowledge, TAPR has never had any role in the distribution of any
>NORD><LINK software.
>
>>John DeArmond   **I am the NRA**
>
>Phil Karn   **L'etat est moi** :-)

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 7201163387299670003
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-24 06:48:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
fernwood!c3!tenney

From: tenney@c3.PLA.CA.US (Glenn Tenney)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <141@c3.PLA.CA.US>
Date: 23 Jun 89 17:02:41 GMT
References: <16951@bellcore.bellcore.com> <927@sering.cwi.nl> <5250@stiatl.UUCP>
<17012@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: tenney@c3.pla.ca.us (Glenn Tenney)
Organization: Creative Circuits Corp., Palo Alto, CA
Lines: 41
Posted: Fri Jun 23 18:02:41 1989

In article <17012@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
> ...
>
>No, he has not claimed this. He *has* claimed that NORD><LINK produced their
>source code by reverse-compiling (not just disassembling) the object code
>in a NET/ROM EPROM. Since the copyright law covers the translation of
>copyrighted works, and "translation" includes compilation and decompilation
>of computer programs, this is clearly a copyright infringement.
>
> ...

Phil, there are some misconceptions in this statement. You state this as if it
were gospel, but it is NOT. The case law is unclear at best if converting a
program
from, say Basic, to C is a translation. Going from object code to C, is far from
legally or ethically a translation. Although the semiconductor chip act doesn't
cover software, that is one example of explicitly legal reverse engineering (ie.
copying).

Look at it this way: Comparing the original object code to the new C code, is it
obvious to the average person that more than 50% is different? I can believe that
there are many similarities, but that is not enough to warrant claims of outright
piracy.
I've acted as an expert witness (never needed to get to trial though) many years
ago
about a BIOS that was copied. In that case, it was a bit easier since assembler
is
so much closer to object.

A couple of other points: (1) How do you know that the source code you looked at
(months after nordlink hit the fan) is actually the source code was in existence
when the reverse engineering was done? It would be very possible (likely?) for
someone
claiming piracy to spend weeks tweaking their code to match the alleged pirate's
code.
Yes, the object generated might even be the same, but by careful work one could
make the source code look like a copy. (2) Is there really a registered, valid
copyright
of NetRom? What is the registration number and date? (3) I feel that if S2000 is
not

willing to at least take some legal action (it doesn't take lots of money, sometimes
less than $100 will accomplish enough), then they are by definition allowing their copyright to lapse into the public domain. If no action is taken, then they have declared netrom to be public domain -- and nordlink is golden.

This whole thing bothers me deeply. From ALL sides!!! It really does sound like S2000 was trying to be too commercial (greedy?) and they didn't like the community's
response so they're crying.

Glenn AA6ER

From -511438838476830551
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-25 15:22:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ames!sun-barr!texsun!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet
Message-ID: <2705@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 25 Jun 89 14:15:06 GMT
References: <3149@shlump.dec.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 16
Posted: Sun Jun 25 15:15:06 1989

In article <3149@shlump.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred Goldstein k1io) writes:
>In any case, I find Raikes overall behavior to be sufficiently
>reprehensible to render the question moot, for my own purposes.
>His treatment of the JPL (?) ham club members was egregious.

>gasp< Fred and I actually agree on something.
Personally, I will never buy a product from Software 2000 because of
their treatment of TheNet users, especially the JPL Radio Club, W6VIO.
(My spy out there says they _still_ haven't recovered from the bad press
they got with the JPL administration.)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{killer,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | Just say NO to misc.headlines.unitex.

From -3501772694040167376
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1858eff03c351be5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-25 21:39:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!think!bloom-beacon!bu-cs!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!toth.UUCP!dave
From: dave@toth.UUCP (David B. Toth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: misinfo re TAPR-NET/ROM-NORD><LINK
Message-ID: <8906260439.AA01569@toth.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jun 89 04:39:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 29
Posted: Mon Jun 26 05:39:40 1989

In response to John De Armond, WD4OQC:
John: you are making wild and irresponsible statements.
Ron Raikes and S2000 have no inside track with the TAPR BoD.
In fact, we stated repeatedly that we were not a court of law
and did not feel that it was our place to make a decision on
this issue. In fact, we felt that it was for the community to decide
based on clear facts, and not hysterical ravings by EITHER side.
We sent NORD><LINK a copy of the WA6IGY analysis. We stated that the
North American ham community had concerns re this issue and invited
a reply. They sent a reply. It did not speak to the questions that we
had raised. Therefore, we asked for the return of the NNC, and have
offered to cover their expenses.

Now, the NNC was closed as a project in late 1987 (by me) since the
people who had promised to write software hadn't (remember the caveat
that you should only get one if you planned to write code). In addition
we found that software tools were either expensive or non-existent.

So we asked for the NNC back because it was a matter of principle, since
they had avoided our questions. This does not imply a decision on the
part of the board as to who is right, and how right they are.

And just to help your disappointment, we never did say that we carried
the NORD><LINK software.

David B. Toth, M.D.
VE3GYQ
Secretary, TAPR Inc.

From 1069722460749250194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-26 08:14:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <17048@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 26 Jun 89 08:04:25 GMT
References: <17015@bellcore.bellcore.com> <5264@stiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 58
Posted: Mon Jun 26 09:04:25 1989

>As an outside observer, I see TAPR giving very unfair preference to Rakes
>and company based on personal relationships between Rakes and some of the
>board members. I see the nord><link people being branded as guilty by
>virtue of an absence of response. Fair? Hardly.. I see "evidence"
>provided by an "independent" expert being taken at face value. From reading
>his report, I can hardly call him unbiased. We have no indication that
>the code he evaluated was even production code and not "ringer" code
>prepared for the purpose of discrediting Nord><Link.

As a TAPR board member, I am completely unaware of any such personal
relationships. Ron came to us and presented his case. We stated that we
wanted to hear both sides of the story, so we sent NORD><LINK a letter and a
copy of the WA6IGY study. We stated in the letter that we would like a
formal response which we would make public. Only after their response came
and was read by every director did TAPR announce that NORD><LINK's response
had not satisfied the Board's concerns, and that TAPR would ask for the
return of the NNC it had loaned NORD><LINK. We made it clear to Ron from
the beginning that this was the maximum extent of the "relief" he could
expect from us; we are not a court of law, and we cannot act as one.

Throughout this whole sorry episode, TAPR has tried very hard to maintain an
unbiased position. We have in fact had to resist many attempts by some of
Ron's more outspoken supporters to get drawn even further into the
controversy, and we have sustained many attacks for this. I guess since
we're getting it from both sides equally, we must be doing things about
right.

>I'd expect
>Rakes to make his source available for public scrutiny especially since
>he claims the Nord><Link code is identical. Then I'd expect a verification
>to be made that the source released actually builds a binary identical
>to an independently acquired NET/ROM.

Those who have compared the versions have done exactly this -- verified that
the NET/ROM source code provided by WA8DED compiles into object code
matching that found in a legitimate NET/ROM EPROM.

>My last concern is that TAPR has delivered yet another blow to the NNC.

The NNC was already, for all intents and purposes, dead well before
NORD><LINK asked to borrow one. The design is completely inadequate for
serious packet switching use, despite the relatively high cost. (In my

opinion, TNC-2s are also completely inadequate for serious packet switching. But they are considerably cheaper than NNCs.) The PS-186 from SANDPAC is the machine you really want (if you want a dedicated hardware engine in the first place, that is) and I think it will assume the role originally intended for the NNC. N3EUA is already porting the KA9Q TCP/IP package (including W9NK's independently developed NET/ROM code) to it. In the meantime, lots of us are using stripped PCs as IP (and NET/ROM) packet switches, and they work great.

As for the TheNet-vs-NET/ROM controversy, this topic has totally consumed the HAMNET forum on Compuserve for at least the past six months. I do not want to see it happen here as well. Before commenting on this topic, I strongly suggest that everyone go read the volumnous record of comparisons and articles that have already been written.

Phil

From 3305380838454373261
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-26 16:46:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cwjcc!gatech!
purdue!decwrl!shelby!unix!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <4390041@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 Jun 89 23:46:21 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 61
Posted: Tue Jun 27 00:46:21 1989

>Well, I'm diametrically opposed to the position taken by TAPR and Phil.
>I think TAPR has lost a lot of credibility in this move.

John, for someone who normally strikes me as being extremely well informed, and bearing opinions that are quite objective, your reaction mystifies me... the only reason I can see for it is the awesome amount of misinformation floating around on the packet nets.

>Now back to the issue of TAPR and Nord><Link. I find it fascinating that
>people will piously pontificate against the reverse engineering job done
>by Nord><Link while they themselves are using a PC clone.

It's possible to go around in circles for years about this one. The only comment I'll make is that there's a distinct difference between "reverse engineering" as defined by legal precedent, and "decompilation". A lot of early "PC clones" that didn't adhere to the reverse engineering rules quickly dropped out of sight due to legal innuendo/action by IBM... what's left are, for the most part, legal examples of reverse engineering.

Having looked at the NET/ROM sources next to Nord><Link sources briefly at the TAPR meeting in February, I believe that Nord><Link either had access to Ron's sources (he claims not), or that they decompiled and tweaked. Even given a protocol definition, a compiler, and a target system... the probability of independent creation of two pieces of code with the similarities displayed is astronomically small.

>* The source published by Nord><link is C source, not assembler which
>   would be expected from a decompillation effort. If anyone has an
>   algorithm for decompiling an optimized binary back to C source, I'd like
>   to know about it.

Given a specific C compiler, and a specific target, this isn't as hard as you make it out to be. I've written hacks to do this often for small pieces of code (ever hear of binary Unix distributions? seems oxymoronic to me... :-) And, after all, compared to what I usually work on, 32k of ROM is nothing...

If Hans and company had access to Ron's sources at some point, this would all make more sense, but I'm not going to dismiss decompilation out of hand. I could do it myself if I felt so inclined... but I'd rather work on better bits! :-)

>And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK?
>I am deeply disappointed.

TAPR never distributed any NORD><LINK software, so there was nothing to discontinue. The *only* interaction between the two groups at all, despite lots of junk that's flowed across the packet networks to the contrary, was NORD><LINK's participation as a late member of the NNC beta-group. After a presentation by Ron at the TAPR board meeting in February, TAPR sent a letter to Germany asking for a specific response to the allegations made in IGY's comparison. We received a response that did little to answer the ultimate question of how TheNET was created. As a result, TAPR's board decided the most prudent course of action would be to request that the NNC prototype be returned, and that's that. We'd already canned the NNC project a year and a half ago, so it just shouldn't be a big issue.

I hope this helps to clear up some of the misinformation. Regardless, as TAPR President Andy Freeborn N0CCZ so eloquently put it, "I sure hope we can get back to work now". TAPR is, after all, primarily an R&D organization...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA, TAPR board member

From -2284910150622401597
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,c366db621bb16e22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c366db621bb16e22,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-27 09:47:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!tub!tubkom!frank

From: frank@tubkom.UUCP (Frank Ruge)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Searching SLIP for HP 9000/350
Message-ID: <591@tubkom.UUCP>
Date: 27 Jun 89 16:47:36 GMT
Reply-To: frank@tubkom.UUCP ()
Followup-To: comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Distribution: eunet
Organization: TU Berlin Tubkom, W-Germany
Lines: 6
Xref: gmdzi comp.protocols.tcp-ip:6973 rec.ham-radio.packet:914
Posted: Tue Jun 27 17:47:36 1989

I'm looking for the SLIP-protocol for a HP 9000/350.
If anybody out there knows something about an implementation,
please mail a few lines.

frank

From 5739174217103357969
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,80ed8c85c0f0974f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,80ed8c85c0f0974f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-27 19:14:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!unmvax!gatech!psuvax1!psuvm.bitnet!afz1
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Alaskan PBBS
Message-ID: <89178.221417AFZ1@PSUVM>
Date: 28 Jun 89 02:14:17 GMT
Organization: Penn State University - Center for Academic Computing
Lines: 21
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4838 rec.ham-radio.packet:910
Posted: Wed Jun 28 03:14:17 1989

We will be going to Alaska in July and August to conduct some ionospheric heating experiments (see QST July 1989). We would greatly appreciate it if someone can provide a list of the packet bulletin board actively running in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and any surrounding areas. Please e-mail to me at:-

afz1@psuvm

Tnx in advance and 73.

Ahmad, N3FLX

```
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
<<                                                                     >>
<<  Ahmad F. M. Zain                             Bitnet : afz1@psuvm   >>
<<  316 Communications and Space Science Lab     Packet : N3FLX@WA7SSO >>
<<  Pennsylvania State University                         9M2DX@9M2BBS >>
<<  University Park, PA 16802.             "Time is Life"              >>
<<                                                                     >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
```

From 1210716232662841755
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b1ee9ca1cf7a8f6e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-28 05:53:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC RFI problem reduction
Keywords: another thing to try when dealing with rfi from your TNC
Message-ID: <57555@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 27 Jun 89 13:20:24 GMT
References: <895@orbit.UUCP>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jun 27 14:20:24 1989

Here's another thing to try when you're trying to get your 2 meter radio to not hear TNC RFI. I separated the radio and TNC by about 10 feet, using about 20 feet of cable that has 3 shielded twisted pairs. I also used separate power supplies to run the radio and the TNC. All this helped a lot, but I found that putting a toroid ferrite bead coil in the speaker line at the TNC made it better. I also used toroid core inductors in the 3 wire RS232 line to keep that wire from being an antenna (tried that before trying the long cable between the radio and TNC, didn't help the radio much but reduced TVI from the TNC).

The cable that I used is marked "Inmac Clear Signal" which I had some of laying around. It's intended for some sort of computer use, but it works just fine for analog audio (mic and speaker lines). 3 twisted pairs with a foil shield over each pair. Grounded one wire of each pair. Any shielded wire should do.

My radio is crystal controlled, with one packet freq, so its being far away from the computer is not any inconvience.

BTW, my antenna is about 20 feet away from the radio, and something like 30 feet away from the TNC and computer. Don't forget to consider that in your station.

Hope this helps,
73 de WA2ISE

From 801607975102759887

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-28 13:14:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!sun-barr!decwrl!shelby!unix!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <4390042@col.hp.com>
Date: 28 Jun 89 20:14:08 GMT
References: <5264@stiatl.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 50
Posted: Wed Jun 28 21:14:08 1989

>As an outside observer, I see TAPR giving very unfair preference to Rakes
>and company based on personal relationships between Rakes and some of the
>board members.

Quite the contrary. There isn't much love lost between Ron and some members
of the board. As a whole, the board is quite impartial about this...

>We have no indication that
>the code he evaluated was even production code and not "ringer" code
>prepared for the purpose of discrediting Nord><Link.

This has been discussed at length on CIS. There have now been several
independent comparisons of Nord><Link and S2000 sources, all with about the
same conclusions. The TAPR board was afforded the opportunity for examination
of the code at our board meeting in Tucson in February. I glanced at the bits,
and was startled by the similarity of the one piece I studied, but admit the
remainder of my remarks are based on observations made by others whose
opinions I respect.

>Since TAPR (and now we) are sitting in judgement, it is our obligation to
>treat both sides fairly.

TAPR is *not* sitting in judgement. The fact of the matter is that we were
facing the choices of 1) leaving well enough alone and getting nuked by a
subset of hams for "supporting N/L", or 2) recalling the NNC (a project we had
cancelled anyway) and getting nuked by a subset of hams for "siding with Ron".
Damned if you do, damned if you don't.

>I'd expect
>Rakes to make his source available for public scrutiny especially since
>he claims the Nord><Link code is identical. Then I'd expect a verification
>to be made that the source released actually builds a binary identical
>to an independently acquired NET/ROM.

He has, and it has been done. End of argument on this point?

>My last concern is that TAPR has delivered yet another blow to the NNC.

>Nord><Link had the most potential of making the NNC practical and useful.
>Considering the money and time invested in the device, I'd expect
>support to be given to any effort.

There's such a thing as knowing when to cut your losses. TAPR decided at the board meeting a year and a half ago now that the NNC project was dead, and it was time to move on to bigger and better things. The microsat project, the DSP modem project, the 9600 baud radio modem project, etc., etc... That's why I commented in my last message in this string that it's all a pretty moot point. The NORD><LINK guys would have found a hardware-less market for any code written for the NNC anyway, since TAPR didn't intend to ever build any...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 8830664028004706359
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1858eff03c351be5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-29 23:16:47 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!gatech!emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: misinfo re TAPR-NET/ROM-NORD><LINK
Message-ID: <5375@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 29 Jun 89 08:00:59 GMT
References: <8906260439.AA01569@toth.UUCP>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 250
Posted: Thu Jun 29 09:00:59 1989

I'm going to address Dave's (aka Dr. Death) and Phil's comments in one posting, as they pertain to the same subject.

In article <8906260439.AA01569@toth.UUCP> (David B. Toth) writes:
>In response to John De Armond, WD4OQC:
>John: you are making wild and irresponsible statements.
>Ron Raikes and S2000 have no inside track with the TAPR BoD.
>In fact, we stated repeatedly that we were not a court of law

Boy the verbage streching over a year or so don't support that statement.

>and did not feel that it was our place to make a decision on
>this issue. In fact, we felt that it was for the community to decide
>based on clear facts, and not hysterical ravings by EITHER side.

The community HAS spoken by virtue of the almost complete replacement of NET/ROM with TheNet firmware. How much stronger can the community

speak?

>We sent NORD><LINK a copy of the WA6IGY analysis. We stated that the
>North American ham community had concerns re this issue and invited
>a reply.

My reply to that would have been a) you could hardly claim to speak for
the North American ham community and b) the fact that you had a priori
judged Raikes' consultants' report to be true on its face illustrates
extreme bias. I would not have replied directly to your allegations because
as framed, I could not give a "correct" answer.

They sent a reply. It did not speak to the questions that we
>had raised. Therefore, we asked for the return of the NNC, and have
>offered to cover their expenses.

I don't thinks expenses were the issue. The loan of the NNC was in
and of itself no big deal. Many of us could have done that. Pulling
it in the above context IS a big deal in my book. TAPR should have
stayed totally out of this debate.

>
>Now, the NNC was closed as a project in late 1987 (by me) since the
>people who had promised to write software hadn't (remember the caveat
>that you should only get one if you planned to write code). In addition
>we found that software tools were either expensive or non-existent.

Let's put some facts on the table here dave, since you claim credit for
killing the NNC. I had possesion of one of the development units here
in Atlanta for quite some time so I'm fairly intimate with the project.

The NNC was basicly a clone of the Micro Mint (circuit celler) SBC-180.
(not sure of the model #). It contained copied Micro Mint Bios ROMS
and ZCPR as the OS - again, I believe from the MM board. The release notes
left a serious doubt in our minds as to the legitimacy of the copied roms.
(shades of this discussion, no?) The major difference between the MM board
and NNC is the addition of an SCSI controller.

So we received a clone board with a cloned bios and a cloned OS (charitable
choice of words here.) Which meant that as far as a reproducable unit
went, we had bare boards. We could not rely on ANY rom or OS services.
We'd have had to start from scratch. A major hurdle but not fatal.
We pressed on, buying SLR's ASM-180 and Ecosoft C for development tools.
(NOT, by the way, excessivly expensive).

The next big revelation was that there was to be no software coordinator
at TAPR. The plan was for groups to go off into corners and write massive
ammounts of code, mostly duplicated low level routines, and TAPR would
bless the most successful. Well, I got a kick out of writing my first
couple of BIOSs but thrill was gone by the time the NNC came along. I
had little interest in wasting time duplicating the efforts of others.
But still not fatal.

So we start looking at applications. Phil had started pushing TCP/IP.
We were looking at something simpler, something that would probably have
evolved along the lines of NET/ROM. There was just one little problem.
Does anybody remember the mythical multi-I/O board promised by TAPR for
the NNC? The board that was to contain 4 modems and let us talk to
the outside world? Sure you do. You probably also remember promised
hard drive controller. Funny thing, these were never delivered.
We were supposed to write software for hardware that did not exist.

What we ended up with was a funky little clone CP/M box with little I/O
a bootleg BIOS and no ham application other than a terminal emulator.
Oh yeah, and a big dent in the pocketbook. At least I was lucky to only
be out the price of some tools and not the hardware.

So Dave, don't sit up there and point down on the software people as an
excuse for ending the NNC work. TAPR simply dropped the ball on this
one, pure and simple. The Georgia contingent may or may not have written
any useful code but we sure had a bunch of eager and capable people trying.

>
>So we asked for the NNC back because it was a matter of principle, since
>they had avoided our questions. This does not imply a decision on the
>part of the board as to who is right, and how right they are.
>

Funny how yanking a supposidly useless piece of hardware is presented
as not a decision as to who is right and who is wrong. Interesting
concept.

> (Me)..
>As an outside observer, I see TAPR giving very unfair preference to Rakes
>and company based on personal relationships between Rakes and some of the
>board members. I see the nord><link people being branded as guilty by
>virtue of an absence of response. Fair? Hardly.. I see "evidence"
>provided by an "independent" expert being taken at face value. From reading
>his report, I can hardly call him unbiased. We have no indication that
>the code he evaluated was even production code and not "ringer" code
>prepared for the purpose of discrediting Nord><Link.

And Phil sez....

>As a TAPR board member, I am completely unaware of any such personal
>relationships.

> (ME)
>I'd expect
>Rakes to make his source available for public scrutiny especially since
>he claims the Nord><Link code is identical. Then I'd expect a verification
>to be made that the source released actually builds a binary identical
>to an independently acquired NET/ROM.

Phil Sez...

>Those who have compared the versions have done exactly this -- verified that
>the NET/ROM source code provided by WA8DED compiles into object code
>matching that found in a legitimate NET/ROM EPROM.

I guess I must have a bit of Missouri blood in me because I want Raikes to "show me". If indeed the code is identical, Raikes has absolutely nothing to fear as there is nothing to disclose. Then the rest of us can take the code, compile it and compare it to NET/ROMS on the shelf to verify authenticity and only then compare it to the Nord><Link stuff. The ONLY reason I can think of for Raikes to not release his code is that he is hiding something. (That may not be an 100% fair statement but it's as fair as TAPR's response to Nord><Link's "lack of response").

Even if the code is 99% alike, I have no problem as long as no one stole source from Raikes. I don't believe Raikes ever claimed that. I (and apparently a lot of others including the courts in the few applicable cases) consider reverse engineering to be a legitimate development activity. Assembler, maybe not. But C is another story. I maintain that strict decompilation of an optimized binary is not practical. Those that cite the Internet worm as a counterexample should remember that the worm had not been stripped and contained much runtime library code. Both make decompilation much easier.

I COULD anticipate someone sitting down with a compiler and didling original code until the compiler emitted nearly identical binaries. I'd then expect both sets of sources to be alike. I doubt that anyone could claim infringment on that basis. Certainly not worth the massive abuse aimed at Nord><Link. That they may have done such a thing may stretch credibility for some of us who have computing centers in our homes but it is not at all unreasonable for someone of limited resources and a purely hobby level interest to have done so.

(ME)...
>My last concern is that TAPR has delivered yet another blow to the NNC.

And Phil sez...
>
>The NNC was already, for all intents and purposes, dead well before
>NORD><LINK asked to borrow one. The design is completely inadequate for
>serious packet switching use, despite the relatively high cost. (In my
>opinion, TNC-2s are also completely inadequate for serious packet switching.
>But they are considerably cheaper than NNCs.)

This attitude bothers me. The NNC with Nord><Link code on it would fill many networking needs for the majority of the ham groups who can neither afford the cost of higher speed nor find space for the equipment. The NNC, perhaps with a little crystal goosing, could very adequately handle multiport switching at 9600 baud or below. I presume the Nord><Link guys would have been supplying the mythical modem boards as part of the development effort.

Besides the potential for being cheap, the NNC would fit many places
a PC and faster RF hardware would not. I know of many sites available
to us here where a nicely packaged NNC and RF gear on 2 meters or 440 could
be unobstrusivly placed. A rackfull of gear like our high speed switch
occupies would be out of the question. I could much easily fit a few
2 meter or 440 yagis which look like the rest of the antennas on the
tower. It would be quite another thing to justify a microwave dish or a
long boom yagi to the site manager. And consider that most of us who don't
have a research lab or 2-way shop at our disposal have test equipment
that is perfectly adequate up to about 500 mhz. I could never justify
the money necessary to buy microwave test equipment even at hamfest
prices (at least the ones I've seen.)

The PS-186 from SANDPAC is
>the machine you really want (if you want a dedicated hardware engine in the
>first place, that is) and I think it will assume the role originally
>intended for the NNC. N3EUA is already porting the KA9Q TCP/IP package
>(including W9NK's independently developed NET/ROM code) to it. In the
>meantime, lots of us are using stripped PCs as IP (and NET/ROM) packet
>switches, and they work great.
>

Well remember which group started and pushed the concept of PCs on
mountaintops. (if you guessed GRAPES, you'd be right on the money) I
remember when I was severely chastized on the net for suggesting a
PC with a hard drive on a mountaintop (they work just fine, probably
tougher than the PC). I remember when the concept of a PC as a
switch was dismissed as a "toy" idea. I remember how long it took to
get KE4ZV's digipeater code incorporated into a release of net and how much
time it took to backfit each release.

So yes, we know a bit about PCs as switches. We also know that a 4 port
switch occupies a full height 19" rack, the space for which is unavailable
at most sites. The NNC combo would do a nice job for these sites.

I know that a lot of work is going into your code, the PS-186, Bdales
ehternet over microwave and such. I'm very interested in experimenting
with all these goodies but what I bolt to the top of a mountain is a
whole 'nuther matter. I must have something that is reliable, reproducable,
replaceable, affordable, and preferably, already built. The time I
spend driving up to mountaintops to fix flakey hardware is time away from
the fun.

>As for the TheNet-vs-NET/ROM controversy, this topic has totally consumed
>the HAMNET forum on Compuserve for at least the past six months. I do not
>want to see it happen here as well. Before commenting on this topic, I
>strongly suggest that everyone go read the volumnous record of comparisons
>and articles that have already been written.
>
>Phil
>

Well, I got tired of feeding CompuServ about a year ago so I've not
seen the discussion though I can anticipate most threads. I feel that
the issue of Nord><Link and particularly the issue of TAPR's actions
toward them are too important to dismiss. We may eat up bandwidth
and we may only change a few peoples' minds but the effort is worth it.
I mean no personal malice toward anybody on this net but sometimes
feelings get hurt. To that problem, I can only say I'm sorry. These
issues are a personal culmination of several years worth of exasperation
that have finally come to a head.

Lastly, I appoligize for the length of this posting but there were many
issues to address. I guess it's lucky I'm doing this at 3:00 am and getting
tired :-)

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 3141568537593169566
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9270,e362e39102aa5446,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9270,public
X-Google-Thread: f5cc0,e362e39102aa5446,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5cc0,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e362e39102aa5446,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-30 06:07:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
mcnc!somers
From: somers@mcnc.org (Robert W. Somers)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.video,sci.space
Subject: Satellite locations
Keywords: Where are they?
Message-ID: <4806@alvin.mcnc.org>
Date: 29 Jun 89 21:50:01 GMT
Organization: Microelectronics Center of NC; RTP, NC
Lines: 18
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:913 sci.space:5391
Posted: Thu Jun 29 22:50:01 1989

    I am unsure of the newsgroup to post this to, so I
    am posting to several in hope of an answer.

    How does one go about determining whether one can receive
    satellite broadcast at a given location (for example :
    16 27'00", 28 28'00" the geographic coordinates for
    El Sauzel, Tenerife, Canarias Islands.)

I would like to be able to pick-up European and American
television Broadcast signals.

Thanks in advance.

Robert W. Somers 919-248-1494 somers@mcnc.org
MCNC, 3021 Cornwallis Rd., RTP, NC, 27709-2889

From 4639304015169485883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-30 17:42:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!elroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov!forsight!jato!
hbe
From: hbe@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Harris Boldt Edelman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Summary: A query about Software2000
Message-ID: <1398@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Date: 1 Jul 89 00:42:43 GMT
Reply-To: hbe@jato.jpl.nasa.gov (Harris Boldt Edelman)
Organization: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
Lines: 4
Posted: Sat Jul 1 01:42:43 1989

This may be a hopelessly naive question, but anyway: is the Software2000
that brings us NET/ROM the same Software2000 that brought us TurboDOS?

-Harris KB6OWB

From -9210303410728208440
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-01 15:06:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!gatech!emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <5438@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 30 Jun 89 22:58:43 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., "The Procedure IS the product"
Lines: 145
Posted: Fri Jun 30 23:58:43 1989

In article <4390041@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:

>>Well, I'm diametrically opposed to the position taken by TAPR and Phil.
>>I think TAPR has lost a lot of credibility in this move.
>
>John, for someone who normally strikes me as being extremely well informed, and
>bearing opinions that are quite objective, your reaction mystifies me... the

Fair question. Let me expand on this a bit. I have tried to filter the BS
from the facts in this discussion. Admitedly the noise-to-signal ratio
has been high on most forums. There are several things in this world that
hit my "go button". Among them, exploitation of the public trust and good
will, dishonesty, allowing hobby disputes to leak over into the professional
world and copy protection.

NET/ROM / Software 2000/ Raikes' behavior has touched on just about all of
these. When NET/ROM first came out in beta form as no-cost software,
I thought it was great. Here was a transport protocol that fit into the
hardware and operating environment most hams are familiar with. After
all, there are many more node administrators who are NOT technical whizes
than those who are. I saw some limitations but none that could not
be rounded out. I have a bias against any ham-oriented software (ham or
commercial) that does not include source. I still believe in ham radio's
charter if education. I can think of no better way to educate a ham
about an application than to have him study the specification AND
an implementation. So I had reservations about the object-only distribution
and expressed an opinion to that effect.

Then we found out that the intent was to get hams to beta test and debug
the code for free and then turn it into a commercial product. That is
the exploitation part. Here he is using a publicly developed protocol,
publicly refined hardware and publicly developed operating practices to
base a rather high priced product on. A product whose details and design
were "proprietary" - remember that he only released the protocol specifications
very much later. Then he obtains free beta testing and bug reporting by
seeding the community with free beta copies and not disclosure that followup
releases would be commercial. To cap things off, we then find that he is also
selling a pure commercial (non-ham) version into the RCC market.

I realize that nothing here is illegal or even a particular exception to
common practice in the software industry. I consider it unethical, however,
and unbecomming to ham radio - I have always, after all, considered hams to
be a cut above the general population.

Then the kicker comes. He's encrypting callsigns into the ROMs and worse,
charging almost full price for call sign changes. Copy protection. Copy
protection is a particularly insidious crime in my book. Its very nature
says that any user is a priori a criminal against which guardian measures
must be used. So he's misappropriated the good will of the ham community
and he's rewarded it by calling us all thieves and ripping us off.

Some would say "you don't like it, don't buy it". Good advice but not
particularly applicable here. Those people who had significant investment
in equipment at switch sites could not simply dump that investment.
Remember that at that time there was nothing to replace it. Of course

network architecture could have been altered to work around it but why should we pay the price for his greed?

In Georgia, sufficient anger arose that GRAPES took an official position against NET/ROM. We would not sponsor a NET/ROM site nor interconnect with one. And we encouraged affiliated sysops to refuse connections routed through NET/ROM. I was angry enough to investigate his copy protection scheme and figured out how to change the callsign (as did several others) and made the information public. No longer would he rip off people for call-sign chages.

So then along comes Nord><Link. A bunch of German hams publish a public domain clone of net/rom. Complete with source... and support tools. and some enhancements. Neet stuff. So what does Raikes do? He goes totally and completely bonkers. I have rarely in my life see such caustic, such venomous, such hateful words as were written by Raikes. Rather than pressing an infringement case, he resorted to slander and character assasination in the public forum - a forum the germans could ill compete in. Factors such as the language barrier and access to american networks worked against the germans. Besides as we all know, it is very hard to prove a negative.

And to top that off, he tries to ruin anyone who used Nord><Link. Witness the JPL and several documented instances where he contacted supervisors or company officials of those using Nord><Link. This is way beyond any stretch of the ethical imagination. To affect someone's career over a ham radio dispute is just plain stupid. I can't imagine how anybody could have sided with him at this point regardless of their prior opinions.

And then he releases an "upgrade" with an intentional protocol incompatibility designed to obsolete the entire installed base of net/rom protocol sites. By then even the most ardent net/rom supporters had had enouth. By then the transition to Nord><Link in this area was complete.

So having failed to win his case in the public forum and knowing he did not have a legal chance, he goes to the TAPR board. He presents his "independent" consultant's report. Then TAPR in effect demanded Nord><Link prove a negative. I'm not sure just what response would have been "right" at this point.

The best thing TAPR could have done was stay neutral. They did not and instead took sides. That is the basis of my criticism. Especially since this action effectively snuffed out any hope of there being an application of the NNC. (No need to hash that one over again).

It really does not matter to me whether the nord><Link group decompiled a net/rom or whether they twiddled original code til the objects looked like net/rom or whether an incredible coincidence took place. As long as they did not steal source or design documents from Raikes, I have no problem. As I've stated before, I consider reverse engineering to be a viable enterprise especially when the clone is "constrained by the architecture" to use the judge's words in the Intel-NEC suit.

I maintain that if there had been a shred of legal evidence to support
his claim, Raikes should have been in court. Contrary to popular
opinion, and injuction against copying or distribution is very
inexpensive to obtain especially when no monitary bond is involved.
I know, I've done it before. He'd have spent maybe 5-600 bux on fees.
Now an injuction of this sort would have been impossible to enforce but
it would have delivered a powerful message to the community. If I had
seen a notice of injunctive relief, I'd have certainly given the matter
a reconsideration. I'd probably not have used either set.

>>And now TAPR unilaterally decides to discontinue distribution of NORD><LINK?
>>I am deeply disappointed.
>
>TAPR never distributed any NORD><LINK software, so there was nothing to
>discontinue.

My comment here was based on an announcement I saw go across the BBS net
at one point that the sources were available from TAPR. I stand corrected.

>I hope this helps to clear up some of the misinformation. Regardless, as TAPR
>President Andy Freeborn N0CCZ so eloquently put it, "I sure hope we can get
>back to work now". TAPR is, after all, primarily an R&D organization...

Well I hope so too, although this discussion must take place after TAPR
injected themselves into the political arena. BTW, we gonna ever see
some TNC-2 sources????? :-)
>
>73 - Bdale, N3EUA, TAPR board member

John,
Just a Plain Old Ham these days.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 3443522829697698031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-01 19:00:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!w3vh!rolfe
From: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <437@w3vh.UU.NET>
Date: 2 Jul 89 02:00:40 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP>

Reply-To: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Organization: W3VH Packet Radio Gateway, Great Barrington, MA
Lines: 33
Posted: Sun Jul 2 03:00:40 1989

In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
<much anti-Software 2000 stuff deleted>

>Here he is using a publicly developed protocol,
                    ^^^^^^^^
>publicly refined hardware and publicly developed operating practices to
>base a rather high priced product on.

At the risk of prolonging this flamefest, I can't help but wonder
what your definition of "public" is in this context. I've never heard
anyone question whether the NET/ROM protocols themselves were originally
developed by Software 2000.

>Then he obtains free beta testing and bug reporting by
>seeding the community with free beta copies and not disclosure that followup
>releases would be commercial. To cap things off, we then find that he is also
>selling a pure commercial (non-ham) version into the RCC market.

Wow! Lets string him up by the thumbs!
Am I missing something here, or did it suddenly become a crime to make money
in this country? You'd probably be *really* upset to discover that ICOM is
also selling radios into the aviation and marine markets.

>I realize that nothing here is illegal or even a particular exception to
>common practice in the software industry.

I think that pretty well sums it up.

--
UUCP: uunet!w3vh!rolfe | Rolfe Tessem
INTERNET: rolfe@w3vh.uu.net | P.O. Box 793
AMPRNET: rolfe@pc.w3vh.ampr.org [44.44.0.2]| Great Barrington, MA 01230
PACKET RADIO: w3vh@wa2pvv | (413) 528-5966

From 5527064037884179554
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-01 20:33:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!usc!apple!bbn!bbn.com!clements
From: clements@bbn.com (Bob Clements)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Theft of code (Was: TheNet ...)
Message-ID: <42238@bbn.COM>
Date: 1 Jul 89 18:01:49 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP>

Sender: news@bbn.COM
Reply-To: clements@BBN.COM (Bob Clements)
Organization: K1BC
Lines: 37
Posted: Sat Jul 1 19:01:49 1989

Well, this seems to me to be the nub of the issue:

In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>It really does not matter to me whether the nord><Link group decompiled
>a net/rom or whether they twiddled original code til the objects looked
>like net/rom or whether an incredible coincidence took place. As long
>as they did not steal source or design documents from Raikes, I have
>no problem.

If you really believe that, John, then what, if anything, do you
think the copyright laws mean? Can I take your professional work
output and copy it freely? I don't know whether your product is
hardware or software or both. Mine is both. I don't believe
that anyone can just copy it, decompile it and give it away.
Whether it's yours, mine or WA8DED's. And yes, I've manually
decompiled bigger pieces of code than NET/ROM, but I haven't
given the results away. I HAVE given away some of my code, to
the KA9Q effort for example, but that was my choice, not some
thief's.

Or is it just because you don't like WA8DED's behavior that it's OK
to steal his property? (I won't try to defend what he did AFTER
it was stolen -- JPL, et al. -- but that's irrelevant to the theft
of his code.) What if someone didn't like your behavior, or mine?

> As I've stated before, I consider reverse engineering to
>be a viable enterprise especially when the clone is "constrained by
>the architecture" to use the judge's words in the Intel-NEC suit.

Z80-SIO routines are rather constrained. Not the NET/ROM protocol
implementation.

>John De Armond, WD4OQC
>Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA
>...!gatech!stiatl!john

Bob Clements, K1BC, clements@bbn.com

From -7231940209642043437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-03 10:31:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!uwvax!dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: Theft of code (Was: TheNet ...)
Message-ID: <7751@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 3 Jul 89 17:31:53 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP> <42238@bbn.COM>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 63
Posted: Mon Jul 3 18:31:53 1989

In article <42238@bbn.COM> clements@BBN.COM (Bob Clements) writes:
>In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>> As I've stated before, I consider reverse engineering to
>>be a viable enterprise especially when the clone is "constrained by
>>the architecture" to use the judge's words in the Intel-NEC suit.
>
>Z80-SIO routines are rather constrained. Not the NET/ROM protocol
>implementation.

On this point I think I can speak with some authority. I have not seen any of WA8DED's code, so I can't judge similarities between NET/ROM and TheNET. However, I am quite familiar with the transport protocol implementation in TheNET, and I wrote both the network and transport protocols for the NET/ROM support in the KA9Q NET package. Based on this experience I would like to make the following points:

1) The transport implementation in TheNET is very distinctive. The ways in which it allocates and uses buffers, sequences groups of packets into windows, and deals with timers are, when combined in an implementation, something I would certainly consider an "original work". We are not talking look-and-feel here. If it can be credibly and independently verified that the algorithms and data structures used in NET/ROM are the same or substantially similar, then I have no trouble with the notion that copyright has been violated.

2) Protocols are not microprocessors. There are many, many ways to implement a protocol; in fact given a spec (such as the one for TCP) there are large areas where the implementor has considerable scope for creativity. Anyone who has access to my NET/ROM code and Nord><Link's should find virtually no similarity between them. The basic transport frame type switching logic is different, as is the way I handle timers, as is the way I handle the connection establishment and shutdown phases. As I've mentioned before, the basic communications portion of the implementation is modeled after the sliding windows protocol in Tanenbaum's 'Computer Networks'. There are some basic constraints on the data model for the routing table that make aspects of the network implementation familiar, but these are precisely the kinds of things that are not easily claimed as an "original work". I can't accept the comparison between this and the NEC case.

3) NET/ROM is really a dumb product, and you have to be pretty dumb to want to copy it. The idea of a radio transport protocol with fixed frame timeout intervals is ludicrous (that's something I fixed in my implementation, *without* loss of compatibility with the protocol, I should point out), and the Bellman-Ford routing algorithm in the network layer is almost totally useless in topologies that do not resemble a straight line. The Nord><Link people didn't do anything except delay the introduction of quality network services into the ham radio community. If Software 2000 can sell this junk to commercial customers, more power to them. We as hams should be able to do better than to plug `n play some knock-off of a bad product. While I think Raikes showed a callous disregard for the effects his actions would have on the wider ham community, I also think that the people who used TheNET in the face of his concerns have to share the blame for what ultimately happened.

-- Dan Frank, W9NK

From 1117040905499886136
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bdf8dbcf902d56a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-04 02:26:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!zephyr!tektronix!orca!ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM (Michael T. Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New DSP mailing list
Message-ID: <3773@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Date: 4 Jul 89 09:26:56 GMT
Sender: mhorne@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne%orca.WV.TEK.COM@relay.cs.net
Organization: Horne's Happy Home of Heavy Hacking
Lines: 27
Posted: Tue Jul 4 10:26:56 1989

A new mailing list aimed primarily at the application of Digital Signal Processing technology and algorithms to amateur (and other) communications has been recently started. If you are interested in DSP-related topics, or feel you may be able to contribute to discussions held on this new DSP mailing list, send your name, callsign (if any), and a valid E-mail address to:

dsp-group-request@ka7axd.wv.tek.com, or
dsp-group-request%ka7axd.wv.tek.com@relay.cs.net, or
...{backbone}!uunet!ka7axd.wv.tek.com!dsp-group-request

To post messages to the group, send them to:

dsp-group@ka7axd.wv.tek.com

or appropriate permutation as shown above. If a sufficiently large number of people in your area are interested in subscribing, I would suggest that you setup a redistribution point (see your system administrator if you need more information).

If you have any questions or comments about the dsp-group, please send them directly to me at the email address below. Enjoy!

Mike
mhorne@ka7axd.wv.tek.com
H:(503) 641-6061

From -5557991575831779653
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73b43cd1b515f4e6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-04 04:44:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!ukc!stl!stc!praxis!hilbert!mikec
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS Info Wanted
Keywords: KISS
Message-ID: <4240@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 4 Jul 89 11:44:21 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Reply-To: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Organization: Praxis Systems plc, Bath, UK
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Jul 4 12:44:21 1989

Hello All,

I need some infomation on the KISS mode for the Pac-comm TINY 2 TNC.
If anyone has this on file could they (e)mail it to me, unfortunately
we have no Internet connections so anonymous FTP etc is out of the
question.

May I also repeat my previous request for information regarding West
German Mailbox network.

Thanks & 73,

Mike - G6DHU
****

	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@praxis.co.uk	PraXis Electronic Design
	20 Manvers Street

From -1318896257429215306
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-04 11:36:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!usc!apple!bionet!ames!ncar!noao!
arizona!swituc!pmb
From: pmb@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Summary: Come on now...
Message-ID: <141@swituc.UUCP>
Date: 4 Jul 89 18:36:35 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP>
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue Jul 4 19:36:35 1989

In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
> I realize that nothing here is illegal or even a particular exception to
> common practice in the software industry.
Then what is your problem?
>
> ...... Copy
> protection is a particularly insidious crime in my book. Its very nature
> says that any user is a priori a criminal against which guardian measures
> must be used. So he's misappropriated the good will of the ham community
> and he's rewarded it by calling us all thieves and ripping us off.
Are you kidding us? Or are you that naive? Or are you one of the lowlifes
that steals software?
> .... I was angry enough to investigate his copy protection
> scheme and figured out how to change the callsign (as did several others)
> and made the information public. No longer would he rip off people for
> call-sign chages.
>
Oh... disregard my last question.
> John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
> Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
I bet you would be the first to raise a fuss if someone stole YOUR product.
I can't figure out if you are a) naive, b) a hypocrite, c) playing devil's
advocate, or d) a lunatic.
I have to go now, I want to appologize to all my neighbors for calling
them burglars... you see, I put in this alarm system and have locks on
my doors...

Pat Berry KN7B
uunet!arizona!swituc!pmb
7030Khz

From 1094565400964928057
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6d65f631f2bf3181
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-05 08:54:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
decwrl!shelby!polya!kaufman
From: kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNet controversy (was Re: DOC about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <10412@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 5 Jul 89 15:54:16 GMT
References: <8906200705.AA27324@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> <4390041@col.hp.com>
<5438@stiatl.UUCP> <141@swituc.UUCP>
Sender: Marc T. Kaufman <kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Reply-To: kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
Organization: Stanford University
Lines: 28
Posted: Wed Jul 5 16:54:16 1989

In article <141@swituc.UUCP> pmb@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry) writes:
>In article <5438@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:

-> ...... Copy
-> protection is a particularly insidious crime in my book...
>Are you kidding us? Or are you that naive? Or are you one of the lowlifes
>that steals software?
-> .... I was angry enough to investigate his copy protection
-> scheme and figured out how to change the callsign (as did several others)
-> and made the information public. No longer would he rip off people for
-> call-sign chages.
>Oh... disregard my last question.

If someone sells a product that is deliberately crippled in some way, I have
NO problem with improving/enhancing/fixing it. The product WAS paid for,
after all. The concept of 'pig in a poke - and you get no promise that it
does what you want' seems to be particularly a software sales issue. When I
got a Unix system with non-working utilities did the distributor care? No.
Did the manufacturer care? No, there was no claim that it worked in the
license agreement. Did AT&T care? No, they got their license fee. Was it
"legal" to reverse engineer (i.e. decompile) and fix the thing? No.

Tough. If someone wants to sue me for making a purchased product work
correctly.. let them try. In my opinion, copy protection and such things
as Call Sign encryption fall into this category. If I paid for the thing, I
get to "fix" it if it breaks. [I am not advocating stealing software].

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@polya.stanford.edu)

From 3075850880010869484

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8938e3fb0090be44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-05 14:00:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ames!sun-barr!newstop!texsun!texbell!swbatl!cam
From: cam@swbatl.UUCP (5415)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Info - Host to packet e-mail
Message-ID: <604@swbatl.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jul 89 21:00:48 GMT
Organization: Southwestern Bell Tele. Co. - Advanced Technology Lab - St. Louis
Lines: 18
Posted: Wed Jul 5 22:00:48 1989

I am a host-based UNIX user in the St. Louis MO area. I know nothing
about packet radio. An old friend who lives in the Dallas, TX area
recently gave me some info about his packet radio ID/address (?)
and said he thought we might be able to "gateway" somehow for
electronic mail. He is a packet radio enthusiast with an ID on a
packet BBS, but knows nothing about the UNIX side of things.

I would appreciate it if anyone can tell me how to get from INET
or UUCP to packet radio BBS nodes and back. This has probably
been covered on this newsgroup and is boring to trivial, so please
just reply to me via e-mail.

Thanks in advance!

| J. Camron "Cam" Spillman - Southwestern Bell Telephone | cam@swbatl.sbc.com |
| GHQ Finance Mechanization, St. Louis, Missouri | uunet!swbatl!cam |

From 1157050441431962391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e2c6ac09d5e4332,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-05 18:12:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNet//NET/ROM (We the Jury)
Message-ID: <8907060112.AA01921@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 6 Jul 89 01:12:24 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 54
Posted: Thu Jul 6 02:12:24 1989

I'd like to toss this out to all the readers of TheNet // NET/ROM

discussion...

Everything that you know, you know by hearsay, unless you are one of the privileged few and even those people are subject to review.

In a real court of law it would be inadmissible. There are reasons that we have courts and judges vice convictions by mailed ballots after reading newspaper and magazine accounts. Would YOU like to be judged like this?

You and I are entitled to our opinions. However you nor I are entitled to tell the other person he is right or wrong based on hearsay.

If you tried to coerce me into using NET/ROM (or TheNet) based on hearsay I'd tell you to take a flying leap and I'd tell the ARRL, 73 magazine or my next door neighbor the same thing.

The ONLY way to settle this is in a court of law.... period. To say R. Raikes shouldn't have to use our courts because he didn't make enough profit is one for the books!

If I think that you stole my lawnmower I will call the police, not your employer. I will let the judge decide, not the people who live on my street. And before I accuse you, I will be darn sure that I know what I'm doing, because anything less would be libelous and I would be held accountable for it.

The present discussion on this issue violates ALL of the above premises and as such how can I take action based on anything less than a court decision? To do so would be in contradiction to all that I believe.

Do not stand in judgment of me, Nord><Link, or R. Raikes unless you have personal experience somewhere along the line. Failing that, trust the courts since that is what they are there for. If there happens to be an expert programmer with access to all source code and also a Copyright lawyer on this net, speak now. Even then I forgot to mention QUALIFIED UNBIASED JUDGE! You see a court of law puts all these things together at once, this net does not.

The question of theft or Copyright infringement will NEVER be settled out of court... NEVER!

If we as hams are going to stand in judgment of other hams, let's start by cleaning up the vulgar language on 75 meters, or the jamming on 20 meters, these are things we have FIRST HAND experience with. Let's leave the matter of Copyright Law where it belongs... in a United States Court of Law. This matter is going WAY past "self-policing" and is getting really close to a vigilante committee.

Mark Bitterlich /\ The opinions expressed herein are my own,
WA3JPY WB4UOU \/ but I also believe that they should be yours.
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa /\
mgb@apg-tecnet.brl.mil \/

From -8371559353073013735
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,abf7f9a97760b2b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,abf7f9a97760b2b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-05 19:16:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!pilchuck!ssc!tad
From: tad@ssc.UUCP (tad)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC Appointments
Keywords: Sharree Marshall, FCC, Senate Hearings
Message-ID: <1962@ssc.UUCP>
Date: 6 Jul 89 02:16:27 GMT
Organization: SSC, Inc., Seattle, WA
Lines: 173
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4962 rec.ham-radio.packet:954
Posted: Thu Jul 6 03:16:27 1989

Please distribute the following bulletin via packet. I am new to posting

on the net, so please remove any extra CR/LF if this comes out

double-spaced. Be sure to preserve the BID$.

SB ALL @ ALLUSA $KT7HFC01

Sharree Marshall's FCC Appointment

7/5/89

Sharree Marshall's FCC Appointment

Bulletin ID: KT7HFC01

Several bulletins regarding Sharree Marshall's appointment to the FCC have

been going around in the past few days, and I wanted to clear up some

mis-information in these messages.

First, Sharree Marshall's name has been withdrawn by President Bush as a nominee for the Chairman's position on the FCC. She is still one of his choices for the three vacant commissioner positions. The new nominee is Al Sykes, head of the NTIA. Her name was probably withdrawn for political reasons relating to her work with former chairman Dennis Patrick, whom the Senate Communications Subcommittee did not like, and also because she assisted the White House in the failed nomination of John Tower for Defense Secretary.

Second, Ms. Marshall is NOT an employee of UPS, as a recent bulletin and sample "letter to Congress" circulated via packet stated. She is an employee of a law firm specializing in telecommunications law, and UPS is one of the firm's many clients.

Third, Congress is not the place to address your input on this matter. The FCC is governed by the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. Here are the senators who are members of the subcommittee needing your input on choosing FCC commissioners:

Inouye	Hawaii	(Chairman, Communications Subcommittee)
Hollings	South Carolina	(Chairman, Commerce, Sc. & Trans. Comm.
Ford	Kentucky	
Gore	Tennessee	
Exon	Nebraska	

Kerry	Maine
Bentsen	Texas
Breaux	Louisiana
McCain	Arizona
Stevens	Alaska
Pressler	South Dakota
Packwood	Oregon
Gorton	Washington
Burns	Montana

Address each piece of mail to an individual senator at:

(Senator's Name)
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Do not try to use their individual office number. Right now a lot of them are changing offices, and the address above is best.

Keep your letter to the point, leave out any long harangues, and use a spelling checker if you have one. Don't accuse Ms. Marshall of doing anything wrong UNLESS YOU HAVE SPECIFIC EVIDENCE. Wild allegations do not help our cause. A suggestion that she may not possess the objectivity to regulate ham frequencies in the public interest may be sufficient.

I will forward more information as I get it. Hams in the states served by

the above individual senators can have an especially strong impact.

The subcommittee staffer I spoke with today said that they will try to have the hearings underway before the end of July. If they miss that date, then it will be after the recess and in the fall.

Fire up those word processors, but remember that a well thought out letter from an individual has a real impact. If a senator gets a bunch of identical form letters, it is a negative for us.

Good luck!

73,

Tad Cook

KT7H @ WS7M

MCI Mail: 3288544

/EX

From 7080419792174197692
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a63f699f13c05f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-06 01:38:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: TheNet controversy
Message-ID: <8907060838.AA01822@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Jul 89 08:38:13 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 67
Posted: Thu Jul 6 09:38:13 1989

X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 05 Jul 89 14:31:16 MEZ

relayed from DF2AU @ DK0MAV

re: TAPR statements on the NNC project

E-mail seems to be really unreliable and error prone - or why do the statements given by some TAPR official not match the letters on file here? So here is the story once again (shortform). Please note the uncertainties here and there. We had difficulties to decide what was official and what was not. Local customs are sometimes hard to understand, even if you spend 25% of your time in the US.

1. Once there was a letter from Tucson to NORD><LINK asking us to put TheNet on the NNC. We discussed that and decided to go that way, knowing that the hardware was old and not the best possible. But it was (as we thougth at that time) tested and ready stuff, documented as it should be.

2. We visited some folks in Tucson and discussed the whole matter for some hours. This included a lengthy statement on how and why TheNet was done. Anyway, it was a nice and interesting evening.

3. As a result of all this we sent a letter to TAPR and after some opposing statements of TAPR officials in E-mail (and a very upset second letter from us) it officially arrived in Tucson. This letter stated the conditions under which we would put TheNet to the NNC. TAPR agreed in writing and we had to fill in a form to get the NNC board.

4. Then the NNC showed up here, accompanied by 2 disk drives which we had told them we didn't need. And we payed duties on the NNC board (little) and on the disk drives (much). And just that amount we payed for the drives TAPR offered to refund us (but we said no, because the bank would get too much money off that). By the way, the documentation that came along with the NNC was rather poor. When we shipped back that stuff we included a copy of our local made, better drawings (if you need a copy, tell us).

5. Later a modem board came along (after we requested it) without any documentation (and no duties to pay on that, it was declared as a gift). Don't care, a real engineer doesn't need any documentation, it only leads to confusion.

6. Our intention was to release the first software by july this year (TAPR knows that date since last summer). But our statements made last year are read different in Tucson this year. So it is the end of the story. Sorry for some folks over there. But you only have to wait a short time, the TNC-3 will be ready soon (from NORD><LINK and public domain, what else?).

73, Georg, DF2AU @ DK0MAV, Chairman NORD><LINK

re: Phil Karn's cloning procedures

What we did and the way we did it is perfectly legal here in Germany
and we doubt if it is illegal in US, but I am no expert on that. I
don't know what type of company Phil Karn is working for but from my
experiences as a freelancer with european and US companies he is
somewhat wrong. The US version of cloning is to hire the best man of
the competitor and give him the most tainted men available for help
(anybody need examples for that from history?). The european version is
more a reverse engineering (mostly because here it is harder to make
someone leave his company). All you cloning experts over there, don't
make fools of yourselves, try to be a little honest, even if it is
hard.

73, Georg, DF2AU @ DK0MAV
.

From 5066184364257023560
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6e4392697bdcbe04,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-08 09:36:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!xanth!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!TECNET-
CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNet controversy (was Re: Doc about TCP/IP and TheNet)
Message-ID: <8907081636.AA13262@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 8 Jul 89 16:36:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 143
Posted: Sat Jul 8 17:36:44 1989

>>Isn't there some kind of clause that says that if you purchase software
>>for your own use, you are allowed to change that software (i.e. decompile,
>>reverse-engineer, or whatever) as long as the product is not re-released
>>or resold?

dan%speedy.wisc.edu@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank) replies:

>Most licenses I've seen explicitly disallow any form of reverse engineering
>or decompilation.

My fault, I did not say this very well. What I was referring to was a
federal ruling that addressed the modification of purchased software,
the modification being for your own use or entertainment only. The
ruling would be held in precedence over any licensing agreement.

>   The universe of options is not closed. You are not restricted to
>(a) running bad but legit NET/ROM, or (b) running illegitimate knock-
>offs of NET/ROM, which you seem to feel are somehow technically

>superior. Here, for your edification, are a few more possibilities:

Dan... I don't feel TheNet is 'technically superior' and I never used
words to that effect. What TheNet did offer me was:

1. A version that fixed all the bugs for free that I had paid to
get from NET/ROM.
2. A "convers node" that allowed group conferencing similar to
packet cluster.
3. A backbone version with sysop validation of callsigns.
4. A few extra features that I used. (2 remote control functions and a
node 'info' feature.

>   (c) Write your own NET/ROM.

Easy for you to say. (YOU DID DO THAT! And my hat is off to you!!!!)
Unfortunately the simple fact is that I have neither your talent or
ability which I admit is a pretty lame excuse!   :-)

>   (d) Take my NET/ROM code, which is much better than the junk being
>   propagated by Raikes, Nord><Link, et al, and port it to your
>   favorite platform. The copyright notice on my code says that
>   it may be used in any form for non-commercial purposes
>   as long as proper attribution is given. That means you could
>   add NET/ROM transport to your BBS system, or build your own
>   node, and give either away for free.

Agreed.... thanks.

>   (e) Stop using bad protocols (even my implementation is constrained
>   by how bad NET/ROM protocols are), and try something else. If
>   you feel that the only kind of networking you could ever do
>   involves inadequate, outmoded hardware (i.e. TNC-2s), get the
>   excellent ROSE switch ROMs and throw away all those buggy
>   Software 2000 products you are complaining about. Or, if you are
>   open minded about hardware, run Phil's TCP/IP package, or
>   develop something of your own.

I do run Phil's package and love it, however a network requires
'more than one' and getting everybody and his brother to go switcho
chango over to tcp/ip is easier said than done. ROSE sounds viable.
However ROSE was one very big mess here a few years ago with "yes
it's available .... er ... no it's not ... er ... yes it is... er...
call us back in 2 months". That's why NET/ROM took off to begin with
(in this area anyway). However your suggestion is a good one, thanks.

>   As to the copyright issue:
>   What should Company L. do? If it doesn't move to protect its
>copyright, it is possible for that copyright to lose its validity.

This includes calling people's employers in such a way as to cause
them professional embarrassment when they are simply a USER and not
the DEVELOPER? Sorry Dan, I hear what you're saying but since this

was thrown into the public forum you have to judge morals and ethics
along with legalities.... or I should say that I CHOOSE to do so.
Ask yourself this question. Has R. Raikes helped or hurt packet radio
or amateur radio in general? Now take Nord><Link, say what you will
about them, I believe that their hearts were always in the right place
regardless of the outcome, and this assumes that everything bad said
about them is true. So being that this IS NOT a court of law and seeing
that I can choose who I support based on 'how I feel' about the players
involved.... R. Raikes loses.

>Contrary to previous
>postings, that action does *not* have to be in court: Xerox spends
>a lot of money on apparently silly ads saying, "Xerox is *not* a
>generic term for photocopy machines!" Given his lack of deep pockets,
>it should come as no surprise that Mr. Raikes chose informal means to
>try and protect his copyright.

No it does not have to be a court action. If the best interests of
Amateur Radio were considered it probably SHOULD HAVE BEEN a court
action, but given that the only consideration of R. Raikes IS the
depth of his pockets then I agree... it was no surprise.

>The copyright protects only the expression of the idea; it does not
>guarantee fitness for use.

Hmmm, so then I can sue HIM for false advertising? :-)

Seriously though... let's consider this. NET/ROM was all there was
for a little while. People bought and used it, then a lot of us switched
to TheNet because it was free and it offered more options. Now there
are even more options available, however they are NOT AS EASY to get
going YET, (with ROSE being a possible exception). Call me timid, but
I hesitate putting a PC with hard drive on a 2000 foot tower in a box
that is not temperature controlled that I can't get to without massive
scheduling. Putting a TAPR 9600 baud radio modem in there with some
kind of TNC controlling it is a little easier for me to pull off right
now. Not all of us have natural made towers (mountains) with nice little
temperature controlled huts to put this stuff in. Mountain tops are bad
enough... 2000 foot towers are at least as bad or possibly worse!
(Think about an ice storm....and what happens when it starts to MELT.
Dropping a 30 lb. piece of ice on a cabinet from a few thousand feet
up is not covered in the warranty :-)

There are three types of packet people in the world today:
1. Those that DEVELOP the "new stuff".
2. Those that IMPLEMENT the "new stuff".
3. Those that USE the "new stuff".

You are a number 1, I am a number 2. This whole issue with TheNet and
NET/ROM is soon to become moot anyway. In just a few months I am told
that there will be whole new ways (much better) of doing "things". Faster,
smaller, more capable. There is no need to murder TheNet and NET/ROM, just
let it die a natural death like AM on 20 meters. Packet technology is

changing so fast that by the time "the world" comes to a decision on
who did what to whom, it'll be too late anyway.

The only reason I opened my big mouth was because I saw people with very
respectable backgrounds offering their points of view from a purely legal
standpoint, but they carefully avoided the more 'seedy' factors involved.

The thing about a 'public forum' is that there are no rules of evidence,
there are no qualifications for witnesses, you can alter, twist or simply
lie about the facts or just make up some of your own. There are no winners,
just survivors. I apologize for continuing this mess ... really.

Flames will be humbly accepted. Well.... 'gracefully' accepted anyway! :-)

Mark Bitterlich   /\
WA3JPY@WB4UOU   ::
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa   ::
mgb@apg-tecnet.brl.mil   \/

From -8674742224001453153
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ea5942d4921ce509,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-10 06:02:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!att!cbnewsd!jdu
From: jdu@cbnewsd.ATT.COM (john.d.unruh)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Robust link-layer protocols
Message-ID: <417@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Date: 10 Jul 89 02:17:28 GMT
References: <3439@shlump.dec.com>
Reply-To: jdu@cbnewsd.ATT.COM (john.d.unruh,ih,)
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 16
Posted: Mon Jul 10 03:17:28 1989

A lot of packet radio link layer work was done for DARPA. Essentially, they
had a datagram protocol like IP (actually it did transmit IP datagrams) but
instead of embedding them in AX.25, it had its own protocol. The protocols
are well documented, and I can look up some of the references if you would
like.

They used different access methods, spread spectrum code division multiple
access with convolutional coding error detection and correction, and they
ran at much higher speeds (than 1200 bps), like 100 kbps. They actually
built some medium sized networks that worked, and the last stuff I saw
published was on how to deal with larger networks. Either the effort has
stopped or gone classified, because I have not seen anything much in journals
for the last year or so.

John Unruh

From 6598972482980878293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,91e668d51c515d1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,91e668d51c515d1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,91e668d51c515d1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-10 09:45:57 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.tandy:1531 rec.ham-radio.packet:2277 misc.forsale:6437
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!apple!sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!
uunet!zephyr!tektronix!orca!miker
From: miker@orca.WV.TEK.COM (Mike Reiney)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-radio.packet,misc.forsale
Subject: TRS80 Model 100 Rams for sale
Message-ID: <3825@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Date: 10 Jul 89 16:45:57 GMT
Followup-To: poster
Distribution: usa
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 4

I have 4 each 8K ram expansion modules for the Model 100.
I'm told they cost $50 each if you can find them.
I'll sell all 4 for $100. Or make an offer on fewer.
miker

From -9213107815625879706
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ac96c652da4e0699
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-10 12:17:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!zephyr!tektronix!sequent!jjb
From: jjb@sequent.UUCP (Jeff Berkowitz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: to clone or not to clone / hen or egg?
Message-ID: <18463@sequent.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jul 89 01:09:22 GMT
References: <8906230702.AA15312@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Reply-To: jjb@sequent.UUCP (Jeff Berkowitz)
Organization: Sequent Computer Systems, Inc
Lines: 34
Posted: Mon Jul 10 02:09:22 1989

In article <8906230702.AA15312@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET writes:

>If you like clones or not: it's your choice. If you don't like them
>stay clear of PCs not labeled with a blue button.

NONSENSE.

This statement is TOTALLY unrelated to the issue. The programmers of
this "clone" have already as much as admitted that they disassembled
and analyzed the NET/ROM code, line by line.

Anyone who has been around the development of an IBM PC "clone" can
tell you that it's a completely different animal. The companies that
"clone" PC BIOS ROMs go to SERIOUS lengths to ensure that the reverse
engineering is done without reference to the original source code.

For example, managers of one BIOS clone project that I am aware of
refused to hire programmers with *any* PC experience of any kind.
In addition, all the programmers signed legal documents agreeing
not to make reference to the published BIOS ROM code, etc.

The most interesting part of the story is that some of the work on
this same machine was done "offshore" in, uh, err, an Asian country.
The developers there didn't have quite the same scruples. IBM
analyzed the product, caught them at it, and took successful
legal action to prevent the machine from being marketed in the US.
The manufacture was forced to withdraw the machine from the market
for re-engineering on the copied portion. The delay knocked the
machine out of a preeminent position in the marketplace and into
historical obscurity.

--
Jeff Berkowitz N6QOM   uunet!sequent!jjb
Sequent Computer Systems   Custom Systems Group

From -5918172489100982007
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1e4cef44936174ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-07-10 12:21:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet operating guide for beginners
Summary: avoid being a packet "lid"
Keywords: beginner
Message-ID: <58461@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 10 Jul 89 19:21:15 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 63
Posted: Mon Jul 10 20:21:15 1989

This is a brief guide for the beginning packeteer. This should help him
make some sense of what he sees on the air just after getting his computer,

TNC and rig set up correctly. It describes some beginner's errors (some that I made, and I figure that these are somewhat common). Nothing worse than being a newcomer who ends up annoying unnecessarly the other users :-)

Packet Beginner's Guide V1.0   wa2ise

Let's assume that you have set up a packet station and you have verified that it is working. And you have monitored a packet channel and seen various beacons and people connecting to BBS's and stuff.

Probably the first thing to do is to find the nearest major BBS. These should be easy to identify, as they send a long preamble with the name of a club and maybe mention of the ARRL. In north NJ, they have a -4 at the end of the call (this is called the SSID). You'll need to find a favorite board to call it your "home" BBS. Connect to it for the first time and it will ask you to supply your name and your "home" BBS call. It should tell you what command and syntax it expects you to use. If you goof up, the BBS should respond by telling you how to get a help message.

The next interesting thing to do is to send some mail to a friend. You'll need to know his call and you need to know what his home BBS is. You'll have to ask him for that. To start, type MAIL <call>@<his home BBS> Then the board will ask for a title of the message you are going to send. It expects just a few words. After that, you'll be told to type in the message and to end it by typing CONTROL Z or /EX on a line by itself. That sends it on its way. Similary, you can post a public bullitin by doing SB ALL (just be sure it's worth reading). You can get a list of bullitins by typing L. Read one by typing R <number>. Don't stay on a BBS too long (1/4 hour max) as others will want to get on it.

Do not confuse a personal or private BBS with the big BBS's. The private BBS's are just personal packet mailboxes, for the owner's personal use (these have -15 SSID's). Do not post public bullitins on a personal BBS! You can leave a message for the owner on his board, but only for him.

Nodes and Digipeaters: The basic difference between these is that a node sends back to you an acknowledgement that it heard you ok before it relays the message to the destination, while the digipeater just relays the message and it is up to the destination to send back thru the digi the acknowledgement. The node makes a better path. But don't use nodes or digis unless you have to, as the repeating eats up time that other people could use on a crowded freq. You can identify a node when you are connected to one by typing "?". It will come back with a line of stuff including "nodes" and "parms". If you then type "nodes", you'll get a list of other nodes it can link to. Some nodes can connect you to something on another frequency. A digi will just sit and not do much if you connect to it and nothing else.

About Beacons: You should resist the temtation to use your

beacon. It will only clutter the freq, and annoy other users.
Only public BBSs, nodes and digis have a need to beacon.

hope this helps. This is public domain, use it, modify it, add to it,
(correct it :-)), distribute it if you want.

---
73 de WA2ISE | hope that China (and everywhere else) gets democracy soon.

From 5691402313497669285
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ace1ee8a062d8bb2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ace1ee8a062d8bb2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-25 13:39:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu (John Kingdon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NEW! SWL bitnet mailing list, Subscription info:
Keywords: SWL, listserver, bitnet
Message-ID: <1552@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Date: 25 May 89 20:39:35 GMT
Reply-To: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu (John Kingdon)
Organization: Columbia University
Lines: 83
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4433 rec.ham-radio.packet:834
Posted: Thu May 25 21:39:35 1989

ALL ARE INVITED TO JOIN A
>>>>>NEW SHORT WAVE LISTENERS ELECTRONIC MAILING LIST<<<<<

WHAT IS SWL-L?

Now there is a medium which SWLers can use to trade information on:

- Frequency lists (for all modes, all frequencies)
- Projects (homebrew, from simple to complex)
- Ask questions about:
  - Monitoring
  - Radios
  - Antennas
  - Listening conditions
  - RFI
  - etc.
- Learning!

I have been reading rec.ham-radio(.packet/INFO-HAMS) for 3 years.
While I have learned a great deal from reading this list, I feel it is
important to the SWLing community to have its "own place." There have been
some SWL related articles, which are welcomed by these Ham forums, yet I

have not found a dedicated SWL related information base.

Now, there exists such a medium here. There is a new listener's group set up via LISTSERV here at Columbia University

Now SWLers can subscribe to a list which will be mailed to them which will contain items of interest including, but not limited to the above topic areas. You can receive frequencies FAST. How would you like to find out the utility frequencies for an emergency situation within hours (not days like it takes some Usenet messages to be sent and replied to via the net, or MONTHS for magazines!). How about talking about projects you are working on, antennas or radio problems? Many, many issues can be discussed. I hope you will subscribe to the list, and if you do PLEASE POST!

HOW DO I GET ON THE LIST?

Just like any Bitnet listserver list you may subscribe to the SWL-L list here at Columbia University.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1) if you're sending from a BITNET node, you can say:
(CMS) tell listserv at cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here
(VMS) send listserv@cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here

2) if you're sending from an internet site, or a UUCP site, do the following:
a) send a letter to listserv@cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu -or-
rutgers!columbia!cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu!listserv
b) the first line of the body of the letter should read:
subscribe swl-l your names here.

3) You will receive a letter of confirmation. In this letter you will find out more information about listservers and bitnet file servers.

4) To post to the list send mail to SWL-L@cuvmb with your subject and letter. This letter will be echoed to all members of the List.

5) There is also a file server availiable. You may get a listing of the files in the file server (currently there are none) by sending a command to listserv (addressed in the same manner as you used to sign on the list). The command will be the body of the letter. The command for a directory listing is:

```
get swl-l filelist
```

You may request a specific file by sending a command (to listserv) which says:

```
get filename filetype
```

as listed in the filelist.

REMEMBER!
---

send COMMANDS to Listserv@cuvmb
send LETTERS to SWL-L@cuvmb

Sign up and have fun!

John Kingdon

 John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
 UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
 BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu

From -1236586431107761105
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4acd5918ff512c14
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-25 18:59:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!njin!princeton!phoenix!pucc!
WINNIE
From: WINNIE@pucc.Princeton.EDU (Jon Edelson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNCs and Terminals
Message-ID: <8495@pucc.Princeton.EDU>
Date: 26 May 89 01:59:42 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
<16359@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: WINNIE@pucc.Princeton.EDU
Organization: Princeton University, NJ
Lines: 35
Posted: Fri May 26 02:59:42 1989
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for contents of this article

In article <16359@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:

>>We all know that a TNC has all the brains needed to run packet, so
>>when will someone come out with a decent and cheap portable terminal
>> to use with packet.
>
>I hope you are being facetious. Your typical TNC has a Z-80 for a brain.
>Z-80s are now about 13 years old and hopelessly out of date. It seems
>quite clear that we need to get rid of the TNC as a separate box and
I tend to think the opposite.

While a TNC operating at 1200 baud could be run as software in a general
purpose computer, the faster you go the more expensive such a machine would
have to be. A TNC is a specialized device, and could very well use a
specialized if less powerful processor that would be cheaper. Why do
that stuff that an HDLC chip would do in software?

The updating should be in the speed and error correcting abilities of the
TNCs, so that they can be used by the general purpose computer for things
such as NFS and the like. Or by a terminal so as to be able to use a
remote host.

BTW A number of years ago, tandy had a portable terminal. It was a keyboard,

a modem, and some sort of display or printer. If packet hits industry, we
will see laptop packet terminals.
>Phil
                                        -Jonathan Edelson
winnie@pubear.princeton.edu
      @pucc.bitnet
      @pucc.princeton.edu
      @phoenix.princeton.edu
" Where am I going? I don't quite know.
  Down to the stream where the king-cups grow-
  Up on the hill where the pine-trees blow-   When We Were Very Young
  Anywhere, anywhere. *I* don't know. "   by   A. A. Milne

From -3829395888192327629
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-25 19:04:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!n3dmc!johnl
From: johnl@n3dmc.UU.NET (John Limpert)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <652@n3dmc.UU.NET>
Date: 25 May 89 04:36:54 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP> <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<2652@splut.UUCP> <417@w3vh.UU.NET> <16361@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: johnl@n3dmc.UUCP (John Limpert)
Organization: N3DMC, Silver Spring, Maryland
Lines: 62
Posted: Thu May 25 05:36:54 1989

In article <16361@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>Jay Splut asks:
>
>>>How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP
>>>package?
>
>The reason is that the KA9Q NET implementation for System V is a hack job;
>it runs as an application in user space. Because NET has to deal with
>several I/O streams, and because System V lacks an equivalent to the
>Berkeley select() system call, it has no choice but to poll each device
>continuously in "no delay" mode. This soaks up all available CPU time and
>steals time from other processes, even when nothing is happening on the
>network.

The System V version of net may be a "hack job" but I can't afford
a "real machine" that has TCP/IP in the kernel.

There is a simple modification that eliminates most of the wasted CPU
time. The trick is to change the terminal driver configuration options

for the console tty as follows:

1. Comment out the fcntl() that sets NDELAY mode.

2. Set VMIN to 0 and VTIME to 1.

This causes the program to block for 1/10 second every time it cycles through the polling loop. The modified program uses far less CPU time than the original version. Here is the replacement for ioinit() in sys5_io.c:

```
/* Called at startup time to set up console I/O, memory heap */
ioinit()
{
     struct termio ttybuf;
     extern int iostop();

     (void) signal(SIGHUP, iostop);
     (void) signal(SIGINT, iostop);
     (void) signal(SIGQUIT, iostop);
     (void) signal(SIGTERM, iostop);

     ioctl(0, TCGETA, &ttybuf);
     savecon = ttybuf;

     ttybuf.c_iflag &= ~IXON;
     ttybuf.c_lflag &= ~(ICANON|ISIG|ECHO);
     ttybuf.c_cc[VTIME] = 1;
     ttybuf.c_cc[VMIN] = 0;
     if ((savettyfl = fcntl(0, F_GETFL, 0)) == -1) {
          perror("Could not read console flags");
          return -1;
     }
#ifdef   NOT_DEFINED
     fcntl(0, F_SETFL, savettyfl | O_NDELAY);
#endif

     ioctl(0, TCSETAW, &ttybuf);
}
```

--
John A. Limpert   I'm the NRA!
Internet: johnl@n3dmc.UU.NET   UUCP: uunet!n3dmc!johnl

From -8221687916402883097
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4a159bce472ac49,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-26 13:04:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CP/M TCP/IP
Message-ID: <4390036@col.hp.com>
Date: 26 May 89 20:04:23 GMT
References: <3823@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 17
Posted: Fri May 26 21:04:23 1989

>Is there a version of Net avaialble that will run under CP/M?

No. The original development was done on a Xerox 820 (that should date the project a bit!) under CP/M, but the code hasn't been run in that kind of environment for a couple of years, and a couple hundred K of space... :-)

Several folks, including PE1CHL, have taken stabs at porting a subset back to CP/M, all have decided there were other fish to fry, I believe.

It's probably possible to create a degenerate version that just allows Telnet and maybe FTP clients. If you want to go for it, the best bets would be to get a copy of the Aztec C compiler for CP/M (others may work, but Aztec is likely to be easy since we use Aztec under DOS as well), and start cutting things out. If you can make it work, send me diffs and I'll include it in a future release if possible.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 8557139311415062459
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0df4feec0e15c4d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-26 14:47:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A Plea
Message-ID: <16425@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 May 89 23:40:33 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 24
Posted: Fri May 26 00:40:33 1989

Lately I've been receiving an increasing number of messages asking
questions about the UNIX ports of my code, particularly Xenix and AT&T
Unix System V (e.g., Microport).

I need to point out a few things:

1. I did not do these ports. In fact, all of my TCP/IP development work is done on an AT clone running MS-DOS 3.3. That is the ONLY version of NET about which I can answer questions.

2. As a matter of personal principle, I avoid all AT&T-based UNIX systems. All of the UNIX systems I use run Berkeley or Berkeley-derived code (e.g., SunOS, Ultrix). Since all BSD-based UNIX systems already have full TCP/IP support, there is little reason to run my code on those systems.

3. Bob Hoffman, hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu, has graciously agreed to act as coordinator of those working with UNIX ports of my code. Please direct any questions about these versions to him, not to me.

Thanks!

Phil Karn, KA9Q

From 2947411633074961290
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4acd5918ff512c14
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-27 11:18:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNCs and Terminals
Message-ID: <16444@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 27 May 89 00:16:34 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
<16359@bellcore.bellcore.com> <8495@pucc.Princeton.EDU>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat May 27 01:16:34 1989

>While a TNC operating at 1200 baud could be run as software in a general
>purpose computer, the faster you go the more expensive such a machine would
>have to be. A TNC is a specialized device, and could very well use a
>specialized if less powerful processor that would be cheaper. Why do
>that stuff that an HDLC chip would do in software?

I don't know if I understand what you are trying to say. I never said that HDLC framing should be done in software. What I was trying to say is that some thought needs to go into the proper division of responsibilities between general purpose host computer and the "slave" I/O hardware, keeping in mind the overhead of communicating across the connection between the two. It is clearly pointless to "offload" a function to an I/O device if it costs just as much (or more) for the host CPU to talk to that device, but such is the case right now with

external TNCs connected to hosts by serial lines.

My experience (in amateur packet radio and elsewhere) says that
low-level functions (framing, CRC calculation, raw packet buffering) are
properly done by dedicated hardware, while all higher level functions
(from the link layer protocol on up) are best done by software on the
host computer system.

Phil

From 9042052709490129121
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f0df4feec0e15c4d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-27 15:39:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A Plea
Message-ID: <2670@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 27 May 89 16:57:20 GMT
References: <16425@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat May 27 17:57:20 1989

In article <16425@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>2. As a matter of personal principle, I avoid all AT&T-based UNIX
>systems. All of the UNIX systems I use run Berkeley or Berkeley-derived
>code (e.g., SunOS, Ultrix). Since all BSD-based UNIX systems already
>have full TCP/IP support, there is little reason to run my code on those
>systems.

This explains your recent tirade about running your code on Microport.

Unfortunately, those of us in the real world who don't have access to
BSD (and, to quote Eric Raymond, the "multi-tentacled *thing*" that is
its TTY driver) have to try to get the stuff to run on System V.

A plea:
Please confine your BSD bigotry to one source file, so that those of us
who have to make your code work in the real world won't have to rewrite
the entire package. Please?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{killer,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -6701614505574104652
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19addb7b010c749c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-28 07:21:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
GSFCmail.nasa.gov!rmorales
From: rmorales@GSFCmail.nasa.gov
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Connecting the PK-88 TNC
Message-ID: <UJIJ-1603-5016.15@nasamail>
Date: 28 May 89 14:21:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 9
Posted: Sun May 28 15:21:00 1989

I recently boughtan AEA PK-88 TNC for my packet station. I have had tremendous difficulties in making the TNC trigger the transmitter (YAESU FT-209RH). Can anyone enlighten me as to the proper connection between the TNC and my HT? I have tried several combinations, but to no avail. Is the TNC faulty? Receiver connection works perfectly.

Robert L. Morales, WP4BQV
rmorales%GSFCMail@ames.arc.nasa.gov

From 8843655153489003513
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1fed7d909b14fc8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-28 10:30:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A plea (PLEASE!)
Message-ID: <8905281730.AA01843@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 28 May 89 17:30:09 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 31
Posted: Sun May 28 18:30:09 1989

In answer to <16425@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn).. Jay Maynard replies.

Phil Karn:
>In article <16425@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>>2. As a matter of personal principle, I avoid all AT&T-based UNIX

>>systems. All of the UNIX systems I use run Berkeley or Berkeley-derived
>>code (e.g., SunOS, Ultrix). Since all BSD-based UNIX systems already
>>have full TCP/IP support, there is little reason to run my code on those
>>systems.

Jay Maynard:
>This explains your recent tirade about running your code on Microport.

>Unfortunately, those of us in the real world who don't have access to
>BSD (and, to quote Eric Raymond, the "multi-tentacled *thing*" that is
>its TTY driver) have to try to get the stuff to run on System V.

>Please confine your BSD bigotry to one source file, so that those of us
>who have to make your code work in the real world won't have to rewrite
>the entire package.

Mr. Jay Maynard, please give me a break. Try to figure out how to send
email directly, it really isn't all that hard.

(note: This is the condensed version. The original was 2 pages long)

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa
wa3jpy@wb4uou

From 6775142995561986054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,762498f412af74f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-28 12:17:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!ucbvax!UOTTAWA.BITNET!AXM2F
From: AXM2F@UOTTAWA.BITNET (Arie Markus)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #138
Message-ID: <8905290703.AA12449@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 May 89 19:17:08 GMT
References: <PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Sun May 28 20:17:08 1989

Please unsubscribe me

                    axm2f@uottawa

From 2196355274616299124
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,801407f0cc4a1c33,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-29 19:32:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
NUSVM.BITNET!VAC1146
From: VAC1146@NUSVM.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: (none)
Message-ID: <8905290701.AA12361@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 29 May 89 07:02:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon May 29 08:02:03 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: SUNDAY 28 MAY 1989 AT 17:50:52

HELP !!! COULD ANYBODY HELP ME WITH A MODIFICATION ON THE PK-80H TNC.

THE PK-80H IS PRETTY OLD AND IS ONLY CAPABLE OF HF OPERATION. IT CAN
ALSO GO ON VHF BUT WITH SOME MODIFICATION. HOWEVER, IT DOES NOT ALLOW
US TO GO BACK TO HF EASILY. THIS IS POSSIBLE ONLY THRU THE CHANGE OF
COMPONENTS AND ALIGNMENT AGAIN.

AS SUCH, I NEED THE HELP OF SOMEONE WHO HAS PERHAPS MADE AN EXTRA
BOARD OR SOMETHING ADDED TO THE TNC, SO THAT WE COULD SWITCH BETWEEN
HF AND VHF EASILY.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH !!! IAN HENG 9V1XA
VAC1146@NUSVM.BITNET

From 4816433978375663809
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1fed7d909b14fc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-29 20:01:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com (R A Lingelbach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET routing via SLIP
Message-ID: <18952@cup.portal.com>
Date: 30 May 89 03:01:19 GMT
References: <8905281730.AA01843@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue May 30 04:01:19 1989

I have a desktop computer running KA9Q's NET (v. 890421.1) on packet
radio, and have a laptop connected to that computer via SLIP. I have a
separate IP address for the laptop, and am successful in ftp'ing between
the two machines. Is it possible to use IP between the laptop and the
packet world, going through the desktop computer? I have a "route add
[<laptop IPaddress>] sl0" (sl0 being the slip interface) command in the

desktop's autoexec.net. I want to send mail from the laptop to IP'ers
on packet, sort of using the desktop as a gateway. Do I use
"route add....<gateway hostid>" for each address I want to reach? The
examples in USERMAN.DOC don't seem to help me figure this out.
In case I wanted to run two on-the-air packet stations for IP, I made
the laptop's IP address map to KB6CUN-5 (the desktop is KB6CUN-3) in the
local HOSTS files; I have a feeling this messes up the whole picture
for incoming mail, if I want it to hit the laptop on the SLIP line,
because packets are sent to KB6CUN-5 by other machines, and -3 won't
recognize them to route them via SLIP.
Can anyone give me some clues? Thanks.

UUCP: sun!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach
INTERNET: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
AMPRNET: roblingelbach@kb6cun.ampr.org
PACKET RADIO: kb6cun@k6iyk

Rob Lingelbach
2641 Rinconia Dr
Los Angeles, CA 90068 (213) 464-6266

From 2635192066010851920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4093f9dbb39b460a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-30 07:38:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!BCO-
MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM!Parfenuk
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Distribution
Message-ID: <890530143823.684818@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Date: 30 May 89 14:38:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Tue May 30 15:38:00 1989

Please remove BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM from your PACKET-RADIO
distribution.

Our Multics system is going away and will not be able to receive
mail for some 2 - 4 weeks.

Thank you for the participation in the past and the information you
have sent us.

We will request to be added in some future time.

Thank you,

73's for now Walt Parfenuk.. Postmaster (KA1MVM)
BULL Worldwide Information Systems.

From 5579151578625429650
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,19addb7b010c749c
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-30 09:54:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!unmvax!ncar!
husc6!bunny!abh0
From: abh0@GTE.COM (Andrew Hudson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Wanted: PD PC Packet software
Message-ID: <6995@bunny.GTE.COM>
Date: 30 May 89 16:54:36 GMT
References: <UJIJ-1603-5016.15@nasamail>
Reply-To: abh0@bunny.UUCP (Andrew Hudson)
Organization: GTE Laboratories, Waltham, MA
Lines: 9
Posted: Tue May 30 17:54:36 1989

I would be greatful if anyone could provide me with a public
domain packet control software package. The equipment
is a Tandy 1000 PC compatible w/hard disk, a MFJ TNC, and a Yaesu FT-209
2M rig. I need this to bootstrap several packet stations in development.

I would also consider reasonably priced software to do the same thing.

- Andrew Hudson, KA2KHD
abh0@gte.com

From 2527767782932383574
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-30 10:53:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cwjcc!mailrus!
cornell!uw-beaver!tektronix!tekcrl!tekgvs!jans
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A plea (Yea, what he said!)
Message-ID: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Date: 30 May 89 17:53:32 GMT
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 32
Posted: Tue May 30 18:53:32 1989

<<<mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA>>>
<<karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)>>
<jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)>

<As a matter of personal principle, I avoid all AT&T-based UNIX systems. All of the UNIX systems I use run Berkeley or Berkeley-derived code (e.g., SunOS, Ultrix).>

<<Please confine your BSD bigotry to one source file, so that those of us who have to make your code work in the real world won't have to rewrite the entire package.>>

<Mr. Jay Maynard, please give me a break. Try to figure out how to send email directly, it really isn't all that hard. >

Wow, I'm impressed, Mark! You must be the last person in the world to not have Jay in his kill file!

(enter soap-box mode)

Jay, don't try to do foolish things like port code to SysV that is admittedly, unabashedly, purposfully Berkeleyoid, or at least stop ranting and raving about something that is free. You don't "have to make (Phil Karn's) code work in the real world". (Oh, sorry. I didn't notice that gun pointed at your head.) I don't see wonderful System-Visms from your keyboard being donated for the benefit of the community, so why don't you just shut up, you ignorant splut!

(end soap-box mode)

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB   Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM   Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU   Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From 6063754489574623097
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70bf8c3ca1201ad2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-31 02:30:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: mfj1278 rom
Message-ID: <54104@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 30 May 89 13:45:56 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue May 30 14:45:56 1989

copied from packet:
    Subj: MFJ 1278 ROM

     The release that has been tested with NetRom and TheNet by K1LTJ
     and KA1RLX is as follows:

 AX.25 Level 2 Version 2.0 Release 2.3 12/22/88 Checksum $F6

The listing above is exactly as seen upon boot-up of the 1278. This version does have the mailbox but DOES NOT have the <B>ye and <H>elp commands within the mailbox. I am assuming that those commands were added in a later release of 2.3.

I have recieved many replies on this and there does seem to be a lot of confusion on the different rom versions and release dates of those versions. I hope this helps to clear some of that up.

73, de KA1RLX @ K1LTJ
0302z, 362 msgs, #29413 last
@KD6TH-4 MailBox>

From -6519397344731229963
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1fed7d909b14fc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-31 06:46:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!dpmizar!dptudg!lcz
From: lcz@dptudg.sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET routing via SLIP
Message-ID: <175@dptudg.sat.datapoint.com>
Date: 30 May 89 16:39:00 GMT
References: <8905281730.AA01843@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <18952@cup.portal.com>
Reply-To: lcz@sat.datapoint.com (Lee Ziegenhals)
Organization: Datapoint Corporation, San Antonio, TX
Lines: 45
Posted: Tue May 30 17:39:00 1989

In article <18952@cup.portal.com> roblingelbach@cup.portal.com (R A Lingelbach) writes:
>I have a desktop computer running KA9Q's NET (v. 890421.1) on packet
>radio, and have a laptop connected to that computer via SLIP. I have a
>separate IP address for the laptop, and am successful in ftp'ing between
>the two machines. Is it possible to use IP between the laptop and the
>packet world, going through the desktop computer?

I have been doing just what you describe for quite a while now, and it works great. I have my AT running KA9Q full-time with a tnc on 446.1. I also have a Macintosh running KA9Q occasionally, and I use a SLIP connection between the two. With this setup, I can access all nodes on the network from either the AT or the Mac.

There are two things that are necessary to make this work. First, you must configure your local nodes correctly. For the desktop (which I believe you said was the one connected to the tnc), all you need is to include a route command to send datagrams for the laptop to the SLIP port. For the laptop, all you need is a single route command that sends *everything* over the SLIP port; something like:

"route add default sl0 [desktop IP address]"

The other thing you need to do is get all of the nodes that talk to you
to configure your laptop in with a route command such as:

     "route add [laptop] <int> [desktop]"

This will cause all datagrams for [laptop] to be routed over interface
<int> to [desktop]. <int> is, of course, the same interface that the
node uses to talk to [desktop].

That's it! Note that the other nodes do not need to include an additional
ARP entry for the laptop, because they do not talk direct to it. However,
you might want to include an ARP entry on the desktop machine for the
laptop, so that nodes that have not added you to their route tables might
still be able to find you if they have a "default" port. Something like:

     "arp publish [laptop] <desktop callsign>"

This tells any ARP requestors to send datagrams for [laptop] to the
callsign of your desktop.

Good luck!

-Lee, n5lyt

From 3541062805056487550
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d1fed7d909b14fc8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-31 06:50:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!infinet!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET routing via SLIP
Message-ID: <516@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 31 May 89 13:50:36 GMT
References: <8905281730.AA01843@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <18952@cup.portal.com>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed May 31 14:50:36 1989
In-reply-to: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com's message of 30 May 89 03:01:19 GMT

Is there any kind of NFS for the KA9Q SLIP?

I want to dedicate a machine to TCP/IP and it is not the machine I
normally use or want to use. I would like some way to easily connect
the two. Ideally ethernet but I can't justify the cost.

I have heard of a DOS device driver that will connect 2 PCs with
serial ports and mount the other's hard disks. This "poor man's NFS"
may be what I want.

Any ideas or comments?

"Gravity pulls the trousers down
         Morality pulls the trousers up" -- Bedful of Metaphysicians

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From -3330260063838371445
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,33ad050094eb71e9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,33ad050094eb71e9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-31 09:37:14 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.os.minix:5946 rec.ham-radio.packet:2179
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!
mcvax!unido!iraun1!iravcl!s_baumgarten
From: s_baumgarten@iravcl.ira.uka.de
Newsgroups: comp.os.minix,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: looking for serial driver on Minix-ST
Keywords: serial_driver,Minix_ST,rs_232
Message-ID: <296@iravcl.ira.uka.de>
Date: 31 May 89 16:37:14 GMT
Reply-To: s_baumgarten%iravcl.ira.uka.de@dkauni0i.bitnet
Lines: 26
Organisation: Universitaet Karlsruhe, IRA, F.R. Germany

Hi there netlanders !

I've got a little problem and hope for solution by news-readers...
I am running MINIX-ST 1.1 and like to include second terminal driver soft-
ware.

  Has anybody out there written a driver for serial i/o ?

  Is there any protocol (maybe tcp/ip) available for Minix-devices ?

  Did anybody already set up an AX.25 protocol for the packet radio
  communications ?

please respond to news - i'm not allowed to receive E-mail coming

over the normal nets (i hate those local policies...).

Another way for answering is postal mailing to the following address:

Fred Baumgarten
Kandelstrasse 27
D-7513 Stutensee-Buechig

Federal Republic of Germany

Thanks in advance, Fred

From -4170629496140399168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26a1b125d825f226,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-01 04:30:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A problem with Net
Message-ID: <8906021243.AA04794@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 1 Jun 89 11:30:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Thu Jun 1 12:30:27 1989

A question to the net:

I have been experiencing the following problem:
On an AT clone (with a cheapo serial card) and an
MFJ-1278, while running NET (Latest version) under
Desqview, the program sometimes hangs.

By hangs I mean that control is still had over the
program - I can still issue commands to it - but
it doesn't seem to have connection to the computer.
For example, when I know there is activity on the freq.
the con and dcd lights go on but NET doesn't recognize
or interpret any signals.

At other times, I lose control over the program. This
happens when multitasking with BM and Net. I think 640K
should be enough to run both?

It seems to me two separate problems are at work here,
does anyone have any suggestions?

Thanks in advance,
Joe,
skohc@cunyvm
kc2yu @ kd6th
44.68.0.56

From -3273932216359661759
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-01 05:25:13 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A plea (Yea, what he said!)
Message-ID: <2680@splut.conmicro.com>
Date: 1 Jun 89 12:25:13 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Reply-To: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 29
Posted: Thu Jun 1 13:25:13 1989

In article <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
writes:
>Jay, don't try to do foolish things like port code to SysV that is admittedly,
>unabashedly, purposfully Berkeleyoid, or at least stop ranting and raving about
>something that is free. You don't "have to make (Phil Karn's) code work in the
>real world". (Oh, sorry. I didn't notice that gun pointed at your head.) I
>don't see wonderful System-Visms from your keyboard being donated for the
>benefit of the community, so why don't you just shut up, you ignorant splut!

You must have missed the pty driver for System V/AT, then.

My tone may have been more inflammatory than necessary, but there's a
kernel (no put intended) of real request in there: if the code is going
to be BSD-ized, at least make the job of adaptation easier for those of
us who are going to be attempting it.

No, there's no gun pointed at my head, but, unless I do something about
it, I have to assume that the NOS code - on which future enhancements to
the KA9Q suite will be based - will leave me behind. I still want to be
part of the packet revolution, and I see TCP/IP as the way to go, yet
Phil's comments seemed to say that he was going to exclude me and anyone
else running System V "as a matter of principle". He may have another
option. I don't, short of spending $10000 or going back from Unix to
MS-DOS.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{killer,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From 1330907132043712724
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-01 10:30:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!purdue!gatech!

emory!stiatl!john
From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A plea (Yea, what he said!)
Message-ID: <5025@stiatl.UUCP>
Date: 1 Jun 89 17:30:19 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> <2680@splut.conmicro.com>
Reply-To: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
Organization: Sales Technologies Inc., a teeny little company in the existance of creation...
Lines: 35
Posted: Thu Jun 1 18:30:19 1989

In article <2680@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>
>My tone may have been more inflammatory than necessary, but there's a

Generally when you call someone a bigot, it is taken as inflammatory.

>No, there's no gun pointed at my head, but, unless I do something about
>it, I have to assume that the NOS code - on which future enhancements to
>the KA9Q suite will be based - will leave me behind. I still want to be
>part of the packet revolution, and I see TCP/IP as the way to go, yet
>Phil's comments seemed to say that he was going to exclude me and anyone
>else running System V "as a matter of principle". He may have another
>option. I don't, short of spending $10000 or going back from Unix to
>MS-DOS.
>

Jay, perhaps you should consider the possibility that the "matter of principle" Phil talks about would involve the fact that he works for AT&T and maybe would want to avoid any problems regarding proprietary information?

Actually, I've disagreed with several things that have been done in net. Some of them have been debated on the mailing list, some via email and a bunch more I simply keep quiet on, realizing that I'm gaining the benefit of the free work of a lot of people. After I realize this fact, I save my criticism for those that deserve it. After all, you really do have a choice. You can either use what you get or you can change it to fit your needs or you can decide it does not fit your needs and simply ignore it.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc.   Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john   **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

From 8964408528919109946
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-02 17:34:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!utgpu!
attcan!nebulus!root
From: root@nebulus.UUCP (Dennis S. Breckenridge)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Phil Karns vs Jay Steinman
Message-ID: <874@nebulus.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jun 89 00:34:59 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> <2680@splut.conmicro.com>
Organization: Alchemy Mindworks,Toronto,Ontario
Lines: 33
Posted: Sat Jun 3 01:34:59 1989

In article <2680@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant
splut!" Maynard) writes:
> In article <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
writes:
> No, there's no gun pointed at my head, but, unless I do something about
> it, I have to assume that the NOS code - on which future enhancements to
> the KA9Q suite will be based - will leave me behind. I still want to be
> part of the packet revolution, and I see TCP/IP as the way to go, yet
> Phil's comments seemed to say that he was going to exclude me and anyone
> else running System V "as a matter of principle". He may have another
> option. I don't, short of spending $10000 or going back from Unix to
> MS-DOS.

Has anyone considered what it would take to port to Sys V rel 4.x?
I asked for it for that reason and was refused as well. I have to take
Jay's approach, are we, the Sys V users , ignored. Oh well so much for Unix
portability! I may as well run Plan-9 and be done with it.
 I guess Phil's concern is supporting this package, there would be a lot
of confusion. I find myself (a SysV kernel hack) interested in BSD internals
as well as some other operating systems. I try and WRITE portable code
not bitch at the "incompatibilities" of X vendor's release of *NIX
I may as well just buy a C64 and run the rest of the *utilities* from
my Kantronics.... Great stuff!

Mailbox what a novel concept.... maybe this will catch on someday...

--
==
"A mind is a terrible thing to   MAIL: Dennis S. Breckenridge
waste!"   206 Poyntz Ave
                            North York, Ontario M2N1J6
                            (416) 733-1696
UUCP: uunet!attcan!nebulus!dennis   ICBM: 79 28 05 W / 43 45 01 N
                            50 megatons should do!
==

From -5181958990626103682

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-03 07:07:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!agate!
eos!ames!ucsd!brian
From: brian@ucsd.EDU (Brian Kantor)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Phil Karns vs Jay Steinman
Message-ID: <1747@ucsd.EDU>
Date: 3 Jun 89 14:07:27 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> <2680@splut.conmicro.com>
<874@nebulus.UUCP>
Reply-To: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Organization: The Avant-Garde of the Now, Ltd.
Lines: 15
Posted: Sat Jun 3 15:07:27 1989

So your complaint is that the new Karn TCP/IP package won't run on
your machine because it's specifically designed to run on some
other piece of hardware? You complain even though you know it's
not just an upgrade of his old code but instead a new product,
complete with its own operating system?

Hmm. Phil gives you the source for both of his TCP/IP packages.
Berkeley will give you the source for theirs.

There are essentially three choices here: 1) do it yourself, 2)
buy it from someone else, 3) go watch television where everything
is rosey and all problems are solved by pointing a gun at them.

I don't see that you have much valid cause for complaint.
     - Brian

From -1727996904953951138
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,64e9b51a3654f55c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-03 07:18:37 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 26-May-89
Message-ID: <1124@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 3 Jun 89 14:18:37 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 300
Posted: Sat Jun 3 15:18:37 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 18 - May 26, 1989

MID-ATLANTIC SIX-METER BACKBONE ASSEMBLY BEGUN

During an informal meeting among the SYSOPs and node operators of Maryland, New Jersey, Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia in February 1989, a 6-meter frequency was selected for an experimental backbone (a packet-radio network that transfers mail automatically with access limited to PBBSs - Ed). Subsequently, a number of RCA 100-watt solid-state transceivers were obtained for $50 each and the hardware is now being assembled to extend a backbone from Virginia through Maryland to New Jersey. It is expected that few personal packet-radio stations will operate on 6 meters because of the potential of TVI to channel 2, however, TVI should not be a problem for the backbone because the nodes are located in remote areas far from residential television receivers.

The backbone group is interested in learning about other 6-meter backbone activity and experiences. The group believes that 6 meters is perfect for this application as they are trying to move all packet-radio activity except for local user access off 2 meters. Initially, the backbone will operate at 1200 bauds while propagation data is gathered. Hopefully, it will operate at a higher speed in the future. If you operate or plan to operate 6-meter packet radio, please drop the group a note so they can be better prepared for skip openings when the occur.

from Bob Bruninga, WB4APR @ W3IWI

MICROSAT BAND PLAN EXPLAINED

It has come to the attention of AMSAT-NA officials that there is a small, but vocal minority of radio amateurs who have questioned the MicroSat/ PACSAT and LUSAT frequency band plans. As announced in articles in AMSAT-NA Journal and 73 Magazine, the uplink frequencies for MicroSat will be 145.900, 145.920, 145.940 and 145.960 MHz; for LUSAT, 145.840, 145.860, 145.880 and 145.900 MHz. The downlink frequencies for MicroSat and LUSAT will be 437.050 and 437.150 MHz, respectively. AMSAT-NA officials wish to briefly explain the logic for choosing these frequencies for the "store-and-forward" satellites.

MicroSat/LUSAT uplink frequencies are located within the portion of the 2-meter spectrum designated for "Amateur Satellite Service," which includes 145.800 to 146.000 MHz and 435.000 to 438.000 MHz. Currently, these frequencies are used by amateur satellites AO-10, AO-13, FO-12, UO-9, UO-11 and, to a limited degree, RS10/11, however, in many parts of the world, 145.800 to 146.000 MHz is heavily populated and virtually unprotected. For example, many amateurs point to the "chaotic" conditions which exist on 2

meters in Japan. When the JARL and JAMSAT were designing FO-12, heavy interference problems were considered very carefully. When the designers of the MicroSats considered the QRM problem, they also came to the conclusion that Mode JD was the way to go. From an equipment standpoint, using Mode JD will permit many OSCAR-satellite users to use the same equipment they have available for Mode B operations. On the uplink, packets can be sent with a few watts from a 2-meter FM transceiver. Since most amateurs own 2-meter FM transceivers and an HF rig, obtaining a 70-cm converter is an easy way to build a basic MicroSat station. Thus, the designers of the MicroSats felt that Mode JD was a relatively inexpensive way to get started on MicroSat operations.

As far as the actual choice of the frequencies for the uplinks to MicroSat and LUSAT is concerned, you will notice that they are located on opposite ends of the spectrum. The decision by the designers to do this was based mostly on considerations of orbital dynamics. Because all of the MicroSats will be "dropped off" from the Ariane rocket at the same time, it will take many months before they "spread out" to the point that they all do not appear in the sky at the same time over a ground station. In order to avoid interference between users of MicroSat and LUSAT, the frequencies for the uplinks were widely spaced during the first several months.

As far as MicroSat users interfering with AO-10, AO-13 and other OSCAR satellites is concerned, the best possible passes for the MicroSats will be less than 17 minutes for an overhead pass. This means that there will be a potential of 45 minutes of QRM, but, as everyone who works packet radio knows, packets are by nature very short bursts. Anyone who has listened to FO-12 will also be aware that 90% of its transmissions are very short. Another important consideration is that the MicroSats will not digipeat; they will only accept messages for storage and allow users to read mail addressed to them (or read unconnected telemetry packets). Not permitting digipeating will help reduce any possibility of QRM caused by unattended beacons.

The final concern is that once radio amateurs hear packets being sent on the 2-meter satellite subband, terrestrial packeteers will start sending their packets within the 145.800 to 146.000 MHz spectrum. To the best knowledge of AMSAT-NA officials, this has not happened with the current OSCAR satellites and it is not expected to occur when the new MicroSats are launched. Because the equipment to send PSK packets to the MicroSats is quite different from the AFSK packets sent terrestrially, it would appear unlikely that such an "encroachment" would occur on the satellite sub-band. In general, amateurs hold very strongly to gentlemen's agreements concerning band plans.

It is hoped that this discussion about the MicroSat/LUSAT band plan can put to rest any lingering questions about the issue. In upcoming issues of QEX and ASR, Bob McGwier, N4HY, will discuss this topic in great detail. Until then, if you have further concerns or comments, please send them to:

Bob McGwier, N4HY
15 Cherrybrook Ln
East Windsor, NJ 08520

from AMSAT-NA

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 18 - May 26, 1989

KA9Q TCP/IP SOFTWARE REVISION 890421.1 REVEALED

(In the previous issue of Gateway, it was reported that a new release of the KA9Q TCP/IP software, revision 890421.1, for IBM PCs and compatible computers was available at the TAPR booth at the Dayton HamVention. The following story by N3EUA describes this new release in detail and explains how copies of the software may be obtained.)

This release constitutes an attempt to merge the best efforts of everyone that has been working on the KA9Q package since the last official release which was dated 871225.0. For those who have been tracking the beta releases, this package was built from 871225.33alpha.W9NK.4.1, with many additions. All users are encouraged to upgrade to this release as soon as possible.

Developers should be aware that this package likely represents the last official release of the KA9Q package until KA9Q finishes his internal rewrite to include a multitasking kernel, now known as the "NOS" version of NET. All development effort for new applications should be directed towards NOS.

Revision 890421.0 was distributed in a limited fashion on IBM PC floppies at the Dayton Hamvention. For PC users, there is no appreciable difference between .0 and .1 other than the addition of modem dialing for slip, though the documentation has been somewhat improved.

The following features are among those too numerous to mention that have been added since the 871225.0 release.

o Official support for the Atari ST, NEC PC-98XX, HP Portable Plus and various System V UNIX systems.

o Support for the FTP, Inc. packet driver specification on the IBM PC.

o Support for IP transport over NET/ROM networks and some NET/ROM user-level functionality.

o Prompting for RusernameS and RpasswordS in the FTP client.

o Finger application, similar to Berkeley Finger.

o AX.25 mailbox.

o Support for the W2XO PBBS when running under System V UNIX using System V

IPC between NET and W2XO PBBS.

o Complete rewrite of the documentation.

o Conversion to the Borland Turbo-C 2.0 Professional Package for compiling/assembling/linking on the IBM PC.

o Support for the MIT slfp serial line framing protocol.

o Modem dialing for slip and slfp.

There are a number of ways to obtain copies of the software.

Via FTP on Internet:

The software may be found on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov in the anonymous ftp directory called \public\tcp\net-8904. This is a good source for the code now. If you are not on the "real" Internet, tomcat has a 2400 bit/s slip port for dial-up users.

The software will also be available from wsmr-simtel20.army.mil shortly. This will probably be the most stable Internet source.

The machine col.hp.com contains a copy of the software in the directory ~ftp/ka9q. Access is quite reasonable from other sites on the HP Internet, but very slow for folks outside HP. This source is recommended only for HP employees.

Via UUCP or Telephone BBS:

Howard Leadmon, WB3FFV, has the software available on his BBS, which also supports UUCP. The WB3FFV BBS telephone numbers are 301-335-0858 for 1200/2400-baud non-MNP modems, 301-335-1955 for 2400-baud MNP and 9600/19200-baud PEP modems. The BBS uses data settings of 8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit. It is accessible 24 hours per day except for routine maintenance.

Via Mail:

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) is distributing copies of this release on IBM-compatible 360-kbyte 5-1/4-inch diskettes.

from Bdale Garbee, N3EUA @ KA0WIE via CompuServe's HamNet

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Volume 5, Number 18 - May 26, 1989

SPACE SYMPOSIUM TO MARK 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMSAT-NA

This year is the twentieth anniversary of the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT-NA) and in celebration of this event, plans are underway for the 1989 Space Symposium and Annual Meeting of AMSAT-NA to be hosted by the Central Iowa Technical Society (CITS) in Des Moines on November 10-12.

The schedule for the weekend is for registration and informal dining on Friday evening, registration, seminars, luncheon, banquet and annual meeting on Saturday, and on Sunday, seminars and open board meeting. Seminar topics include MicroSat/PACSAT, Phase IV, UoSAT D and E, satellite fox hunting, command station development program and digital signal processing. For more information, send an SASE to:

CITS - AMSAT 89
c/o Ralph Wallio, W0RPK
1250 Hwy G24
Indianola, IA 50125

STRAY BITS

This just in... the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) will hold its 1989 Packetfest on Saturday, June 3 at 8:30 AM at the Honeywell Test Instruments Division facility, 4800 East Dry Creek Rd, Littleton, Colorado. Honeywell security requires that all Packetfest attendees be preregistered. Details from Bill Flynn, AI0C, 286 S Nome St, Aurora, CO 80012-1212.

W0RLI PBBS Version 10.06 has been released. Fixes include updating in BT, better handling of WP updates, better control of CTS to help avoid port hangs. Also, batch files can now be run by the server. Send bug reports to VE3GYQ @ VE3GYQ.

BB, the AA4RE mailbox program, Version 2.5 has been released and, at this time, is only available by downloading it (filename RBB25.ZIPS) from Data Library 9 (DL9) of CompuServe's HamNet.

APLink Version 3.71 has been released and is available from CompuServe's HamNet (Data Library 9, DL9). [APLink is a software system written by Victor Poor, W5SMM, that runs an AMTOR mailbox and a packet-radio BBS (PBBS) concurrently using a common set of message files on an IBM XT, AT or compatible computer under DOS 3.2 or higher.]

CONNECTICUT HAMS INVITED TO CONNECT

Packet radio hams in the state of Connecticut are invited to join the CONNECTicut Digital Radio Association (CONNECT for short), a new organization whose objectives are as follows.

- To provide effective and efficient digital networks via Amateur Radio into, out of and throughout Connecticut via the participation of association members (CONN NET).

- To coordinate these networks with all surrounding digital and nondigital communications groups.

- To inform digital users of the availability and features of these networks via the Packet Education Network (PEN).

- To educate users in the proper use of the networks (PEN).

Anyone wishing to join CONNECT should contact Tom Hogarty, KC1J, via his packet-radio mailbox on 145.01 or 145.07 MHz or via mail at 83 Harold Rd, Farmington, CT 06032.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203- 879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 57777442523168781
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-03 13:55:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ig!ames!sun-barr!texsun!texbell!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A plea (Yea, what he said!)
Message-ID: <16627@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 3 Jun 89 20:55:29 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM> <2680@splut.conmicro.com> <5025@stiatl.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 28

Posted: Sat Jun 3 21:55:29 1989

>Jay, perhaps you should consider the possibility that the "matter of principle"
>Phil talks about would involve the fact that he works for AT&T and maybe
>would want to avoid any problems regarding proprietary information?

John,

I haven't worked for AT&T since midnight on January 1, 1984. Since then I have been employed by Bellcore, a subsidiary of the seven regional holding companies. I hope that by now most people understand that these entities are all completely independent of AT&T...

No, the "matter of personal principle" behind my avoidance of AT&T versions of UNIX simply has to do with their highly "closed" nature, which makes it very difficult for others to make significant modifications or additions to the kernel. Further, an extreme Not-Invented-Here syndrome (surpassed in the industry only by IBM) has caused AT&T to ignore most of the additions and enhancements contributed by Berkeley, with sockets and TCP/IP networking leading the list. Only recently has AT&T grudgingly admitted that some of its users might actually want TCP/IP networking, so you can now buy (at extra cost) TCP/IP packages for System V. To me this is much like making the clutch, transmission, wheels and tires of a new car "optional, extra cost items".

I would be willing to reconsider using AT&T UNIX once they include TCP/IP and all related networking facilities as standard, thoroughly supported features for no additional cost.

Phil

From 2032373961035566911
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,22d4e3cf1edadc3e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-04 08:17:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!uhnix1!moray!
splut!linkit!herb
From: herb@linkit.FIDONET.ORG (Herb Crosby)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: A problem with Net
Message-ID: <67.24894A2E@linkit.FIDONET.ORG>
Date: 4 Jun 89 15:17:58 GMT
Organization: Herb's Place, Webster Tx (713) 480-1840
Lines: 40
Posted: Sun Jun 4 16:17:58 1989

 js> From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Joseph Skoler)
 js> Message-ID: <8906021243.AA04794@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
 js> I have been experiencing the following problem:
 js> On an AT clone (with a cheapo serial card) and an

 js> MFJ-1278, while running NET (Latest version) under
 js> Desqview, the program sometimes hangs.

OK, I am assuming 8904.1 release of KA9Q's Net and that you are running
an AX25 connect and not SLIP to the TNC.
 js>
 js> By hangs I mean that control is still had over the
 js> program - I can still issue commands to it - but
 js> it doesn't seem to have connection to the computer.
 js> For example, when I know there is activity on the freq.
 js> the con and dcd lights go on but NET doesn't recognize
 js> or interpret any signals.

Well this is caused by a FAST I/O transfer between TNC and COMPUTER
with the swap time too long between the windows. You can correct
it in two ways that I know of... One) shorten the swap time to 1
forground and 1 background or Two) make all intrupts shared from
00 to 80 hex ie in the advance DV F1 window change the boxes for
intrupt to 80 and FF so only the upper intrupts are swapped out.
 js>
 js> At other times, I lose control over the program. This
 js> happens when multitasking with BM and Net. I think 640K
If you check the incomming mail you will find that most of the time
that the program hangs like that is from the incomming mail has finished
and it is time for NET to WRITE it into BM currently used mail file
and that the lock file is being hide from each program thus the lockup.
Make sure you are running BM v3.3.1 with the NET 890421.1 and not
some older version.
Herb WD5EFC @44.76.0.40 or @WA4EWV or @WB5BBW or via here OR direct
at (713) 480-1840 modem 2400-300 8n1
--
Herb Crosby - via FidoNet node 1:106/7873
UUCP: ...!splut!linkit!herb
ARPA: herb@linkit.FIDONET.ORG
serviced via UFGATE 1.0

From -5432018348249825191
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,33ad050094eb71e9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-04 11:47:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com (R A Lingelbach)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NET trace problem
Message-ID: <19122@cup.portal.com>
Date: 4 Jun 89 18:47:28 GMT
References: <296@iravcl.ira.uka.de>
Organization: The Portal System (TM)
Lines: 6
Posted: Sun Jun 4 19:47:28 1989

When I try "trace to <filename>" after issuing "trace ax0 111", on the console I get run-on unformatted lines with no headers and with periods for non-ASCII characters; the file <filename>, however, gets headers only! When I turn on Hex dump with "trace ax0 211", and continue tracing to a file, I get a similar situation with hex and ASCII to the console and just headers in the file. Is this the way it's supposed to work?

From 4047704854285059021
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26a1b125d825f226
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-04 18:00:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!ames!
apple!rutgers!elbereth.rutgers.edu!ron.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A problem with Net
Message-ID: <Jun.4.13.20.09.1989.848@ron.rutgers.edu>
Date: 4 Jun 89 17:20:11 GMT
References: <8906021243.AA04794@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 7
Posted: Sun Jun 4 18:20:11 1989

Neither my TNC terminal program, nor KA9Q work at all with
DESQVIEW. Both use their own drivers for the com ports, and
I suspect this doesn't get along with how DESQVIEW operates.

If you want a multitasking machine, run UNIX.

-Ron

From -7791847466021985405
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,65500c75d9df0502,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-05 09:01:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
skitzd.DEC.COM!fleig
From: fleig@skitzd.DEC.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help with TA9Q TCP/IP
Message-ID: <8906051601.AA24349@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 5 Jun 89 16:01:23 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Jun 5 17:01:23 1989

I have recently acquired the KA9Q TCP/IP package and have successfully
gotten it going with a KPC-2 TNC. I now have two problems:

1. I don't have an IP address, and I don't know who the coordinator is for my area (San Francisco, CA bay area).

2. I need the freq and callsign(s) of some TCP/IP nodes in my area to talk to (my hosts.net contains nothing useful at the moment). I've monitored the active packet freqs looking for an IP PID, but have never seen one. I guess I will have to digipeat/netrom somewhere to connect to the ampr internet.

If anyone can help me with either of the above, I would appreciate it.

Thanks,

Tony Fleig, KF6XH
DEC ENET: THE780::FLEIG
USENET: ucbvax!decwrl!dec-the780!fleig

From -8543875653329165850
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1908051ed840589c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-05 10:26:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!rochester!cornell!uw-beaver!tektronix!tekcrl!tekgvs!jans
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Phil Karns vs Jay Steinman (you got the name wrong!)
Message-ID: <5276@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Date: 5 Jun 89 17:26:56 GMT
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 11
Posted: Mon Jun 5 18:26:56 1989

Hey, folks, please, PLEEEEZZZE check your attributions! I am *Jan* (not Jay) Steinman, and I am not *vs* Phil *Karn* (not Karns), in fact, I support his position, which I thought was clear from my rebuttal of Jay "you ignorant splut!" *Maynard* (not Steinman), who was *vs* Phil *Karn* (not Karns).

If you don't know enough about the issue to even get the names of the participants right, go back and re-read carefully!

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From 7594241901984762645
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26a1b125d825f226

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-05 11:32:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!portal!atari!jwt
From: jwt@atari.UUCP (Jim Tittsler)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A problem with Net
Summary: KA9Q NET works with DESQview
Message-ID: <1523@atari.UUCP>
Date: 5 Jun 89 18:32:03 GMT
References: <8906021243.AA04794@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
<Jun.4.13.20.09.1989.848@ron.rutgers.edu>
Organization: Atari Corp., Sunnyvale, CA
Lines: 14
Posted: Mon Jun 5 19:32:03 1989

In article <Jun.4.13.20.09.1989.848@ron.rutgers.edu>, ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron
Natalie) writes:
> Neither my TNC terminal program, nor KA9Q work at all with
> DESQVIEW. Both use their own drivers for the com ports, and
> I suspect this doesn't get along with how DESQVIEW operates.

A couple of months back I switched from using DoubleDOS to DESQview to run
the KA9Q NET software and have not had any problems... so it does work (in
at least some cases).

I am using DESQview version 2.24. The "Optimize Communications" switch
under the "P"erformance selection of the Advanced Setup menu is set to "Y".
(I've used both NET 881225.33 and 890421.1 in this configuration.)

73, Jim AI8A/6   AI8A @ WB6ASR   {portal, daisy, ames}!atari!jwt

From 2934253046545641244
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-05 19:41:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Phil Karns vs Jay Steinman
Message-ID: <30600008@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 6 Jun 89 02:41:00 GMT
References: <874@nebulus.UUCP>
Lines: 34
Nf-ID: #R:nebulus.UUCP:874:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600008:000:1859
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   Jun 5 21:41:00 1989
Posted: Tue Jun 6 03:41:00 1989

I suppose this all should be on alt.unix.wars but I do have to at least say a
word about the issue of software portability.

Suppose you have a sheet full of dots in a fixed matrix that represent the features you might see in a computer system. You make up sheets of paper for each system, punching out holes when that system has that feature. Laying the sheet over the dots shows you the available features.

Now if you want to make sure your program is portable over systems X, Y, and Z, you overlay all three sheets and see what features are left. Use only those features, and your program is portable over those systems.

The problem with making a program TOO PORTABLE is that you have so many sheets of paper blocking so many features that by the time you evaluate the various systems, you have very few features available. I like the idea of portability, but it must be tempered to some degree. Without that, systems designers are taking a free ride at the expensive of those of us developing portable applications.

It also happens to be that UNIX System V version 3.* lacks so many of the features that academic developers are accustomed to. Of course BSD lacks the features of SysV as well. The common ground between these two systems is still yet way too small. So one normally chooses the system they are most familiar with until it becomes worthwhile to abandon it for a new and better one. I recently tried a SysV machine and WAS LOST. Things just did not even work. SysV was as different as BSD Unix and IBM's VM/CMS, to me that is, and I know both systems fairly well (especially VM/CMS).

For the time being *I* too choose BSD Unix, and await to see if SysV ver 4 will be good enough to switch over (but my expectations are low). I want source code, too, enough to rebuild the WHOLE THING.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 3066289049525089960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,26a1b125d825f226
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-06 06:15:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: A problem with Net
Message-ID: <1098@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 6 Jun 89 13:15:11 GMT
References: <Jun.4.13.20.09.1989.848@ron.rutgers.edu>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 21
Posted: Tue Jun 6 14:15:11 1989

From article <Jun.4.13.20.09.1989.848@ron.rutgers.edu>, by ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie):
> Neither my TNC terminal program, nor KA9Q work at all with
> DESQVIEW. Both use their own drivers for the com ports, and

> I suspect this doesn't get along with how DESQVIEW operates.

Huh? KA9Q works just fine under DESQview. So do all of the comms programs I've tried. There are may well be exceptions amongst packet-specific terminal programs, but I know YAPP works under DV. And there are a great many people running BBS programs under DV, again with no problems. I'm running a couple of BBS ports (WA7MBL), plus the latest pre-NOS KA9Q bits handling two additional ports, all under DV. This is a mix of programs with separately-loaded and built-in com port drivers, and it all works. DESQview ain't UNIX, but it does a pretty impressive job of making MeSsy-DOS tolerable.

Barry

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From -5574725231517578339
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7671ed6eeb20e160,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-06 07:06:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!cs.utexas.edu!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!SILVER.BACS.INDIANA.EDU!ebrill
From: ebrill@SILVER.BACS.INDIANA.EDU (Ed Brill BACS)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Sysop Reading Mail on BBS
Message-ID: <8906070705.AA29598@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Jun 89 14:06:40 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue Jun 6 15:06:40 1989

This question is actually a result of my taking over a modem based BBS, but I think it applies to packet radio as well.

For a bulletin board that is sponsored by something other than an individual (i.e. club, group, school), is it a) legal and/or b) ethical and/or c) the sysop's responsibility to read every mail message on the system?

There was a lawsuit recently filed in Indiana against the sysop of a modem BBS because he recovered a killed message on the system and allowed others to read it and it evidently contained some not-so-nice info. Anyway, this has led to some discussion here at Indiana U. I hope my question is clear enough...what does the
net think???

Thanks and 73,
Ed Brill KA9TAW

EBRILL@gold.bacs.indiana.edu (or silver.bacs or jade.bacs or aqua.bacs)
EBRILL@IUBACS.BITNET
PC-Link Central BBS: (812) 855-7252
145.05 KA9TAW@K9IU

From 4078208178326647572
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9399f51534bc8354,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-06 08:57:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!VAX.CS.PITTSBURGH.EDU!hoffman
From: hoffman@VAX.CS.PITTSBURGH.EDU (Bob Hoffman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q on System V Unix
Message-ID: <8906061557.AA10704@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu>
Date: 6 Jun 89 15:57:03 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 52
Posted: Tue Jun 6 16:57:03 1989

Over the last week or two I have been reading the many complaints about the KA9Q port for System V. First, I would like to offer an apology for not having caught some errors in the 890421 pre-release code. Several pieces of Unix support code that I sent to Bdale in February didn't make it into the 890421.0 release. I am in the process of tracking down all of the discrepancies and will forward the changes to Bdale this week.

When putting together a NET port, I test it on the following systems: a Sun-3 with SunOS 4.0.1, an AT&T 7300 with Unix 3.5, and an AT&T 3B2/310 with System V release 3.0. I understand the sizeof(int) vs sizeof(char *) problems that the Microport (or, more precisely, the 80x86) users are having. I do not run Unix on an Intel architecture, so I have to rely on those who do to send in their machine-specific code. My goal is that any System V user should be able to run NET unmodified, save for editing the Makefile and config.h.   I promise to include all Intel-specific code that is submitted to me.

Regarding NOS on Unix, there have been several people expressing interest in working on the port. Phil has done a nice job making the clients and servers adhere to a lightweight task model. I feel that it would be counter-productive to port NOS to Unix as a large monolithic process. Rather, I would like to see these lightweight processes become real Unix processes.

Since NOS uses the Berkeley socket mechanism, it seems to me that the best solution is to implement a socket library for System V based on the underlying interprocess communication (IPC) facilities. SysVr2 has three types of IPC: shared memory, message passing, and semaphores. SysVr3 includes these and adds a streams facility. At least one person

I know is in the process of writing a streams-based socket library.
This may be adaptable to the older IPC as well. NOS would then be
broken up into a daemon that handles the serial ports and TCP/IP/AX.25
protocols and the individual clients and servers would have new main()
routines written around them.

Regarding KA9Q on BSD systems, I'm afraid I've ignored those folks.
For a long time, nobody said anything about running KA9Q on BSD Unix,
so I just didn't do anything. Phil's solution to putting a Berkeley
system on the packet network is by far the easiest: run an ethernet
between the Berkeley system and a dedicated PC, and let the PC switch
packets between the ethernet and the packet radio network. For those
who wish to run KA9Q on a BSD system directly, I will try to bring the
BSD support up to date for the .2 release.

While I agree with Phil that developers should switch to NOS, I believe
that it would be bad PR to abandon 890421.x with serious bugs.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL   {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science   hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu
Unix NET coordinator

From 148904879665613437
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d06ff3bdfb37d55
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-06 17:44:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Re: A plea (Yea, what he said!)
Message-ID: <4390037@col.hp.com>
Date: 7 Jun 89 00:44:48 GMT
References: <5241@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 23
Posted: Wed Jun 7 01:44:48 1989

>My tone may have been more inflammatory than necessary, but there's a
>kernel (no put intended) of real request in there: if the code is going
>to be BSD-ized, at least make the job of adaptation easier for those of
>us who are going to be attempting it.

There are actually quite a few of us "insiders" that consider adequate support
of sysV Unix a must. Don't worry, you won't be left out.

Despite my strong personal pro-BSD bigotry (not ashamed of it at all!), I
happen to run NET full time on an HP9000/550, under HP-UX 5.21... which is
effectively sysVr2, with no hope of improvement since it's an obsoleted machine
now. Oh to be running currently supported Iron with UX 6.5 that includes all

the BSD wonders... [sigh]

There is a very strong distinction, which may have gotten lost in the telling, between Phil's inclusion of BSD-style sockets as the interface mechanism between the network and application hunks of code, and the need to run the code on BSD flavors of Unix.

If you think about it, there's no good reason to want to run the code under BSD Unix. There is a compelling reason to run the code under "missed-em 5"...

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 837645182974605621
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,d209e1e36836d282
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6465a602f7164ba5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,6465a602f7164ba5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-08 11:18:47 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1364 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:7359 rec.ham-radio.packet:2201
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!leah!rpi!batcomputer!sun.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Release 3.x of the Clarkson packet driver
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Jun8141847@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Date: 8 Jun 89 18:18:47 GMT
References: <244@opus.NMSU.EDU>
Sender: news@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Postdam NY
Lines: 178
In-reply-to: rocks@nmsu.edu's message of 5 Jun 89 23:05:33 GMT

In article <244@opus.NMSU.EDU> rocks@nmsu.edu (Dave Rocks) writes:

> I need a packet driver for 3C523mc adapter for NCSA TELNET and NOVELL.

You and about a billion other people. Anyway, release 3.x of the Clarkson packet driver collection is now available. The READ.ME file appears below.

Availability

The Clarkson collection of packet drivers is available by FTP, by archive-server, and by modem.

FTP:

sun.soe.clarkson.edu:/pub/ka9q/drivers.arc
grape.ecs.clarkson.edu:/e/tcpip/drivers.arc
flash.bellcore.com:/pub/ka9q/drivers.arc
louie.udel.edu:/pub/ka9q/drivers.arc

(On these last two, look in /pub first -- I had to ask the sysadmins to
move the drivers to /pub/ka9q, and they may not have gotten around to it.)

Archive-server:

Send mail to archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu and put the following
command as the body of your message:
     send ka9q drivers01

Repeat for drivers02, drivers03, and drivers04. Combine the four parts
and unarchive it.

Modem:

Call the Clarkson Heath User's Group's BBS: (315)268-6667, 8N1,
1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours. Change to file area 24 and download drivers.arc.

Opus:

260/360 in the Nodelist. Drivers.arc is file requestable.

Release 3.0 of the Clarkson packet drivers

If you are a user, all you need do is locate the correct packet driver for your
interface, and read DRIVERS.DOC.

Enclosed you will find

3C501.ASM	Device dependent 3COM 3C501 code.
3C501.COM	Executable for a packet driver for the 3COM 3C501.
3C503.ASM	Device dependent 3COM 3C503 code.
3C503.COM	Executable for a packet driver for the 3COM 3C503.
3C523.ASM	Device dependent 3COM 3C523 code.
3C523.COM	Executable for a packet driver for the 3COM 3C523.
DEFS.ASM	Definitions and macros.
DRIVERS.DOC	User documentation.
GENERIC.ASM	Device dependent generic code (a skeleton only).
HEAD.ASM	Resident device independent generic code.
MAKEFILE	Makefile. Uses tasm and tlink, but MS may work.
NI5010.ASM	Device dependent Interlan NI5010 code.
NI5010.COM	Executable for a packet driver for the Interlan NI5010.
NI5210.ASM	Device dependent MICOM-Interlan NI5210 code.
NI5210.COM	Executable for a packet driver for the MICOM-Interlan NI5210.

PACKETQA.TXT Questions from R. Nelson and Answers from jbvb@vax.ftp.com
PACKET_D.108 Packet driver spec version 1.08
READ.ME   This file.
README.503   Bob Clements' README file for the 3c503.
SLIP8250.ASM Device dependent SLIP driver using IBM-PC 8250.
SLIP8250.COM Executable for a SLIP packet driver for the IBM-PC 8250.
TAIL.ASM   Non-resident device independent generic code.
WD8003E.ASM   Device dependent Western Digital WD-8003e code.
WD8003E.COM   Executable for a packet driver for the Western Digital WD-8003e.

I have been in a quandry for some time about the credit that I should take for these packet drivers. I created the infrastructure for the packet drivers, but all of the device dependent portions were written by other people. So I feel uncomfortable about taking all the credit. Probably the best term to describe what I do is "Editor and publisher", because I perform a function similar to that served in the literary world. So, I sign myself,

Russell Nelson, Editor of the Clarkson packet drivers.
nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu, nelson@clutx.bitnet

Changes from version 2.0 to 3.0 of the drivers:

NOTE: Only the SLIP8250, NI5210, and 3c523 drivers have been tested. All others are believed to work.

GNU General Public License adopted. The restriction on commercial usage prevented some companies from distributing the packet drivers. This is entirely my idea, so send any comments to nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu.
3c523 driver added, thanks to Dan Lanciani (ddl@harvard.edu).
Gregg Stefanik (wstef@eng.clemson.edu) is working on a 3c505 driver. Don't bug him about it unless you're willing to be a alpha tester.
User documentation added (DRIVERS.DOC).
Brad Clements (no relation to Bob Clements) fixed the NI5210 driver so that it will work with a MTU of 1500.
The NI5210 now checks for shorts and opens before it starts up, thanks to Brad.
All memory-mapped packet drivers now check the packet length in send_pkt to ensure that too-long packets get trapped. All packet drivers will work with MTUs of 1500 (plus 14 bytes of Ethernet header).
Deborah Swanberg noticed that attach_type was returning NO_CLASS when it meant to return NO_TYPE.
She also noted that packet drivers weren't returning unique handles. This is only a problem with Phil Karn's code, as his code directs *every* packet driver to the same receiver routine. With non-unique handles, it was impossible to tell which packet driver was upcalling the receiver. Unique handles are now generated, based on the starting segment of the driver. The latest version of Karn's code uses different receiver routines, so the code to implement this will eventually go away.
Tail.asm now prints the Ethernet address of the interface (if it is an Ethernet class device)
Micom has sold Interlan, and Racal has bought it, so perhaps the NI5210 is now the Racal-Interlan NI5210?

If anyone is interested in using the Zenith Z-100 with a SLIP packet driver, please
     send me (Russell Nelson) mail. I have it partially written, but will
     probably never use it myself.
WD8003E and 3c503 sped up slightly -- stole movemem from NI5210.

Changes from version 3 to 2.0 of the drivers:

Version numbering now changed. If the skeleton changes, the major version is
     incremented and all the minor versions are reset to zero.

Support for version 1.08 of the packet driver spec included.
Bob Clements' 3c503 driver added. See README.503.
Some comments improved.
BAD_COMMAND checking code fixed.
cld instructions added to ensure that DF=0.
NI5210 sped up slightly -- look at movemem in ni5210.asm for an especially
     fast routine to move memory around.

Changes from version 2 to 3 of the drivers:

SLIP8250 can now be one of three classes: SLIP, AX.25, and KISS.
Tail.asm now checks for a packet driver already at the given interrupt.
Tail.asm now echoes its arguments in hex and decimal.
Tail.asm will close stdout so that a file handle won't be used up in
     case the user redirects stdout to NUL.
Head.asm now supports driver termination.
Termin.com added to terminate a driver.
Head.asm now does a stack swap to avoid pushing too many things when
     interrupting MS-LOSS.

Changes from version 1 to 2 of the drivers:

!! Arguments are now in decimal by default !! Use a 0x prefix for hex.

DEFS.ASM created.
The loadport macro improved.
SLIP8250 driver added, thanks for a C version from Phil Karn.
     I've tried to put some 16550 support in, but I don't have one to
     test it with. The documentation insists the TBRE goes low when
     the transmit buffer is not empty, while it makes sense for it to stay
     high while the buffer is not full. I suspect the documentation is
     wrong.
NI5010 driver added, thanks for a C version from Bill Doster.
WD8003 driver added, by Bob Clements.
Loadport macro added to WD8003 driver by Russell Nelson.
Numeric arguments may now be specified in octal, decimal or hex, using the
     C notation.
Numeric arguments can now use up to 32 bits.
Source files reformatted.

--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
I'm a right-to-lifer -- everyone has a right to earn a living sufficient to
feed himself and his family.

From 4761225810193235562
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a914052722619f8a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-09 00:37:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: relayed for DF2AU: NET/ROM, NORD><LINK, TAPR
Message-ID: <8906090737.AA00657@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 9 Jun 89 07:37:33 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 119
Posted: Fri Jun 9 08:37:33 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Thu, 08 Jun 89 10:49:14 MEZ

The latest articles on the S2000 NORD><LINK debate ask for some
clarification. Our intention was to stay out of this discussion because
it is mostly done emotional and not rational and because we do not like
the libel and slander thrown around by S2000. So here is the (hopefully
last) statement:

Topic: 73 magazine, the NET/ROM-Nordlink question

This article is a good example of biased and unfair journalism. Because
73 magazine never answered to previous letters we have to answer public.

WB2KQI, the author, called me twice on the fone and although I asked
him for a written copy of his questions and promised to answer by
rapifax within 24 hours he insisted on a voice interview. During that
interview I got the impression that he already had made up his mind and
was just asking the same questions again and again because he didn't
like the answer. He also promised to send me a copy of the article - it
never arrived. Seems as if his memory is a bit damaged. He forgot the
main statements I made and gives some misquotations.

We do not want to discuss cloning here, that's common practice (but
done somewhat different from the way WB2KQI tells).

Some of the things he forgot to tell:

- the first crossband digipeater/node was made by NORD><LINK from TNC1s by connecting them thru the RS232 ports. We used a TNC source supplied to us by WA8DED and sent back the results (as source and documentation) to WA8DED. At that time there was some discussion with WA8DED and W6IXU on how to build a backbone. But only the crossband digi came out of that. If you look at the sources of that digi/node and of TheNet you will find similiar structures and variable names. This was long before NET/ROM appeared on the scene.

- TheNet was made using a different compiler version and a different optimizer then NET/ROM. The optimizer shrinks the code by some 30%. So the process "disassemble-deoptimize-decompile" could not work. How deoptimize if you don't know the way original optimization was done, how decompile if you don't have the original compiler? Have you ever heard about a decompiler that adds comments to the source?

- TheNet contains a lot more features and less bugs than NET/ROM.

- The report from WA6IGY is wrong in some parts (type of auto variables, optimization, etc).

- Level 1 and Level 2 of TheNet are made by minor changes to TheFirmware which is compatible to WA8DEDs firmware but is much faster and has less bugs and more features (another clone which WA8DED doesn't care about).

- We _bought_ NET/ROM and we _payed_ for it |
If our intention had been just to steel NET/ROM we would have published the call encrytion routines and the location of default parameters. That would have enabled all owners of NET/ROM to change their callsign (if needed to do so).

- After a short look at the sources any programer will tell you that it would have been extremely simple to hide any similiarities to NET/ROM - if we had wanted to do that. On the contrary: we put a lot of work into TheNet to make it as close to NET/ROM as possible.

Misquotations:

- The "high nosed attitude of WA8DED" was not his refusal to release the sources (we never asked him for that) but the way S2000 answered to bug reports and the way they handled updates. Bug reports were answered "it was intended to be that way" (even the wrong handling of FRMR) and the next version of NET/ROM came out with exactly theese bugs fixed the way we had proposed it. Updates were handled "there is no warranty, you have to buy it again" (with new bugs in it). We wonder why no one in the states took S2000 to the Better Bussiness Bureau.

- We never told anybody that TheNet is an independent development. We always stated that it is a clone of NET/ROM.

A closing remark: the author is asking for self policing. That's my credo too. So stay away from companies that spell HAM as Huge Amount of Money and try to ripoff your bucks by selling buggy EPROMs without any warranty, stay away from companies that call your boss to make false accusations regarding your hobby, stay away from companies that try to divide the amateur community by locking out some stations.

Topic: Statement by TAPR, stop of NNC development by NORD><LINK

The idea to put TheNet on the NNC came from TAPR last year. After some internal discussions we stopped our EWTNC development and agreed. Immediately after this the TAPR internal discussions started again. Obviously some directors of TAPR wanted the NNC to be filled with live, others preferred to let it die instead of using TheNet. DF2AU and DL1LBN went to Tucson and discussed the matter with some TAPR members and directors. Later on a written statement was sent to TAPR telling the history of TheNet. TAPR agreed. A formal written contract was made stating that the NNC was given to NORD><LINK on a permanent loan and giving NORD><LINK the right to make copies of the hardware for non commercial use. The NNC arrived (and we payed some 100$ on duties on it). The documentation that came with it was rather poor and some letters to TAPR asking for more were never answered.

Now TAPR changed it's minds and recalled the NNC. Didn't they read their own contract? We will not discuss with them. If it wasn't for the money and the time already spent on that project we would laugh about that (and file it as "things learned in the past").

So what will happen now? We will continue the 68070 based EWTNC and start another 80188 based TNC board for the IBM slot. And the NNC will be stone dead as it was before. Sorry for those that already bought a board.

73, Georg, DF2AU @ DK0MAV, on behalf of the NORD><LINK programers

From 5793097536131177222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,65500c75d9df0502
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-09 06:14:40 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help with TA9Q TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1111@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 9 Jun 89 13:14:40 GMT
References: <8906051601.AA24349@decwrl.dec.com>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA

Lines: 17
Posted: Fri Jun 9 14:14:40 1989

From article <8906051601.AA24349@decwrl.dec.com>, by fleig@skitzd.DEC.COM:
>   1. I don't have an IP address, and I don't know who the
>   coordinator is for my area (San Francisco, CA bay area).
>
According to the list I have, the coordinator for your area is Andy
Cromarty, N6JLJ.

Maybe I should post the whole list of address coordinators to this
newsgroup? This info seems to be more of a deep, dark secret than it
should be.

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 3507740747196173900
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,73c3018ee9f5c03d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,73c3018ee9f5c03d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-10 21:53:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!att!
tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: News From OSCAR-11 09Jun89
Keywords: New OSCAR-11 "Packet" WOD Format, OSCAR-13 Schedule...
Message-ID: <889@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 89 04:53:39 GMT
Organization: ka2qhd Ocean, NJ
Lines: 141
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4637 rec.ham-radio.packet:876
Posted: Sun Jun 11 05:53:39 1989

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 11 /6 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :31 :26 DAY 1
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED

SPIN PERIOD IS - 154
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 27
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT 1DF4
WOD COMMENCED 11 /6 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 2 ,61 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 1

 !!!NEWSFLASH!!!
Geschenk voor de beschrijving van uw
station 3/6 in Helchteren, 11/6 Koksijde
of QSL direkt
ON1KHB, Thier des Crichios,
2 B-4600 CHENEE BELGUIM

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS
DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 188 9th June 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** Forth Diary Binary Packet Format - WOD **

A new binary dump format is now operating in the Diary cycle. The general format of the packet is shown below:-

Sync 1 - 50H
Sync 2 - 41H
Frame Count MSW
Frame Count LSW

Data
Data
Data
Data 64 bytes of data
Data
etc.

Checksum MSW
Checksum LSW 16 bit binary addition of all bytes excluding Syncs.

As described last week this format is used for an engineering frame, and can also be used for Whole Orbit Data dumps. In the WOD mode each 64 bytes of data is part of a memory dump, with the address of each packet being given by the

frame count. Each telemetry sample comprises 3 BCD digits which are packed as follows:-

```
|    Byte 1    |    Byte 2   |   Byte 3   |
 S1MSD          S1LSD   S2MSD        S2LSD
```

where MSN and LSN are the most and least significant digits of samples S1 and S2. This pattern repeats for the whole memory, and cycles through the channels in the dump. The number and type of channels in the dump can be found from the engineering frame.

As a trial this format will be transmitted on Tuesdays, initially with Channel 53. The data will be transmitted between the DCE titles and Telemetry and will replace the conventional WOD dump.

* UO-9 elements from RGO *

```
Epoch : 89156.07708184
Inclin: 97.5565
RAAN  : 209.4585
Eccn  : 0.0004073
ArgPer: 155.7516
MeanAn: 204.3998
MeanMo: 15.58793637
Decay : 0.00071304
RevNo : 42718
```

** AO-13 SCHEDULE **

```
Date    : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude:           180/0       !           210/0
Mode-B  :     MA   0 to MA 110  !     MA   3 to MA 160
Mode-JL :     MA 110 to MA 145  !     MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B  :     MA 145 to MA 255  !     MA 200 to MA 240
OFF     :              %        !     MA 240 to MA   3
Mode-S  :     MA 150 to MA 160  !     MA 210 to MA 222
```

Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes have been introduced to enable stations who have access around perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged. 14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day, respectively.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

** UO-11 WOD **

Day	Channels
Sun	2,61
Mon	1,2,3,61

Tue 53
Wed 19
Thu 1,2,3,61
Fri 0,10,20,30
Sat 10,11,19,29

** Reports **

Thanks for the reports:-

Angus Newman

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.188B for PR BBS use.

Info supplied by UoS, ANS, RGO, VK5AFR

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

From -1091552080246011890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e68097a14eaf443c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e68097a14eaf443c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-11 10:43:26 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!att!
tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: News From OSCAR-9 06Jun89
Keywords: UoSAT-D CPU Benchmark Test Results...
Message-ID: <891@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 11 Jun 89 17:43:26 GMT
Organization: ka2qhd Ocean, NJ
Lines: 85
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4639 rec.ham-radio.packet:877
Posted: Sun Jun 11 18:43:26 1989

UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14:01:48
DATE 11/06/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 03C7H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 0
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 21H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 11/06/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 01,03,13,

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-262a 6th June 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89156.59034956
INCL 97.5565
RAAN 209.4585
ECCN 0.0004073
ARGP 155.7516
MA 204.3998
MM 15.58793637
DECY .00071304
REVN 42718

** UoSAT-D News **

Harold Price, NK6K has been performing some performance tests on the UoSAT-D PCE, the Microsat CPU, and other machines. The results are summarised below.

Using a dhryston C benchmark from Sept. '86 DDJ p.88, here are some performance numbers (using a 6MHz AT as the index). The same compiler and options were used (/AS /Ze /Zp /Ot /Gs). /Gs (no stack checking) was used because the S/C stack check is different than the dos version. Normally /G1 (80186 instruction set) would be used for S/C programs.

The RIC is the PC card we're using for the simulator and for SW development.

Device	CPU	Clock	dhrystons/sec	index
Toshiba 3200	80286	12 MHz	3762	2.03

AT Clone	80286	8 MHz	2145	1.16
IBM AT	80286	6 MHz	1850	1.00
UoSAT PCE	80C186	7.3728 MHz	1398 +	0.75
RIC	80186	7.3728 MHz	1391 +	0.75
AMSAT proto	V40	7.372 MHz	861	0.47
AMSAT flight	V40	4.608 MHz	538*	0.29*
IBM PC	8088	4.77 MHz	1531	0.29

+ The timer resolution of 10ms gives an uncertainty of +/-14 counts,
  these numbers are equivalent.

* calculated based on clock speed difference from wirewrap.

The RIC, Microsat Prototype, and UoSAT tests were done under the kernal, so
clock and scheduler overhead are included. Zero wait states were used.

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.261A if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

From -2806198546545799894
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ff5d4b06c851aee1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-12 12:09:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Station problems
Keywords: bad throughput
Message-ID: <55539@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 12 Jun 89 19:09:38 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Lines: 26
Posted: Mon Jun 12 20:09:38 1989

I've had a packet station set up for about a year now, and up to a month ago,
I've been able to connect and operate reasonably two PBBSs on .07
But lately, things got worse. I can still connect, but I have a hard time
getting reception of long packets. (short ones are easier, of course).
Strangely enough, when I'm not connected, but just monitoring the channel, I
seem to have an easier time recieving packets. (I thought: maybe my reciever
gets bad just after transmitting, but I tried various tests of this and it
seems ok). <doesn't make sense>
Only thing that I can think of is that for the past year untill a month ago,
this area had a shortage of rainfall, and this last month it rained a lot.

Could the extra water in the tree leaves (lots of trees around my QTH) be absorbing the RF (this is 2 meters) and spoiling reception? (lots of trees between my QTH and PBBS, about 5 miles of 'em). I noticed that the higher channels on VHF TV have also gotten weak. Or high humidity in the air? I didn't think this would affect 2meters. My antenna and coax are all inside the house, (in attic), so rain can't get at them. Maybe a wet roof is attenuating things? But, as far as I can tell, my transmitted signal is not impaired.
Now with these weaker signals, TNC RFI is a bigger problem. Maybe an analog fiber-optic link between the radio and TNC-computer would help. Anyone done something like this? expensive? Or just try to tighten up the TNC more?

Thanks in advance
please e-mail

73 de WA2ISE

From -6430296818636908798
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,33ad050094eb71e9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-13 12:15:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucsd!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: NET trace problem
Message-ID: <4390039@col.hp.com>
Date: 13 Jun 89 19:15:31 GMT
References: <19122@cup.portal.com>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 5
Posted: Tue Jun 13 20:15:31 1989

>Is this the way it's supposed to work?

This is a known bug in the .1 release. I anticipate it will be fixed for .2, date of release as yet unknown.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -7457379029771643636
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb802,a4d7bcb88a540951,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb802,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a4d7bcb88a540951,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-13 17:58:48 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2210 comp.sys.mac:33391
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!bloom-beacon!usc!hamal.usc.edu!mead

From: mead@hamal.usc.edu (Dick Mead)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.mac
Subject: Split screen term prog?
Message-ID: <17828@usc.edu>
Date: 14 Jun 89 00:58:48 GMT
Sender: news@usc.edu
Reply-To: mead@hamal.usc.edu ()
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: usa
Organization: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
Lines: 10

I have had a number of local packet radio users running Macs
if there is a terminal program that allows split screen mode
to separate the send and receive data. I know of no such program
for the Mac, but have seen packet specific programs for IBM clones
that do this. Does anyone know of any Mac program, terminal or
packet, that does the same?

Dick WB6NGC <mead@hamal.usc.edu>

From 7406345654318567998
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7ff2ab02577c052f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-14 01:17:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!sunic!sics.se!news
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q NOS on UNIX System V
Message-ID: <KLEMETS.89Jun13215706@tum.sics.se>
Date: 13 Jun 89 19:57:13 GMT
Sender: news@sics.se
Distribution: rec
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 89
Posted: Tue Jun 13 20:57:13 1989

This message is to announce the availability of a NOS porting kit for both
the System V and the BSD UNIX operating systems.

I have seen people express the opinion that the best way to run
TCP/IP on packet radio from a BSD UNIX system is to have the KA9Q program
running on a dedicated PC. I find it hard to agree on that.
First, the new KA9Q NOS program does not use any more processor time than
most other programs. Secondly, the KA9Q program is more than just an IP
switch, you may want to run pure AX.25 or NET/ROM as well.
It is better to run the KA9Q program directly on the UNIX machine, at
least as long as it is completely isolated from the TCP/IP code in the
machines operating system.

If you want to be able to act as a gateway between the packet radio network and your local network, you could use a driver for the NIT interface that I have written.
It works on 4.3 BSD compatible machines that have support for the Network Interface Tap. There is one drawback however, the NIT driver has to monitor all packets on the ethernet, so the load on the machine will increase, to say the least. Using a PC for this particular purpose would be more efficient, but probably not as cheap as freeware...

It is much more difficult to make NET and particularly the new program, NOS, run efficiently on a System V machine. Phil Karn should not be blamed for this, if it is anybodys fault, it definitely is the fault of the System V designers.
Having a PC as a separate networking processor would probably be a good idea here. But then of course, you need some way to communicate between the System V machine and the PC...

I have NOS running here on a machine with System V release 3.2 and an 80386 CPU. And when I say running, I mean it. It is not supposed wait longer than 10 ms or so. NOS on a PC or a BSD UNIX machine sits idle when it has nothing to do, while this one keeps spinning.
NOS is, or at least it can be, interrupt driven. If all ttys are STREAMS drivers you can arrange to get an interrupt whenever new data has arrived on the read queue. This works fine on a BSD machine but not on System V. Instead one has to resort to a commuter loop that repeatedly tried to read the ttys, just like how it is done in NET. But there is no need to despair, I have been told that this problem will be solved in System V release 4.

NOS needs some kind of timer interrupt at regular intervals, several times per second. This is easily done on BSD machines with the ualarm() call. System V designers however, apparently never imagined that people would like to use timers with a granularity of less than a second.
I am solving the problem by having a separate process that handles the timing by making dummy calls to poll(). It is possible to specify that the poll() call should timeout after a certain number of milliseconds. Earlier versions of System V may not even have the poll() function, but there should be other ways of solving this problem on those machines.

There are not only performance problems to overcome on System V however. The worst problem is that you are not allowed to move the stack pointer below the heap. At least not on the 80386 machine I am using. The multitasker in NOS relies on that every NOS process (or thread) has its own stack in the data segment of the UNIX process. On some machines, for instance MS/DOS machines and the SUN-3 with SunOS 4.0, this works just fine. Apparently SunOS 4.0 (mostly 4.3 BSD) never checks whether the stack pointer is within legal limits or not. On a SUN-4 (a Sparc RISC-processor machine) also running SunOS 4.0, the same program would crash. The 80386 System V machine, on the other hand, would simply refuse to make the stack pointer point to the data segment.
Unfortunately this kind of behaviour makes NOS somewhat difficult to port.

The way I have worked around the problem is to use parts of the machines

stack segment as stacks for the NOS processes. Obviously this is risky
business. The operating system does not know that those parts of the
stack segment are in use and may page out that part of the memory when
it needs to. When the stack pointer is eventually moved to that area
I guess the machine might not want to page it back since is not supposed
to tamper with anything that is above the stack pointer in memory.
I have not experienced any problems so far, though, but I do not guarantee
that it will work reliably in the long run!
I would be interested to hear from anybody who knows of a better way of
solving this problem.

The source for the NOS porting kit is available with anonymous ftp on the
Internet from sics.se (192.16.123.90).
The filename is: archive/packet/ka9q/nos/nosunix.tar
The archive contains the files for both BSD and System V, including the
NIT driver that I mentioned previously (for 4.3 BSD or equivalent only).

There is no warranty whatsoever. Good luck!

     Anders SM0RGV

--
E-mail: klemets@sics.se   Packet radio: klemets@sun1.sk0we.ampr.org
Phone: +46 87521525 (W), (+46 87124157 (H))

From 7402832993011333998
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb802,a4d7bcb88a540951
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb802,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a4d7bcb88a540951
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-14 08:00:24 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2211 comp.sys.mac:33413
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!apple!apple.com!blob
From: blob@apple.com (Brian Bechtel)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.mac
Subject: Re: Split screen term prog?
Message-ID: <2367@internal.Apple.COM>
Date: 14 Jun 89 15:00:24 GMT
References: <17828@usc.edu>
Sender: usenet@Apple.COM
Distribution: usa
Organization: Apple Computer, Inc.
Lines: 10

In article <17828@usc.edu> mead@hamal.usc.edu (Dick Mead) writes:
>   I have had a number of local packet radio users running Macs
>   if there is a terminal program that allows split screen mode
>   to separate the send and receive data.

The latest edition of "Tune In The World with Ham Radio" contains the name
and address of a person who sells such a beast. Sorry, I don't have my

copy at work, so I don't know the address directly.

--Brian Bechtel, N6RMR   blob@apple.com   "My opinion, not Apple's"

From -8627280359057746070
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,173531b9407b7a3a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-15 04:00:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!ukc!stl!stc!praxis!hilbert!mikec
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNet and KA9Q TCP/IP Info.
Keywords: TCP/IP, TheNet
Message-ID: <4158@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Date: 14 Jun 89 13:58:06 GMT
Sender: news@praxis.co.uk
Reply-To: mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael Chace - G6DHU)
Organization: Praxis Systems plc, Bath, UK
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Jun 14 14:58:06 1989

Hello All,

Would anyone on the net know of machines from which I can FTP details on
TheNet and the KA9Q TCP/IP S/W for the PC. I'm specifically looking for
operating manual type documentation both for the hardware required and for
the software itself.

Many 73,

Mike.

Contact :   AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU or G6DHU @ GB7IMB.
             Net   : mikec@praxis.co.uk

From 543056167279648876
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ba1a6edffb8c8100,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba1a6edffb8c8100,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10e366,ba1a6edffb8c8100,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10e366,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-15 15:45:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rice!uw-beaver!cornell!mailrus!ames!apple!usc!
randvax!ucla-an!hermix!lance
From: lance@hermix.UUCP (Lance Ellinghouse)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: UNIX -> ham radio -> unix connections
Message-ID: <294@hermix.UUCP>
Date: 15 Jun 89 22:45:54 GMT
Organization: Mark V Systems, Ltd., Encino, Ca.
Lines: 20
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4702 rec.ham-radio.packet:882
Posted: Thu Jun 15 23:45:54 1989

Again I am asking for any information you can give me. Sofar I have
not gotten ONE response.

Someone out there has to be doing this!!

I have a SCO Xenix box at home and work. I want to tie them together
via radio. I would like to get at least 2400 Baud out of it.
It does not have to be packet (direct two-way connect is ok, but it
HAS to be bi-directional at ALL times).

Has anyone done this? Can someone help me? ANy ideas on who I should
contact? What would it cost? Etc.

Thanks,

--
Lance Ellinghouse
Mark V Systems, Ltd.
UUCP: ...!hermix!lance
ARPA: ucla-an!hermix!lance@ee.UCLA.EDU

From -5891996412324889520
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc193b07581f6936,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-06-16 07:31:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
DRAKE.BITNET!SYSTEM
From: SYSTEM@DRAKE.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: unsubscribe
Message-ID: <8906170725.AA14744@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 16 Jun 89 14:31:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 6
Posted: Fri Jun 16 15:31:00 1989

Please unsubscribe TONY CLIFTON (ac4691a@drake) from your list.
Thank you.

George Miller
Associate Director for Academic Computing

Drake University

From -459548941721023892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 18:09:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!cornell!
batcomputer!payne
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <7930@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Date: 12 May 89 01:09:22 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Andrew Payne)
Organization: Cornell Theory Center, Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Lines: 12
Posted: Fri May 12 02:09:22 1989

In article <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> TAPR has done that with the TNC-1 and TNC-2, and the less-successful NNC.
                                                    ^^^
     What exactly is the "NNC" (Network Node Controller??)? I've run
into references to the NNC here and there but have yet to find a description
of the device. Anyone have the gory details?

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI   UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
                           INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu
PHONE: +1 607 253 2776   USMAIL: 5428 Cls '26-UHall 5   Ithaca, NY 14853

From -3633468364448087028
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1d8981f2659bb768,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 21:35:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!male!sun-barr!apple!oliveb!
3comvax!bridge2!ckz
From: ckz@bridge2.ESD.3Com.Com (Chuck Kranz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: MFJ TNCs
Message-ID: <620@bridge2.ESD.3Com.Com>
Date: 12 May 89 04:35:51 GMT
Organization: 3Com Corp., Mt. View, CA
Lines: 10
Posted: Fri May 12 05:35:51 1989

I have both, an old 1270 which I upgraded to 32K and KISS firmware, and
a 1278. What I've found out is the need to fully align the units before

really being serious about performance. In each case I got out the scope
and freq counter and performed all of the alignment steps in the manuals.
I think, for the price difference the MFJs have filled my expectations.
So, expect to save a few bucks but also expect to do some tweaking.

73,
Chuck Kranz WA7OEF chuck@radio.uucp (h)
ckz@bridge2.esd.3com.com (w)

From 4140276299977509648
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a136bd1a3774900,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-12 02:44:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bbn!apple!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!DDATHD21.BITNET!XBR1Y055
From: XBR1Y055@DDATHD21.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q-Package for ATARI ST, Location ?
Message-ID: <8905170704.AA11863@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 12 May 89 09:44:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Fri May 12 10:44:35 1989

<Subject: How to access the WB3FFV BBS...
<
< Hello All,
<
< I sent out a message the other day telling people how to get the latest
<bits (KA9Q release 890421.0) from my BBS, and mentioned that anyone

Is there a kind soul, who loads the KA9Q-Soft for ATARI-ST up
to the SIMTEL archives ?

thanx ---- a poor BITNET-User

Regards
Mit freundlichen Gruessen
Stephan Leicht - DC8ZM -

Name : Stephan Leicht (Postmaster)
Organisation : Computer Center of Technical University Darmstadt, Germany
Organisation : Hochschulrechenzentrum der Technischen Hochsschule Darmstadt
Telefon : (49) 6151 16 3150 (8.00 - 12.00)
Bitnet : XBR1Y055@DDATHD21

From -6279723697173507158
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-12 08:41:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!
karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <16078@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 May 89 15:41:43 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri May 12 16:41:43 1989

>[discussion of size, cost and power considerations for TNCs vs PCs]

I don't know of too many TNCs that are useful by themselves to end users; in most cases people plug them into dumb terminals or PCs programmed to operate as dumb terminals. With PCs (generically speaking) now having pretty much displaced dumb terminals, though, it seems to make much more sense to move the functions now done by TNCs into the PCs, instead of wasting the PC's capability. Several amateur manufacturers, including HAPN, DRSI and PACCOMM, have followed this trend by marketing packet adaptor boards for the IBM PC. They contain HDLC interface chips plus the modem, so all you need in addition to the PC and interface is a radio. Because you don't need a box or power supply, it's a pretty economical approach too (especially if you want more than one channel).

Using PCs for packet in this way has a lot of advantages, not the least of which is the enormously easier task of developing experimental software. Having in years past played the game of perpetual EPROM burning, I find it a heck of a lot more pleasant to edit, compile and test my packet protocol software on a PC with a hard disk, faster CPU and far more memory than a TNC.

The TNC has served its purpose well, but it was conceived with the technology of the middle 1970s in mind. It's time to move on.

Phil

From 8800888785045900907
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-12 09:11:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!rex!ukma!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!
karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <16080@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 12 May 89 16:11:21 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<7930@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 27
Posted: Fri May 12 17:11:21 1989

>   What exactly is the "NNC" (Network Node Controller??)? I've run
>into references to the NNC here and there but have yet to find a description
>of the device. Anyone have the gory details?

The NNC was a TAPR project several years to design a dedicated packet switch
board intended primarily for backbone use. It was supposed to complement
the TNC, which (despite NET/ROM) was intended for end-user use.

The problem with the NNC was that the CPU technology chosen (Hitachi
64180, essentially a Z-80 clone) was obsolete even before the first
prototype was built, and the price/performance ratio couldn't compete
with the cheap Taiwanese PC clones. A few prototypes were built, but
they didn't stimulate much interest among the software writers.

A newer and much better "nnc" is the PS-186 project by SANDPAC, the San
Diego packet group. The PS-186 uses the Intel 80186 CPU, and it has the
necessary hardware to support multiple high speed (1 megabit) links. The
PS-186 design has been licensed to AEA for manufacture, but it has been
slow to start again because of a present lack of software, and because
of a perceived lack of immediate need for a high performance networking
engine (running a PS-186 with 1200 baud links is killing flies with a
battleship). This situation is changing, however, as WA4DSY modems
become more widespread and N6GN makes progress with his microwave
megabit modems. Bdale (N3EUA) is working on porting my TCP/IP code to
the board.

Phil

From -419059509375002513
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1083e4dfcbb66b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-12 18:37:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!
Summary: Packet glossary
Keywords: Packet, definitions
Message-ID: <30592@apple.Apple.COM>

Date: 13 May 89 01:37:09 GMT
References: <604@kl-cs.UUCP>
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 177
Posted: Sat May 13 02:37:09 1989

In response to Athula's request for packet-radio definitions, I'm reposting a glossary that Phil Karn posted last year. (Actually, a combination of two postings he made.)

Enjoy!

Patty

****
From: karn@faline.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

ARPA Suite - the set of protocols standardized by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the US Department of Defense. Includes TCP and IP as elements, but leaves the lower levels (subnetwork and down) deliberately unspecified; the ARPA suite can be run on top of multiple subnetworks, unifying them into a single Internet.

ASLIP - Asynchronous Serial Line (usually just called SLIP). A technique for encoding IP datagrams so they can be sent across ordinary asynchronous modems and communications hardware.

AX.25 - an amateur packet radio link level protocol that borrows the link layer from X.25 (also known as "LAPB"), modifies it, and tacks a datagram-style address/routing header on front.

CLNS - Connectionless Network Service (see connectionless, datagram).

CMU/MIT PC/IP - one of the public domain packages that implement the ARPA protocols on the IBM PC and its clones.

connectionless - refers to a packet protocol or service that does not have the concept of a "connection". Packets may be sent at will, without prior arrangement or need for connection setup/teardown procedures.

connection-oriented - refers to a protocol or service that requires that a logical or virtual "connection" first be established with a special procedure before data can be sent. Another procedure is used to "tear down" the connection when it is no longer needed.

CONS - Connection Oriented Network Service (see connection-oriented, virtual circuit).

COSI - Connection-oriented Open Systems Interconnect. A project of W2VY and N2DSY to implement for amateur packet radio use the connection-oriented protocols published by the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Consultative Committee for

Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT). (OSI protocols include both connection-oriented and connectionless flavors, hence the inclusion of the qualifier "connection-oriented" in the name). The COSI software is presently under development. [Note: This package has been renamed ROSE.]

datagram - Information packets in a connectionless environment. Datagrams are completely self-contained as far as the network is concerned. The information needed to get each datagram to its destination (including, but not limited to, full source and destination addresses) is carried in each datagram.

DDN Protocol Suite (Defense Data Network Protocol Suite). See ARPA Protocol Suite.

duplex digi - like a simplex digi, except that different receive and transmit frequencies are used. Allows simultaneous reception and transmission.

Gateway - a very general term for anything that connects two networks together. In the ARPA world, "gateway" has a much more specific meaning: a packet switch that handles IP datagrams.

IP - Internet Protocol. The core protocol of the ARPA suite. IP is a simple connectionless (datagram) protocol that handles addressing, fragmentation and type-of service routing in the heterogeneous internetwork environment.

IS - Intermediate System. ISO's term for a packet switch.

ISO - International Standards Organization. Publishes specifications for everything from screw threads to computer communication protocols. Also, International Snake Oi...oops, promised to keep things neutral. :-)

KA9Q Internet - name for a C software package developed by KA9Q with programming contributions from N3EUA, K3MC, NG6Q, WA3CVG, PA0GRI, NN2Z, WB6ECE, AJ9X, K4FUM, N9DVG, K3EZ and probably some others I've overlooked. Implements the major elements of the ARPA protocol suite: IP, ICMP, TCP, UDP, Telnet, FTP, SMTP and ARP. Also implements subnetwork drivers for SLIP, KISS, AX.25, Ethernet and Appletalk. Primary environment is the IBM PC (and clones), but has been ported to 68K-based machines like the Commodore Amiga and Apple Macintosh, also to UNIX System 5 environments. Sources, objects and documentation are available for anonymous ftp from flash.bellcore.com under /pub/ka9q.

KISS - Keep it Simple Stupid. An extremely simple (some might say "hack job") interface protocol between a computer and a TNC that gives the computer complete control over and access to the frames sent and received by the TNC. Used by my Internet (TCP/IP) package as a way of bypassing the unwanted AX.25 protocol and human user interface firmware in the TNCs.

NET/ROM - A proprietary product of Software 2000, Inc (WA8DED and W6IXU). Consists of ROM firmware for the TNC-2. Implements AX.25 at the link layer, with ad-hoc protocols at the network and transport layer. Also provides a command interpreter and "transport level bridge" that patches incoming

or outgoing vanilla AX.25 connections to internal transport layer connections. Uses datagrams at the network layer, virtual circuits at the transport layer. Provides automatic routing between NET/ROM nodes, the user is still responsible for "source routing" between the end NET/ROM nodes and the ultimate source and destination.

OSI - Open Systems Interconnect. A project of the ISO to develop a set of computer communications protocols.

PAD - Packet Assembler/Disassembler. A device that interfaces an ordinary "dumb" terminal to an X.25 packet network. It gathers typed characters into outgoing packets and translates incoming packets back into serial asynchronous data streams. Also provides a simple command interpreter for setting up and tearing down connections, controlling parameters, etc. The amateur packet radio TNC was heavily modeled on the PAD.

PTT - Postal, Telephone and Telegraph authority. The government-owned phone monopoly found in almost every country except the USA.

RFC - Request for Comments. Memoranda published in electronic form by the ARPA Network Information Center. Documents everything from informal proposals to established standards.

Router - Yet another term for a packet switch. Used by Xerox's XNS and Digital's DECNET, two proprietary networking protocol suites very similar to (but incompatible with) the ARPA suite (and with each other).

simplex digi - a regenerative digital repeater that receives a packet, verifies that it was received correctly, and (if appropriate) retransmits it on the same frequency it was received on.

TCP - Transmission Control Protocol. A major element of the ARPA Suite. Provides reliable, connection-oriented byte stream service on an end-to-end basis. Runs atop IP and sits at the transport and session layers.

TCP/IP - the most important two protocols from the DARPA Internet protocol suite. Often used somewhat inaccurately to refer to the entire Internet suite. The rest of the ARPA suite includes protocols for file transfer, remote login and mail transfer. The distinguishing feature of the Internet suite of protocols is that they are specifically designed to run on top of an ad-hoc collection of dissimilar subnetworks, forming a virtual "super net" known as an Internet. Amateur packet radio is only one of the many subnetworks now supporting the Internet protocols.

TELNET - A presentation/application protocol in the ARPA Suite used for terminal to terminal and terminal to host communications (e.g., remote login).

TP4 - An element of the ISO OSI suite. A transport protocol that provides reliable, connection-oriented byte stream service on an end-to-end basis, analogous to TCP in the ARPA suite.

VC - virtual circuit. The service provided by a connection-oriented network

(qv). Virtual circuit data packets generally carry less header information than datagrams, since addresses have been specified at connection setup time.

wideband packet - Anything faster than 1200 baud. Generally refers to operation at 56kbps with modems designed by WA4DSY.

W0RLI - Hank Orelson, W0RLI, author of a very widely used packet bulletin board.

X.25 - A CCITT standard protocol for the subscriber interface to a public packet switched network. Consists of two layers, link (level 2) and packet (level 3). The amateur AX.25 protocol is a highly modified version of just the link layer of X.25; it does not have a packet layer.

X.25 - an international standard access protocol for public data networks. NOT currently used on amateur radio, despite our use of the misnomer "AX.25".

Phil

==========
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==========

From 7733687692629555031
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,df9335572d9a1e18,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-12 19:29:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 4/28/89
Message-ID: <1088@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 13 May 89 02:29:55 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 328
Posted: Sat May 13 03:29:55 1989

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - - Volume 5, Number 16 - - April 28, 1989

HF PACKET-RADIO COOPERATIVE DESIGN EFFORT

On April 5, the ARRL announced the creation of a new project to develop the

next generation of modems and protocols for HF packet-radio operation. The project will coordinate the efforts of Amateur Radio designers whose proposals are adopted by the ARRL. Modest funding will be available for reimbursement of approved direct out-of- pocket expenses related to the development of prototypes, but not labor, overhead or other costs. General information concerning this project can be found in the May issue of QST, pages 55-56.

Funding for this project is to come from two sources. One is from the League's Technology Fund, which welcomes individual and corporate contributions. Also, the League has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a small grant to help underwrite this project. FEMA has indicated keen interest in this project because they want to retain their ability to communicate directly with ham radio operators using packet radio and, furthermore, they need to encourage interoperability between equipment owned by FEMA and amateurs. In addition, they believe that hams will develop equipment that is inexpensive enough to permit large-quantity procurement by the Federal Government.

Serious designers interested in participating in this development project may obtain further information from Lori Weinberg at ARRL Headquarters.

CODELESS LICENSE WITH PACKET-RADIO PRIVILEGES PROPOSED

A special committee appointed by ARRL President Larry E. Price, W4RA, has submitted a report recommending the creation of a class of Amateur Radio license not requiring a knowledge of Morse code. The report was presented to the ARRL Executive Committee, which met on April 1; the Executive Committee did not take a position on the substance of the report, but referred it to the full Board of Directors for consideration during its July 21-22, 1989, meeting. ARRL members, other licensed radio amateurs and others interested in Amateur Radio are invited to review the report and to make their views known to ARRL Division Directors, whose names appear on page 8 of QST.

The special committee stressed that its proposal, if adopted, would not cause any licensee to lose any present privileges. It proposed a new class of Amateur Radio license, with a written examination somewhat more comprehensive that the present Technician exam, but with no requirement for a Morse code examination. Holders would be permitted to operate on all frequencies and with all privileges available to Technicians above 30 MHz, except that 2-meter operation would be limited to frequencies between 144.9 and 145.1 MHz and to digital modes only. Examinations would be given only by accredited Volunteer Examiners and distinctive call signs would be assigned.

The mission of the committee was "to explore the implication of a no-code amateur license." To carry out this mission, President Price appointed a distinguished committee consisting of members from the ARRL Board of Directors, Amateur Radio industry and radio amateurs at large, as follows:

ARRL Vice President George S. Wilson III, W4OYI, Chairman
John Crovelli, W2GD, At Large

Y.E. (Ed) Juge, W5TOO, Industry Representative
Kenneth G. Kopp, K0PP, At Large
C. Mike Lamb, N7ML, Industry Representative
Rod Stafford, KB6ZV, ARRL Director, Pacific Division

In addition, the following consultants were designated:

Thomas B. J. Atkins, VE3CDM, CRRL President
Larry E. Price, W4RA, ARRL President
Leland Smith, W5KL, QCWA President
David Sumner, K1ZZ, ARRL Executive Vice President

The committee carefully reviewed a wealth of input from interested individuals and Amateur Radio clubs, as well as information it had requested from International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) member societies in other countries which have a code-free class of amateur license. A large number of alternatives were considered by the committee in developing its recommendations.

ARRL Executive Vice President Sumner stressed that the committee's report does not represent League policy at this time. The Board of Directors is the policy-making body of the organization and, as such, will determine whether the report, with or without modifications, will become League policy. He pointed out that the League is a representative democracy, with Directors elected to represent the members of their Divisions. Accordingly, anyone reading the report and wishing to have his or her views considered is urged to write the Director of their Division sometime prior to the July Board Meeting.

TEXNET VERSION 1.4 SOURCE CODE RELEASED

The Texas Packet Radio Society has released Version 1.4 of the TexNet system source code. This version will assemble without editing under Microsoft's M80 Version 3.44. The features incorporated into the source code of this version include all of those announced for the EPROM image of version 1.2. They are calling CQ, multiple Packet Message Servers, multiple Weather Information Servers, automatic user routing to network default service nodes and an improved node statistics display. The code may be downloaded from CompuServe's HamNet (data library "DL9").

from Bill Wade, WD5HJP via CompuServe's HamNet

NEW ROSE SWITCH AND SERVER RELEASED

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) has released version 330 (for March 30) of Tom Moulton's (W2VY) ROSE X.25 Packet Switch and Brian Riley's (KA2BQE) ROSErver/PRMBS software.

The switch software runs in a TNC 2 (or clone) or a PacComm DR-200. It supports back-to-back TNC configuration. The new version of the software has several minor bug fixes and has been in operation on eight switches in New Jersey for several weeks without problem. The server software runs on any MS-DOS/PC-DOS compatible computer and provides many handy user and

SYSOP functions that are unique to PBBSs.

The software may be downloaded from CompuServe's HamNet (data library "DL9") or from The RATS BBS at 201-387-8898. Log on as "rats" ("rats" must be entered in lowercase) and a menu will appear listing current files followed by a prompt for your name, etc and then the file name. The file transfer is available using XMODEM only.

from J. Gordon Beattie, Jr, N2DSY via CompuServe's HamNet

ATARI ST MAILBOX AVAILABLE

Thor Andersen, LA2DAA, has written a "W0RLI mailbox" program for the Atari ST 520 and 1040 computers. The software has been tested with an AEA PK-232 and PacComm TNC-200 and works fine with both TNCs. To obtain a copy of the software, send a 350-kbyte or 720-kbyte diskette containing public domain programs to:

Thor Andersen, LA2DAA
Riddersporen 6
N-3032 Drammen
NORWAY

from Thor Andersen, LA2DAA @ LA1G

CLUB CLIPPINGS

Illinois

The Central Illinois Packet Radio Users Society (CIPRUS) is working hard to provide an intrastate East-West North-South link. This summer full-duplex radios with 56-kbit/s modems will be installed in the 450-MHz band. Achieving these goals takes a lot of time and money and anyone willing to help the cause are invited to join. For further information contact:

Larry Keeran, K9ORP, RR1, Box 99B, Downs, IL 61736-9717

Japan

Oimo Club was founded in 1988 by Shigeki Matsushima, JK1RJQ, and Dai Yokota, JK1LOT, for the enjoyment of writing software for packet radio. The club released "oimo," which is a mailer for the user of the KA9Q TCP/IP software package. They are now developing a news- distribution system for the KA9Q TCP/IP environment. For more information concerning the club and/or its products, contact:

Oimo Club c/o PRUG
PO Box 66
Tamagawa, Setagaya
Tokyo 158 Japan

from Shigeki Matsushima, JK1RJQ

TCP/IP USER NEWSLETTER

The New England TCPer is a bimonthly newsletter for hams who are using TCP/IP for packet-radio communications. Recent issues described using SLIP to access PC-Pursuit, reviewed plug-in packet-radio adapters for the IBM PC and its clones and presented a tutorial on using "BM Mailer." The newsletter is edited by Rich Vitello, WA1EQU. More information from:

The New England TCPer 8 Denfeld Dr Westboro, MA 01581

Alex M. Mendelsohn, AI2Q 48 S Longbeach Av Freeport, NY 11520

Bryan Biggers, N9GBJ 4521 Sentinel Pass Madison, WI 53711

G8BPQ TheNode PROGRESS REPORT

It is now a year since I started writing my PC-based AX.25 switching software. I'll summarize its main features.

The system was originally planned to be a high performance network node. At the time, the only way of building multiband nodes was to interlink TNC 2 (or compatible) TNCs running NET/ROM software via a multidropped asynchronous bus running at 9600 bit/s. This was expensive in both hardware and software and was limited in both AX.25 channel speed and interport bandwidth. Furthermore, the method of interlinking the TNCs (via a diode matrix) made nodes with more than four ports very difficult to implement.

Things have changed somewhat over the past year (the software costs have been reduced, a variety of TNC 2 clones have been produced and improved interlinking techniques developed), but there is still nothing capable of running very fast links. Also, with the rapid expansion of the network, the need for each port of a multiport node to have its own call sign and, hence, entry into the nodes list, has caused the list to get rather large. My software allows a multiport node to run with a single call sign, supports AX.25 links up to at least 64-kbit/s (given suitable communications hardware) and eliminates the bottleneck of the asynchronous link between ports.

The software also allows the user or, more usefully, a PBBS, direct access to the network. This was originally thought to be of less importance than the improved node performance, but the introduction of the multiport PBBSs and the rather slow introduction of radios and modems capable of high-speed operation [not to mention the licensing problems on 23 cm, the band generally regarded as ideal for high-speed operation), has meant that initial installations have been made primarily to support multi-user PBBSs. The software will support up to 16 copies of the chief multi-user PBBSs that run in a multitasking environment (WA7MBL and W0RLI) or up to 16 users on the G8UFQ system (although the PBBSs themselves may not support so many copies). This traffic may be trunked over a single radio link (preferably at 9600 bit/s on a dedicated link) to the nearest network node. All PBBS

ports have the same call sign, which also appears in the nodes list of neighboring network nodes, allowing the user to connect directly from the local node.

Current Status

The software has been running at some sites since September and a "beta test" stage commenced in mid-December. Approximately six copies are currently running and are supporting WA7MBL, W0RLI and G8UFQ PBBSs. The software seems to behave reasonably well, but a few unexplained crashes have occurred, so there is still some way to go before it is fit for general release. Also no one is currently running it as a major switching node.

Benefits to SYSOPs

The system offers two main benefits to PBBS operators and two to PBBS users. It allows a multiuser WA7MBL or W0RLI system to operate with just one radio instead of a separate TNC and transceiver (and band) for each port. Setting up the forwarding system is greatly simplified, as the networking software does away with the need to define each step in the FWD file. The forwarding system should also be more reliable and the network will automatically reroute around a failed link.

The user benefits from being able to call the PBBS directly from his local node, by the SYSOP being able to support more simultaneous users and by not having to try several different routes and call signs to find a free port.

Future Plans

Once the current beta test phase is completed, I have a bit of work to do to make the system more like the existing networking code (eg, sorting nodes list into alphabetical order and implementing the CQ command). I have found a source for a communications card which will run up to at least 256-kbit/s, so I will produce a driver for that to be ready when very fast microwave links become available. I am also planning a version which can run from PROM, so that a node can be built using a PC motherboard (now available very cheaply) without disk drives.

Further in the future is investigation into protocols suitable for building a high speed "trunk overlay" network. The existing NET/ROM system works pretty well at current link speeds and relatively limited total range, but I do not think it is really up to coping with a nationwide network. We may end up with regional NET/ROM-like systems, interlinked by some other system. Any ideas would be welcome!

(As we were going to press, news was received of the untimely death of Mr G.J. Chester, G8UFQ, whose PBBS software is mentioned in this article. - Ed)

by John Wiseman, G8BPQ; from Connect International,
transcribed by Hank Greeb, N8XX (TU HANK)

STRAY BITS

Your editor will attend the Dayton HamVention and file a report concerning the HamVention's packet-radio activities in the next issue of the newsletter. There is sure to be a plethora of new hardware and software, both commercial and noncommercial, to report to you (I hope I will be able to keep some of my money in my pocket rather than packet).

Tom Moulton, W2VY @ KD6TH, is trying to compile a list of all ROSE X.25 Switch SYSOPs that will be used by others to help expand the connectivity of the ROSE network. If you are running a ROSE-colored switch, send Tom your call sign @ home PBBS, telephone number and any known gateways to facilities such as KA-Nodes, PBBSs, NET/ROMs, HF gateways, etc.

A number of readers have asked about the source for the Japanese 9600-bit/s modem mentioned in Gateway, Volume 5, Number 10. The modem comes from PRUG. Their address is printed under "Club Clippings" elsewhere in this issue.

Budd Turner, N7EOJ, has released the latest version of his packet- radio network map of the western United States. The map covers the 6th and 7th call districts plus 0-district state Colorado and 5th- district state New Mexico and includes digipeaters, PBBSs, gateways, and network nodes. The map and an accompanying node alias-call sign cross-reference table are available by sending an SASE to Budd at 412 N Belvedere Av, Tucson, AZ 85711.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

> Gateway
> Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
> 75 Kreger Drive
> Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]

From -1386474259492818223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 01:18:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <2643@splut.UUCP>
Date: 14 May 89 13:40:25 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP>
<15836@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2631@splut.UUCP> <15979@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 63
Posted: Sun May 14 14:40:25 1989

In article <15979@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
>>You're in the tiny minority. I do have to consider the larger ham
>>community, and they've told us that they do perceive it that way.
>The minority of what? If you only canvass the existing repeater owners
>(which dominiate every frequency coordinating body I've ever seen -- which
>is why they're usually called "repeater councils") of COURSE you will find
>that most want to preserve the status quo.

The minority of the larger ham community - at least those that have
chosen to express an opinion to us. As I've said countless times before,
we don't care if a member is a repeater trustee. You have obviously
never been to one of our meetings. (Yes, I understand that there's a bit
of a distance problem...:-)

>>Wanna use that space for repeaters? [145.5-145.8] Go talk to the FCC, not me.
>What gave you this idea? We already have plenty of space, perhaps too much
>space, on 2m that is occupied by repeaters. There needs to be room for other
>modes, e.g., FM simplex, SSB and weak signal work, packet, satellite and so
>on. The reason we still have repeater subbands on 2m even in this era of
>deregulation is recognition by the FCC that without subbands, FM repeaters
>would immediately swallow up the entire band.

Waitaminute. First you argue that packet duplex repeaters need space,
and that the FM repeaters are soaking it all up. Now you say that we
don't need repeaters, or more repeater frequencies. Huh?
What, exactly DO you want?
Do you want most of the FM repeaters to go away? Or do you want more
space for packet applications? If 145.5-145.8 isn't going to step on the
satellite users, why not use it?

>This is news to me. A check of my references shows that EVERY unmanned

>amateur satellite -- with one exception -- from Oscar-6 to the present that
>uses 2m does (or did) so in the 145.8-146.0 segment. (The one exception is
>Oscar-13, whose mode J uplink listens between 144.425 and 144.475 MHz.) Even
>the Russian RS satellites follow this convention. The *only* space
>operation I know of on 145.55 MHz has been the US and Soviet 'ham-in-space'
>flights. Being more like DX-peditions than anything else, these are
>obviously in a special category.

This objection was raised, to the best of my recollection, in QST
several years ago. All of my QSTs older than a year got trashed :-(, so
I can't quote an exact issue. The general perception, though, is that
anyone operating between 145.5 and 146 is going to step on satellite
users, and that's a big no-no. If that's not true, then maybe you, as a
prominent member of the satellite community, should do something about
it.

>>I've said before that 220 is a special case: the FCC's grab makes it
>>obvious to repeater trustees that they will have to move. The band's
>>also not so full that there's no place for them to move to.
>Halllujah! Now we're getting somewhere. Can you please tell this to the
>local TSARC people?

As I've also said before, I speak only about Texas. I have no knowledge
of what the TSARC types are doing, or even who they are. My statement
above (>>s) is true in Texas, and represents the way things are here. I
also have never said otherwise in the case of 220.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From 3991609231422249041
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,371b06e8d9bd42cb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 01:18:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Spectrum Planning vs coordinators
Message-ID: <2644@splut.UUCP>
Date: 14 May 89 13:55:33 GMT
References: <30600002@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 62
Posted: Sun May 14 14:55:33 1989

In article <30600002@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>There is a clear distinction between the functions of a repeater coordinating

>group, and a spectrum planning group.

This is correct. Repeater coordination is only one aspect of spectrum planning; it's merely the most visible one. The reason that almost all spectrum planning groups are also repeater coordinators is because the repeater coordinators were the only groups for a long, long time that recognized the need for spectrum planning.

>However, when a group such as Illinois Repeater
>Association is starting to do spectrum planning, and still only allows the
>owners of repeaters to have voting membership, then I something is seriously
>wrong.

This statement is correct, too, as far as it goes.
Don't throw out all the babies with the bathwater. Not all repeater coordination/spectrum planning groups limit their memberships to repeater trustees.

>That will still leave open the problems of repeaters being spectrum hogs by
>not making an effort to tighten up their spacings, use PL and anti-PL, and
>not consider every case of overlap as interference.

You've seen the discussion I've had here with AA5AV, who considers the interference that his group gets from a repeater 67 miles away to be unacceptable. He's told me in E-mail that a number of his users feel the same way.
PL is a red herring in terms of spectrum management. You can't change the laws of physics with a PL board. A signal strong enough to cause interference will do so whether or not PL is installed; if it interferes with an intended signal with PL, that signal will either be heard along with interference, or it will go away entirely. That's not much of an improvement.

>It still does not solve
>the problem of the repeater owners ganging together for little more than to
>protect their turf.

If you'd invested $2K and a man-year in your repeater, you'd want to protect it too.

>I believe the FCC's decision to not recognize official
>coordinators is correct. Anyone CAN be a coordinator. I am still thinking
>about it.

There was a big war a couple of years ago in Southern California with two repeater coordinators claiming to serve the same area. It led to strife, on-the-air fights, and lawsuits. Do you really want this? The Kowalski letter, stating that it was possible for two coordinators to be in the same area, was an unmitigated disaster. He even said as much, later. Your starting another coordiantion body will 1) be ignored by trustees already coordinated, if you tell them to shut down or move, or coordinate someone on top of them, and 2) do no good for ham radio at large. Please don't. We've had to learn that lesson already. There's no

point in repeating it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -3805661561855484883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4a0539248766e78e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 05:50:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!anise.ac!ucbvax!BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM!
Parfenuk
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Mail
Message-ID: <890515125051.672158@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Date: 15 May 89 12:50:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon May 15 13:50:00 1989

 Please remove BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM from your PACKET-RADIO
 distribution.

 Our Multics system is going away and will not be able to receive
 mail for some 2 - 4 weeks.

 Thank you for the participation in the past and the information you
 have sent us.

 We will request to be added in some future time.

 Thank you,

 Walt Parfenuk.. Postmaster   BULL Worldwide Information Systems.

From 2890975347262221125
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,82263e56f92cad9b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 06:09:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bbn!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK!ZZATSJH
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet ID's

Message-ID: <15.May.89.14:09:48.BST.ZZATSJH@UK.AC.MCC.CMS>
Date: 15 May 89 13:09:48 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Mon May 15 14:09:48 1989

In the UK, it is a condition of the Amateur licence that ALL stations use
a CW ID at most every 30 minutes. Most tnc's tend to send the MyCall callsign
out at about 15-25 wpm, so you can imagine what it sounds like with fifty
or so packet stations on the air together. (More CW than packet!)

John.   G1YYH

From -6092068809418469960
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d998cc6daafeae03
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 09:37:05 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!convex!iex!ntvax!greg
From: greg@ntvax.UUCP (Greg Jones)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: wanted: TEXNET info
Message-ID: <464@ntvax.UUCP>
Date: 15 May 89 16:37:05 GMT
References: <2361@shlump.dec.com>
Reply-To: greg@ntvax.UUCP (Greg Jones)
Organization: University of North Texas
Lines: 17
Posted: Mon May 15 17:37:05 1989

In article <2361@shlump.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred Goldstein k1io)
writes:
>for protocols? In particular, how does it do wide-area stuff? Is
>it like X.25 PLP (CONS, like ROSE), or is it like NET/ROM, like
>IP, or homegrown?
>
>   Enquiring minds want to know. Thanx,
>   fred k1io

Well yes and no - the easiest way is to point you at the
6th ARRL Network Confernce proceedings. The TexNet paper
by Tom McDermott N5EG father of TexNet here in Texas.

I have to run to a meeting - so I will try to post
here in the next few days some points from the paper.

73 - greg

From -6997362909747647434
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,833154610d1fcaf0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-15 19:30:45 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!apple!amdahl!greg
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com (Greg Bullough)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Good packet text
Message-ID: <d03v02FS26.e01@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Date: 15 May 89 17:13:14 GMT
Organization: Amdahl Corporation, Sunnyvale CA
Lines: 5
Posted: Mon May 15 18:13:14 1989

What's a good text for the beginner to packet radio? I've seen
a number of books, but many are a few years old, and as I understand
it, things are changing rather quickly.

Greg

From 5264357836272147790
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5e0c37605a5069f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5e0c37605a5069f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-16 05:47:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!iuvax!silver!
brandtk
From: brandtk@silver.bacs.indiana.edu (Keith E. Brandt)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Indiana Packet Traffic Newsletter 05/89
Keywords: NTS, traffic, packet
Message-ID: <4000@silver.bacs.indiana.edu>
Date: 16 May 89 01:33:03 GMT
Organization: Indiana University School of Medicine
Lines: 127
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4305 rec.ham-radio.packet:795
Posted: Tue May 16 02:33:03 1989

==
May, 1989   Indiana Packet NTS Newsletter   Vol. 3 Issue 5
==
           A monthly forum for ideas about packet traffic handling
                        Jay Farlow, WB9MDS, Editor

AMTOR-PACKET LINKING PROGRAM TO ADD NTS FEATURES
    By Bob Foster, WB7QWG @ WB7QWG

APlink is a bulletin board program which acts as a gateway between AMTOR and packet radio (see IPNN 11/89). Vic Poor, W5SMM wrote the program. An HF traffic handler has requested Vic install special handling for NTS traffic. So Vic has developed a scheme to handle that request. He has only received input from that one individual, and is seeking other opinions.

The following information comes from an excerpt of planned APlink documentation.

The purpose of APlink's NTS features would be to make selected APlink installations a clearing point for NTS traffic being passed between active NTS stations. When activated, these facilities would restrict access for certain NTS traffic to designated NTS stations and provide for automatic confirmation of access and forwarding back to originating stations. The APlink SYSOP would be expected to coordinate with NTS Trans-Continental Corps (TCC) directors, to learn what stations should be allowed NTS privileges.

The proposed software would have specific requirements of operators who enter NTS traffic. If they expect the designated NTS stations to handle the traffic it would have to be addressed to the call sign of the APlink station, or the "@ BBS" field would have to be left blank. For example, where WA8DRZ is the APIINK station, any of the following commands would "capture" a message for the NTS user:

```
ST WA8DRZ
ST NTS
ST WA8DRZ AT WA8DRZ
ST NTS AT WA8DRZ
ST WA8DRZ AT 94062
ST NTSTX AT WA8DRZ
```

In other words, any "ST" message reaching WA8DRZ with WA8DRZ in either the "TO" field or the "@ BBS" field or with a blank "@ BBS" field is considered an NTS message with restricted access and to be cleared by a participating NTS station.

Continuing with this example, messages arriving at WA8DRZ, that are addressed such as the following would be autoforwarded by the APLINK station and would not be treated as restricted NTS messages:

```
ST 78240 AT NTSTX
ST WB7QWG AT WB7QWG
ST WA5QZI AT 78229
```

ANY station would be allowed to ENTER an NTS message. Restrictions would only apply to message ACCESS.

Messages intended to restricted NTS access would have to use the following form (lower case is the APLINK system response):

```
ST WA8DRZ
nr 5678 nts ga msg + ?
NTS WISCONSIN

NR 45 R HXG W7ABC 8 TACOMA WASH 1254Z 23 MAY

ROSEY MAY JONES
321 GARDEN ST
```

GREEN BAY WISCONSIN
404-555-4321

HAPPY BIRTHDAY X SEE YOU SOON X LOVE
TONY

NNNN
nr 5678 filed ga + ?

Note that the "title" or "subject" line is the NTS routing. The first non-blank line following is the standard NTS header.

When a station with NTS privileges enters the command, "NTS," APlink would send a list of all NTS messages that have not been accepted by an NTS station. If the station then reads any of the messages, APlink would send the following prompt:

ACCEPT (YES / NO / CANCEL) + ?

The system would not proceed until one of the three responses is given. A response of YES means that the NTS station accepts responsibility for further delivery and APLINK will mark it as forwarded and delete it from the NTS message list. A response of NO leaves the status of the message unchanged and a response of CANCEL provides the option of removing a message from the system that is unsuitable for amateur handling. In all three cases APlink would generate a confirmation message as discussed below.

The confirmation message would be addressed to the station originating the message into the APLINK system (not the station whose call appears in the NTS header line).

The confirmation will take the following form:

CNF

UR MSG NR 5678 ACCEPTED BY W2DEF 890523/1534Z
NR 45 R HXG W7ABC 8 TACOMA WASH 1245Z 23 MAY

NNNN

The word "ACCEPTED" will alternately be "READ" or "CANCELED" depending on the accessing station's response to the above prompt.

APLINK would hold messages in the system for at least 24 hours after they have been marked as forwarded. Sometime after 24 hours has passed from forwarding, APLINK would remove the messages from the system and archive them. Only the SYSOP could retrieve a message from the archive. A message that remains unforwarded in the system for 21 days would be removed and archived.

Please send comments on these proposed features to WB7QWG @ WB7QWG. If you wish, also send a copy to WB9MDS @ KB8NH, for possible inclusion in a future issue of IPNN.

APRIL PBBS TRAFFIC REPORTS

KD9QB Noblesville, IN
10 NTS Messages (0.7% of messages entered)

KA9LQM Evansville, IN
22 NTS Messages (1.6% of messages entered)
W9ZRX Westfield, Indiana
420 NTS Messages

EDITOR INVITES COMMENTS, DUPLICATION

WB9MDS sends this newsletter to every PBBS in Indiana, and to HamNet on the CompuServe Information Service (C.I.S.). Feel free to duplicate all or any part...as long as you credit the source. Send comments and questions to WB9MDS @ KB8NH, or 72737,157 on C.I.S.

From 2370019241458520710
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd0a2b064490a390,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-17 11:45:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ames!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!apollo!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators (is really no longer the subject)
Message-ID: <508@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 17 May 89 18:45:00 GMT
References: <8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 40
Posted: Wed May 17 19:45:00 1989
In-reply-to: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA's message of 17 May 89 05:02:52 GMT

In article <8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA writes:

> shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com@decvax.dec.com (Fred k1io) writes:
>
> >The problem isn't more Simplex frequencies for packet, it's having ANY
> >REPEATER frequencies for packet. The only thing odd-ball splits will
> >buy you is to let you squeeze into the usually-simplex areas (200 kHz)
> >in the middle of each repeater MHz. The FCC won't let you put a
> >repeater on 145.71 or 144.49.
> >Sure, you can squeeze a crossband operation into the area around 147.5
> >and again on 450 someplace. But it's not a generalized answer.
>
> Hmmm, this was my original question but I still think you might not
> understand what it was. If I take a TRUE FULL DUPLEX PACKET REPEATER
> can I have it's input frequency on ...say 145.03 and it's output on
> 147.555 ??? This would give over 2 mHz of separation and would reduce
> the cost of the duplexer due to FEWER cavities and LESS isolation required.
> (Fewer... less...??? I think I got it right this time! :-)
> The main question here is legality. If you can run simplex packet on
> 145.03 and also on 147.555... why not the same frequencies for digital

repeater use? Would the FCC put the kabosh on this?

Technically you can do this. You are still running a repeater on
simplex frequencies which is not the right thing to do. I am trying
to remember now if that is actually illegal or just against band plan.

My belief is that the repeaters on 2m and 440 for packet use are a
short term benefit. Eventually when enough people (computers) are
filling up the digital repeaters then higher frequencies will be more
attractive. This will help fill up 900 MHZ and 1.2G and above.
Remember that this is primarily a point-to-point use with fixed
antennas. Connectivity is through digital switches to other networks.

"Frisbeetarianism is the belief that when you die, your soul goes up on
the roof and gets stuck." -- button

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From -7369768718706329319
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-17 15:20:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <2650@splut.UUCP>
Date: 16 May 89 22:24:27 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 31
Posted: Tue May 16 23:24:27 1989

In article <16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>>[discussion of size, cost and power considerations for TNCs vs PCs]
>[...] it seems to make much more sense to move the functions now done by TNCs
>into the PCs, instead of wasting the PC's capability.

Assuming, of course, that the PC is sitting there doing nothing but
playing dumb terminal, this makes sense. However, what if the subject
computer _is_ doing something else, like the increasing population of
286- and 386-based Unix boxes? There, it makes sense to offload the
bit-stuffing to another dedicated processor.

>Using PCs for packet in this way has a lot of advantages, not the least
>of which is the enormously easier task of developing experimental
>software.

I can't argue with this one, but it's a comparatively tiny proportion of
those on packet.

>The TNC has served its purpose well, but it was conceived with the
>technology of the middle 1970s in mind. It's time to move on.

Only where it makes sense. My AT is too busy running Unix to do packet
assembly itself.

(Maybe it's too busy *crashing* Unix...^%&$%^$#^%$# Microport... :-)

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -4314060666988773686
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8f9bb4f2c456dff9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-17 15:48:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bbn!apple!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL!w8sdz
From: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Keith Petersen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q files at SIMTEL20
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12494567493.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Date: 16 May 89 23:49:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 43
Posted: Wed May 17 00:49:00 1989

SIMTEL20 now has all of the recently announced KA9Q updates.

Here is the directory listing as it now stands:

   PD3:<MISC.KA9Q-TCPIP>
           Bytes(SZ) Write

 BM_SRC.ARC.1   39420(8)   10-May-89
 DRIVERS.ARC.3   122916(8) 22-Mar-89
 EPRINT.ARC.1   21535(8)   2-Aug-88
 FINGER.ARC.1   31242(8)   30-Apr-88
 KIT.ARC.1   33565(8)   15-Feb-88
 NELSON.ARC.2   7413(8)   6-Dec-87
 NET33_ST.ARC.1   156159(8)   7-Jan-89

```
 NET_AMIG.ARC.2   108322(8)  21-Mar-88
 NET_BM.ARC.10    43208(8)   17-Jun-88
 NET_DES.ARC.6    29476(8)    3-Jan-89
 NET_HP.ARC.1     240480(8)  15-May-89
 NET_MAC.ARC.1    116992(8)   1-Jan-88
 NET_PC.ARC.10    171989(8)  10-May-89
 NET_SRC.ARC.14   511664(8)  10-May-89
 NET_ST.ARC.1     124213(8)  15-May-89
 NOS.ARC.1        374186(8)   3-Jan-89
 NRNET.ARC.4      212444(8)  10-Dec-88
 PXX111.ARC.1     37094(8)   30-Apr-88
 README.TXT.1     8972(7)    10-May-89
 SCREEN.ARC.1     39030(8)   11-May-89
 SERVER16.ARC.1   40448(8)    4-Aug-88
 STARTUP.NET.1    457(7)     28-Mar-89
 TNC1.HEX.1       19725(7)   30-Apr-88
 TNC_ASH.ARC.4    57076(8)    1-Jan-88
 TNC_LDR.ARC.4    15790(8)    1-Jan-88
 TNC_TNC1.ARC.5   34710(8)   15-May-89
 TNC_TNC2.ARC.4   49542(8)    1-Jan-88
 USERMAN.ARC.1    148547(8)  10-May-89
 XOBBS.ARC.1      51076(8)   10-May-89

73,

--Keith Petersen
Maintainer of SIMTEL20's CP/M, MSDOS, and MISC archives
Internet: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil [26.2.0.74]
Uucp: {ames,decwrl,harvard,rutgers,ucbvax,uunet}!wsmr-simtel20.army.mil!w8sdz


From 1168083429157291391
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cd0a2b064490a390
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-17 15:48:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bbn!apple!rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators (is really no longer the
subject)
Message-ID: <8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 17 May 89 05:02:52 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 62
Posted: Wed May 17 06:02:52 1989


shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com@decvax.dec.com (Fred k1io) writes:

>>1. If you going to end up making some people irate anyway, is there a way
```

>>to affect LESS people and cause LESS of a financial setback? If you end up
>   ^ you mean FEWER, not LESS. Sorry. Couldn't help myself!

LESS FILLING... TASTES GREAT. (Had too many that night)

>The problem isn't more Simplex frequencies for packet, it's having ANY
>REPEATER frequencies for packet. The only thing odd-ball splits will
>buy you is to let you squeeze into the usually-simplex areas (200 kHz)
>in the middle of each repeater MHz. The FCC won't let you put a
>repeater on 145.71 or 144.49.
>Sure, you can squeeze a crossband operation into the area around 147.5
>and again on 450 someplace. But it's not a generalized answer.

Hmmm, this was my original question but I still think you might not
understand what it was. If I take a TRUE FULL DUPLEX PACKET REPEATER
can I have it's input frequency on ...say 145.03 and it's output on
147.555 ??? This would give over 2 mHz of separation and would reduce
the cost of the duplexer due to FEWER cavities and LESS isolation required.
(Fewer... less...??? I think I got it right this time! :-)
The main question here is legality. If you can run simplex packet on
145.03 and also on 147.555... why not the same frequencies for digital
repeater use? Would the FCC put the kabosh on this?

>>2. Most radios today DO support non standard splits.

>Well, neither my FT221 nor TH21AT support odd-ball splits; both use
>discrete crystals for offsets. They're both old, of course; brandy-new
>radios can do oddball splits, but they've gotten costly.

My KDK-2015 does and that predates both that you mentioned.... I see your
point though, I just don't think that it's a big thing. If you wanted to
use either of the radios that you mentioned for dedicated packet use, it
would cost you about $10 or less for a new crystal. But then it wouldn't
be too handy anymore for amateur voice repeater use.... but then....

>>Lastly and as an adjunct, have you read about the proposed idea of using
>>DAMA (Demand Assigned Multiple Access) instead of CSMA on packet radio?

>Lots of problems there. Polling time is too long with T/R switching
>delays; else it's too inelastic of varied demand, it's messy to get
>a node attached, etc. Nice hack concept but I don't think it'll ever
>work for ham radio. Just an opinion of course. CSMA is easier to make
>work. Cheap, too, except of course that the FM boys have a stranglehold
>on the bands in many areas.

No argument... I am not qualified to comment pro or con... but if you
have some time I'd be interested if you could go into a little more
depth on the points that you brought up. I see what you are saying
when comparing it to a full dux system, but with the hidden transmitter
collision problem on a simplex "digi" system it seems to offer advantages
that offset some of the detriments that you mention.   Yes.. No ???

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa
wa3jpy@wb4uou

From 7936824931259881082
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,286f6af5b04d1162,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-17 21:10:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
E.ISI.EDU!SAC.2001CS-XP
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Questions
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-May-89.23:10:38.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Date: 18 May 89 04:10:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 37
Posted: Thu May 18 05:10:00 1989

I have two questions about packet.

First...I have seen several ads for commercial TNCs. MFJ,
Pro-Comm and others offer them. What is the difference between
them and the amateur TNCs?

Second...Can I hook more than one TNC to a radio? I am looking at a
mainframe system with several remote terminals and need to connect as many as
eight terminals via radio. I have two options. I can either have several
TNCs off a T-Mux or each TNC on a modem to a Multi-drop input to the mainframe
but do I need a seperate radio for each TNC, or can I hook them
all to one radio?
Any comments suggestions experiences, etc would be helpful.

Please E-mail as I don't always get to read the board all the time
at least right away.

Thanks for any help.

73,
Michael

Michael Barnes   *   The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU *   and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG   *   are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578   *   If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578   *   like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP   *   years models!

           K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI   *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

From -5357889975792871000
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,286f6af5b04d1162
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 10:12:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!husc6!rutgers!
elbereth.rutgers.edu!ron.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Questions
Message-ID: <May.18.13.12.55.1989.3799@ron.rutgers.edu>
Date: 18 May 89 17:12:57 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-May-89.23:10:38.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 24
Posted: Thu May 18 18:12:57 1989

Many of the commercial TNC's are identical, to the PC board
layout to the TAPR TNC-2. The major advantage is that you
can by them off the shelf and don't have to put them together
or do much alignment in the general case.   Some of the TNC's
have other advantages, either enhanced sofware, smaller packaging,
or addition of an HF modem for HF Packet, AMTOR, and RTTY.
Of course, some of the commercial products cut corners and
leave out very important parts of the TNC-2 design such as
the watchdog timer.

If you are really develloping a multiuser appliation you
probably don't want to use multiple TNC's on the same radio.
You probably don't want to use multiple TNC's on multiple
radios if they end up in close proximity to each other
(besides the additional expense). What you ought to look
into is multiplexing the terminals onto the single TNC
on the host, using either HOST or KISS mode in the TNC
depending on how complex you want to get. This is how
the multiuser bbs's accompish the task, it also gives
you better control than scanning for *** CONNECTED in
your input stream.

-Ron

From 3239755798657634582
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,226578925ff28eb8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d662,226578925ff28eb8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d662,public
X-Google-Thread: f5280,226578925ff28eb8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf5280,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 10:38:21 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.unix.xenix:6044 rec.ham-radio.packet:2126
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!rutgers!uwvax!tank!eecae!
shadooby!sharkey!wyn386!danielw
From: danielw@wyn386.UUCP (Daniel Wynalda)
Newsgroups: comp.unix.xenix,rec.ham-radio.packet,mi.misc
Subject: Xenix, Merit, KA9Q, 80286, getting them all to work together?
Keywords: Xenix, Merit, KA9Q, 80286, help
Message-ID: <102@wyn386.UUCP>
Date: 18 May 89 17:38:21 GMT
Distribution: usa
Organization: Wynalda Litho Inc, Rockford MI
Lines: 44

I recently downloaded a copy of KA9Q's Net utility. It is a version of
TCP/IP designed to work with ham radio and apparently is being used in
other places on the network.

I am running SCO Xenix 386 2.2.3, as well as SCO Xenix 286 2.2.1.

I would like to see if I can get this utility up and running in some
way on one of my machines. (Preferably the 286). I hacked the
makefile using a Xenix diff file from "conexch" in southern California
(A good Xenix public access system).

All of the routines compile using the makefile designed for Unix with the
appropriate patches, however I get an error with a few unresolved externals
in the final link. These include procedures from slfp.c, pc.c, and maybe
a few other modules in the package. It appears that the makefile doesn't
include these at all as they use non-unix structures etc? I am not really
sure.

At this point has anyone used this package with (1. Xenix, 2. Merit/Telenet,
3. an 80286 machine)?

If anyone could give me any help, it would be appreciated. -- Here is a
little background on why I'd like to get it working.

1. My ham ticket is probably in the mail this very minute (Passed the tech
liscense in early April).
2. I currently get my newsfeed from sharkey (University of Michigan) via
the merit network (X.25 protocol packet switched network that supports TELNET)

I noticed that in the slfp.c file, the Merit network is mentioned specifically.
Since I use it regularly, I'd like to find a better/more reliable way to
get information if I could.

Any help is appreciated.

Daniel Wynalda

--
Daniel Wynalda | Telephone: (616) 866-1561 X22
Wynalda Litho Inc. | Network: danielw@wyn386.UUCP ..sharkey!wyn386!danielw
8221 Graphic Ind Pk. | I do not own the company, nor speak for this company
Rockford, MI 49341 | in this text. Please do not take it as such.

From 757058706493303026
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 11:28:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <30600005@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 18 May 89 18:28:00 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Lines: 18
Nf-ID: #R:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600001:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600005:000:966
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil May 18 13:28:00 1989
Posted: Thu May 18 19:28:00 1989

The same argument I would use in support of a TNC-like box (but running more
advanced protocols) is the argument used to justify the existance of boxes
like ethernet repeaters and terminal servers. Sure, a PC can do what they
do. But a box built just for that purpose can do the job even better in
terms of total cost. Just as Net/ROM is a protocol improvement, I want to
do similar things. I just want a box with a decent processor, a decent
amount of memory, and a decent ROM space. I'll use my PC to develop the
software and burn it into ROMS. Today, they use processors like the 8085.
As the world moves up to 68040 and 80860 technology, TNC-like devices can
move on up to 68000, 80286, and T800 technology for sophisticated, yet
still physically small, automated operations.

The existance of TNC's means their existance was justified. All I ask for
is that they be "open systems". In the ham radio field, this should be more
the case.

--phil ka9wgn--

From -5983861632447216713
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1207226c2e8b7dbf,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 11:40:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coord
Message-ID: <30600006@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 18 May 89 18:40:00 GMT
Lines: 34
Nf-ID: #R:<8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clems:-40:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600006:000:1416
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 18 13:40:00 1989
Posted: Thu May 18 19:40:00 1989

> Hmmm, this was my original question but I still think you might not
> understand what it was. If I take a TRUE FULL DUPLEX PACKET REPEATER
> can I have it's input frequency on ...say 145.03 and it's output on
> 147.555 ??? This would give over 2 mHz of separation and would reduce
> the cost of the duplexer due to FEWER cavities and LESS isolation required.
> (Fewer... less...??? I think I got it right this time! :-)
> The main question here is legality. If you can run simplex packet on
> 145.03 and also on 147.555... why not the same frequencies for digital
> repeater use? Would the FCC put the kabosh on this?

Since the frequencies in 2 meters that repeaters are allowed on are
    144.5 - 145.5 Mhz and
    146.0 - 148.0 Mhz
that should be legal to do.

Why not suggest a plan for such a scheme. Maybe the simpler scheme of
    144.91 -> 147.41   145.01 -> 147.51
    144.93 -> 147.43   145.03 -> 147.53
    144.95 -> 147.45   145.05 -> 147.55
    144.97 -> 147.47   145.07 -> 147.57
    144.99 -> 147.49   145.09 -> 147.59
at least then the offset will be consistent and the frequencies will be easy
to remember. I don't know if hams will go for that, though.

Have you considered cross-band repeats? That would REALLY simplify the
duplexer, like in almost none.
    223.40 -> 445.50
    223.42 -> 445.525
    223.44 -> 445.55
    223.46 -> 445.575
    223.48 -> 445.60

--phil ka9wgn--

From -3374532966908579112
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,621433e4852e63e5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 12:12:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DDNVX2.AFWL.AF.MIL!eichert%uservx.decnet
From: eichert%uservx.decnet@DDNVX2.AFWL.AF.MIL ("USERVX::EICHERT")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Various questions
Message-ID: <8905222004.AA22758@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 18 May 89 19:12:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 26
Posted: Thu May 18 20:12:00 1989

I've got a couple of questions:

I was in the /atari area on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov and there was a file something like "drivers.scc" which explained about an interface and driver s/w for the ST that used a Zilog 5350?. There was mention of a schematic also plus the driver s/w. However all there was in the /atari area about it was that particular teaser info-file.

Does anyone have anymore info about it than that. I would really appreciate the full scoop on this.

Okay on to another question:

How does one invoke the Western Digital packet driver using the attach command for the latest version of net. I don't quite understand quite the idea of the "packet-interupt number". Hate to sound ignorant but I am on this subject. I've been using the beta WD version off louie and I would really like to continue using the WD card with the latest version of net.

thanks,
diana eichert

eichert@uservx.afwl.af.mil

From 5747557904006308777
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 16:03:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!apple!sun-barr!texsun!texbell!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 18 May 89 00:26:32 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 55
Posted: Thu May 18 01:26:32 1989

>>[...] it seems to make much more sense to move the functions now done by TNCs
>>into the PCs, instead of wasting the PC's capability.
>
>Assuming, of course, that the PC is sitting there doing nothing but
>playing dumb terminal, this makes sense. However, what if the subject
>computer _is_ doing something else, like the increasing population of
>286- and 386-based Unix boxes? There, it makes sense to offload the
>bit-stuffing to another dedicated processor.

It is worth pointing out that a typical PC consumes much more processing
time just handling the data from a TNC as it comes in on a serial port
than the TNC spends on protocol processing. Even a complete protocol
stack like TCP/IP/AX.25 takes comparatively few cycles. So it makes very
little sense to offload the protocol processing when it represents such
a small fraction of the job.

But I fully agree that the low-level processing of packets (below the
link layer protocol) should be done by dedicated hardware, as long as it
is done in a way that truly improves performance. The unit of
communication between the host computer and the interface should be the
complete packet, as in most Ethernet interfaces. A lot of PCs and larger
computers can easily run UNIX and handle true networking protocols like
TCP/IP at the same time, despite the fact that they communicate at
speeds far higher than the toy 1200 baud rates now used in most of
amateur packet radio

The main problem with the present generation of packet radio adaptors
like the DRSI PCPA, PACCOMM PC-100 and HAPN card is that the host
computer is still forced to handle each byte individually as it comes
in. What's really needed is a "smart card" like K3MC's design that can
operate on complete frames. But even without his card, I still think
you're better off moving the protocol software into the host computer.

>>Using PCs for packet in this way has a lot of advantages, not the least
>>of which is the enormously easier task of developing experimental
>>software.
>
>I can't argue with this one, but it's a comparatively tiny proportion of
>those on packet.

Perhaps it would be a larger proportion if it was made easier. I would

guess that there are already more people experimenting with their own protocol software on PCs than there are working directly on the TNC-2, and the availability of plug-in cards plus the KISS TNC mode is directly responsible for this.

>>The TNC has served its purpose well, but it was conceived with the
>>technology of the middle 1970s in mind. It's time to move on.
>
>Only where it makes sense. My AT is too busy running Unix to do packet
>assembly itself.

Not at all.

Phil

From 4498745651415374222
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-18 22:45:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <2652@splut.UUCP>
Date: 19 May 89 05:45:31 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP> <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 65
Posted: Fri May 19 06:45:31 1989

In article <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>It is worth pointing out that a typical PC consumes much more processing
>time just handling the data from a TNC as it comes in on a serial port
>than the TNC spends on protocol processing. Even a complete protocol
>stack like TCP/IP/AX.25 takes comparatively few cycles. So it makes very
>little sense to offload the protocol processing when it represents such
>a small fraction of the job.

How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP package? If I get any activity on the channel, the response time for other tasks goes through the roof. Microport's serial handler is notoriously buggy, but it's not all that slow; I don't get such a noticeable slowdown when running uucp to another machine. Your statement about serial processing versus protocol processing is comparing apples and oranges. I'd much rather have my processor spend time on the compile it's working on than on doing protocol-izing; having a 6809 out there do it and hand me the results is much better. Anything I can offload, I will.

>But I fully agree that the low-level processing of packets (below the
>link layer protocol) should be done by dedicated hardware, as long as it
>is done in a way that truly improves performance. The unit of
>communication between the host computer and the interface should be the
>complete packet, as in most Ethernet interfaces.

...and, strangely enough, like a KISS-based TNC. I'd love to have a TNC
on a board, but I'll run an external TNC before I'll run a
byte-at-a-time packet adapter.

>What's really needed is a "smart card" like K3MC's design that can
>operate on complete frames. But even without his card, I still think
>you're better off moving the protocol software into the host computer.

I'll agree with the first part; that's a TNC on a board. Without the TNC
doing the bit-stuffing, though, the host computer is wasting time on
nonproductive low-level work instead of what it's supposed to be doing.
I don't have a machine I can dedicate to packet; that's part of why I'm
running Unix.

>Perhaps it would be a larger proportion if it was made easier. I would
>guess that there are already more people experimenting with their own
>protocol software on PCs than there are working directly on the TNC-2,
>and the availability of plug-in cards plus the KISS TNC mode is directly
>responsible for this.

You've been hanging around the techies too long. (Well, maybe not too
long in general, but it appears to have distorted your outlook... :-)
Out here in the real world, where people use packet to communicate, they
don't give a fuzzy rat's posterior about software experimentation; they
just want to send packets back and forth. I would tend to believe that
the ratio of software experimenters to users is more like 1:10 or 15.

>>My AT is too busy running Unix to do packet assembly itself.
>Not at all.

Have you run a load study on my system? I'll say it again: My AT is too
busy. It slows down noticeably when asked to run the NET package. That
seems to me to be empirical evidence. I see no way that forcing it to do
even more work can make it less busy.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From 695816980982663225
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,286f6af5b04d1162
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-19 04:07:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
E.ISI.EDU!SAC.2001CS-XP
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Questions
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:07:33.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Date: 19 May 89 11:07:00 GMT
References: <8905181713.AA03805@ron.rutgers.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 13
Posted: Fri May 19 12:07:00 1989

In reply to Ron's response (ron<at>hardees.rutgers.edu), I didn't intend to
post this, but I apparently can't e-mail directly to Ron:

Thanks for your input, however what I don't believe you realized by my
request was the terminals are in various locations, mostly mobile.
That would preclude muxing the terminals into one TNC. I know you
could have numerous connects on one TNC, as in a rounstable type
discussion, but would that work in this application? I guess
it would be like having a multi-user BBS, but the users would not
see each other.

Thanks again and 73,
Michael

From 2043970890857337589
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4acd5918ff512c14,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-19 04:26:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
E.ISI.EDU!SAC.2001CS-XP
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNCs and Terminals
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Date: 19 May 89 11:26:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 51
Posted: Fri May 19 12:26:00 1989

We all know that a TNC has all the brains needed to run packet, so
when will someone come out with a decent and cheap portable terminal
 to use with packet. I mean something we can use, not a 20 dollar VIC-20
or similar where you have to use a TV set, external disk to load the
terminal program etc.
For crying loud, you can buy a spell checker thing that has

64k or so of memory and everything, a nice lcd display rechargeable batteries
and fits into a ladies purse for under 50 bucks. Surely a similar device
with a simple terminal program in ROM and an RS-232 port should be available for
100-150 bucks. Add a battery printer like is in a calculator for another
50 bucks or so and the portable packet folks would jump on it.

TAPR are you listening? Henry radio is on the right track with their new
mobile TNC/printer combo even if it is a bit pricey.

If we are going to be forced into multi-kilobuck laptops, how about
internal TNCs that would go where the internal telephone modem goes?
I think something similar to the DRSI TNC would be nice in a laptop
version, but is the DRSI a complete standalone TNC? Never have
figured out that one yet.

BTW folks, can we get back to real issues on packet/ham radio like
product reviews, operating practices, hardware, new stuff, etc.
These endless 1000 word essays (I think the latest is on repeater
coordination) are getting ridiculus. Please, the few particpants
in these just email to each other so the majority of us can read
the boards with minimal time.

Thanks for listening.

73,
Michael


```
*******************************************************************************
Michael Barnes                      *   The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU   *   and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG                      *   are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578               *   If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578                    *   like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP                *   years models!
           K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI      *
*******************************************************************************
```


DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

From -1691232033548784388
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,286f6af5b04d1162
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-19 19:14:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!husc6!sri-unix!root

From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Questions
Message-ID: <31009@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Date: 20 May 89 02:14:35 GMT
Sender: root@unix.SRI.COM
Lines: 37
Posted: Sat May 20 03:14:35 1989

I have two questions about packet.

First...I have seen several ads for commercial TNCs. MFJ,
Pro-Comm and others offer them. What is the difference between
them and the amateur TNCs?

Second...Can I hook more than one TNC to a radio? I am looking at a
mainframe system with several remote terminals and need to connect as many as
eight terminals via radio. I have two options. I can either have several
TNCs off a T-Mux or each TNC on a modem to a Multi-drop input to the mainframe
but do I need a seperate radio for each TNC, or can I hook them
all to one radio?
Any comments suggestions experiences, etc would be helpful.

Please E-mail as I don't always get to read the board all the time
at least right away.

Thanks for any help.

73,
Michael


```
*******************************************************************************
Michael Barnes                        *   The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU     *   and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG                        *   are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578                 *   If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578                      *   like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP                  *   years models!
           K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI        *
*******************************************************************************
```


DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

From 5248990620439770098
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-20 06:20:12 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!w3vh!rolfe
From: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <417@w3vh.UU.NET>
Date: 20 May 89 13:20:12 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP> <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<2652@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem)
Organization: W3VH Packet Radio Gateway, Great Barrington, MA
Lines: 23
Posted: Sat May 20 14:20:12 1989

In article <2652@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>
>How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP
>package? If I get any activity on the channel, the response time for
>other tasks goes through the roof. Microport's serial handler is
>notoriously buggy, but it's not all that slow; I don't get such a
>noticeable slowdown when running uucp to another machine.

If this is happening when just running on a 1200 baud radio channel, I'd
say you have something else wrong. I'm running Phil's code under System
V/AT, and am only using the stock built-in serial ports. I run a
Trailblazer off one port, and have a TNC hung on the other. Even during
UUCP activity at 9600 baud, activity on the radio port doesn't have an
effect on serial throughput. If I try a SLIP link at 9600 baud at the
same time as 9600 baud UUCP activity, there is some degradation -- but
even then it isn't severe.

--
UUCP: uunet!w3vh!rolfe | Rolfe Tessem
INTERNET: rolfe@w3vh.uu.net | P.O. Box 793
AMPRNET: rolfe@pc.w3vh.ampr.org [44.44.0.2]| Great Barrington, MA 01230
PACKET RADIO: w3vh@wa2pvv | (413) 528-5966

From 1159509575582545134
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4419e9239a393281,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-21 17:33:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!
gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Gateway 12-May-89 P 1 of 4
Message-ID: <1107@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 22 May 89 00:33:09 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)

Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 257
Posted: Mon May 22 01:33:09 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

Volume 5, Number 17 - May 12, 1989 - Part 1 of 4

TAPR UNVEILS packetRADIO AT DAYTON

The Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) booth at the Dayton HamVention was buzzing with the unveiling of a number of new packet-radio products including prototypes of the TAPR "packetRADIO," a low-cost (approximately $250) two-stage VHF transceiver designed exclusively for packet-radio applications. TAPR's packetRADIO features 9600-baud FSK and 1200-baud AFSK 2-meter operation with 25 watts output, five crystal-controlled channels and a transmit-receive turnaround time of less than one millisecond (ms).

The working prototypes displayed at the HamVention were the result of a six-week crash project by TAPR. Beta-testing will begin soon with the radios expected to be available to the general public in approximately six months. [TAPR is looking for beta testers. If you are interested, send an SASE to TAPR (PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732) for a beta-test questionnaire.] For more information concerning the packetRADIO, see the accompanying story entitled "packetRADIO - The Missing Link."

In addition to the unveiling of the packetRADIO, the "TNC 1 to TNC 2 upgrade" kit was sold at the TAPR booth for the first time. The kit consists of a printed-circuit board that is piggybacked on a TNC 1, which results in a TNC with all of the capabilities of a TNC 2 and a TNC 1. See Gateway, Volume 5, Number 10, for the complete description of the upgrade kit.

Also available at the TAPR booth were the "DCD mod" kits that are intended to improve the operation of Data Carrier Detect (DCD) in a TNC. (DCD is used to determine whether a channel is clear in order that a TNC may send packets without interference. If DCD is on, the TNC remains in the receive mode. If DCD is off, the TNC may transmit after all its timing requirements are met.) Most TNCs base DCD on the presence of "some sort of signal or noise." When the TAPR DCD modification is installed in a TNC, DCD is based on the presence of "coherent information." As a result, a channel may be used more efficiently because the TNC is not falsely prevented from transmitting by a signal or noise that is not a legitimate packet-radio signal.

The DCD mod kits are available in two flavors. The "2211 DCD upgrade" kit

is intended for TNCs using the XR2211 modem receiver IC such as the TAPR TNC 1 and TNC 2 and their clones. The "state machine DCD upgrade" kit is intended for TNCs using other types of modems such as the Kantronics and AEA PK-series TNCs.

Besides new hardware, new software was also available at the TAPR booth as new versions of the KA9Q TCP/IP code for IBM PC and compatible computers (Version 890421.0) and Apple Macintosh computers (Version 871225.33a4) were distributed at the TAPR booth during the HamVention. For more information concerning the Macintosh release, see the accompanying story entitled "New Version of Macintosh KA9Q TCP/IP Code Released."

packetRADIO - THE MISSING LINK

Something has been missing from packet radio... a radio designed specifically for the average amateur.

Why 9600 bit/s?

Most VHF amateur packet-radio operations use 1200-baud modems with radios designed for voice use. With few frequencies available for packet-radio use, today's channels are becoming extremely crowded. Packet radio is almost unusable in some metropolitan areas during evening hours.

Sending data faster allows more users to operate on a given channel. And 9600-baud packets can be easily encoded using FSK techniques and fit within a normal 2-meter FM channel. But, a faster modem running with a voice radio is a compromise at best.

Why a Special Radio for Packet Radio?

The typical VHF packet-radio station uses an FM transceiver designed for voice use. There are four major drawbacks to using such radios.

1) Timing. Voice radios have receive-to-transmit and transmit-to-receive turnaround times of about 150 to 400 ms. This dramatically reduces the amount of data that can be sent and increases the chance that two or more stations will interfere with one another.

   At 9600 bauds, a radio that switches in 1 ms can transfer files about 20% faster than one which switches in 200 ms. Similarly, a channel can accommodate four times as many users if the radios switch in 1 ms instead of 200 ms. At data rates faster than 9600 bauds, the differences are even more dramatic.

2) Interfacing. The modem-to-radio interface depends on audio response, filters and audio levels intended for microphones and speakers. More often than not, this leads to incorrect deviation of the transmitted signal, noise and hum on the audio, and so forth. Splatter filters and deviation limiters distort frequency response and further reduce the performance of the packet-radio system. Higher-speed operation (such as

9600 bit/s) involves surgery on the radio--there is no proper interface.

The TAPR packetRADIO has built-in 1200-baud and 9600-baud modems. It plugs directly into a standard TAPR TNC modem disconnect. Its filters are optimized for data operation, not voice.

3) Complexity. The typical VHF radio manufactured today is competing in the voice market and includes many additional features which are simply not necessary in a data radio. These include telephone tone pads, scanners, digital readouts, squelch, voice synthesizers and miniaturization. In fact, these additional features often detract from the performance of the radio in data applications.

4) Price. The usual VHF FM transceiver sells for $400 or more in today's market. A dedicated digital transceiver can be made to significantly outperform existing voice-grade radios for data use and at a substantially lower price. It makes good economic sense to free up a multifeatured radio for voice operation and use a simple, inexpensive data radio for digital applications.

TAPR's packetRADIO has the following features that are designed for experimentation.

- Design is easily adaptable for higher frequencies.

- Each major subsection of the radio is on a separate printed circuit board for optimum performance. This results in the ability to upgrade to other frequency bands.

- The modems are modular. Higher-speed operation to 56 kbauds and beyond is possible.

- The basic RF deck may be used for modem experimentation.

- May be used with a transverter for higher frequencies and higher baud rates.

. . . Continued next page

==========
NOTE: PART 3 was missing from packet distribution.......
==========

NEW VERSION OF MACINTOSH KA9Q TCP/IP CODE RELEASED

The new version of the KA9Q TCP/IP code for Apple Macintosh computers (Version 871225.33a4) was released at the Dayton HamVention. This release features the following changes.

- Separate windows for the Console, Trace and Log functions.

- Fully MultiFinder friendly.
- MacBinary file transfers within FTP.
- Support for NET/ROM.
- Support for AppleTalk.
- Addition of finger command.
- Command key mapped as the Control key for non-ADB keyboards.
- Extensive help files built into MacNet and MacBM.
- Mailbox facility for AX.25 commands.
- MHeard facility for AX.25 commands.
- Alias file support in MacNet and MacBM.
- Full path name support including foreign volumes.

For more information contact:

Douglas Thom, N6OYU
1405 Graywood Dr
San Jose, CA 95129-4778

from Douglas Thom, N6OYU

DAYTON NOTES

In the last ten years, I have attended the Dayton HamVention seven times and my 1989 attendance was the best one yet. The HamVention opened with a bang Friday morning as a spectacular thunderstorm engulfed the HamVention area. It was the first time I have witnessed such a storm while sitting in a car and the lightning strokes were the most spectacular I have ever seen especially the jagged horizontal strike that looked like an oscilloscope display. Despite the storm, some HamVentioners were working their way through the flea market checking out the goodies of the few booths that dared to open during the storm. There were other storms during the weekend, but none interfered with my attendance at the convention. My only worry was whether my rental car would get stuck in the mud quagmire that also served as a parking lot.

It was a pleasure meeting some folks for the first time after dealing with them over the air, landline or mail and it was nice to reaquaint myself with folks I have eyeballed in the past. Sorry if I missed anyone.

The most fascinating new stuff at the HamVention for me were TAPR's packetRADIO and ICOM's IC-3SAT (I, like many others would have bought one of each on the spot if they were for sale). The packetRADIO you can read about elsewhere in this issue, the ICOM IC-3SAT you can read about here.

It is a miniature 220-MHz handheld (1.9 X 4.0 X 1.4 inches) that is not much bigger than a pack of cigarettes and includes memory storage for 49 operating channels and 15 telephone numbers, 5 watts output when run on an external supply, a scanner and a clock that can be programmed to turn the transceiver on and/or off. It is supposed to be available in June.

Since I could not buy a packetRADIO or IC-3SAT, what did I buy? Besides the odds and ends that I obtained (tie wraps, books, battery packs, etc.), my major purchases were a Kenwood TM-621A and a TNC 1 to TNC 2 upgrade kit. The 621 will free up the 220-MHz radio I use in my car which I plan to hook up inside for 220-MHz packet-radio operations.

I enjoyed the packet-radio forum, however, next time I will bring a tape recorder along to record the festivities instead of trying to take notes that, less than a week later, are somewhat inscrutable. I also enjoyed the various hospitality rooms in Stouffers. Although, it seemed that every floor of the hotel had a hospitality room on both Friday and Saturday nights, I never got off the fifth floor where my room was located.

It was a fun weekend! I hope for more of the same in 1990!

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

   Gateway
   Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
   75 Kreger Drive
   Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203- 879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 2881535792965304131
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1207226c2e8b7dbf
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-22 13:27:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!infinet!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coord
Message-ID: <511@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 22 May 89 20:27:43 GMT
References: <30600006@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 30
Posted: Mon May 22 21:27:43 1989
In-reply-to: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu's message of 18 May 89 18:40:00 GMT

In article <30600006@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

> Hmmm, this was my original question but I still think you might not
> understand what it was. If I take a TRUE FULL DUPLEX PACKET REPEATER
> can I have it's input frequency on ...say 145.03 and it's output on

> The main question here is legality. If you can run simplex packet on
> 145.03 and also on 147.555... why not the same frequencies for digital
> repeater use? Would the FCC put the kabosh on this?

Since the frequencies in 2 meters that repeaters are allowed on are
    144.5 - 145.5 Mhz and
    146.0 - 148.0 Mhz
that should be legal to do.

To me it seems like these are simplex frequencies being used for
repeater operation. Of course another way of looking at it is packet
channels being used for packet....

Have you considered cross-band repeats? That would REALLY simplify the
duplexer, like in almost none.

And the really great part is everyone would need 2 radios (or one dual
band) to dedicate to packet... :-)

``Bunnies believe in deeds, not words.''

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From 176352623922327068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4419e9239a393281
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-22 14:45:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tektronix!orca!ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM!mhorne

From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM (Michael T. Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Gateway 12-May-89 P 1 of 4
Message-ID: <3383@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Date: 22 May 89 21:45:30 GMT
References: <1107@n8emr.UUCP>
Sender: nobody@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne%ka7axd.wv.tek.com@relay.cs.net
Organization: Horne's Happy Home of Heavy Hacking
Lines: 25
Posted: Mon May 22 22:45:30 1989

> Most TNCs base DCD on the presence of "some sort of signal or noise." When
> the TAPR DCD modification is installed in a TNC, DCD is based on the presence
> of "coherent information."

Could someone please describe the changes to the circuit? How did they improve the detection process? Are they using some sort of scheme that uses an amplitude/duration threshold to determine data from noise?

Detecting `coherent information' implies knowing something about the incoming data stream. It seems to me that the output from a detector being fed with noise is very dependent upon the input noise level and the detection threshold. Given the wide range of input noise levels possible, it seems difficult to distinguish input noise and a real signal, short of using heuristics (e.g. NRZI guarantees input transitions through bit-stuffing).

The only other thing I can think of off-hand is that we know something about the spectrum of a Bell 202 signal, and we know something about the spectrum of noise (or should I say, a band-limited noise source). Using this information, we should be able to detect the difference between noise and a known signal by comparing the spectrums (hence detection). Are they doing some sort of `noise detection' and using this as a threshold for detecting (gating) a real signal?

Mike

From 3363043775846442654
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ba408fea050913c0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-23 07:41:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
E.ISI.EDU!SAC.2001CS-XP
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Programming
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]23-May-89.09:41:29.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Date: 23 May 89 14:41:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

Organization: The Internet
Lines: 276
Posted: Tue May 23 15:41:00 1989

Although not directly related to packet radio, I know most
packeteers are some variety of programmers, too.

Hope you enjoy this, even if it is a bit long.

Begin forwarded message
Received: SAC.2001CS-SCTC created at 16-May-89 09:56:25
Date: 16 May 1989 09:56-CDT
From: "KI Sawyer Small Computer Center" <SAC.2001CS-SCTC@E.ISI.EDU>
To: sac.sctc@E.ISI.EDU, sac.sac-lmr@E.ISI.EDU, sac.410sps@E.ISI.EDU, sac.410csg-hc@E.ISI.EDU, sac.2187cg-xp@E.ISI.EDU, sac.1883cs-xp@E.ISI.EDU, sac.2001cs-xp@E.ISI.EDU
Cc: DSDC-DMTE@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Subject: Programming
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]16-May-89 09:56:10.SAC.2001CS-SCTC>
Sender: SAC.2001CS-SCTC@E.ISI.EDU

Real Programmers Don't Write Specs

Real Programmers don't write specs -- users should consider themselves lucky to get any programs at all and take what they get.

Real Programmers don't comment their code. If it was hard to write, it should be hard to understand.

Real Programmers don't write application programs; they program right down on the bare metal. Application programming is for feebs who can't do systems programming.

Real Programmers don't eat quiche. In fact, real programmers don't know how to SPELL quiche. They eat Twinkies, and Szechwan food.

Real Programmers don't write in COBOL. COBOL is for wimpy applications programmers.

Real Programmers' programs never work right the first time. But if you throw them on the machine they can be patched into working in "only a few" 30-hour debugging sessions.

Real Programmers don't write in FORTRAN. FORTRAN is for pipe stress freaks and crystallography weenies.

Real Programmers never work 9 to 5. If any real programmers are around at 9 AM, it's because they were up all night.

Real Programmers don't write in BASIC. Actually, no

programmers write in BASIC, after the age of 12.

Real Programmers don't write in PL/I. PL/I is for programmers who can't decide whether to write in COBOL or FORTRAN.

Real Programmers don't play tennis, or any other sport that requires you to change clothes. Mountain climbing is OK, and real programmers wear their climbing boots to work in case a mountain should suddenly spring up in the middle of the machine room.

Real Programmers don't document. Documentation is for simps who can't read the listings or the object deck.

Real Programmers don't write in PASCAL, or BLISS, or ADA, or any of those pinko computer science languages. Strong typing is for people with weak memories.

Real programmers never make up schedules. Only planners make up schedules. Only managers read them.

Real programmers never deliver programs on schedule. Either the program is "done" in two days or it is never finished. In any case, it is never delivered when it was scheduled.

Real programmers never eat at restaurants. If the vending machine sells it they eat it. If it doesn't, they don't. Recently real programmers discovered that popcorn was being sold in vending machines. Common coders discovered that it could be popped in the microwave oven in the vending- machine room but real programmers use the heat escaping from the top of the CPU.

Real programmers never deliver programs on Wednesdays. Real programmers never deliver programs on the first day of any month.

Real programmers know that good human factors design requires only the application of common sense. Besides, no one cares about users. The program's written for aesthetic beauty.

Real programmers know every nuance of every instruction and they use them all in every program.

Real programmers do not clear registers twice before using them. In fact, if you annoy a real programmer, he/she won't clear the registers at all. And that goes for your memory too!

Real programmers do not wonder where the bits went following a shift operation. They do not care.

Real programmers are not in it for the money. Most of them are secret millionaires.

REAL SOFTWARE ENGINEERS DON'T READ DUMPS

Real software engineers don't read dumps. They never generate them, and on the rare occasions that they come across them, they are vaguely amused.

Real software engineers don't comment their code. The identifiers are so mnemonic they don't have to.

Real software engineers don't write applications programs, they implement algorithms. If someone has an application that the algorithm might help with, that's nice. Don't ask them to write the user interface, though.

Real software engineers eat quiche.

If it doesn't have recursive function calls, real software engineers don't program in it. Real software engineers don't program in assembler. They become queasy at the very thought.

Real software engineers don't debug programs, they verify correctness. This process doesn't necessarily involve executing anything on a computer, except perhaps a Correctness Verification Aid package.

Real software engineers like C's structured constructs, but they are suspicious of it because they have heard that it lets you get "close
to the machine."

Real software engineers play tennis. In general, they don't like any sport that involves getting hot and sweaty and gross when out of range of a shower. (Thus mountain climbing is Right Out.) They will occasionally wear their tennis togs to work, but only on very sunny days.

Real software engineers admire PASCAL for its discipline and Spartan purity, but they find it difficult to actually program in. They don't tell this to their friends, because they are afraid it means that they are somehow Unworthy.

Real software engineers work from 9 to 5, because that is the way the job is described in the formal spec. Working late would feel like using an undocumented external procedure.

Real software engineers write in languages that have not actually been implemented for any machine, and for which only the formal spec (in BNF) is available. This keeps them from having to take any machine dependencies into account. Machine dependencies make real software engineers very uneasy.

Real software engineers don't write in ADA, because the standards bodies have not quite decided on a formal spec yet.

Real software engineers like writing their own compilers, preferably in PROLOG (they also like writing them in unimplemented languages, but it turns out to be difficult to actually RUN these).

Real software engineers regret the existence of COBOL, FORTRAN and BASIC. PL/1 is getting there, but it is not nearly disciplined enough; far too much built in function.

Real software engineers aren't too happy about the existence of users, either. Users always seem to have the wrong idea about what the implementation and verification of algorithms is all about.

Real software engineers don't like the idea of some inexplicable and greasy hardware several aisles away that may stop working at any moment. They have a great distrust of hardware people, and wish that systems could be virtual at ALL levels. They would like personal computers (you know no one's going to trip over something and kill your DFA in mid-transit), except that they need 8 megabytes to run their Correctness Verification Aid packages.

Real software engineers think better while playing WFF 'N' PROOF.

Real Computer Scientists Don't Write Code

Real computer scientists don't write code. They occasionally tinker with 'programming systems', but those are so high level that they hardly count (and rarely count accurately; precision is for
applications.)

Real computer scientists don't comment their code. The identifiers are so long they can't afford the disk space.

Real computer scientists don't write the user interfaces, they merely argue over what they should look like.

Real computer scientists don't eat quiche. They shun Schezuan food since the hackers discovered it. Many real computer scientists consider eating an implementation detail. (Others break down and eat with the hackers, but only if they can have ice cream for dessert.)

If it doesn't have a programming environment complete with interactive debugger, structure editor and extensive cross module test checking, real computer scientists won't be seen

tinkering with it. They may have to use it to balance their checkbooks, as their own systems can't.

Real computer scientists don't `write` in anything less portable than a number two pencil.

Real computer scientists don't debug programs, they dynamically modify them. This is safer, since no one has invented a way to do anything dynamic to FORTRAN, COBOL or BASIC.

Real computer scientists like C's structured constructs, but they are suspicious of it because its compiled. (Only Batch freaks and efficiency weirdos bother with compilers, they're soooo un-dynamic.)

Real computer scientists play go. They have nothing against the concept of mountain climbing, but the actual climbing is an implementation detail best left to programmers.

Real computer scientists admire ADA for its overwhelming aesthetic value, but they find it difficult to actually program in, as it is much too large to implement. Most Computer scientists don't notice this because they are still arguing over what else to add to ADA.

Real computer scientists work from 5 pm to 9 am because that's the only time they can get the 8 megabytes of main memory they need to edit specs. (Real work starts around 2 am when enough MIPS are free for their dynamic systems.) Real computer scientists find it hard to share 3081s when they are doing 'REAL' work.

Real computer scientists only write specs for languages that might run on future hardware. Nobody trusts them to write specs for anything homo sapiens will ever be able to fit on a single planet.

Real computer scientists like planning their own environments to use bit mapped graphics. Bit mapped graphics is great because no one can afford it, so their systems can be experimental.

Real computer scientists regret the existence of PL/I, PASCAL and LISP. ADA is getting there, but it is still allows people to make mistakes.

Real computer scientists love the concept of users. Users are always real impressed by the stuff computer scientists are talking about; it sure sounds better than the stuff they are being forced to use now.

Real computer scientists despise the idea of actual hardware. Hardware has limitations, software doesn't. It's a real shame

that Turing machines are so poor at I/O.

Real computer scientists love conventions. No one is expected to lug a 3081 attached to a bit map screen to a convention, so no one will ever know how slow their systems run.

Lee Coin

End forwarded message

From 55258981263891913
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d051f373925d57b7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-23 08:03:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!BBN.COM!cerys
From: cerys@BBN.COM (Dan Cerys)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Ham, looking for HT, interesting call
Message-ID: <8905240759.AA12788@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 23 May 89 15:03:54 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: Bolt, Beranek, and Newman Inc.
Lines: 30
Posted: Tue May 23 16:03:54 1989

> something that I can put mod's on if possible. Our company runs it's trucks at 463.712Mhz, and I can legally transmit and recieve there because of this fact (not on my ham licence). Anyway, if I could get a 2m/440 HT that would expand up to the 460+ Mhz range it would be very desirable.

Sure, you can transmit on your commercial frequency, but only with something that is FCC type accepted for that use. Most ham rigs aren't, so you probably won't be able to legally use your ham HT to talk to your trucks. This is a common mistake.

> Second, I see a few ALL MODE packet radio devices on the market. Could someone please recommend their packet system to me? I want to run KA9Q's package on a 286 or 386 box running under SCO Xenix. I have seen AEA's PK-232, and the Kantronics All Mode in magazines, however have seen no one with personal experience on the boxes. Obviously I'd like something that can run KISS because I want to run KA9Q (unless I am missing something).

I'll reiterate the advice that Phil Karn gave me about a year ago: If all you are interested in is running the KA9Q TCP/IP software, don't bother spending the big bucks on an all-mode TNC. You can pick up a TNC2-clone for <$100 at a flea mkt, and a new one for not much more. Buying an all-mode TNC would be a waste of features (and money) if all you're doing is running NET. If you ever need those other modes, you can get a KAM/AEA at that timee. But odds are, if you do, you'll probably have a full-time packet station with a dedicated TNC (ie, the simple one you orginally bought).

Good luck!
Dan, N1FMK

From -4298643250800595743
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c4bf37f823e2e0e4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-23 11:04:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
SADIS01.AF.MIL!mmullica
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL (Martin Mullican)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK
Message-ID: <8905231804.AA29768@sadis01.af.mil>
Date: 23 May 89 18:04:03 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 346
Posted: Tue May 23 19:04:03 1989

(forwarding comment)

Howard Leadman, N8KUD and the readers of "PACKET-RADIO"

RE: 2-M, 70-CM HT Selection

Howard, I too went through the same process you are with respect to looking into HTs, especially the new dual-banders.

Attached is the same question I asked the "INFO-HAMS" net and a few of the responses I received.

Good Luck!

73,

Marty, KB5JDQ

(original message follows)

RE: DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK

Earlier this month, I asked the INFO-HAMS "world" a question pertaining to dual-band HTs. I got such a good response to my inquiry, I thought I'd share a few of my my "answers" back with the INFO-HAMS group. Hopefully, this feedback will be of benefit to someone.

My initial inquiry went as follows:

ATTN: DUAL-BAND HT OWNERS!

I'm in the market for a dual-band HT and want to know if any of y'all have had any experience, good or bad, that I may profit from?

I'm leaning toward the YAESU FT-470 because of its price, size, memory management features and autopatch auto-dialer. Also looking at ICOM's IC-32AT and the new KENWOOD TH-75A. The FT-470 is the least expensive of the three (I found a source that quoted me $479). I've always been an ICOM-man in the past, but I have an open mind.

Candid owner/operator comments are what I'm looking for. If you had it to do all over again...which rig (if any at all) would you go with? Any regrets in going dual-band on a HT platform? Etc., etc., etc.

With the price of these rig's being what they are, I need to do it right the first time!

THANKS!

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ

Here are some of the responses I got from you, the INFO-HAMS folks.

Martin,

I purchased the Icom IC-32AT at Dayton Hamfest. I had looked at and talked to the owners of all the dual band talkies. When I started looking I had a strong bias towards the Icom because of the accessories that I already had. At Dayton I saw the Yaesu 470 and several hams that I know bought them outright. After playing with one for a while I almost went inside and bought one but then I stopped and talked to the fellow that is at most of the major hamfests who does all the mods to the radios. When I found out all the things that he could make the 32AT do I decided to go ahead and get one and also protect my investment in Icom accessories. One of the mods that he makes converts the 32AT into a cross band repeater without any external hardware. I bought it from Universal Amateur Radio in Reynoldsberg Ohio for $499. I did buy the Yaesu 4700 mobile dual band radio though.

Randy Jarrett WA4MEI

Martin:

I have owned a Yaesu FT-727R for about a year now and love it. However, it is nothing compared to the new 470.

The dual band HT is great and I don't think I would sacrifice it for anything else. Even though you lose some of the convenience of a small package that is available in some of the mini-HT single band rigs, the performance that most dual bands offer is much superior.

I am trying to sell my 727 so that I can move up to the 470 quite soon. One of my close friends bought the 470 in Dayton and he loves it. It has more features on it that all of his other equipment combined! Five or six of the other guys in my repeater group have ordered or are planning on ordering one within the next few months.

On the other hand, one of our group bought the Icom 32AT and is very happy with it, although it doesn't have as many bells and whistles.

Getting off the subject, would you know of any of the crews from your base coming up to the London International Airshow on June 3 & 4. We are setting up a special events station and would like to get this out to a few of the crews to see if we can get some good contacts. Any help would be appreciated!

Hope this info is of some help.

73 de VE3ZDC...Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario, London, Ont., Canada

Martin:

I own a ICOM 32AT .. and could not be happier with it. This HT has given me no trouble at and has EVERY feature you could possibly want. This bulletin board has had some horror stories lately about the Yaesu HT, and has for the brand new Kenwood HT .. I would wait a year before buying it. I know that the 32AT is a little pricy ... but believe me ... it is well worth it.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD

Martin,

If you've "always been an Icom man", you'll find the IC-32AT satisfying, and will continually wonder upon hearing all the HT-of-the-week weenies talking about the more-memory, more-features Yaesu and Kenwood handhelds whether you've done the right thing after all. Until you start dropping the set off tables, onto driveways, and the like. Now, I'm told that the small-format Kenwoods withstand similar abuse well in their own right, although those I've seen that have been the unplanned objects of such "testing" do end up a bit more scarred from the experience than the Icoms (an ABS vs. Icom's polycarbonate case would seem to be the reason). As an Icom man, you already have a complement of accessories, all of which will work with the '32 (obviously excluding the DC adaptor for the older 10.8v models); get another manufacturer's HT, and welcome to the land of extras all over again (and if you thought Icom accessory prices were a bitch, add another five or ten percent and you've got Kenwood prices).

I got my '32 in February and as you can guess, am pleased with it. I have noticed that the receiver appears to be a tad less sensitive than the '02 on 2m and my Yaesu FT-708R's on 70cm, and (corroborating someone's recent posting on rec.ham-radio) the s-meter is stupidly over-scaled ("s9" readings with the squelch not set high but still closed are irksomely common). The dual-band antenna (like all dual-band HT antennae I've ever seen) is the weak link in the tumbling-drop scenario, and with any dual-band HT, should probably be considered a consumable item, hi. The available soft case isn't quite as nice as the older soft cases with their fabric seam-reinforcements, both in terms of looks and utility (I ceased dicking with the top flap that's a separate piece on the new case and which opens rearward, in fact must be opened to get to the keypad; I have thrown it into the junk box after finding that even after mods with an x-acto knife, it still is a nuisance). Icom decided to use up their inventory of belt clips left over from the micro-nAT line by incorporating them into the '32's design, and these are a minor liability in that under the wrong circumstances, they can bend open if the rig snags on something while

still mounted on your belt (and the snag-likelihood is enhanced by the clip's design's causing the radio to ride 1/4" to 1/2" lower on your hip). I've noticed that if you are feeding DC station power to the rig into the top jack, if that power is interrupted (e.g., by jiggling the plug), the set is prone to lose information that you've stored in memory (not a problem if you are careful never to insert/remove the plug unless the set is switched off first, and I've not yet had any problems from mobile vibration with the power plug; I encountered the memory-loss-from-power-glitch phenomenon when heavy-handing the plug in the shack only).

Not being constrained by a choice of obsolete microprocessor technology in the design (as the later '02AT et al were), Icom has been able to update the control software while maintaining the good parts of its old look-and-feel. You'll find operation of the set will come to you quite naturally if you've been using '0n series sets. The three jacks on the top panel are now mounted in a rubber block that provides a nice extra cushion against physical shock (the mic jack on my '02 worked loose and now keying through it is intermittent; I don't anticipate ever having this kind of problem occur with the '32). The rubber caps for the jacks are now captive instead of eminently loseable; only the BNC cap is detachable, and the BNC is now recessed into the top plate, so this one is less likely to go flying away when you detach from things in a rushed situation. Battery consumption seems to be on a par with my '02AT (I use BP-8 or CM-8 packs almost exclusively). One odd observation is that when the battery is low, it will die on 2m transmissions (and the display will flash when the transmitter is keyed) but will continue to transmit on 70cm for a good while longer (on 70cm, when the transmitter is keyed, the "TX" led will light and immediately go out instead of staying lit, and full power seems to be developed anyway, until the battery really is down). The '32 receive audio is louder than the '0n's, which is a mixed blessing in light of the dirty squelch tail (no dirtier than the older Icoms, just more obtrusive now when making use of the capability to turn it up louder).

I hope this top-of-the-head user report proves useful to you. Let's hear what you ultimately decide to get. Good luck!

73 de KB6OWB!
Harris

Martin,

I have been the somewhat satisfied owner of a Yaesu FT-470 for 3 weeks now. Their are a few things wrong with the rig that I flat out believe are due to dumb engineering. The radio *IS* a pretty nifty rig on the whole, however.

First off, the few things mentioned on INFO-HAMS have been checked out by me, KB7Z, and N7CTM. We all possess 470's. My rig and KB7Z'z are consecutive serial numbers 90243 and 90244. Having a rig out of the first thousand can have it's drawbacks.

The problem about the 17.3 MHz IF is indeed true. Our local NOAA weather station is on 162.475. I took my FT-23 and dialed up 145.175 (in the band plan allocated to linear translator outputs, none in this area) and sure enough when I keyed the transmitter, NOAA popped out on the FT-470. It could be a big problem for people in Cincinnati... Better engineering could have prevented that problem.

The second OH FU I have found is annoying because it's a goof that I feel only a novice or an engineer with a deadline would make. If the radio is *NOT* receiving a signal on *EITHER* band, the speaker is totally silent. No problem. Just what you'd expect. If you are monitoring both bands with one band inactive and the other band receiving a nearly full-quieting to full-quiet signal, you can hear the unsquelched inactive band audio about 20 to 30 db down under the audio from the active receiver. I think any sane engineer would have designed the radio such that an inactive receiver would have it's audio completely muted going into the audio mixer. If you are outside or in a car, it isn't really noticeable unless you are listening explicitly for it. Indoors in a reasonably quiet room, you can't really avoid hearing it. Some people think the received signal isn't full quieting. I haven't been out to the shop yet, but one of these days when I am, I'm going to hook it up to the communications monitor and measure the level of the squelch noise and write YAESU a nasty-gram. Actually, I'm told that Yaesu knows about some of problems and is going to do some corrective engineering. It wouldn't hurt to call them (1-213-404-2700 or I think 1-800-999-2070) and mention the problems and see what you can find out. Maybe they'll get enough abuse that they *WILL* fix them.

On the other hand, the features designed into this rig make it very desireable. Since we don't have local repeater outputs screwing around with local WX stations in the receiver front ends, the first problem *isn't*. I live with the squelch mute problem by baising the balance control toward the primary band which helps. The new Kenwood HT has only two channels on each band that carry "odd" splits. All others have to conform to band plan. :-(= It only has 20 memories per band, as I recall. The Yaesu has 21 memories/band *ALL* of which can be programmed for any split. The "standard" split selected is changeable. The offset is also changeable. It will store ten 15-digit phone numbers in the autodial memories. The frequency increment in VFO mode is programable as well.

Where I work, we hold a license in the Experimental Radio Service for about a dozen frequencies between 152.0 and 159. MHz. The license limits us to a power level of which I can't recall (25 watts?) and has a waiver on the type acceptance requirements. The only requirement is that its up to *US* to correct any interference problems that we cause. We build and use a lot of little 1 watt transmitters to remotely acquire data in the field for our research. Hence, I am awaiting the Technical Manual (supposed to be available in June) to see if (1) it can be modified

for out-of-band transmission and (2) it will cross-band repeat.

In closing, I must say I really have no regrets that I purchased the FT-470. I have already found it very convenient vs packing around either my FTH-2005, FT-23R, or FT-73R. KB7Z has a Kenwood UHF handheld (I can't recall the model. He preferred it to the FT-73R, but now carries his FT-470 around. He also has and likes his Kenwood 721 Dual Band rig, so he isn't really biased one way or the other unlike me. I'm an old Icom man, too (IC-230, IC-22A, IC-2AT).

Since I'm starting to ramble I'll close this out. Hope you find this of some use.

73,
Reid

Martin,

I have the ICOM, and would do it again. The Yaesu and Kenwoods aren't up to the Icom in quality. The Yaesu is very attractive, I'll admit. I've never owned any other units, so this isn't worth a lot.

Martin:

I too have just went through the dual-band HT study. I was serious about the YAESU FT-470, but after talking to several people who are strong YAESU fans, I had second thoughts.

They always seem to have one problem after another. You will also notice a lot of notes bandwidth concerning image problems that this new model has.

Many of the local ARES and CAP groups use ICOM and swear by it. I was convinced, and bought the ICOM 32AT and LOVE IT!!

Jeff, WO0J

In closing, let me say THANKS for all your help folks!

73,

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ
Kelly AFB MARS
San Antonio, TX

P.S. I bought the ICOM!

From 7503108485231402783
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ecfd4bd16a7b6c38,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-23 14:45:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
decwrl!shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com!goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators (is really no longer the
subject)
Message-ID: <2508@shlump.dec.com>
Date: 23 May 89 02:51:18 GMT
Sender: news@shlump.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 19
Posted: Tue May 23 03:51:18 1989

In article <8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clemson.arpa>, mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes...
>
..was my original question but I still think you might not
>understand what it was. If I take a TRUE FULL DUPLEX PACKET REPEATER
>can I have it's input frequency on ...say 145.03 and it's output on
>147.555 ??? This would give over 2 mHz of separation and would reduce
>the cost of the duplexer due to FEWER cavities and LESS isolation required.
>(Fewer... less...??? I think I got it right this time! :-)
>The main question here is legality. If you can run simplex packet on
>145.03 and also on 147.555... why not the same frequencies for digital
>repeater use? Would the FCC put the kabosh on this?

Those two frequencies are within the reepeater subbands, so they
don't violate FCC regs. 145.55 is not. The middle of each of the
three 2m repeater subbands is traditionally simplex because of
the 600 kHz split. So an odd-ball repeater just runs into the
possibility of simplex interference.
   fred
d

From -7456134345149053680
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4acd5918ff512c14
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 07:50:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!milano!bigtex!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNCs and Terminals
Summary: Cheapo, Porto terminals.
Message-ID: <214@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 23 May 89 18:07:51 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 53
Posted: Tue May 23 19:07:51 1989

In article <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>, SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI") writes:
>
> We all know that a TNC has all the brains needed to run packet, so
> when will someone come out with a decent and cheap portable terminal
> to use with packet. I mean something we can use, not a 20 dollar VIC-20
> or similar where you have to use a TV set, external disk to load the
> terminal program etc.
> For crying loud, you can buy a spell checker thing that has
> 64k or so of memory and everything, a nice lcd display rechargeable batteries
> and fits into a ladies purse for under 50 bucks. Surely a similar device
> with a simple terminal program in ROM and an RS-232 port should be available for
> 100-150 bucks. Add a battery printer like is in a calculator for another
> 50 bucks or so and the portable packet folks would jump on it.
>
> TAPR are you listening? Henry radio is on the right track with their new
> mobile TNC/printer combo even if it is a bit pricey.
>
> If we are going to be forced into multi-kilobuck laptops, how about
> internal TNCs that would go where the internal telephone modem goes?
> I think something similar to the DRSI TNC would be nice in a laptop
> version, but is the DRSI a complete standalone TNC? Never have
> figured out that one yet.

    So, exactly what you want may or not be out there. You want a $100.00 dollar portable packet terminal? Have you looked at a used TRS-100 laptop? Olivetti and NEC used to sell the same thing under different model names. These devices will do what you want. I use a laptop (Toshiba T1100P) for my portable packet which is probably overkill. But for about $300 you could find a used T1000 which is a single drive unit that can give you Wordstar for off line editing, plus Procomm, YAPP or your favourite comm prog and editor.

    You may find though that using a small simple laptop like the TRS-100 is a real pain. Reading a 40 col 3 row display is pretty tricky, expecially when stuff is scrolling by at a fair clip. The word processor and comm programs are a bit tricky and limited. I find the spelling thesaurus machines limited too.

    Also if you get a real laptop running real MS-DOS, you can use it for

other things too. WOW! you can even call into the big Unix machine at home
and do mail news and use vi. Dont try that from a 40 col tiny laptop like a
TRS-100. I have never regretted getting an MS-DOS laptop. I use it all the
time and even schlep it to clients to do work at their site and also to
upload/download software to computers and even PBXs. You will find more uses
for an MS-DOS laptop than a full set of Ginsu knives.
>

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 8759050358987912804
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b13b03efb40c09b5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 08:03:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncratl!edwards
From: edwards@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM (Gordon Edwards)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HF Packet Radio
Keywords: packet, hf, frequencies
Message-ID: <452@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM>
Date: 23 May 89 18:25:15 GMT
Organization: RSD-Atlanta
Lines: 11
Posted: Tue May 23 19:25:15 1989

I have started to get interested in working packet on the HF bands...
What frequency ranges are the most active?

Also, how much HF packet is present on HF? Is RTTY better or more
popular?

--
Gordon Edwards << N4VPH >>   NCR Corporation
gordon.edwards@Atlanta.NCR.COM   5555 Oakbrook Parkway
uunet!ncrlnk!ncratl!edwards   Suite 140
                                                     Norcross, GA 30093

From -9084711837842053054
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17715d75dd509262,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 08:30:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!uflorida!
mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!fluke!pwl
From: pwl@tc.fluke.COM (Paul Lutt)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q TCP/IP Configuration Question
Keywords: tcp/ip ka9q tcp/ip ethernet
Message-ID: <8473@fluke.COM>
Date: 23 May 89 22:32:53 GMT
Sender: news@tc.fluke.COM
Organization: John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., Everett, WA
Lines: 40
Posted: Tue May 23 23:32:53 1989

I need some help configuring the KA9Q TCP/IP package. I've used the
package with great success on packet radio.

I now want to try it on an ethernet using a WD8003E ethernet interface
card. I don't have any documentation describing how to use the new
packet driver software.

Here is what I think is required:

1) Install the wd8003e driver:

    wd8003e packet_int_no hdw_int_no io_addr mem_base

2) Setup a proper autoexec.net file:

    attach packet packet_int_no interface_label max_#_packets mtu

3) Start net.exe

My problem seems to be in selecting a proper "packet_int_no". I am
guessing that this is actually the software interrupt vector to be used
to access the packet driver. I know very little about MS-DOS, so I'm
not sure what a reasonable value might be. The rest of the arguments
seem pretty obvious, except for "interface_label". I'm not sure what
that should be.

I'm running the 871225.31 version of "net.exe". I hope someone out
there in netland can help me out. I have the packet driver
documentation from FTP Software, Inc., but it doesn't seem to answer
these particular questions.

73,

Paul   KE7XT
--
     Paul Lutt
Domain: pwl@tc.fluke.COM
 Voice: +1 206 356 5059
  UUCP: {uw-beaver,microsof,sun}!fluke!pwl
 Snail: John Fluke Mfg. Co. / P.O. Box C9090 / Everett WA 98206

From 512521109852291495

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4acd5918ff512c14
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 09:48:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNCs and Terminals
Message-ID: <16359@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 May 89 06:03:29 GMT
References: <[E.ISI.EDU]19-May-89.04:26:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 19
Posted: Wed May 24 07:03:29 1989

>We all know that a TNC has all the brains needed to run packet, so
>when will someone come out with a decent and cheap portable terminal
> to use with packet.

I hope you are being facetious. Your typical TNC has a Z-80 for a brain.
Z-80s are now about 13 years old and hopelessly out of date. It seems
quite clear that we need to get rid of the TNC as a separate box and
move its functions into general purpose computers. Laptops are now entirely
capable of running a true computer networking protocol suite such as TCP/IP.

>TAPR are you listening?

I do not believe that the limited time and resources of the amateur
community are well spent on developing computer hardware that can be bought
off the shelf (terminals, computers, etc). We need to concentrate on
building that which cannot be bought off the shelf (for reasonable prices,
anyway).

Phil

From 3138138285192837954
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,17715d75dd509262
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 09:48:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KA9Q TCP/IP Configuration Question
Keywords: tcp/ip ka9q tcp/ip ethernet
Message-ID: <16360@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 May 89 06:07:24 GMT
References: <8473@fluke.COM>

Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed May 24 07:07:24 1989

>My problem seems to be in selecting a proper "packet_int_no". I am
>guessing that this is actually the software interrupt vector to be used
>to access the packet driver.

Paul,

You guess correct. These vectors should range from 0x60 to 0x80; my
personal favorite is 0x7e.

Regarding the interface label: this can be any name you wish. It is needed
so that you can refer to the interface in "route add" and "trace" commands.
My favorites are "com#" for asynch SLIP/KISS ports, and "ethernet" for
an Ethernet controller.

Phil

From -1119120909672474361
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 09:48:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!
bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <16361@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 24 May 89 06:22:55 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP> <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<2652@splut.UUCP> <417@w3vh.UU.NET>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed May 24 07:22:55 1989

Jay Splut asks:

>>How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP
>>package?

The reason is that the KA9Q NET implementation for System V is a hack job;
it runs as an application in user space. Because NET has to deal with
several I/O streams, and because System V lacks an equivalent to the
Berkeley select() system call, it has no choice but to poll each device

continuously in "no delay" mode. This soaks up all available CPU time and steals time from other processes, even when nothing is happening on the network.

The proper way to implement TCP/IP in a UNIX system is the way Berkeley did it: in the kernel, under a decent interprocess communication mechanism, e.g., sockets. Unfortunately, sources are generally not available for System V so this is not something you can do very easily. But when it's done right, it works quite well; the TCP/IP protocol processing overhead is minimal compared with the overhead of handling an 8250-style character-at-a-time serial channel.

If you don't believe me, try testing the throughput of my TCP code under MS-DOS in software loopback mode. (Be sure to comment out the disk accesses, though; I've found that hard disk I/O speed is the main limitation on the speed of a file transfer.) Then scale the resulting throughput figure down to 1200 baud (or whatever speed packet channel you're using) and figure what percentage of the CPU that represents.

(On my own system, a 10 MHz AT clone, I get speeds of about 120 Kbytes/sec. This isn't the fastest TCP available for the PC, but I do think it's sufficient for amateur packet radio.)

Phil

From 3664539413068071783
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b3d2cd901b6df10a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 12:36:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL!Dbennett
From: Dbennett@ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Cancel
Message-ID: <8905260304.AA23095@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 24 May 89 19:36:35 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed May 24 20:36:35 1989

Will be retiring on 31 May 1989. Please cancel me from the Packet Radio section. I want to take this time to thank you and every one at WSMR for the network you set up to inform us on Packet Radio.

73's Don Bennett (K4NGC)

From -7304938712498327676
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 15:55:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!
col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <4390033@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 May 89 22:55:00 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 45
Posted: Wed May 24 23:55:00 1989

>How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP
>package? If I get any activity on the channel, the response time for
>other tasks goes through the roof. Microport's serial handler is
>notoriously buggy, but it's not all that slow; I don't get such a
>noticeable slowdown when running uucp to another machine.

>My AT is too busy. It slows down noticeably when asked to run the
>NET package. That seems to me to be empirical evidence. I see no way that
>forcing it to do even more work can make it less busy.

Because I run NET under sysV on an HP9000/550 (an obsolete but ironclad unix box) that has separate I/O processors, I had never noticed this. It turns out that the way the current sysV drivers are set up in NET to handle the serial ports is about as stupid as you can get, and NET will eat as much CPU as is available while eating packets. This is an implementation defect, not a valid argument against the offered conceptual model.

A couple of folks have offered fixes, after I get back from next week's vacation I'll see about integrating one as part of the .2 patches.

>I don't have a machine I can dedicate to packet; that's part of why I'm
>running Unix.

No problem. My unix machine services a modem, several slip links, two TNC's running KISS, and four local terminals with no great headache... processing and I/O horsepower is about equivelent of a fast 286 clone...

>Out here in the real world, where people use packet to communicate, they
>don't give a fuzzy rat's posterior about software experimentation; they
>just want to send packets back and forth.

Some of us understand this. The goal isn't to make everyone a packet experimenter (though I don't personally think that would be bad :-), but instead to experiment so that we can provide the larger user base better ways to "send packets back and forth". The fragile nature of BBS forwarding links running across NET/ROM paths here in CO is interesting to watch in side-by-side comparison with mail forwarding using SMTP/TCP/IP over the same paths... passing mail direct to Los Alamos from Colorado Springs through a long string of single-port NR nodes using NET really works, because of the

stability of TCP under adverse link conditions, where the local PBBS sysops get frustrated because they "can't keep a link going long enough to pass traffic". Real, empirical evidence that we're moving in the right direction.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From -465522374481234553
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3ccbcb196176799a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 15:55:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!RIACS.EDU!leiner
From: leiner@RIACS.EDU
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #130
Message-ID: <8905242255.AA00256@phun.riacs.edu>
Date: 24 May 89 22:55:53 GMT
References: <8905132150.AA21841@venera.isi.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Wed May 24 23:55:53 1989

Please remove me from the packet-radio list. Thank you.

Barry

From -5055379238160191343
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,226578925ff28eb8
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 16:11:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Xenix, Merit, KA9Q, 80286, getting them all to work together?
Message-ID: <4390035@col.hp.com>
Date: 24 May 89 23:11:54 GMT
References: <102@wyn386.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 19
Posted: Thu May 25 00:11:54 1989

>All of the routines compile using the makefile designed for Unix with the
>appropriate patches, however I get an error with a few unresolved externals
>in the final link. These include procedures from slfp.c, pc.c, and maybe

>a few other modules in the package. It appears that the makefile doesn't
>include these at all as they use non-unix structures etc? I am not really
>sure.

You need to do the following to get from sources to working bits on Unix or
lookalike systems:

     edit the file config.h, this specifies what drivers you want, some
     of which won't make sense for your configuration.

     run 'make depend' to update the depend.out file for the weirdies
     in include files on your system.

     run 'make' to build net.debug and a stripped net

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 4202086741066468487
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 16:39:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!datapg!com50!quest!sheldon
From: sheldon@quest.UUCP (Scott S. Bertilson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <3900@quest.UUCP>
Date: 24 May 89 23:39:16 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
<16078@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2650@splut.UUCP> <16203@bellcore.bellcore.com>
<2652@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: sheldon@quest.UUCP (Scott S. Bertilson)
Organization: Quest Research Inc., Burnsville, MN
Lines: 23
Posted: Thu May 25 00:39:16 1989

In article <2652@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
> How come my AT running Unix slows down whenever I fire up the TCP/IP
> package? If I get any activity on the channel, the response time for
> other tasks goes through the roof. Microport's serial handler is

 I experienced similar problems trying NET on a 3B1 connected to
a Sun at 9600 baud (complete incapacity to do anything else). It
turns out that the original version of the "sys5_io" routine didn't
do any buffering. As a result, NET was making single character
read calls to the kernel. I hacked the version I had at the
time (871225.1) to buffer up to 512 bytes and saw a LARGE
improvement in efficiency. I am pretty sure this is the
largest single difference between NET and "uucico". The
version of NET just released (890421.1) includes a buffering
mechanism which seems to work very well. I have been testing it

at 19200 to a Sun and find that I can actually get other things
done even with an incoming transfer in progress. (I have
also played games with the output queue high water mark and
the input queue flush mark (NTTYHOG).)
--

Scott S. Bertilson   ...uunet!rosevax!rose3!quest!sheldon
              scott@poincare.geom.umn.edu

From 8992416931716958774
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eedc70daf7844a2d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-24 20:09:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: G8BPQ PC/Node - (legal) NET/ROM
Message-ID: <1112@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 25 May 89 03:09:58 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 113
Posted: Thu May 25 04:09:58 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

#: 98663 S9/Packet Radio
    21-May-89 14:21:25
Sb: #G8BPQ Network Software
Fm: Andy Demartini KC2FF 76011,1554
To: All

Ladies & Gentlemen-

       I see that news of John Wiseman's implementation of NET/ROM for the
pc environment has started to find its way into this country. This unique
piece of software has some real benefits for BBS sysops and deserves a
close look by everyone.

       John G8BPQ has called his program TheNode, and that is how it is
known in the UK. It is bundled together with every DRSI PC*Packet Adapter
we deliver, renamed as PC/Node to avoid any association with NORDLINK or
TheNet.

       For anyone considering this as an alternative to NET/ROM, please
take note and spread around that G8BPQ's implementation is a completely

independent implementation of NET/ROM. John worked from the published Software 2000 specification, worked with a different compiler and has produced a new program which is compatible, but with new and valuable features. DRSI has provided Ron Raikes WA8DED with copies of G8BPQ's code for his examination. Ron has said that it appears to be a totally independent creation. Both Ron and John have separately told me that they have never met or spoken with each other. Anyone can use this code with the best assurances that it is exactly what is presented- a compatible alternative to NET/ROM.

PC/Node works this way - It provides both a NET/ROM-compatible driver and a BBS-support interface in the form of a Terminate-and-Stay-Resident program. When used with the PC*Packet Adapter, PC/Node turns the adapter into a dual-port node. It will broadcast its identity into the surrounding network and will accept other nodes into its own tables. It looks just like a NET/ROM node.

PC/NODE also has support for both the W0RLI and WA7MBL bulletin boards. The same TSR presents a "virtual COM: port" within standard DOS. The sysop declares a set of these com: ports in the configuration file. For example, he might declare COM10:,COM11: and COM12:. These three ports do not exist in hardware, but any MBBIOS-compatible application can open them and "talk" to the node. John has provided a subset of the standard commands at this interface, enough to be able to run either BBS. If the host system has enough memory, several copies of these BBS's can be run in separate windows. We see no reason why both W0RLI and WA7MBL could not be run simultaneously in the same system.

Roy Engehausen AA4RE is working with G8BPQ to assist John in adding the WA8DED Host Mode interface to PC/Node. This will permit Roy's multi-connect bbs to run with PC/Node.

To the user, PC/Node looks just like a NET/ROM node which happens to have a BBS located on-site. He connects to the node, then types either a connect command to the BBS with its callsign (i.e. "C W4BBS") or simply types "C BBS". Either command causes the node to immediately connect the user to any available "virtual COM: port". He is immediately on the board. If he is a true local, the user can skip connecting to the node, and can connect directly to the BBS by using its callsign.

The sysop can configure PC/Node to provide either the NET/ROM service, the BBS service or both. All configuration is done through a text file.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES ==========

Much has been said about the limitations of NET/ROM running in the 32K memory space of a TNC-2. There just isn't any room for additional code to do any meaningful work. PC/Node provides a way for programmers and hackers to add new, interesting and valuable functions to their systems.

While the COM: port has been presented as BBS facility, it can be also used to interface to any program which talks to an MBBIOS port. This

immediately opens the door for everyone who wants additional functionality. Simply write a "server" to perform any function your imagination can conjure up.

The professional PC magazines are filled with the "new" client-server programming model which is being promoted in the Local Area Network world. This programming approach divides an application into two parts, one running on the user's system and the other running on the database server.

If you want additional functionality, write a program which opens and waits for a ***CONNECTED on the com: ports. With all the A/D, D/A, control and sense boards on the market, a simple program can control lights, power, accessories, antennas, security, make coffee, ... It's limited only by your imagination.

DEMONSTRATION at the NATIONAL CONVENTION
==

DRSI will be demontrating PC/Node on the air at Ham-Com 89, coming up on the first weekend in June at the Arlington Convention Center, Arlington, Texas. Our booth are numbers 11 and 12, and will be right across from the Texas Packet Radio Society. (TPRS will be demonstrating TEXNET, another fine alternative network package.) PC/Node diskettes will be available, for those who want to use this program with KISS-equipped TNC's.

73, Andy KC2FF

Edited very slightly for packet distribution by Hank Greeb, N8XX

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 6917084134461209601
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a81a0471021ccd3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-25 08:27:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coord
Message-ID: <30600007@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 25 May 89 15:27:00 GMT
Lines: 25
Nf-ID: #R:<8905170502.AA26546@tecnet-clems:-40:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600007:000:1051
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 25 10:27:00 1989
Posted: Thu May 25 16:27:00 1989

> To me it seems like these are simplex frequencies being used for
> repeater operation. Of course another way of looking at it is packet
> channels being used for packet....

What's legal, and what the band plan is, are two different things.
If you violate the band plan but do not cause interference (or violate any
other rules) then you are LEGAL, a LID maybe, but LEGAL.

>   Have you considered cross-band repeats? That would REALLY simplify the
>   duplexer, like in almost none.
>
> And the really great part is everyone would need 2 radios (or one dual
> band) to dedicate to packet... :-)

Or, you could only talk to people on the Other band if the repeater is
reversable.

What if all the repeaters talked to everyone on 145.01 and talked to each
other on 223.40? As long as you could reach TWO machines, you are in. Of
course that also requires the repeaters be addressable, which I have not yet
seen an implementation that can do this and repeat live (something I have been
wanting to do).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

From 2291246742470894581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52425f8fa66010e7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-01 07:19:54 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!ucbvax!ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL!dbennett
From: dbennett@ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL (D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: WWPACKET Stats For all Countries
Message-ID: <8903311746.AA14363@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 16:03:44 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 107
Posted: Fri Mar 31 17:03:44 1989

World Wide
Recap by Countries
As of 03-31-1989
by K4NGC

The following is a computed recap of the World Wide
WWPACKET.DBF file I maintain. It reflects the number
and type of activities by country. If you have any
changes to this file please address them to K4NGC @

K4NGC.

State	DIGI	PBBS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Argentina	0	2	2	0.05%
Australia	38	59	97	2.37%
Austria	5	4	9	0.22%
Belgium	0	8	8	0.20%
Bermuda	0	0	0	0.00%
Bolivia	0	0	0	0.00%
Brazil	0	0	0	0.00%
Brunei	0	0	0	0.00%
Bulgeria	0	0	0	0.00%
Canada	29	101	130	3.18%
Chile	0	0	0	0.00%
China	0	0	0	0.00%
Colombia	15	13	28	0.69%
Costa Rica	6	2	8	0.20%
Cuba	0	0	0	0.00%
Denmark	0	15	15	0.37%
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0.00%
Ecuador	0	1	1	0.02%
Egypt	0	0	0	0.00%
El Salvador	0	0	0	0.00%
Finland	18	19	37	0.91%
France	9	40	49	1.20%
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0.00%
German Demo. Rep.	0	0	0	0.00%
Germany, Federal Rep	63	22	85	2.08%
Greece	2	3	5	0.12%
Greenland	0	0	0	0.00%
Guatemala	0	0	0	0.00%
Haiti	0	0	0	0.00%
Honduras	0	0	0	0.00%
Hong Kong	0	9	9	0.22%
Hungary	4	4	8	0.20%
Iceland	0	2	2	0.05%
India	0	2	2	0.05%
Indonesia	0	19	19	0.46%
Ireland	0	5	5	0.12%
Israel	0	4	4	0.10%
Italy	49	91	140	3.43%
Japan	6	158	164	4.01%
Korea, North	0	0	0	0.00%
Korea, South	6	2	8	0.20%
Lebenon	0	0	0	0.00%
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0.00%
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0.02%
Malaysia	0	2	2	0.05%
Mexico	0	3	3	0.07%
Monaco	0	0	0	0.00%
Morocco	0	0	0	0.00%
Netherlands	0	0	0	0.00%

New Zealand	0	2	2	0.05%
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0.00%
Norway	52	25	77	1.88%
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.00%
Panama	0	0	0	0.00%
Paraguay	0	0	0	0.00%
Peru	0	1	1	0.02%
Phillipines	0	18	18	0.44%
Poland	0	0	0	0.00%
Portugal	0	0	0	0.00%
Romania	0	0	0	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0.00%
Singapore	0	0	0	0.00%
South Africa	13	12	25	0.61%
Spain	0	16	16	0.39%
Sweden	0	33	33	0.81%
Switzerland	0	1	1	0.02%
Syria	0	0	0	0.00%
Taiwan	0	0	0	0.00%
Thailand	0	0	0	0.00%
Turkey	0	0	0	0.00%
United Kingdom	1	164	165	4.04%
United States	1424	1417	2841	69.51%
Uruguay	0	0	0	0.00%
USSR	0	1	1	0.02%
Venezuela	7	2	9	0.22%
Yugoslavia	18	5	23	0.56%
Total	2321	1766	4087	100.00%

The WWPACKET.DBF files are available on my LandLine Bulletin Board to all who want it. My LandLine BBS telephone number is 703-680-5970. These files are in Text, ARC and Dbase formats.

Don Bennett (K4NGC)
15016 Carlsbad Road
Woodbridge, Va 22193
(Home) 703-670-4773
(Work) 703-274-9355/56
(LLBBS) 703-680-5970
(ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq.arpa
(Packet) K4NGC @ K4NGC

From -4613878200452301808
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,990c0bc56bedc886,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-01 07:19:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!ucbvax!ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL!dbennett

From: dbennett@ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL (D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: USA Packet Stats
Message-ID: <8903311746.AA14380@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 16:04:14 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 86
Posted: Fri Mar 31 17:04:14 1989

United States
Recap by State
As of 03-31-1989
by K4NGC

The following is a computed recap of the WWPACKET.DBF file I maintain for the United States. It reflects the number and type of activities by state. If you have any changes to this file please address them to K4NGC @ K4NGC.

State	PBBS	DIGI	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alabama	26	35	61	2.15%
Alaska	8	19	27	0.95%
Arizona	37	23	60	2.11%
Arkansas	15	19	34	1.20%
California	154	87	241	8.48%
Colorado	47	69	116	4.08%
Connecticut	20	18	38	1.34%
Delaware	3	3	6	0.21%
Dist of Columbia	0	1	1	0.04%
Florida	83	94	177	6.23%
Georgia	31	29	60	2.11%
Guam	0	0	0	0.00%
Hawaii	10	10	20	0.70%
Idaho	2	7	9	0.32%
Illinois	32	63	95	3.34%
Indiana	43	60	103	3.63%
Iowa	20	20	40	1.41%
Kansas	20	10	30	1.06%
Kentucky	17	41	58	2.04%
Louisiana	17	4	21	0.74%
Maine	9	11	20	0.70%
Maryland	48	59	107	3.77%
Massachusetts	37	29	66	2.32%
Michigan	41	29	70	2.46%
Minnesota	14	25	39	1.37%
Mississippi	12	8	20	0.70%
Missouri	23	44	67	2.36%
Montana	14	21	35	1.23%

Nebraska	12	19	31	1.09%
Nevada	2	14	16	0.56%
New Hampshire	16	15	31	1.09%
New Jersey	65	45	110	3.87%
New Mexico	16	17	33	1.16%
New York	88	57	145	5.10%
North Carolina	22	23	45	1.58%
North Dakota	7	5	12	0.42%
Ohio	63	60	123	4.33%
Oklahoma	16	25	41	1.44%
Oregon	9	9	18	0.63%
Pennsylvania	66	49	115	4.05%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	5	4	9	0.32%
South Carolina	20	11	31	1.09%
South Dakota	6	7	13	0.46%
Tennessee	24	18	42	1.48%
Texas	52	29	81	2.85%
Utah	9	30	39	1.37%
Vermont	8	7	15	0.53%
Virginia	41	70	111	3.91%
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0.00%
Washington	32	17	49	1.72%
West Virginia	8	14	22	0.77%
Wisconsin	31	24	55	1.94%
Wyoming	11	16	27	0.95%
Total	1417	1424	2841	100.00%

The WWPACKET.DBF files are available on my
LandLine Bulletin Board to all who want it.
My Landline BBS telephone number is 703-680-5970.
These files are in text, ARC and dBase formats.

Don Bennett (K4NGC)
15016 Carlsbad Road
Woodbridge, Va 22193
(Home) 703-670-4773
(Work) 703-274-9355/56
(LLBBS) 703-680-5970
(ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq.arpa
(Packet) K4NGC @ K4NGC

From 6902856261497130125
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,831f1eafc1d24242,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-02 05:31:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!osiris!sics.se!klemets
From: klemets@sics.se (Anders Klemets)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: UFQBBS V0.91 available
Message-ID: <KLEMETS.89Apr2001756@shai.sics.se>
Date: 1 Apr 89 22:17:56 GMT
Sender: news@osiris.sics.se
Organization: Swedish Institute of Computer Science, Kista
Lines: 42
Posted: Sat Apr 1 23:17:56 1989

Version V0.91 of the multiuser mailbox UFQBBS is available with
anonymous ftp on the Internet from tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.
The files are in the bbs/ufqbbs directory. Unfortunately the files
have been archived with a program called ZIP. I cannot run ZIP on this
UNIX machine so I have not been able to check the files. I have
uploaded the ZIP program as well, so any user with a PC should not have
troubles with extracting the files.

The files on tomcat happened to be uploaded on April 1st. This is
purely unintentional...

The BBS provides a NET/ROM lookalike interface called "The Node".
You can connect to it and it will work just like a normal NET/ROM node but
there is one extra command, "BBS", that connects you to the BBS.

The software works with any TNC that supports KISS mode.

Here follows a release note received on packet.
Please send any questions to the author, G4GOU, and not to me.

Good luck, Anders SM0RGV

- - - - -
To :UFQBBS@EU
From:G4GOU @GB7LNX.GBR.EU
Msg MID:CC3A6F0D
Hi,
The latest version of the UFQBBS (0.91) is now ready and can be
downloaded from my phone bbs on 0522-511277 (Net 2:258/46)
This code is much improved, and fixes most of the bugs in previous versions.
It is fully multi-user, and will support several tnc's with multi-connect
on each running in a single 170k Desqview window. (The distributed version
is limited to two tnc's with 9 simultaneous connects on each)
It is fully compatible with version 3.01 of THE NODE. It also allows for
forwarding to occur simultaneously to several stations.
In addition to the usual BBS commands (very similar to MBL & RLI) it
also supports gateway connects and a conference facility whereby several
users can chat to one another - something which is difficult to do with
a normal packet qso.
File Upload/download is not yet implimented, but should be ready soon.
For more information contact me at this bbs or QTHR.
73 Mike G4GOU sysop GB7LNX & GB7LX

From 6647785756558009803

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da97f6d27c915c0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-03 10:38:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!ames!pasteur!
ucbvax!ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL!dbennett
From: dbennett@ALEXANDRIA-EMH1.ARMY.MIL (D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HELP! HELP!
Message-ID: <8904041700.AA27019@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 3 Apr 89 17:38:57 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 67
Posted: Mon Apr 3 18:38:57 1989

SUBJECT: World Wide Packet Radio Listing

Again, I have received a message telling me that my Stats for the USA and Foreign countries are incorrect. AGAIN I WILL TELL YOU THAT YOU ARE RIGHT. As long as YOU do not send me updates I can not correct the problem you tell me about. This is just like a doctor telling you that your are SICK but NOT telling you how to solve the problem. As long as you my fellow hams do not give me the information then IT WILL BE INCORRECT. I have received messages from Europe telling me that there are more digipeaters and PBBS in a certain country, but they will not tell me what to change or what to add or what to delete. I dont mind people telling me that the data is incorrect, but I do mind when they will not give me the answers to correct the problem. How does anyone expect me to keep this list current if they wont give me the information. I have had to beg, scream, plead, etc. to get this information. Well, if the HAM community does not want to help then I will be glad to discontinue the database of Digipeaters and PBBS. It would be a shame, because there is a lot of usefully information in it that the BBS Operators use, in addition a lot of BBS Users and NTS Operators are using it so that they can forward mail directly to certain BBSs. So what about it people, Lets see those changes, deleteions, additions, and confirmations come in. Make me work late at night to keep the list up to date.

If you want to help please provide the following information for each and every Digipeater and PBBS in your area or areas that you know about.

1. Call Sign 2. SSID
3. City 4. State/Provence
5. Country 6. ZIP/Postal Code
7. MAP Grid 8. Frequency
9. Type Activity (Digi or PBBS) 9. Activity Code(s) (See below)

Activity Code - A - DIGI - TNC-1 or Clone (Dumb Digipeater)
B - DIGI - TNC-2 or Clone (Dumb Digipeater)
C - DIGI - Layer 3/4 Node (Network Node)
D - DIGI - VC Switch (COSI)
E - DIGI - TEXNET

F - DIGI - TCP Switch
G - DIGI - TCP Gateway
H - DIGI - KANODE (Without Gateway)
I - DIGI - KANODE (With Gateway)
J - DIGI - 9600 Baud TNC
K - DIGI - 56 KB TNC
L - DIGI - Packet Radio Repeater
M - DIGI - Converse TNC
- DIGI - This is a Backbone Frequency and users
are requested not to use it.
1 - PBBS - BBS, Local User access and Mail Forwarding
2 - PBBS - BBS, Forwarding ONLY (No Users)
3 - PBBS - BBS, Local User access and No Mail Forwding
4 - MBOX - Personnel Mailbox (NOT PBBS) that PBBS can
forward to.

Please let me know of any corrections, deletions, additions or verifications to this file. Send them to me - K4NGC @ K4NGC via one of the Packet Radio PBBS mailboxes. Any call signs listed on this list will be purged if the update date exceeds 2 years, therefor verification is necessary.

73's Don Bennett -- K4NGC
15016 Carlsbad Road
Woodbridge, Va 22193 USA
(Home) 703-670-4773
(Office) 703-274-9355/56/63/64
(K4NGC LLBBS) 703-680-5970
(ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq
(PACKET RADIO) K4NGC @ K4NGC

From -8215031254902438151
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-04 14:43:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904042045.AA09092@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 Apr 89 21:43:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 69
Posted: Tue Apr 4 22:43:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:

%MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Tue, 4 Apr 89 21:43 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 8921 for
DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Tue, 4 Apr 89 21:43 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 8919; Tue, 04 Apr 89 21:07:08 SET
Date: Sun, 2 Apr 89 01:30:37 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #86
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Sun, 2 Apr 89 Volume 89 : Issue 86

Today's Topics:
Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!

Date: 1 Apr 89 03:07:02 GMT
From: att!homxb!hotps!ka2qhd!kd2bd@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (John Magliacane Wall
Township NJ)
Subject: Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!

ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT MARCH 27 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION IS SCHEDULED TO FLY ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE
IN MARCH 1990. APPROVAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE
AMATEUR RADIO EXPERIMENT CALLED SAREX ON THE SECONDARY PAYLOAD LIST
OF FLIGHT STS 35 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS. RON PARISE, WA4SIR, A PAYLOAD
SPECIALIST FOR THE ASTRO 1 PAYLOAD TO BE CARRIED ON THAT FLIGHT WILL
OPERATE THE STATION IN THE ORBITING SHUTTLE. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARRL
AND SAREX, COSPONSORS, THE RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION,
AMSAT, STATED THAT THEY LEARNED OF THE APPROVAL AT A MEETING WITH
NASA OFFICIALS HELD ON MARCH 14 AT THE LYNDON B JOHNSON SPACE
CENTER IN HOUSTON.

WA4SIR WILL COMMUNICATE WITH AMATEUR OPERATORS WORLDWIDE USING VOICE
AND VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS AS WELL AS PACKET RADIO. THE ORBIT OF THE
SHUTTLE WILL ALLOW AMATEURS LOCATED BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 46 DEGREES
NORTH AND 46 DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDES TO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE
SHUTTLE. THE SAREX TRANSMISSIONS FROM THE SPACE SHUTTLE WILL BE SUCH
THAT A STANDARD SCANNER RADIO CAN RECEIVE THEM.

THE APPROVAL FOR SAREX OPERATION IS CONTINGENT ON FINAL APPROVAL BY
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER OF THE SAREX HARDWARE AND OPERATIONS PLAN AND ON

PRIORITIZATION OF SECONDARY PAYLOADS FOR THE STS 35 FLIGHT.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -9200187531974084986
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-04 15:30:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!MITVMA.MIT.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@MITVMA.MIT.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904042034.AA08495@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 Apr 89 22:30:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 91
Posted: Tue Apr 4 23:30:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Tue, 4 Apr 89 22:29 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 8887 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Tue, 4 Apr 89 22:29 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 8886; Tue, 04 Apr 89 21:06:02 SET
Date: Sun, 2 Apr 89 18:47:44 +0200
From: CERN Gateway <postmaster%priam.cern@CERNVAX.BITNET>
Subject: CERN Mail Network -- failed mail
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@MIT-EDDIE.MIT.EDU

   ----- Mail failure diagnostics -----
Rejected-Message-id: <8904021636.AA26739@mint.cern>

Message Recipients:
   spahni@iam.unibe.ch:
      transfer failure -- MTA congestion

   ----- Unsent message follows -----

From:
 S=PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST;OU=ARMY;OU=WSMR-SIMTEL20;ORG=MIL;PRMD=SWITCH;ADMD=ARCOM;
C=CH
Sender: Packet-radio list
 <S=PACKRAD;OU=FINHUTC;ORG=BITNET;PRMD=SWITCH;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
To: "Dieter Spahni, Universitaet Bern"
 <S=spahni;OU=iam;ORG=UNIBE;PRMD=UNIBE;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
Reply-To:
 S=PACKET-RADIO%WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL;ORG=CEARN;PRMD=CERN;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH
Message-ID: <8904021636.AA26739@mint.cern>
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #86

>Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Sun, 2 Apr 89   Volume 89 : Issue 86

Today's Topics:
                     Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!

Date: 1 Apr 89 03:07:02 GMT
From: att!homxb!hotps!ka2qhd!kd2bd@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (John Magliacane Wall
 Township NJ)
Subject: Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!

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SPECIALIST FOR THE ASTRO 1 PAYLOAD TO BE CARRIED ON THAT FLIGHT WILL
OPERATE THE STATION IN THE ORBITING SHUTTLE. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARRL
AND SAREX, COSPONSORS, THE RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION,
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PRIORITIZATION OF SECONDARY PAYLOADS FOR THE STS 35 FLIGHT.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -3191626521338640646
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,81c1b810267ac062,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c1b810267ac062,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-04 23:26:03 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1966 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1213
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ames!killer!texbell!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Distribution of KA9Q code
Message-ID: <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 5 Apr 89 06:26:03 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 52

For some time, I've been getting mail of the form "I want a copy of your
code but I can't FTP from here". Lately these requests have reached a fever
pitch.

It has gotten to the point where I simply have no choice but to put my foot
down and say that I can't honor any more such requests. Figuring out how to
get a large binary file to somebody through a jury-rigged chain of UUCP
sites and/or FOOBARNET mail gateways is extremely time-consuming and tedious.
I'm sure people would rather have me spend my time coding!

Furthermore, shipping large files like the KA9Q TCP/IP sources through the
mail gateways that do exist to other networks is, in my opinion, abusing the
hospitality of the gateway operators. In most (if not all) cases, these
paths use dialup phone links, with the gateway operators footing their own
phone bills in order to provide a courtesy to others.

If you cannot access the anonymous FTP directories on flash.bellcore.com or louie.udel.edu, I suggest the following alternative ways to obtain the code:

1. If you are at a university, commercial or governmental institution that has an internal computer network, jump up and down until you convince your management that you should join the Internet. With the development of the NSFNET backbone and the regional networks, Internet connectivity is now available to almost any organization doing research or development, not just those with DoD contracts. The Internet is so incredibly useful for so many things that it is becoming at least as essential as telephone service for an awful lot of people.

2. If you cannot get on the Internet, find a friend who *is* on the net and get them to fetch the code for you. I encourage people to set up informal "networks" to distribute copies of my code to their friends, as long as the use is non-commercial. You may ship disks around, use bulletin boards or do direct phone or packet radio transfers; your choice. I strongly encourage those with Internet access to make current copies of the code available to others, e.g., by public access UUCP a la N3EUA's or WB3FFV's UNIX systems. Given the time it takes to send the stuff even at 2400 baud, I'm sure these two systems could use some help in sharing the load.

3. If all else fails, wait until the new releases are announced as being available through the TAPR office on floppy. You will have to wait a while, as TAPR prefers to deal only with "official" releases, not the "snapshots" of development code I've been regularly putting out for testing.

The only exception I will make to my rule of staying out of the code distribution business is for people who have already proven themselves as contributors to the coding effort. For these relatively few people I am willing to prepare and mail floppies when necessary, but because of the time and expense I am simply unable to do this for everyone who asks.

Thanks for your understanding.

Phil Karn, KA9Q

From -3432242473972621504
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2a0aec499f0aa5b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-04 23:49:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!wasatch!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!NORUNIX.BITNET!m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett
From: m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett@NORUNIX.BITNET (Magne Maehre)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: HAPN-problems
Message-ID: <240*m_maehre@avh.unit.uninett>
Date: 4 Apr 89 09:18:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Apr 4 10:18:00 1989

I tried this one some weeks ago, but haven't yet received any answers
so I try again.

LA4BM is the only one in this LAN running the HAPN-card. Therefore
we don't know if there is a problem with his card or if it is a
common problem.

The problem is; Every time the card detects traffic on the channel
it keys the transmitter for some milliseconds (or so). It behaves
normal if the traffic is meant for him, but as soon as there
is traffic meant for someone else it starts acting this way.
This makes of course trouble for the other users since almost
all response-packets (ACK, NAK etc) is doubled with this keying.

Is there any reasonable solution to the problem?? I will be
very pleased to hear from any HAPN-user (or anyone else with
an opinion).

Please mail responses to me directly as well as to the net.

Vy 73 de Magne LA1BFA

E-Mail : m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett%norunit.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu
                                (PUH)
DEC-Net : 56720::M_MAEHRE
Mailbox : LA1BFA @LA8GE

From -7018940667989247292
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 10:27:37 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1968 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1214
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!cornell!batcomputer!
sun.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Re: Distribution of KA9Q code
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Apr5132737@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Date: 5 Apr 89 17:27:37 GMT
References: <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Postdam NY
Lines: 7
In-reply-to: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com's message of 5 Apr 89 06:26:03 GMT

I'll put bits on Clarkson's archive server as I get them. Send 'help'
to archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu. If you get no reply, include
a 'path' command that gives a path to you from an Internet site.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
If you can, help others. If you can't, | Leftoid and proud of it
at least don't hurt others--the Dalai Lama |

From 1563832374193086895
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 14:27:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904060248.AA08002@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 5 Apr 89 21:27:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 149
Posted: Wed Apr 5 22:27:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Wed, 5 Apr 89 21:27 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 8313 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Wed, 5 Apr 89 21:27 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 8312; Tue, 04 Apr 89 20:47:40 SET
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 89 00:31:01 MDT
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #87
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Mon, 3 Apr 89   Volume 89 : Issue 87

Today's Topics:
                     4SALE items on BBS is legal.
                        UFQBBS V0.91 available

Date: 1 Apr 89 21:40:31 GMT
From: portal!cup.portal.com!Ed_Eric_Mitchell@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 4SALE items on BBS is legal.

4 SALE IS LEGAL.

The following quote comes from the The FCC Rule Book, page 6-9, published by the American Radio Relay League, and is followed by an additional written policy statement from the FCC:

Q. In the United States there are many nets that cater to hams selling and buying their ham radio equipment. Are these so-called 'swap and shop' nets legal?

A. Yes, within certain constraints. Amateurs may use their stations from time to time to discuss the availability of a piece of Amateur Radio equipment, but such activity would be limited to that of an occassional nature. It's best not to discuss price on the air. Instead, swap phone numbers with the interested party and finish the dickering off the air. Activities could not include any items of a personal nature, such as a camera or ordinary broadcast radios. Hams should not engage in regular 'flea market' or business activities on swap nets so as to derive a profit by buying and selling ham gear on a regularly scheduled basis (97.112).

END OF QUOTE FROM ARRL PUBLICATION

Direct quote from FCC PR Docket 88-139, page 5 (i.e. this is a policy statement direct from the Federal Communications Commission):

36. Current policy permits amateur stations to transmit information about the availability of amateur radio equipment, notwithstanding Section 97.110, 47 C.F.R. Section 97.110, prohibiting business communications. In this context, amateur radio equipment is equipment normally used in an amateur station by an amateur operator. An asking price may be mentioned, but no subsequent negotiations or bartering may take place. If interest is expressed, the amateur operators should exchange mailing addresses or telephone numbers and finish negotiations using means of communication other than amateur service frequencies. Delaers may not take advantage of this exception. Amateur operators who derive a profit by buying and selling amateur radio equipment on a regular basis are considered dealers and violate the business prohibition if they use amateur service frequencies for this purpose. Proposed Section 97.219(c) codifies these policies.

END OF FCC QUOTE

Clearly, under written policy statements from both the ARRL, and the FCC, in 1988, the posting of 4 sale items concerning Amateur Radio equipment is completely and unequivocably legal, including, as stated above, the posting of an asking price. Note also that the FCC interpretation is slightly more liberal than the ARRL interpretation.

While Section 97.219(c) is a part of the proposed rules rewrite, the FCC has made it explicitly clear in this section of the NPRM that the FCC's own interpretation of the existing Part 97 is that the posting of 4 SALE items, including an asking price is legal.

I urge all SYSOPS to adhere to the this FOR SALE policy. There is no need to censor messages that fall within the above described categories.

signed,
Ed Mitchell
WA6AOD (SYSOP) @ N6IIU
Palo Alto, California.

..

Date: 1 Apr 89 22:17:56 GMT
From: mcvax!kth!osiris!sics.se!klemets@uunet.uu.net (Anders Klemets)
Subject: UFQBBS V0.91 available

Version V0.91 of the multiuser mailbox UFQBBS is available with anonymous ftp on the Internet from tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov.
The files are in the bbs/ufqbbs directory. Unfortunately the files have been archived with a program called ZIP. I cannot run ZIP on this UNIX machine so I have not been able to check the files. I have uploaded the ZIP program as well, so any user with a PC should not have troubles with extracting the files.

The files on tomcat happened to be uploaded on April 1st. This is purely unintentional...

The BBS provides a NET/ROM lookalike interface called "The Node".
You can connect to it and it will work just like a normal NET/ROM node but there is one extra command, "BBS", that connects you to the BBS.

The software works with any TNC that supports KISS mode.

Here follows a release note received on packet.
Please send any questions to the author, G4GOU, and not to me.

Good luck, Anders SM0RGV

- - - - -
To :UFQBBS@EU
From:G4GOU @GB7LNX.GBR.EU
Msg MID:CC3A6F0D
Hi,
The latest version of the UFQBBS (0.91) is now ready and can be downloaded from my phone bbs on 0522-511277 (Net 2:258/46)
This code is much improved, and fixes most of the bugs in previous versions.
It is fully multi-user, and will support several tnc's with multi-connect

on each running in a single 170k Desqview window. (The distributed version
is limited to two tnc's with 9 simultaneous connects on each)
It is fully compatible with version 3.01 of THE NODE. It also allows for
forwarding to occur simultaneously to several stations.
In addition to the usual BBS commands (very similar to MBL & RLI) it
also supports gateway connects and a conference facility whereby several
users can chat to one another - something which is difficult to do with
a normal packet qso.
File Upload/download is not yet implimented, but should be ready soon.
For more information contact me at this bbs or QTHR.
73 Mike G4GOU sysop GB7LNX & GB7LX

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -5832177131179503547
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 16:04:17 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!MITVMA.MIT.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@MITVMA.MIT.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904042138.AA12194@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 Apr 89 23:33:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 109
Posted: Wed Apr 5 00:33:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Tue, 4 Apr 89 23:33 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 9769 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Tue, 4 Apr 89 23:33 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 9768; Tue, 04 Apr 89 21:25:14 SET
Date: Sun, 2 Apr 89 18:52:07 +0200
From: CERN Gateway <postmaster%priam.cern@CERNVAX.BITNET>
Subject: CERN Mail Network -- failed mail
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@MIT-EDDIE.MIT.EDU

```
   ----- Mail failure diagnostics -----
Rejected-Message-id: <8904021648.AA26783@mint.cern>

Message Recipients:
   spahni@iam.unibe.ch:
      transfer failure -- MTA congestion

   ----- Unsent message follows -----

From: CERN Gateway <S=postmaster;ORG=priam;PRMD=CERN;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
Sender: Packet-radio list
 <S=PACKRAD;OU=FINHUTC;ORG=BITNET;PRMD=SWITCH;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
To: "Dieter Spahni, Universitaet Bern"
 <S=spahni;OU=iam;ORG=UNIBE;PRMD=UNIBE;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
Reply-To: S=PACKET-RADIO%MIT-EDDIE.MIT.EDU;ORG=CEARN;PRMD=CERN;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH
Message-ID: <8904021648.AA26783@mint.cern>
Subject: CERN Mail Network -- failed mail

   ----- Mail failure diagnostics -----
Rejected-Message-id: <8904021636.AA26739@mint.cern>

Message Recipients:
   spahni@iam.unibe.ch:
      transfer failure -- MTA congestion

   ----- Unsent message follows -----

From:
 S=PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST;OU=ARMY;OU=WSMR-SIMTEL20;ORG=MIL;PRMD=SWITCH;ADMD=ARCOM;
C=CH
Sender: Packet-radio list
 <S=PACKRAD;OU=FINHUTC;ORG=BITNET;PRMD=SWITCH;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
To: "Dieter Spahni, Universitaet Bern"
 <S=spahni;OU=iam;ORG=UNIBE;PRMD=UNIBE;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH>
Reply-To:
 S=PACKET-RADIO%WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL;ORG=CEARN;PRMD=CERN;ADMD=ARCOM;C=CH
Message-ID: <8904021636.AA26739@mint.cern>
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #86

>Comments:     Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest         Sun,  2 Apr 89       Volume 89 : Issue  86

Today's Topics:
                     Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!
----------------------------------------------------------------------

Date: 1 Apr 89 03:07:02 GMT
From: att!homxb!hotps!ka2qhd!kd2bd@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU  (John Magliacane Wall
 Township NJ)
Subject: Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!
```

ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT MARCH 27 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION IS SCHEDULED TO FLY ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE
IN MARCH 1990. APPROVAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE
AMATEUR RADIO EXPERIMENT CALLED SAREX ON THE SECONDARY PAYLOAD LIST
OF FLIGHT STS 35 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS. RON PARISE, WA4SIR, A PAYLOAD
SPECIALIST FOR THE ASTRO 1 PAYLOAD TO BE CARRIED ON THAT FLIGHT WILL
OPERATE THE STATION IN THE ORBITING SHUTTLE. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARRL
AND SAREX, COSPONSORS, THE RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION,
AMSAT, STATED THAT THEY LEARNED OF THE APPROVAL AT A MEETING WITH
NASA OFFICIALS HELD ON MARCH 14 AT THE LYNDON B JOHNSON SPACE
CENTER IN HOUSTON.

WA4SIR WILL COMMUNICATE WITH AMATEUR OPERATORS WORLDWIDE USING VOICE
AND VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS AS WELL AS PACKET RADIO. THE ORBIT OF THE
SHUTTLE WILL ALLOW AMATEURS LOCATED BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 46 DEGREES
NORTH AND 46 DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDES TO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE
SHUTTLE. THE SAREX TRANSMISSIONS FROM THE SPACE SHUTTLE WILL BE SUCH
THAT A STANDARD SCANNER RADIO CAN RECEIVE THEM.

THE APPROVAL FOR SAREX OPERATION IS CONTINGENT ON FINAL APPROVAL BY
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER OF THE SAREX HARDWARE AND OPERATIONS PLAN AND ON
PRIORITIZATION OF SECONDARY PAYLOADS FOR THE STS 35 FLIGHT.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -4631508653830707144
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 16:50:44 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1972 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1220
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!att!cbnews!
res
From: res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Re: Distribution of KA9Q code

Message-ID: <5430@cbnews.ATT.COM>
Date: 5 Apr 89 23:50:44 GMT
References: <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli)
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories
Lines: 13

In article <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
-For some time, I've been getting mail of the form "I want a copy of your
-code but I can't FTP from here".
-
-It has gotten to the point where I simply have no choice but to put my foot
-down and say that I can't honor any more such requests.

Gee, Phil, that gives a new meaning to your "Organization" header line:
     "Secular Humanists for No Code"   :^)

Rob Stampfli
att!cblpe!res (work)
osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

From 4060687974441434727
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 19:16:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904060247.AA07967@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Apr 89 02:16:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 136
Posted: Thu Apr 6 03:16:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 6 Apr 89 02:16 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 5247 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 6 Apr 89 02:15 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 5246; Thu, 06 Apr 89 00:09:00 SET
Date: Wed, 5 Apr 89 01:31:16 MDT

From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #89
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Wed, 5 Apr 89 Volume 89 : Issue 89

Today's Topics:

HAPN-problems
HELP! HELP!

Date: 4 Apr 89 10:18 +0100
From: Magne Maehre <m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett%NORUNIX.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject: HAPN-problems

I tried this one some weeks ago, but haven't yet received any answers
so I try again.

LA4BM is the only one in this LAN running the HAPN-card. Therefore
we don't know if there is a problem with his card or if it is a
common problem.

The problem is; Every time the card detects traffic on the channel
it keys the transmitter for some milliseconds (or so). It behaves
normal if the traffic is meant for him, but as soon as there
is traffic meant for someone else it starts acting this way.
This makes of course trouble for the other users since almost
all response-packets (ACK, NAK etc) is doubled with this keying.

Is there any reasonable solution to the problem?? I will be
very pleased to hear from any HAPN-user (or anyone else with
an opinion).

Please mail responses to me directly as well as to the net.

Vy 73 de Magne LA1BFA

E-Mail : m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett%norunit.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu
(PUH)
DEC-Net : 56720::M_MAEHRE
Mailbox : LA1BFA @LA8GE

Date: Mon, 3 Apr 89 12:38:57 EST
From: D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM <dbennett@alexandria-emh1.army.mil>
Subject: HELP! HELP!

SUBJECT: World Wide Packet Radio Listing

Again, I have received a message telling me that my Stats for the USA and Foreign countries are incorrect. AGAIN I WILL TELL YOU THAT YOU ARE RIGHT. As long as YOU do not send me updates I can not correct the problem you tell me about. This is just like a doctor telling you that your are SICK but NOT telling you how to solve the problem. As long as you my fellow hams do not give me the information then IT WILL BE INCORRECT. I have received messages from Europe telling me that there are more digipeaters and PBBS in a certain country, but they will not tell me what to change or what to add or what to delete. I dont mind people telling me that the data is incorrect, but I do mind when they will not give me the answers to correct the problem. How does anyone expect me to keep this list current if they wont give me the information. I have had to beg, scream, plead, etc. to get this information. Well, if the HAM community does not want to help then I will be glad to discontinue the database of Digipeaters and PBBS. It would be a shame, because there is a lot of usefully information in it that the BBS Operators use, in addition a lot of BBS Users and NTS Operators are using it so that they can forward mail directly to certain BBSs. So what about it people, Lets see those changes, deleteions, additions, and confirmations come in. Make me work late at night to keep the list up to date.

If you want to help please provide the following information for each and every Digipeater and PBBS in your area or areas that you know about.

1. Call Sign 2. SSID
3. City 4. State/Provence
5. Country 6. ZIP/Postal Code
7. MAP Grid 8. Frequency
9. Type Activity (Digi or PBBS) 9. Activity Code(s) (See below)

Activity Code - A - DIGI - TNC-1 or Clone (Dumb Digipeater)
B - DIGI - TNC-2 or Clone (Dumb Digipeater)
C - DIGI - Layer 3/4 Node (Network Node)
D - DIGI - VC Switch (COSI)
E - DIGI - TEXNET
F - DIGI - TCP Switch
G - DIGI - TCP Gateway
H - DIGI - KANODE (Without Gateway)
I - DIGI - KANODE (With Gateway)
J - DIGI - 9600 Baud TNC
K - DIGI - 56 KB TNC
L - DIGI - Packet Radio Repeater
M - DIGI - Converse TNC
- DIGI - This is a Backbone Frequency and users are requested not to use it.
1 - PBBS - BBS, Local User access and Mail Forwarding
2 - PBBS - BBS, Forwarding ONLY (No Users)
3 - PBBS - BBS, Local User access and No Mail Forwding
4 - MBOX - Personnel Mailbox (NOT PBBS) that PBBS can forward to.

Please let me know of any corrections, deletions, additions or verifications to this file. Send them to me - K4NGC @ K4NGC via one of the

Packet Radio PBBS mailboxes. Any call signs listed on this list will be purged if the update date exceeds 2 years, therefor verification is necessary.

 73's Don Bennett -- K4NGC
      15016 Carlsbad Road
      Woodbridge, Va 22193 USA
      (Home) 703-670-4773
      (Office) 703-274-9355/56/63/64
      (K4NGC LLBBS) 703-680-5970
      (ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq
      (PACKET RADIO) K4NGC @ K4NGC

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 3123442528679759239
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-05 23:00:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904060409.AA12295@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Apr 89 06:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 234
Posted: Thu Apr 6 07:00:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 6 Apr 89 05:59 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 8365 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 6 Apr 89 05:59 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 8364; Wed, 05 Apr 89 05:04:14 SET
Date: Sat, 1 Apr 89 01:30:44 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #85
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>

Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Sat, 1 Apr 89 Volume 89 : Issue 85

Today's Topics:
USA Packet Stats
WWPACKET Stats For all Countries

Date: Fri, 31 Mar 89 11:04:14 EST
From: D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM <dbennett@alexandria-emh1.army.mil>
Subject: USA Packet Stats

United States
Recap by State
As of 03-31-1989
by K4NGC

The following is a computed recap of the WWPACKET.DBF file I maintain for the United States. It reflects the number and type of activities by state. If you have any changes to this file please address them to K4NGC @ K4NGC.

State	PBBS	DIGI	TOTAL	PERCENT
Alabama	26	35	61	2.15%
Alaska	8	19	27	0.95%
Arizona	37	23	60	2.11%
Arkansas	15	19	34	1.20%
California	154	87	241	8.48%
Colorado	47	69	116	4.08%
Connecticut	20	18	38	1.34%
Delaware	3	3	6	0.21%
Dist of Columbia	0	1	1	0.04%
Florida	83	94	177	6.23%
Georgia	31	29	60	2.11%
Guam	0	0	0	0.00%
Hawaii	10	10	20	0.70%
Idaho	2	7	9	0.32%
Illinois	32	63	95	3.34%
Indiana	43	60	103	3.63%
Iowa	20	20	40	1.41%
Kansas	20	10	30	1.06%
Kentucky	17	41	58	2.04%
Louisiana	17	4	21	0.74%
Maine	9	11	20	0.70%
Maryland	48	59	107	3.77%
Massachusetts	37	29	66	2.32%
Michigan	41	29	70	2.46%
Minnesota	14	25	39	1.37%

Mississippi	12	8	20	0.70%
Missouri	23	44	67	2.36%
Montana	14	21	35	1.23%
Nebraska	12	19	31	1.09%
Nevada	2	14	16	0.56%
New Hampshire	16	15	31	1.09%
New Jersey	65	45	110	3.87%
New Mexico	16	17	33	1.16%
New York	88	57	145	5.10%
North Carolina	22	23	45	1.58%
North Dakota	7	5	12	0.42%
Ohio	63	60	123	4.33%
Oklahoma	16	25	41	1.44%
Oregon	9	9	18	0.63%
Pennsylvania	66	49	115	4.05%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0.00%
Rhode Island	5	4	9	0.32%
South Carolina	20	11	31	1.09%
South Dakota	6	7	13	0.46%
Tennessee	24	18	42	1.48%
Texas	52	29	81	2.85%
Utah	9	30	39	1.37%
Vermont	8	7	15	0.53%
Virginia	41	70	111	3.91%
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0.00%
Washington	32	17	49	1.72%
West Virginia	8	14	22	0.77%
Wisconsin	31	24	55	1.94%
Wyoming	11	16	27	0.95%
	----	----	----	--------
Total	1417	1424	2841	100.00%

The WWPACKET.DBF files are available on my
LandLine Bulletin Board to all who want it.
My Landline BBS telephone number is 703-680-5970.
These files are in text, ARC and dBase formats.

Don Bennett (K4NGC)
15016 Carlsbad Road
Woodbridge, Va 22193
(Home) 703-670-4773
(Work) 703-274-9355/56
(LLBBS) 703-680-5970
(ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq.arpa
(Packet) K4NGC @ K4NGC

Date: Fri, 31 Mar 89 11:03:44 EST
From: D H Bennett AMCRM-FTM <dbennett@alexandria-emh1.army.mil>
Subject: WWPACKET Stats For all Countries

World Wide
Recap by Countries
As of 03-31-1989
by K4NGC

The following is a computed recap of the World Wide WWPACKET.DBF file I maintain. It reflects the number and type of activities by country. If you have any changes to this file please address them to K4NGC @ K4NGC.

State	DIGI	PBBS	TOTAL	PERCENT
Argentina	0	2	2	0.05%
Australia	38	59	97	2.37%
Austria	5	4	9	0.22%
Belgium	0	8	8	0.20%
Bermuda	0	0	0	0.00%
Bolivia	0	0	0	0.00%
Brazil	0	0	0	0.00%
Brunei	0	0	0	0.00%
Bulgeria	0	0	0	0.00%
Canada	29	101	130	3.18%
Chile	0	0	0	0.00%
China	0	0	0	0.00%
Colombia	15	13	28	0.69%
Costa Rica	6	2	8	0.20%
Cuba	0	0	0	0.00%
Denmark	0	15	15	0.37%
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0.00%
Ecuador	0	1	1	0.02%
Egypt	0	0	0	0.00%
El Salvador	0	0	0	0.00%
Finland	18	19	37	0.91%
France	9	40	49	1.20%
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0.00%
German Demo. Rep.	0	0	0	0.00%
Germany, Federal Rep	63	22	85	2.08%
Greece	2	3	5	0.12%
Greenland	0	0	0	0.00%
Guatemala	0	0	0	0.00%
Haiti	0	0	0	0.00%
Honduras	0	0	0	0.00%
Hong Kong	0	9	9	0.22%
Hungary	4	4	8	0.20%
Iceland	0	2	2	0.05%
India	0	2	2	0.05%
Indonesia	0	19	19	0.46%
Ireland	0	5	5	0.12%
Israel	0	4	4	0.10%
Italy	49	91	140	3.43%
Japan	6	158	164	4.01%
Korea, North	0	0	0	0.00%

Korea, South	6	2	8	0.20%
Lebenon	0	0	0	0.00%
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0.00%
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0.02%
Malaysia	0	2	2	0.05%
Mexico	0	3	3	0.07%
Monaco	0	0	0	0.00%
Morocco	0	0	0	0.00%
Netherlands	0	0	0	0.00%
New Zealand	0	2	2	0.05%
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0.00%
Norway	52	25	77	1.88%
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.00%
Panama	0	0	0	0.00%
Paraguay	0	0	0	0.00%
Peru	0	1	1	0.02%
Phillipines	0	18	18	0.44%
Poland	0	0	0	0.00%
Portugal	0	0	0	0.00%
Romania	0	0	0	0.00%
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0.00%
Singapore	0	0	0	0.00%
South Africa	13	12	25	0.61%
Spain	0	16	16	0.39%
Sweden	0	33	33	0.81%
Switzerland	0	1	1	0.02%
Syria	0	0	0	0.00%
Taiwan	0	0	0	0.00%
Thailand	0	0	0	0.00%
Turkey	0	0	0	0.00%
United Kingdom	1	164	165	4.04%
United States	1424	1417	2841	69.51%
Uruguay	0	0	0	0.00%
USSR	0	1	1	0.02%
Venezuela	7	2	9	0.22%
Yugoslavia	18	5	23	0.56%
Total	2321	1766	4087	100.00%

The WWPACKET.DBF files are available on my LandLine Bulletin Board to all who want it. My LandLine BBS telephone number is 703-680-5970. These files are in Text, ARC and Dbase formats.

Don Bennett (K4NGC)
15016 Carlsbad Road
Woodbridge, Va 22193
(Home) 703-670-4773
(Work) 703-274-9355/56
(LLBBS) 703-680-5970
(ARPANET) dbennett@amc-hq.arpa
(Packet) K4NGC @ K4NGC

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -7185628842138142027
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-06 01:09:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904060754.AA23354@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Apr 89 08:09:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 404
Posted: Thu Apr 6 09:09:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 6 Apr 89 08:09 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 0808 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 6 Apr 89 08:08 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 0805; Tue, 04 Apr 89 18:21:58 SET
Date: Mon, 3 Apr 89 10:25:43 MDT
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #88
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Mon, 3 Apr 89   Volume 89 : Issue 88

Today's Topics:
                          Gateway 17-Mar-89

Date: 3 Apr 89 01:41:03 GMT
From: osu-cis!n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: Gateway 17-Mar-89

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Sal Prado, Gateway Circulation

Volume 5, Number 13 March 17, 1989

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from J. Gordon Beattie, Jr, N2DSY via CompuServe's HamNet

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Franklin Antonio, N6NKF;
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA;
Steve Goode, K9NG;
Eric Gustafson, N7CL;
Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD.

by Jon Bloom, KE3Z

CALL FOR PAPERS: ARRL COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE

The eighth ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference will be held on Saturday, October 7, 1989, at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Technical papers are invited on all aspects of Amateur Radio digital communications via ionospheric, tropospheric, meteor-scatter and satellite modes. Topics may include network development, architecture, protocols, standards, hardware, software, modulation and encoding schemes, applications, frequency planning and practical experience, such as traffic handling. Of particular interest are digital signal processing, digital speech and image transmission, and new space programs employing digital communications.

Prospective contributors should request an author's kit and identify the topic of their paper immediately. The deadline for receipt of camera-ready manuscripts is August 28, 1989. Author kit requests and camera-ready manuscripts should be mailed to Lori Weinberg at ARRL headquarters.

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PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY

In the following exclusive Gateway report, Ekki Plicht, DF4OR, the official in charge of visual communications for Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC), describes the state of the art of amateur packet radio in the Federal Republic of Germany, where it is one of the fastest growing, if not the fastest growing, Amateur radio mode.

In the Beginning...

Packet radio in DL-land started on one 2-meter frequency, 144.675 MHz. While some enthusiasts enjoyed a quiet frequency and made connections through the whole country, even DX contacts into France, Switzerland and Austria, the growing interest in this new form of communications made efficient "normal" digipeating impossible, due to the increase in the number of collisions. So, in those early years, DARC started to develop a plan which would offer reliability and promise for future years. This plan stated that

o On 2 meters there are too few frequencies for packet radio (exactly three

for digital communications);

- Therefore, user input frequencies should be placed on 70 cm and higher;

- Internode communications should take place on 23 cm and higher and the link between two nodes should be exclusive and realized with directional antennas and the lowest power possible.

This scheme developed well, although some people still favor 2-meter operation due to availability of less expensive equipment.

To understand the situation in West Germany, let me explain some of the more important differences between West Germany and US. The 2- meter band is much smaller than in the US (only 2 MHz, from 144.000 to 146.000 MHz). Digital communications occur from 144.625 to 144.675 and 145.300 MHz. This is not enough for a network, since there are still other digital activities besides packet radio, such as RTTY, FAX, etc.

On the average, West Germany is more densely inhabited than the US, thus, a digipeater has to serve a greater number of users. To avoid collisions between digipeaters serving different areas on the same frequency, they should not be located at good DX sites. Therefore, it is necessary to install a large number of medium-range digipeaters in order to build a nationwide network. This is possible only on 70 cm, where enough room is available (10 MHz, 430.000 to 440.000 MHz). (There is no 220-MHz band in Region 1, and 6-meter operation is not allowed in West Germany.)

The Situation Today

In early 1989, 74 digipeaters and 24 PBBSs are active in West Germany. Three digipeaters are still on 2 meters, the so called "NORD><LINK experiment." These are some of the earliest digipeaters in West Germany which were set up to learn about utilization of the 2-meter band for packet radio. Except for one station on 23 cm (a user input), all of the other stations are on 70 cm. The subbands used on 70 cm are:

- 433.625-433.775 MHz: simplex, digipeater, station-to-station

- 438.025-438.175 MHz: simplex, PBBS, digipeater, station-to-station

- 438.200-438.525 MHz: duplex output, 7.6-MHz shift, digipeater (not yet in use)

Duplex digipeaters are preferred for their improved throughput and collision avoidance, even though they consume twice the space. Besides, they are a perfect way to defend our endangered 70-cm band. (For a fair presentation of the situation here, it must be said that ATV operators are not happy with the frequency allocations in the upper part of the 70-cm band.)

All nodes use 1200-bit/s modems on the user frequencies with one experimental station near Bonn using 4800-bit/s. Most digipeaters are connected to some other node via 23-cm links. There are still some links

on 70 cm, but they will be moved to 23 cm or higher when possible. The 23-cm links are on exclusive duplex frequencies, so collisions should be minimal.

The necessity of using 23 cm for internode communication led to some interesting developments in UHF equipment. To name one, there is a reasonably-priced, one-watt transceiver kit developed by DF9IC and DL5UY from Karlsruhe, that is capable of 1200-bit/s, half-duplex operation. It is ready to connect to a 1200-bit/s AFSK modem and covers the 23-cm band from 1240 to 1300 MHz.

Many experiments are taking place on higher frequencies. For example, in the Munich area (Bavaria), some experiments are in progress using the 6-cm and 10-GHz bands.

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 2)

Modem Hardware

Besides the standard 1200 bit/s modems using TCM3105, AMD7911 and XR2211 chips, there are other modem developments. DJ4ZC of AMSAT-DL has developed the "RSM-Modem" which uses rectangular spectrum modulation. It is capable of 9600 bit/s full-duplex operation and is under test on two digipeaters. NORD><LINK's DK4EG has developed a 4800-bit/s modem. Elsewhere, tests are being conducted with G3RUH's 9600-bit/s modems.

Digital Hardware...on Hilltops

About 50% of the digipeaters in West Germany use standard TNCs including many compatible clones of the well-known TNC 2. Most, if not all, use NET/ROM or TheNet.

Another large number of digipeaters use the so-called "RMNC" (Rhein-Main-Network Controller) which was developed by DH1FAB and others in Frankfurt. It uses the 6809 microprocessor and is contained on one printed circuit board that includes the CPU, 32-kbyte of RAM, 32-kbyte of ROM, SCC, VIA and a TCM3105 modem. It is available at a reasonable price.

A few digipeaters use homebuilt hardware or software. For example, the HP9000-series computers with homebuilt slot modems used in the Stuttgart area running UNIX, another 6809 system running FLEX, etc.

A large number of hams use the Commodore C-64 for packet-radio operation running DIGICOM>64 Version 2 software and an inexpensive user-port modem. Another large chunk of the packet-radio population use TNCs, PK-232s, KAMs or similiar controllers.

Digital Hardware To Come

Rumors concerning recent new hardware developments include a larger CPU for the RMNC by DG8FAC and another board for the RMNC using the H16-series computers by DK7WJ.

Software...on Hilltops

Nearly all of the TNC-equipped digipeaters use NET/ROM or TheNet. Plans are to further improve TheNet as far as code-space considerations will allow. The latest development for TNCs is a converse-mode EPROM from DL8ZAW which is linked to a NET/ROM node via the EIA RS-232-C interface.

Software that is available for the RMNC (RMNC V1.6) includes a simple tool that uses an unchanging routing table in EPROM with no hop-to-hop acknowledgement or connectability.

Another software design is DK7WJ's FLEXNET. It has a lot of capabilities including hop-to-hop acknowledgment (without changing the SSIDs), an information system, MHeard list, converse mode and more. Currently, it is used on one digipeater equipped with professional hardware (6809 multiprocessor), but it will be ported to the low-cost RMNC, resulting in the Version 2 of the RMNC software (whenever I finish the low-level I/O).

In Karlsruhe, DL5UY/N1EOV and DJ0VL developed their own software running on an 68000 OS-9 system, incorporating a PBBS, standard digipeating and TCP/IP facilities based on KA9Q's software.

DK5SG developed another program under UNIX, running on a HP9000 series computer, which includes a PBBS, autorouter and, again, TCP/IP based on Phil's code. This is the so-called "WAMPES" (Wuertemberg Amateur Packet Experimental System). It is currently used by four or five stations in the Stuttgart area. WAMPES now has an extension which makes it compatible to NET/ROM-like internode communications (Layer 3/Layer 4 protocols). FLEXNET (and, by that, the RMNC) will follow by the summer of this year. Thus, we hope to get a consistent network all over the country.

The DARC department for visual communications will try to bring the major software developers of central Europe together for a conference where standardization and extension of the Layer 3/Layer 4 protocol will be discussed.

Software at Home

Many hams use the famous DIGICOM>64 software for the Commodore C-64/C- 128 computers written by DL8MBT. Its capabilities and user interface is nearly unbeaten by any other software. It is also used in the US as well.

People who use TNCs are running TAPR (V1.1.4) or WA8DED (V2.1) firmware. The latter software has been rebuilt by the NORD><LINK group and is available under the name "TheFirmware." It has some nice improvements (clock, MHeard, KISS-mode) and is mostly used as host- mode software.

There are some host-mode programs for the IBM PC, for example, TURBO HOST by DL1BHO, PCT by DD6CV, and CTERM by DD5KZ. All of these use windowing, file I/O and enhance the TNC with many features. For the PK-232, there is PC-PAKRATT.

Most of the mentioned software and firmware is public domain. There is a little TCP/IP operation in West Germany, mainly in regions where a TCP/IP PBBS or digipeater is reachable. (One digipeater in West Germany is running KA9Q TCP/IP code.) Nevertheless, several hams have improved the KA9Q program with windowing (DK3SI) and other features (DK8GD).

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 3)

PBBS Software

Until about a year and half ago, the WA7MBL PBBS software was used throughout Germany. But, then DF3AV, from the NORD><LINK group developed PBBS software called "DIEBOX" or "TheBox." Its greatest advantage is its multiuser capability that can handle up to eight users per TNC. This was badly needed for the crowded PBBSs serving hundreds of users in various regions of West Germany. Its store-and- forward scheme is compatible with the WA7MBL/W0RLI standard. The user interface uses a completely different approach than the WA7MBL PBBS. Another feature is its "lifetimer" which keeps the amount of information to a reasonable size. The average throughput of some mailboxes is approximately 75 Mbytes per month.

PBBSs running under UNIX or OS-9 (DK5SG and DL5UY) use improved WA7MBL software.

Packet Radio on HF

On HF, one mailbox is in operation: DK0MWX on 14.099 MHz. Most of our international traffic is handled through this mailbox, but, because of some legal uncertainty with third-party traffic, no direct contact is made between West Germany and US. We hope that will change in the future.

Many private stations are on 20 meters and should be operating below 14.099 MHz. The latest IARU Region 1 HF conference, held in late 1988, announced that a 100-kHz subband on 10 meters is allocated for narrow-band FM packet radio. This is from 29.200 to 29.300 kHz with 29.250 MHz as the center of activity.

Other Activities

A regular packet-radio conference is held in Frankfurt once a year. This meeting was attended by approximately 150 people last year, mainly PBBS SYSOPs and hardware/software developers. A beginners' conference was also held in Frankfurt in 1987 and should be repeated this year.

A software conference with a small circle of "gurus" is badly needed to catch up with the fast development of new software everywhere. It should ensure compatibility with all of the new programs without stopping anyone from writing new software or reinventing the wheel for the n+1 time.

The Future

We are far from having nationwide coverage by a packet-radio network, but

the path seems clear. The number of new licenses for digipeaters has decreased a little, but some regions have not yet come on-line.

What we need now is to improve internode communications by means of hardware and software. The expected interest in packet radio indicates that the 1200-bit/s links are not fast enough. Roughly, about 10% (5000-plus hams) are QRV on packet radio and the number is still growing.

Again, to give a complete picture of the situation in West Germany, it must be said that not everyone is content with the concept that DARC has for packet radio. Also, there are people who think that packet radio has nothing to do with good ol' ham radio at all and should be abandoned altogether. Admittedly, packet radio is not everything the beautiful hobby of ham radio can give us, but for many people it is one of the most fascinating parts of it. And, if we keep on talking with each other, there should be room for us all.

"vy 73 and happy packeting"

For contacts or more information write to:

Ekki Plicht, DF4OR
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Altheimweg 2
D-6100 Darmstadt 12
Federal Republic of Germany
telephone: (country code 49) 6151-377369
packet-radio address: DF4OR @ DB0GV.DL.EU
DF4OR.AMPR.ORG [44.130.024.013]

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From -2071918635269151649
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-06 01:11:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904060756.AA23433@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Apr 89 08:11:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
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In the following exclusive Gateway report, Ekki Plicht, DF4OR, the official in charge of visual communications for Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC), describes the state of the art of amateur packet radio in the Federal Republic of Germany, where it is one of the fastest growing, if not the fastest growing, Amateur radio mode.

In the Beginning...

Packet radio in DL-land started on one 2-meter frequency, 144.675 MHz. While some enthusiasts enjoyed a quiet frequency and made connections through the whole country, even DX contacts into France, Switzerland and Austria, the growing interest in this new form of communications made efficient "normal" digipeating impossible, due to the increase in the number of collisions. So, in those early years, DARC started to develop a plan which would offer reliability and promise for future years. This plan stated that

- On 2 meters there are too few frequencies for packet radio (exactly three for digital communications);

- Therefore, user input frequencies should be placed on 70 cm and higher;

- Internode communications should take place on 23 cm and higher and the link between two nodes should be exclusive and realized with directional antennas and the lowest power possible.

This scheme developed well, although some people still favor 2-meter operation due to availability of less expensive equipment.

To understand the situation in West Germany, let me explain some of the more important differences between West Germany and US. The 2- meter band is much smaller than in the US (only 2 MHz, from 144.000 to 146.000 MHz). Digital communications occur from 144.625 to 144.675 and 145.300 MHz. This is not enough for a network, since there are still other digital activities besides packet radio, such as RTTY, FAX, etc.

On the average, West Germany is more densely inhabited than the US, thus, a digipeater has to serve a greater number of users. To avoid collisions between digipeaters serving different areas on the same frequency, they should not be located at good DX sites. Therefore, it is necessary to install a large number of medium-range digipeaters in order to build a nationwide network. This is possible only on 70 cm, where enough room is available (10 MHz, 430.000 to 440.000 MHz). (There is no 220-MHz band in Region 1, and 6-meter operation is not allowed in West Germany.)

The Situation Today

In early 1989, 74 digipeaters and 24 PBBSs are active in West Germany. Three digipeaters are still on 2 meters, the so called "NORD><LINK experiment." These are some of the earliest digipeaters in West Germany which were set up to learn about utilization of the 2-meter band for packet radio. Except for one station on 23 cm (a user input), all of the other stations are on 70 cm. The subbands used on 70 cm are:

- 433.625-433.775 MHz: simplex, digipeater, station-to-station

- 438.025-438.175 MHz: simplex, PBBS, digipeater, station-to-station

- 438.200-438.525 MHz: duplex output, 7.6-MHz shift, digipeater (not yet in use)

Duplex digipeaters are preferred for their improved throughput and collision avoidance, even though they consume twice the space. Besides, they are a perfect way to defend our endangered 70-cm band. (For a fair presentation of the situation here, it must be said that ATV operators are not happy with the frequency allocations in the upper part of the 70-cm band.)

All nodes use 1200-bit/s modems on the user frequencies with one experimental station near Bonn using 4800-bit/s. Most digipeaters are connected to some other node via 23-cm links. There are still some links on 70 cm, but they will be moved to 23 cm or higher when possible. The

23-cm links are on exclusive duplex frequencies, so collisions should be minimal.

The necessity of using 23 cm for internode communication led to some interesting developments in UHF equipment. To name one, there is a reasonably-priced, one-watt transceiver kit developed by DF9IC and DL5UY from Karlsruhe, that is capable of 1200-bit/s, half-duplex operation. It is ready to connect to a 1200-bit/s AFSK modem and covers the 23-cm band from 1240 to 1300 MHz.

Many experiments are taking place on higher frequencies. For example, in the Munich area (Bavaria), some experiments are in progress using the 6-cm and 10-GHz bands.

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 2)

Modem Hardware

Besides the standard 1200 bit/s modems using TCM3105, AMD7911 and XR2211 chips, there are other modem developments. DJ4ZC of AMSAT-DL has developed the "RSM-Modem" which uses rectangular spectrum modulation. It is capable of 9600 bit/s full-duplex operation and is under test on two digipeaters. NORD><LINK's DK4EG has developed a 4800-bit/s modem. Elsewhere, tests are being conducted with G3RUH's 9600-bit/s modems.

Digital Hardware...on Hilltops

About 50% of the digipeaters in West Germany use standard TNCs including many compatible clones of the well-known TNC 2. Most, if not all, use NET/ROM or TheNet.

Another large number of digipeaters use the so-called "RMNC" (Rhein-Main-Network Controller) which was developed by DH1FAB and others in Frankfurt. It uses the 6809 microprocessor and is contained on one printed circuit board that includes the CPU, 32-kbyte of RAM, 32-kbyte of ROM, SCC, VIA and a TCM3105 modem. It is available at a reasonable price.

A few digipeaters use homebuilt hardware or software. For example, the HP9000-series computers with homebuilt slot modems used in the Stuttgart area running UNIX, another 6809 system running FLEX, etc.

A large number of hams use the Commodore C-64 for packet-radio operation running DIGICOM>64 Version 2 software and an inexpensive user-port modem. Another large chunk of the packet-radio population use TNCs, PK-232s, KAMs or similiar controllers.

Digital Hardware To Come

Rumors concerning recent new hardware developments include a larger CPU for the RMNC by DG8FAC and another board for the RMNC using the H16-series computers by DK7WJ.

Software...on Hilltops

Nearly all of the TNC-equipped digipeaters use NET/ROM or TheNet. Plans are to further improve TheNet as far as code-space considerations will allow. The latest development for TNCs is a converse-mode EPROM from DL8ZAW which is linked to a NET/ROM node via the EIA RS-232-C interface.

Software that is available for the RMNC (RMNC V1.6) includes a simple tool that uses an unchanging routing table in EPROM with no hop-to-hop acknowledgement or connectability.

Another software design is DK7WJ's FLEXNET. It has a lot of capabilities including hop-to-hop acknowledgment (without changing the SSIDs), an information system, MHeard list, converse mode and more. Currently, it is used on one digipeater equipped with professional hardware (6809 multiprocessor), but it will be ported to the low-cost RMNC, resulting in the Version 2 of the RMNC software (whenever I finish the low-level I/O).

In Karlsruhe, DL5UY/N1EOV and DJ0VL developed their own software running on an 68000 OS-9 system, incorporating a PBBS, standard digipeating and TCP/IP facilities based on KA9Q's software.

DK5SG developed another program under UNIX, running on a HP9000 series computer, which includes a PBBS, autorouter and, again, TCP/IP based on Phil's code. This is the so-called "WAMPES" (Wuertemberg Amateur Packet Experimental System). It is currently used by four or five stations in the Stuttgart area. WAMPES now has an extension which makes it compatible to NET/ROM-like internode communications (Layer 3/Layer 4 protocols). FLEXNET (and, by that, the RMNC) will follow by the summer of this year. Thus, we hope to get a consistent network all over the country.

The DARC department for visual communications will try to bring the major software developers of central Europe together for a conference where standardization and extension of the Layer 3/Layer 4 protocol will be discussed.

Software at Home

Many hams use the famous DIGICOM>64 software for the Commodore C-64/C- 128 computers written by DL8MBT. Its capabilities and user interface is nearly unbeaten by any other software. It is also used in the US as well.

People who use TNCs are running TAPR (V1.1.4) or WA8DED (V2.1) firmware. The latter software has been rebuilt by the NORD><LINK group and is available under the name "TheFirmware." It has some nice improvements (clock, MHeard, KISS-mode) and is mostly used as host- mode software.

There are some host-mode programs for the IBM PC, for example, TURBO HOST by DL1BHO, PCT by DD6CV, and CTERM by DD5KZ. All of these use windowing, file I/O and enhance the TNC with many features. For the PK-232, there is PC-PAKRATT.

Most of the mentioned software and firmware is public domain. There is a

little TCP/IP operation in West Germany, mainly in regions where a TCP/IP PBBS or digipeater is reachable. (One digipeater in West Germany is running KA9Q TCP/IP code.) Nevertheless, several hams have improved the KA9Q program with windowing (DK3SI) and other features (DK8GD).

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 3)

PBBS Software

Until about a year and half ago, the WA7MBL PBBS software was used throughout Germany. But, then DF3AV, from the NORD><LINK group developed PBBS software called "DIEBOX" or "TheBox." Its greatest advantage is its multiuser capability that can handle up to eight users per TNC. This was badly needed for the crowded PBBSs serving hundreds of users in various regions of West Germany. Its store-and- forward scheme is compatible with the WA7MBL/W0RLI standard. The user interface uses a completely different approach than the WA7MBL PBBS. Another feature is its "lifetimer" which keeps the amount of information to a reasonable size. The average throughput of some mailboxes is approximately 75 Mbytes per month.

PBBSs running under UNIX or OS-9 (DK5SG and DL5UY) use improved WA7MBL software.

Packet Radio on HF

On HF, one mailbox is in operation: DK0MWX on 14.099 MHz. Most of our international traffic is handled through this mailbox, but, because of some legal uncertainty with third-party traffic, no direct contact is made between West Germany and US. We hope that will change in the future.

Many private stations are on 20 meters and should be operating below 14.099 MHz. The latest IARU Region 1 HF conference, held in late 1988, announced that a 100-kHz subband on 10 meters is allocated for narrow-band FM packet radio. This is from 29.200 to 29.300 kHz with 29.250 MHz as the center of activity.

Other Activities

A regular packet-radio conference is held in Frankfurt once a year. This meeting was attended by approximately 150 people last year, mainly PBBS SYSOPs and hardware/software developers. A beginners' conference was also held in Frankfurt in 1987 and should be repeated this year.

A software conference with a small circle of "gurus" is badly needed to catch up with the fast development of new software everywhere. It should ensure compatibility with all of the new programs without stopping anyone from writing new software or reinventing the wheel for the n+1 time.

The Future

We are far from having nationwide coverage by a packet-radio network, but the path seems clear. The number of new licenses for digipeaters has

decreased a little, but some regions have not yet come on-line.

What we need now is to improve internode communications by means of hardware and software. The expected interest in packet radio indicates that the 1200-bit/s links are not fast enough. Roughly, about 10% (5000-plus hams) are QRV on packet radio and the number is still growing.

Again, to give a complete picture of the situation in West Germany, it must be said that not everyone is content with the concept that DARC has for packet radio. Also, there are people who think that packet radio has nothing to do with good ol' ham radio at all and should be abandoned altogether. Admittedly, packet radio is not everything the beautiful hobby of ham radio can give us, but for many people it is one of the most fascinating parts of it. And, if we keep on talking with each other, there should be room for us all.

"vy 73 and happy packeting"

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packet-radio address: DF4OR @ DB0GV.DL.EU
DF4OR.AMPR.ORG [44.130.024.013]

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From -5662787250863355941
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-06 12:48:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8904061751.AA21103@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 6 Apr 89 19:48:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 122
Posted: Thu Apr 6 20:48:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 6 Apr 89 19:44 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 9428 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 6 Apr 89 19:42 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 9427; Thu, 06 Apr 89 19:30:44 SET
Date: Thu, 6 Apr 89 01:30:57 MDT
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #90
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Thu, 6 Apr 89   Volume 89 : Issue 90

Today's Topics:
                      AJ3-to-anything adapter
                  Distribution of KA9Q code (2 msgs)

Date: 5 Apr 89 15:31:36 GMT
From:
 mailrus!sharkey!atanasoff!ceres!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!harris.cis.ksu.edu!mac@tut.c
is.ohio-state.edu (Myron A. Calhoun)

Subject: AJ3-to-anything adapter

I'd like to find an AJ3-to-BNC or AJ3-to-SO239 or AJ3-to-anything !-)
adapter so I could use my TH-21AT with an antenna other than its little
stubby-duck. I asked a Kenwood representative at a local hamfest and
was directed to a large parts distributor, but the latter said they
discontinued carrying the adapter over a year ago. Does anyone have
any suggestions?
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

Date: 5 Apr 89 06:26:03 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: Distribution of KA9Q code

For some time, I've been getting mail of the form "I want a copy of your
code but I can't FTP from here". Lately these requests have reached a fever
pitch.

It has gotten to the point where I simply have no choice but to put my foot
down and say that I can't honor any more such requests. Figuring out how to
get a large binary file to somebody through a jury-rigged chain of UUCP
sites and/or FOOBARNET mail gateways is extremely time-consuming and tedious.
I'm sure people would rather have me spend my time coding!

Furthermore, shipping large files like the KA9Q TCP/IP sources through the
mail gateways that do exist to other networks is, in my opinion, abusing the
hospitality of the gateway operators. In most (if not all) cases, these
paths use dialup phone links, with the gateway operators footing their own
phone bills in order to provide a courtesy to others.

If you cannot access the anonymous FTP directories on flash.bellcore.com or
louie.udel.edu, I suggest the following alternative ways to obtain the code:

1. If you are at a university, commercial or governmental institution that
has an internal computer network, jump up and down until you convince your
management that you should join the Internet. With the development of the
NSFNET backbone and the regional networks, Internet connectivity is now
available to almost any organization doing research or development, not just
those with DoD contracts. The Internet is so incredibly useful for so many
things that it is becoming at least as essential as telephone service for an
awful lot of people.

2. If you cannot get on the Internet, find a friend who *is* on the net and
get them to fetch the code for you. I encourage people to set up informal
"networks" to distribute copies of my code to their friends, as long as the
use is non-commercial. You may ship disks around, use bulletin boards or do
direct phone or packet radio transfers; your choice. I strongly encourage

those with Internet access to make current copies of the code available to others, e.g., by public access UUCP a la N3EUA's or WB3FFV's UNIX systems. Given the time it takes to send the stuff even at 2400 baud, I'm sure these two systems could use some help in sharing the load.

3. If all else fails, wait until the new releases are announced as being available through the TAPR office on floppy. You will have to wait a while, as TAPR prefers to deal only with "official" releases, not the "snapshots" of development code I've been regularly putting out for testing.

The only exception I will make to my rule of staying out of the code distribution business is for people who have already proven themselves as contributors to the coding effort. For these relatively few people I am willing to prepare and mail floppies when necessary, but because of the time and expense I am simply unable to do this for everyone who asks.

Thanks for your understanding.

Phil Karn, KA9Q

Date: 5 Apr 89 17:27:37 GMT
From: sun.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu (Russ Nelson)
Subject: Distribution of KA9Q code

I'll put bits on Clarkson's archive server as I get them. Send 'help'
to archive-server@sun.soe.clarkson.edu. If you get no reply, include
a 'path' command that gives a path to you from an Internet site.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
If you can, help others. If you can't, | Leftoid and proud of it
at least don't hurt others--the Dalai Lama |

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From -6685013519331037507
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-07 11:46:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <49181@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 7 Apr 89 18:46:30 GMT
References: <8904061751.AA21103@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>

Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 4
Posted: Fri Apr 7 19:46:30 1989

This "undeliverable mail" is starting to be a little annoying. Could somebody
fix whatever is wrong, so the packet newsgroup doesn't get more cluttered?
tnx
73 de WA2ISE

From 8936365640143647891
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a4b57450382e8f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-08 09:16:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!att!alberta!dvinci!hardie
From: hardie@dvinci.USask.CA (Peter Hardie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Packet BBS for AMIGA available.
Message-ID: <1956@dvinci.USask.CA>
Date: 7 Apr 89 17:33:02 GMT
Organization: University of Saskatchewan
Lines: 16
Posted: Fri Apr 7 18:33:02 1989

I have finally managed to port the CBBS version of the W0RLI from its
original IBM version to the AMIGA. It will run on a 512K amiga with only
one floppy if absolutely necessary. In order to use it you MUST be able
to use the CLI and an editor in order to configure it for your own environment.
Send me a disk and sufficient postage to pay for return mail. U.S. ops
please note that I will take equivalent LOOSE U.S. stamps but don't stick
them on ur SASE. Canada Post expects me to use Canadian stamps!
If you want me to supply the disk and stamps send a money order for $4.
The disk contains an executable version of the bbs plus the entire C source
code (for Manx 3.6A).
Pete Hardie VE5VA
338 113th St.,
SASKATOON,
SASK   S7N 2L2
CANADA

From -5976091383388820890
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-08 09:30:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!delni.dec.com!

goldstein
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein dtn226-7388)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com>
Date: 7 Apr 89 23:33:00 GMT
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 118
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3695 rec.ham-radio.packet:679
Posted: Sat Apr 8 00:33:00 1989

(originally To: DECWRL::"splut!jay@uunet.uu.net" in response to a dialogue on a mailing list)

Yes, Jay, it's not an easy question! How can coordinators make room for new services (i.e., packet repeaters) when FM users have already claimed all of the frequencies?

The problem is basically that YOU are being asked to decide it, rather than allowing the "forces of nature" to take their course. Let's go back a couple of decades to the last two major shifts in band occupancy.

Between 1955 and 1965, the HF fone bands went from mostly-AM to mostly-SSB. The first SSB pioneers got sneers of derision about their "Donald Duck" transmissions, but they crept between the carriers, found their niches, and spread out. Eventually the AMers shrank back to niches and today they have a single spot on each band. No coordinator made up a bandplan; the bands just evolved.

Between 1968 and 1971, 2M went from mostly-AM to mostly-FM. In 1967, I belonged to an AM net that met on 146.898, weekly, and to a "midnight net" that met on 145.71. Local activity was centered on 145.32. This was in Northern NJ, btw. The .898 net moved down to .71 by 1968 or so, as 146.94 got busier as the National FM frequency. Then the FMers filled up the 60 kHz channels from 146.94 to 146.64, then the "splits". The uniform 600 kHz repeater business took place around '71, creating the FM bandplan for 146-147. FM stayed above 146, though; OSCAR was to claim 145.8-146.0. And the FCC noticed and allowed Techs to move into the previously-empty space above 147. Eventually the AM retreated to niches around 144.3. That evolution was pretty smooth, except for the chaotic era of the Walkerrules.

I was the editor of 73 Inc.'s "World Atlas of Repeaters 1976". That was the first wide-ranging repeater atlas to feature maps. I did a LOT of work putting it out, checking hundreds of club newsletters, etc. I couldn't just ask the coordinators who was where; not every area had one, and not every repeater was coordinated. But there were only a few places where hams didn't work things out amicably. In the NY area, co-channel repeater spacing was sometimes as low as 30 miles. Yeah, they argued, but it wasn't all that different from 20 meters -- you try to avoid interference and understand that the bands are crowded. Or you have a repeater war for fun. (Why not? Many of the repeaters were totally redundant, just there for ego-tripping, so repeater operation

was itself the thrill, not repeate use. And repeater wars are the Radiosport of repeater ownership.)

Eventually FM repeaters were allowed to claim the 144.5-145.5 band, and when packet came out, all that was left was the simplex space around 145.0. All of the repeater pairs had been given out (in many areas), by the time the FCC's coordination procedure was recognized.

Now the repeater wars of 1972 weren't all good (or all bad, really; I enjoyed watching some) but the FCC's recognition of coordination really stopped evolution dead in its tracks. Coordinators were no longer "voluntary", making their job tougher. After all, before, if you didn't like their decision, you could ignore them, and if the "free market" was with you, the coordination would become nugatory or moot. Now, though, they're effectively stuck playing Gosplan, allocating resources among competitive interests, with little or no market mechanism.

So what's a coordinator to do? Well, there are two approaches. One (which is rather idealistic) is for coordinators to declare their decisions "non-binding", legally, so they revert to their 1972-era standing. They could also declare some coordinations to be more binding than others, "protecting" only a critical backbone of repeaters, and "suggesting" frequencies to others on a purely voluntary basis.

Another is for the coordinators, in their unpleasant GosRepeater role, to recognize that FM voice users are no longer so preponderant on 2M (and elsewhere; I just know 2M better) that they deserve as large a percentage of the band as they did in 1979. New, non-voice allocations could then be made where voice allocations already exist.

Which exisiting allocations get booted? Well, in a "free market", the least-used and most private machines would be the easiest ones to, uh, "share frequencies with" and "encourage them to move". The 3-user PL-access machine on Joe Bxzftlp's roof 30 miles outside of town might be a good frequency to "share". So a coordinator would prioritize existing allocations and ask the low-priority ones to move. Maybe let someone offer to buy a new set of crystals.

Prioritization of amateur operation is no fun, but one could posit someting like this:

1. Open repeaters with high usage.

2. Closed repeaters with high usage.

3. Open repeaters with little usage and unique features.

4. Closed repeaters with little usage and unique features.

5. Open repeaters with little usage and no unique features.

6. Closed repeaters with little usage and no unique features.

7. Historical allocations no longer actively used.

Others might give more weight to openness; I tend to accept closed-ness if there's justification, such as experimentation. Individual coordinators, of course, would get to make up their own priorities and apply them to the user base as they see fit. The low-priority allocations then have to double up on frequencies, or use closer co-channel or adjacent-channel distances to find new homes. That can free up a few repeater pairs for packeteers and other future users.

It's not an easy situation, but ham radio is stagnant enough without applying the Force of Law to maintain frequency allocations in a time warp simply because to change them would force some users to retune their radios or, heaven forbid, learn to share frequencies. I know from sad experience that 2M packet is a total mess, and I know from technical analysis that full duplex repeaters give far more than twice the throughput of single-frequency digipeaters. But to gain such efficiency, we need repeater pairs, and they're all full up.

That's why I think the FCC's coordination rules are a disaster. They can be changed, or the coordinators can recognize the problem and, at the risk of making a few enemies, do the tough job themselves.
fred k1io

From 2543876175231371647
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,741aec65532b2682
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-08 10:40:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!purdue!decwrl!decvax!virgin!
ubbs-nh!noel
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (Noel Del More)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <307@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Date: 8 Apr 89 02:17:21 GMT
References: <8904060247.AA07967@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Reply-To: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (Noel Del More)
Organization: uBBS-NH (New England Unix Archive) - Nashua, NH
Lines: 15
Posted: Sat Apr 8 03:17:21 1989

In article <8904060247.AA07967@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server) writes:
>The message could not be delivered to:
>
>Addressee: DZ1003
>Reason:
> %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1
>

Can someone explain why this garbage is here day after day?

Noel
--
Noel B. Del More | {decvax|harvard}!zinn!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

From 8449385153422099660
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,81c1b810267ac062
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-09 15:55:28 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1987 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1230
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!lll-winken!
uunet!mcvax!ukc!pyrltd!slxsys!g4lzv!keith
From: keith@g4lzv.co.uk (Keith Brazington)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Re: Distribution of KA9Q code
Summary: I will handle any requests from Europe or the UK.
Message-ID: <1858@g4lzv.co.uk>
Date: 9 Apr 89 22:55:28 GMT
References: <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Organization: G4LZV USENET BB, Rochester, Kent, UK.
Lines: 27

In article <15144@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
writes:
> For some time, I've been getting mail of the form "I want a copy of your
> code but I can't FTP from here". Lately these requests have reached a fever
> pitch.
> 1. If you are at a university, commercial or governmental institution that
> 2. If you cannot get on the Internet, find a friend who *is* on the net and
> 3. If all else fails, wait until the new releases are announced as being

or

4. Mail keith@g4lzv.co.uk and I'll send you the latest bits as I get them,
   including the G1EMM add on's. This applies to European or UK sites only.
   I only have UUCP access to the net, so mail is the only way out!

> Thanks for your understanding.

  Thanks for the hard-work! :-)

> Phil Karn, KA9Q

Keith Brazington G4LZV

--
UUCP ..!mcvax!ukc!pyrltd!slxsys!g4lzv!keith | Keith Brazington

Smart mail keith@g4lzv.co.uk | 5b Northgate Rochester Kent UK
Ampanet [44.131.8.1] and [44.131.8.3] | +44 634 811594 Voice
Packet G4LZV @ GB7SEK -- G4LZV USENET BB --| +44 634 401210 Data v22,v22bis

From -4716770773245270920
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,adfa5aaed0a6b575,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-10 07:12:59 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!hc!pprg.unm.edu!unmvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!apple!vsi1!wyse!mips!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: corrected tiny2 mod
Message-ID: <49412@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 10 Apr 89 14:12:59 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 40
Posted: Mon Apr 10 15:12:59 1989

copied from packet:
Subj: TINY-2 MOD (corrected)

PAC-COMM FACTORY MOD FOR TINY2 & MICROPOWER TNC This mod is for Units that have lost their ability to de-code packet unless driven hard from the speaker jack with a huge amount of audio. Paccomm has told me they are having problems with some boards and they cannot figure out why, but they do offer this fix. I had one for over a year that worked fine, then all of the sudden it changed and required 1/2 of available volume from a Icom 38A to decode properly. I just purchase another Tiny-2 from the factory, the new units are coming thru with this MOD already done. No, the modem chip is not the culprit, I changed the TCM3105 and it did not help. I'm sure if anyone does figure out the problem, that Paccomm will be obliged. If you are a registered ownwer of one of these units, a call to them will get you the Mod ready to install. For those who want to "roll their own", I offer the following discription of the modification. (Please note, if you have seen a earlier version of this message from me, it is erroneous.) The mod is installed in a NEW 16 pin IC socket that plugs into U-16, the socket for the TCM3105. Once new socket is plugged into the U16 socket on the TNC board, re-insert the TCM3105 into new socket.

PARTS NEEDED:
1 16 PIN IC socket
2 10K resistors (brown-black-orange)
1 2222NPN transistor (EGC-123AP)

Clip pin 5 on "NEW" socket, leave enuff to solder to,
but cut off enuff of pin so it wont make contact when
you insert this socket into old one. Solder EMITTER
to pin 12 of new socket. Solder 1 resistor from pin 5
to pin 1 Solder BASE to 1 resistor, other end of
resistor to pin 2 Solder collector to pin 5 Thats it!
Hope this clarify's what Paccomm has done. 73's
Bill\N2EZG @ KC2AZ

From 2303726978354985164
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,51c8cae05f5b8f8b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-10 11:01:36 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!NORUNIX.BITNET!schjetne%vax.runit.unit.uninett
From: schjetne%vax.runit.unit.uninett@NORUNIX.BITNET (Karl Georg Schjetne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DIGIPAC.
Message-ID: <814*schjetne@vax.runit.unit.uninett>
Date: 10 Apr 89 07:36:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Apr 10 08:36:00 1989

A couple of years ago I bought the DIGIPAC packet terminal program from
Kalt in Alaska. The system works well in most respects. The printer
function, however, does not work at all, it only gives me strange error
messages. I have tried the system on an XT and on a 386, with my
Proprinter.

The company does not answer my letters, and as their ads have stopped showing
up in QST and HR, I guess they are out of operation.

If you have had the same problem, and have the cure for it, please assist
me - I would like to continue using DIGIPAC

I would also appreciate information on the COM1-COM8 version of DIGIPAC.

73 de Karl Georg Schjetne, LA8GE,
      Steinhaugen 29,
      N-7049 Trondheim,
      NORWAY.

      <schjetne@vax.runit.unit.uninett>
      LA8GE @ LA8GE

From -9105858775034337130
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b573a3cd42599d50,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-10 23:46:21 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #91
Message-ID: <8904102052.AA18989@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 10 Apr 89 18:18:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 4
Posted: Mon Apr 10 19:18:00 1989

  Zenith lap-top for sale.

  Someone in our office has a brand new Zenith lap-top for sale. 20 Meg HD.

From 7517819288334158233
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,31189a135415e216,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-11 14:18:14 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!SKOHC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joe Skoler, KC2YU")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Question on TCP & packet
Message-ID: <8904110331.AA09495@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 10 Apr 89 23:33:55 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 8
Posted: Tue Apr 11 00:33:55 1989

Can somone please fill me in on what I need to operate TCP/IP on Packet.
I have nrnet, a TCP program for the IBM, but I can't seem to access ax0,
suppossedly the serial port leading to the TNC. I think I need a settings
file. Can I create one myself? Need I have an IP address assigned to me
for use on Packet?
As you can see I know little about it, but I would very much like to find
out.
Thanks to all, Joe, KC2YU, skohc@cunyvm

From 580941144116643339
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-24 08:56:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!purdue!
decwrl!decvax!schlep.dec.com!jfcl.dec.com!frg
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <485@jfcl.dec.com>
Date: 24 Apr 89 15:56:08 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP>
<481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 65
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3952 rec.ham-radio.packet:715
Posted: Mon Apr 24 16:56:08 1989

In article <2605@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>In article <481@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
writes:
>Not exactly. It's a first-come-first-served system, but once a repeater
>is coordinated, it has no privileges or status over any other repeater.
>It's a binary system.
>Repeater wars were disastrous in Southern California, and, to a lesser
>extent, in Texas. I will go a long, long way to avoid officially
>sanctioning them. Pairs will become unusable, and we aill have much more
>conflict within the amateur ranks because of repeater wars. Do you
>really want that? No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars.
>
Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
simply expected.

>>I don't want coordinators to order anyone offf the air. Repeaters
>>can share frequencies. Voice machines can use PL, anti-PL, bursts,
>>directional antennas, etc.; those are quite common in the NY area
>>where co-channel spacing can be 30 miles or so for small repeaters.
>>Digital machnes have CSMA techniques. You have to take TWO low
>>priority machines and give them ONE frequency, not just knock an
>>exisitng user off the air. Or you can let the marketplace do it,
>>just as the SSB/AM conflict led to an eventually orderly transition.
>
>Good luck. In practice, co-channeling repeaters purposely where they
>will interfere with each other will do nothing more than start,
>officially, a repeater war. That is no more practical than simply
>ordering them off the air.
>Besides, there's that word "priority" again. We can't establish
>priorities.
>Your plan is not politically possible.

Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some

overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the
primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.

Even a binary priority is a priority. Guy On The Air has priority over
Guy Not On The Air. I see it as quite politically possible to change
this, though the Guys On THe Air (once every month) won't like it.

>The marketplace may do it, but it will do it within the bounds of
>frequency coordination.

If I were to go to my local coordinator and say I wanted a packet
repeater-pair, and he followed your rules (I don't know whose he
follows, so this is a hypo), then he'll say, "fine, get on the
waiting list." I'll no doubt have my channel by April 1, 2007.
That's not a marketplace issue -- lots of semi-idle repeaters still
take up frequencies.

Again this may stem from experiences -- mine in NYC differ from yours
in TX. (It's more peaceful in NE where I live now.) A few repeater
overlaps were annoying, but owners worked things out in various ways.
So long as everyone knew that they had no God-given right to total
exclusivity, and didn't cause MALICIOUS interference, things worked.
I have heard some obnoxious californians who obviously needed more
uh pursuasion.

Still, coordinators have more options than to simply make waiting
lines and leave all intact allocations totally free of sharing.
    fred

From -7941402442592385815
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,62103551a13eb863,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,62103551a13eb863,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-24 15:00:11 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:2022 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1256
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ames!oliveb!intelca!mipos3!
cadev4!rod
From: rod@cadev4.intel.com (Rod Rebello)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: looking for 3c503 driver for kqa9
Message-ID: <3958@mipos3.intel.com>
Date: 24 Apr 89 22:00:11 GMT
Sender: news@mipos3.intel.com
Reply-To: rod@cadev4.UUCP ()
Organization: Corporate CAD, INTeL Corporation, Santa Clara, CA
Lines: 5

I need a 3c503 ethernet card driver for the KQA9 TCP/IP package. I

would really appreciate any assistance in obtaining one.

Thanks
Rod

From 4235920978369295886
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,4bbe7d9597622a94,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4bbe7d9597622a94,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,4bbe7d9597622a94,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-25 07:29:55 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:1270 rec.ham-radio.packet:2037
comp.protocols.tcp-ip:6932
Path: utzoo!attcan!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!cornell!batcomputer!
sun.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: Next release of PC packet drivers soon.
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Apr27174614@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Date: 27 Apr 89 21:46:14 GMT
Sender: news@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Reply-To: nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu
Organization: Clarkson University, Postdam NY
Lines: 14

Anyone who has any contributions, bugs or suggestions for the IBM-PC
packet driver collection should send them to me. I'm going to put out
a new release of the packet drivers soon. This release will include
globally unique handles[1], user documentation[2], Kelly McDonald's
Novell packet driver support, and Karl Auerbach's PCIP packet driver
support. The last two will be distributed separately because not
everyone will want them.

[1] Required for Phil Karn's TCP/IP package to support multiple packet drivers.
[2] People seem unwilling to read the source when they can't grok the
    parameters. I don't understand why... :-)
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
S&Ls get bailouts and that's okay, but poor people get welfare and that's not.

From -1221014967023844925
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-25 16:31:52 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!male!sun-arpa!ames!ig!bionet!
agate!ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 25 Apr 89 05:32:18 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 39
Posted: Tue Apr 25 06:32:18 1989

Just another short comment on the points that Jay Maynard has been making here.

1. Everything is "politically impossible".
2. "No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars".
3. "We can't establish priorities".

Flame on:

In short no one can do anything... give it up guys... voice repeaters own the spectrum... there is no solution...

Jay, you've convinced me... you have no solution. In fact I am THROUGHLY convinced that you will NEVER find a solution. The packet people aren't even allowed to BUY a frequency! You've got all the bases covered. There is no possibility for change, etc., etc. You have now shot down the suggestions from every single person on this but have offered NONE of your own as an alternative. As you can see it is starting to get to me a little bit. Sorry.

Flame off:

I have another idea. I am sure it will sound stupid and there will probably be something wrong with it, but it may get around the coordinators and the FCC.

Who says that we have to use 600 khz offsets for duplex packet work? The coordinators don't control SIMPLEX frequencies. Is there a law somewhere that would prevent someone from using say, 145.09 and 147.555 for a duplex packet split? It would be cumbersome to the user and would require using a radio that supports non-standard offsets.... but it would obviously work and would require less hardware to accomplish than a 600 khz split repeater.
I am not advocating this for everyone, but for areas that are already chock-a-block full with voice repeaters already it offers an alternative. Or are all the simplex freqs designated to certain users?

I expect to get flamed on this, but in the process maybe we can hear more alternatives and not the "you can't get there from here" messages.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa

From 6743221345591863526
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e6afb0ece99b3cbf,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-25 21:37:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!n8emr!
gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 9600BPS/3KHz-G1NTX
Message-ID: <1039@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 26 Apr 89 04:37:20 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 165
Posted: Wed Apr 26 05:37:20 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Fast Packet Systems

By: Simon Taylor G1NTX

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For some time now I have been interested in the discussions going on regarding fast packet and data links using RF modems, specifically 9600 bits per second (bps) modems. There seem to be two schools of thought:

1) To use modems connected directly into transceiver IF strips and modulate the carrier directly with data.

2) To connect the data modem via the audio connections of the rig, and operate in a similar way to the technique use on 3KHz bandwidth telephone lines. A colleague of mind (G8DXZ) and myself have proved that this technique works up to 9600bps and we plan to try 14,400bps modems soon.

The purpose of this article is to disscuss the latter technique and (hopefully) stimulate some interest and maybe even some more experiments with these modems.

THE PRINCIPLES

Telephone modems, because of the transmission medium must operate within a 3KHz bandwidth. The frequency response of the telephone line is normally quoted as being between 400Hz and 3400Hz. Most people are familiar with normal frequency shift keying (FSK) using two different tones as used in existing packet radio, but to go must faster than 1200bps within a 3KHz bandwidth requires some further thought.

The first principle used is Phase shift keying (PSK) which uses one audio

tone (the carrier) with phase changes introduced into this carrier which can be detected at the receiver. The advantage here is that one phase change can theoretically be introduced every cycle of the carrier and if four types of phase changes are used, then two bits can be encoded per sampling time.

Secondly, amplitude changes can be added so giving more combinations and more bits encoded per sample time. At this stage, we should introduce another iece of jargon - the Baud. Baud defines the sampling time, i.e. the rate of Phase and Amplitude changes, so for example if four bits are encoded during every baude, and the 'Baud rate" is 1200, then the effective bit rate will be 4800 bps.

Given below is a table showing some half-duplex modulation techniques and their data rates.

Technique	Bit rate	Baud rate	Bits per Baud	Phase Changes	Amplitude Changes	Carrier Frequency
V.29	9600	2400	4	8	1	1700
V.29	7200	2400	3	8	0	1700
V.29	4800	2400	2	4	0	1700
V.27	4800	1600	3	8	0	1800
V.27	2400	1600	2	4	0	1800

Another aspect of these modems is that of 'training'. When data are sent, they are scrambled to made sure that all of the data points are sent even with no data being sent. This makes most efficient use of the transmitted spectrum. The receiving modem will synchronise to the transmitting modem, keeping track of the phase changes as transmission goes on. This traning does take some time however, and will cause time overheads if the channel is turned around frequently. The main reason for training using these patterns is to determine the phase and amplitude restrictions of the path, and to set up an equaliser that is used to give a flat response during data transmission. The modems we have tried also employ 'adaptive equalisation' which will adjust equaliser values during data transmission for small changes in the quality of the received signal.

The time taken to train may make transmission using this faster data mode an overhead rather than an advantage if only small packets of data are sent. V.29 for example, needs 270 milliseconds to train before any data are sent, which is equivalennt to about 40 characters of information at 1200 bits per second. Therefore, we should send at least this amount of data and preferably more to take advantage of the higher data rate after training.

Below are some packet sizes and the times to transmit using existing 1200 bps packet versus V.29 at 9600bps.

Packet Size (chars)	Time @ 1200bps	Time @ V.29/9600bps
20	0.133	0.286
50	0.333	0.311
100	0.666	0.353

200	1.333	0.436
500	3.333	0.686
1000	6.666	1.103
2000	13.333	1.936

Times given is seconds.

From the table it can be seen that the larger the packet, the greater the advantage. It may be that this mode of transmission is not suitable for use with the existing AX.25 standard, but some sort of alternative protocol could be used (or developed) which will not transmit until it has a certain amount of data to send. Further discussion about protocols is beyond the scope of this article, I shall leave it to the national packet network...

Remember that these modems are designed to operate within the 3KHz availaable on telephone lines and a larger audio bandwidth is normally used on VHF/UHF FM, so the quality on a good path is usually found to be better than that obtained via our national telephone system.

THE PRACTICE

There are a number of modem devices which can be used for the audio modulation part of a fast RF modem. Connection to a rig can be simply via Audio in, Audio ouut and PTT and these modem should be simple to connect to existing TNC's such as the G0BSX-2 or similar, but I have not tried this yet. So far I have tried communications using an IBM-PC directly controlling the modem and PTT without any rigid packet structure as such, but this has proved that the principle at least works on VHF and UHF FM.

All of the modems I have tried have been similar in that they require CPU control via a bus which is 8080 compatible and have simple audio in and out connections. All that has been needed is a D>C> blocking capacitor between the modem output and the microphone input (some rigs may also need some reduction of the signal), and a capacitor from the earphone output of a typical rig. A relay should then be driven to control the PTT.

Suitable modems I have tried include:

The R96MD, this is a V.29 and V.27 modem primarily intended for FAX machines, but makes an ideal half-duplex data modem. This device is supplied on a small pCB with two rows of pins allowing it to be assembled like a large DIP device. It will opeate from 9600bps down to 2400bps, as well as at V.21 at 300bps FSK. DTMF is also provided which may be of use to some amateurs. This modem, because of it's application in FAX products benefits from a reduced cost due to it's use in massive volumes.

The R96MFX and R96EFX, these are CMOS single-chip modems with similar features too the R96MD. The R96EFX is especially interesting because it has a V.27 short train feature, training in 50 milliseconds instead of the 270 milliseconds standard, and HDLC packetising and error detection built-in, so avoiding the need for external HDLC controllers.

We soon plan to try toe R144HD which is a V.33 modem which operates at 14,400bps. Again the modem is designed to operate in a 3KHz telephone bandwidth, so VHF/UHF operation should not be a problem.

If you would like data sheets or data books on these modems, then I can be contacted QTHR. Sending out information will not prove a problem.

Also you can leave messages for me at GB3UP (G1NTS @ GB3UP.GBR.EU)

Reference reading:

> "Quality of Received Data for Signal Processor Based Modems" application note (Rockwell 1987 Modem data book), this data book also includes data sheets on all of the modems discussed.
>
> "Rockwell Interface Guide", This gives detailed information as to the connection, use and monitoring techniques used forr these modems, (but is a cost item.)

Simon Taylor G1NTX - 21st March 1989

From 5498638498008795385
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-26 07:56:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!apple!vsi1!wyse!mips!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <50861@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 26 Apr 89 14:56:58 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP> <481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP> <15581@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 11
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3992 rec.ham-radio.packet:717
Posted: Wed Apr 26 15:56:58 1989

A possible solution to the problem of getting a repeater pair for packet use may be a time division schedule. Let the repeater be available for voice use during rush-hour and other popular times, and do packet message forwarding, etc during the dead of night (2AM-4AM), and maybe during low use times when most of the voice users are at thier jobs. Allow breaks in the packet time so emergency voice traffic can get through.
I imagine that some low use repeater users (like those semi-private machines) may like having thier machine be put to some use late at night when everyone's

in bed, so they can have more reason to keep the frequency pair for thier
semi-private voice use during the day. Just an idea....
73 de WA2ISE

From 454343548780048201
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fce0acc36897f10d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-26 11:43:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS in Heath Pocket Packet
Message-ID: <8904270705.AA25626@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 26 Apr 89 18:43:35 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Wed Apr 26 19:43:35 1989

I've not gotten any responses to my earlier inquiry, and I've
proceeded with investigation. I dumped the EPROM, a 27C256, from the
unit, and discovered a fair amount of blank space. The area from 60F0
to 6FFF is all 0's, and the space from 7020 to 7FFF is all F's. This
looks like enough space to add the complete KISS code. There are what
look like "Howie" code copyright notices in the dump, as well as all
the TNC2 messages, and a little BBS system. It appears to be version
1.1.4, and as soon as I can get a copy of that code for my TNC-2's,
I'll compare them to see how different it looks. There is 32K of ram,
as well.

The CPU is a Toshiba TMPZ84C015AF-6, which means a 6MHz Z80 MPU with
counter/timer/serial IO, and who knows what else, that is a standard
commercial product, with complete information available about the
unit. The data book is on its way, I'm told.

Can someone give me pointers on a development environment for Z80
code? I have DEC-20's, Sun's and XT/AT's available, but no Z80
machine.

Any responses to this message are welcomed. Thanx.

From -7766270213488212887
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9b06c36937bcc79f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-26 22:26:15 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!n6bis
From: n6bis@ka9q.bellcore.com (Patty Winter)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: New Mac release of KA9Q code
Keywords: Macintosh, KA9Q, TCP/IP
Message-ID: <15686@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 27 Apr 89 05:26:15 GMT
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: n6bis@ka9q.bellcore.com (Patty Winter)
Organization: Phil's Home for Itinerant Californians
Lines: 33
Posted: Thu Apr 27 06:26:15 1989

In honor of Dayton, a new Macintosh version of Phil Karn's
TCP/IP code is being released. Pencils ready? Its official
name is 871225.33a4 Macintosh version 1.0. (There wasn't time
for the Mac team to port the new version recently released for
the PC, but they'll have it ready soon.)

Copies will be available at the TAPR booth at Dayton. Since
TAPR doesn't have facilities to dupe Macintosh disks, they
aren't handling distribution of this version on a regular
basis; we're just providing them with some disks for Dayton.
If you aren't coming to Dayton, please send either a Mac
disk with a self-addressed stamped disk mailer, or $5 (to
cover the cost of a disk and mailer) to:

    Doug Thom N6OYU
    1405 Graywood Dr.
    San Jose, CA 95129

Technical questions can be addressed to Doug (thom@apple.com),
or to Mike Chepponis K3MC (k3mc@apple.com).

In case you haven't heard, this version has separate windows
for log, trace, and commands/sessions. It also runs nicely under
MultiFinder, so it's easy to keep both NET and BM up and running
and switch between them.

Enjoy!
Patty

==
            Patty Winter N6BIS   n6bis@ka9q.bellcore.com
==

From 1394512375297804186
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-26 23:22:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
TAMSIGMA.BITNET!CJB8753

From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <8904270721.AA27028@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 27 Apr 89 06:22:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 90
Posted: Thu Apr 27 07:22:00 1989

In PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #108, Jay Maynard writes:

>We're not perfect. In addition, there will be cases where two repeaters
>are co-channeled in accordance with the coordination standards, but
>still occasionally interfere with each other. This is inevitable due to
>the vagaries of propagation. The specific case you're complaining about
>has been happening for over 10 years.

Good grief. Then maybe this is the year for action by the coordinator(s)?

>>Some coordinators have been using pencil and
>>paper until this year to keep track of what machines are operating where.
>What would you suggest they have used before the advent of personal
>computers?

This is 1989. I have owned a personal computer for a decade now which
can do what a coordinator needs. In an age of increased need for
spectrum, it does not pay to sit around 10 years before attempting to make
maximum usage of a band.

>>This is no better than amateurs installing repeaters on a frequency of their
>>choice. I have called a 'frequency coordinator' before and tried to work
>>out an interference problem. He responded by saying something like,
>>"You need to give me information on a particular action you would like to
>>take. How can you expect me to go through these coordinations and
>>help you? Since some of the repeater owners have agreed to coordinate
>>on the condition that the location of their repeater not be disclosed, I
>>can give you no information."

>Well, what did you want him to do? The repeater you're complaining about
>is over 100 miles away from yours. The standard for co-channel repeaters
>is 85 miles.

Since you know about this particular problem, let's get the facts straight.
The standard for co-channel repeaters is 85 miles. The two repeaters in
conflict are 67 miles apart. Without unusual propagation, one can sit at
the base of the local repeater and hear the distant machine. A person
sitting at the base of the distant machine can not monitor the local repeater.
Since local users never key the distant machine, an obvious solution would
be to decrease the ERP of the distant repeater. This is only one of
many solutions, however. What did I expect the coordinator to do? First,
check his coordination data to see what kind of signal levels are probable
at various locations. If something doesn't match, it is very likely that

one of the two trustee's has made a change in his station without getting the neccessary coordination (this happened and greatly aggravated the situation). If no obvious clerical or illegalities (under coordination rules) are involved, I would hope for an alternate solution. Since the coordinator has all of the data for all of the repeaters, he is the only person in the position of making a reasonable guess as to what might work.

>Did you try asking your zone coordinator for another frequency?

Yes. We found 3 possible frequencies that could be used. One of them looks very good. The problem now is navigating through the rest of the red tape to make a change. Since the repeater is on the border of two zones, the second coordinator must be contacted (no telephone until they got a new coordinator). If he agrees to the change, he must then contact the local zone coordinator. This would be done at one of the two bi-annual Texas VHF/FM Society meetings. If no further problems were found, the change could be made. There are multiple people involved, and politics will play a role in the decision no matter what the official policy may be. If the local zone coordinator is a close friend, he may pick up the phone and call the other coordinator the same day I talk to him. If not, he may tell me a year later that there are conflicts in the other zone.

This particular case is one to note. Although the local repeater was on-the-air first and coordinated first (which is the single rule you mention), the coordinator has not revoked the coordination of the distant repeater operator even though one-way interference is a problem. This is a fine example of "no action is the action taken." The distant repeater operator might possibly change frequencies, but contacting three zone coordinators and then waiting for them to convene simply isn't worth his time and effort when he is not personally experiencing any interference.

I personally do not want for the distant repeater owner to become 'uncoordinated,' because I believe there are technical solutions to the problem. It's really unfortunate the system doesn't work a little smoother.

Thanks, Jay, for your offer of bringing the matter before the board. I really don't want to see that happen because the bickering will have gone way too far for something like a 2 meter repeater.

Charles Burnett, AA5AV

AA5AV @ W5AC (packet)
CJB8753@TAMSIGMA (Bitnet)

From 7475490643727601603
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d998cc6daafeae03,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-27 00:04:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: wanted: TEXNET info
Message-ID: <8904270704.AA25530@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 27 Apr 89 07:04:34 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 10
Posted: Thu Apr 27 08:04:34 1989

hello pr.world \n

is there someone out in networld who could enlighten me about some
details of the TEXNET stuff? Any info would be appreciated.
Please e-mail direkt to c0033003 @ dbstu1.bitnet

tnx in advance.

73s de Detlef (dk4eg @ dk0mav)   t
.   pass

From 7851552471680776244
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-27 06:40:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!sugar!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2615@splut.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 89 13:40:33 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP>
<481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP> <485@jfcl.dec.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 71
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4008 rec.ham-radio.packet:726
Posted: Thu Apr 27 14:40:33 1989

In article <485@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
writes:
>Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
>who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
>part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
>from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
>simply expected.

Malicious interference was part of ALL such wars that I've ever heard of, as well as a lot of other, even less savory things. Do you really want that? I don't. As Mike Waters has said, that kind of thing is even more damaging.

>Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some
>overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
>five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
>to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the
>primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.

These techniques may work in the commercial world, but there is no covenant there. There is one in the amateur coordination field. We can't unilaterally overturn that covenant.

>Even a binary priority is a priority. Guy On The Air has priority over
>Guy Not On The Air. I see it as quite politically possible to change
>this, though the Guys On THe Air (once every month) won't like it.

If we were to try this, we'd be thrown out and a group that doesn't want to change it would be installed in our places. After all, we're violating our gentleman's agreement.

>If I were to go to my local coordinator and say I wanted a packet
>repeater-pair, and he followed your rules (I don't know whose he
>follows, so this is a hypo), then he'll say, "fine, get on the
>waiting list." I'll no doubt have my channel by April 1, 2007.
>That's not a marketplace issue -- lots of semi-idle repeaters still
>take up frequencies.

No, you'll have your channel sooner than that. Besides, there's always 1.2, 900, ...
The semi-idle repeaters have made an agreement: they put up (to a certain extent) with us telling then where they should operate, and within what technical parameters, and we protect them. We can't unilaterally change that, and that's exactly what you're calling for.

>Again this may stem from experiences -- mine in NYC differ from yours
>in TX. (It's more peaceful in NE where I live now.) A few repeater
>overlaps were annoying, but owners worked things out in various ways.
>So long as everyone knew that they had no God-given right to total
>exclusivity, and didn't cause MALICIOUS interference, things worked.
>I have heard some obnoxious californians who obviously needed more
>uh pursuasion.

During the 20 kHz discussions, this was a common thread: "They use upright 15 kHz channels in the Northeast, why can't we here?"
People who had operated there, and who had moved here, were unanimous: repeaters there were much less usable than they are here. Lots of interference, and lots of arguments, and lots of adjacent-channel problems. The users and trustees of Texas repeaters decided they didn't want that.

>Still, coordinators have more options than to simply make waiting
>lines and leave all intact allocations totally free of sharing.

Technically, you're correct.
Politically, it's impossible to implement.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -4036081823550900476
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-27 11:49:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!decvax!
schlep.dec.com!jfcl.dec.com!frg
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <487@jfcl.dec.com>
Date: 27 Apr 89 18:49:28 GMT
References: <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Reply-To: frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 35
Posted: Thu Apr 27 19:49:28 1989

In article <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes:
>Flame off:
>
>I have another idea. I am sure it will sound stupid and there will probably
>be something wrong with it, but it may get around the coordinators and the
>FCC.
>
>Who says that we have to use 600 khz offsets for duplex packet work? The
>coordinators don't control SIMPLEX frequencies. Is there a law somewhere
>that would prevent someone from using say, 145.09 and 147.555 for a duplex
>packet split? It would be cumbersome to the user and would require using a
>radio that supports non-standard offsets.... but it would obviously work and
>would require less hardware to accomplish than a 600 khz split repeater.
>I am not advocating this for everyone, but for areas that are already chock-a-
>block full with voice repeaters already it offers an alternative. Or are all
>the simplex freqs designated to certain users?
>Mark Bitterlich

A couple of problems arise. It is probably okay for a ROUTER (ip
gateway, store-and-forward digi, etc.) to do that, since it is not

repeating the signal in real time. It then needn't use the Repeater
frquencies at all (the ones you mention are within the repeater bands
though). But the need is more for true repeaters, since the AX.25
and related "CSMA" channel-sharing methods are more Aloha than CSMA,
and are thus terribly inefficient. Just an analog repeater for packet
would do wonders. That would need a repeater pair.

So using odd-ball frequencies wouldn't be different from using odd-ball
splits for FM: It would get simplex users mad! And it's tough to
implement since many radios have fixed splits. No, a repeater is a
repeater, and should follow standard splits as much as possible.

BTW in some places 1 MHz is still used for some frequencies (146.43
in NJ, I think).
    fred k1io

From 1889709140027673644
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5b688158764f1647,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-27 21:49:32 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
rutgers!apple!bbn!rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!andrew.cmu.edu!ps2x+
From: ps2x+@andrew.cmu.edu (Peter John Skelly)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Node Map
Message-ID: <UYJypQy00Xo70YEUxx@andrew.cmu.edu>
Date: 28 Apr 89 04:49:32 GMT
Organization: Class of '91, Carnegie Mellon, Pittsburgh, PA
Lines: 9
Posted: Fri Apr 28 05:49:32 1989

I'm looking for a near to current Node map of both the east coast and west coase
(plus any worm holes currently operating).
If anyone could help, it would be appreciated.
'73

DE

Peter Skelly   ps2x@andrew.cmu.edu
KB7GUD   (W3VC-Carnegie Tech Amateur Radio Club)

From 1252586345108942068
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 01:33:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2609@splut.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 89 12:17:40 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP>
<481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP> <15581@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 77
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4002 rec.ham-radio.packet:722
Posted: Thu Apr 27 13:17:40 1989

In article <15581@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
(in response to me:)
>>Coordinators are accepted because they don't say that any repeater is
>>better than any other. As long as we make no value judgments, we are
>>accepted. Prioorities inherently involve value judgments, and everyone's
>>values differ.
>But Jay, you ARE making an implicit value judgement! "First-come, first
>served, and nothing else matters" is just as much a value judgement as
>"FM over SSB" or "voice over packet".

Nope...first-come, first-served is nothing more than objective, and a
realization of the simple fact that it's next to impossible to move or
shut down a repeater without the consent of the trustee. Given that,
it's only common sense to implement rules that will be respected and
work.
We aren't saying "FM over SSB" or "voice over packet". If you want to
put up an SSB repeater, or a duplex packet repeater, fine. Go for it.
All we ask is that you follow the rules.
(I won't get into the myriad problems associated with SSB repeaters...
but experience shows that, at least as currently implemented in the
two-way world, they leave a LOT to be desired.)

>You keep claiming that there are no other objective criteria by which
>you can assign priorities to competing requests for spectrum. But if you
>look back at the article I posted the other week, you will see that
>almost every potential criterion on my list has a clearly objective,
>quantitative measurement associated with it. For example, it ought to be
>obvious to all but the most obtuse frequency coordinator that SSB takes
>about 5-6x less bandwidth than NBFM, and that packet is quantitatively
>far more efficient in moving formal message traffic than reading it by
>FM voice. These comparisons involve hard numbers. They are not
>subjective value judgements.

The hard numbers are there, but that they should be involved in
coordination decisions is where we differ: the consideration that one
repeater is better than another, and therefore should be given priority
in coordination, is a value judgment.

>What is admittedly difficult to resolve, however, are the relative
>WEIGHTS that should be applied to each of the various objective criteria

>when you're arbitrating a dispute between dissimilar groups. For
>example, how much weight should be given to a large RTTY group that is
>competing with a smaller packet group for a given amount of spectrum,
>considering that packet is much more efficient in its use of spectrum?

That's not just difficult to resolve, it's flat impossible. You'll never
get the respective groups (no matter what the criterion) to agree that
the choice you make is the right one if that choice goes against them.
They will always argue the decision, and will eventually flout it.

>This is something that has to be worked out through open discussion,
>with each group having its say. The ultimate goal must be to meet the
>raison d'etre of the Amateur Service as much as possible. Sticking your
>head in the sand and clinging to the first-come-first-served rule come
>hell or high water simply isn't going to produce an amateur service that
>is capable of holding on to its frequencies.

This kind of thing won't get worked out in open discussion; it'll get
endlessly argued in open discussion, with no option being generally
acceptable. If a solution is imposed, there will always be a disgruntled
faction, and the accumulated weight of unhappiness will eventually bring
the system down, producing the repeater wars that Fred Goldstein wants.
He's the only one I've ever talked to that does, though.
The great advantage of the first-come-first-served rule is that it's
fair, equitable, and working.

Speaking of holding on to frequencies, why can't these new users
populate the other frequency bands? We're going to lose the higher bands
if we don't use them, and if people put as much effort into populating
902-928 as they did in fighting the coordination system, we'd never be
in danger of losing it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -1031846153018269548
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 01:33:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2610@splut.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 89 12:24:57 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP>

<481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP> <1130@dover.sps.mot.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 38
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4003 rec.ham-radio.packet:723
Posted: Thu Apr 27 13:24:57 1989

In article <1130@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.UUCP (Mike Waters) writes:
>I agree with you Jay that the coordinator had better not be the one to set
>the priorities, but I think some priority schem is going to come along
>anyway.

If not us, who?

>The real problem for the coordinator is not only to stay neutral but to be
>SEEN to be neutral! THAT IS TOUGH TO DO!

It's downright impossible if we get into assigning priorities to various
uses of the spectrum.

>The problem is compounded by two other items (a) the coordinator is a
>volunteer - not full time and (b) the coordinator is the "most expert" person
>around on the subject and so cannot simply remain silent.

Which is why I've been speaking out here...It's all well and good to say
"Let's promote packet! Get the low-use repeaters to double up!", but
from where I sit, there ate impossibilities involved.

>Remember that this IS a "political" problem! There are ways that have been
>developed to solve such problems, slow and painful as they are, but there are
>also ways to disrupt the process. We as hams lose if we do let it degenerate
>into a "war" of any sort.

Absolutely. The job is political.
The "solutions" I've seen so far ignore political realities in favor of
technical fun. I'm not anti-techie, despite some comments I've seen, but
the ham population is larger than that, and a significant number of
people don't care about anything but hearing a kerchunk when they let
off the mike.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -628749762215226822
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 01:34:03 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay

From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2613@splut.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 89 12:49:56 GMT
References: <8904162113.AA21308@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2601@splut.UUCP>
<642@n3dmc.UU.NET>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 32
Posted: Thu Apr 27 13:49:56 1989

In article <642@n3dmc.UU.NET> johnl@n3dmc.UUCP (John Limpert) writes:
>What would be wrong with encouraging the reuse of frequencies by
>repeaters and control links? Brian Kantor gave a number of reasons why
>private repeaters exist on their own exclusive frequency pairs. I can
>understand people wanting a secluded channel away from the noise and
>inanity of many public repeaters. I disagree with his assertion that PL
>is impractical in the amateur service as it exists today. [...]

The problem is that we can't effectively require such a thing. We've
tried to require technical upgrades before, and the net result has been
a revolt within the ranks. People would much rather complain than spend
money. While an increasing number of rigs have PL encoders installed,
either by retrofit or from the factory, only a tiny number have PL
decode capability. Requiring anything like that will simply result in
the current leadership of the coordinating body getting tossed out and
replaced with others who don't presume to spend other people's money.

>By the way, do you have any numbers on the percentage of frequencies
>allocated to various usages? I have never seen any info from any of the
>frequency coordinating bodies.

Outside of frequencies reserved to specific uses by the band plan, that
info isn't really available. I can tell you that 144.91 to 145.09, in 20
kHz steps, is reserved for packet, and that 145.5 to 146.0 is reserved
for satellite, but we don't track things like the 146.10/70 packet
repeater here in Houston.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -5398890985888675837
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 01:34:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2614@splut.UUCP>
Date: 27 Apr 89 13:00:50 GMT
References: <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 68
Posted: Thu Apr 27 14:00:50 1989

In article <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA writes:
>1. Everything is "politically impossible".

Not everything, just the idea of forcing people to move or turn off their repeaters.

>2. "No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars".

An accurate summation. So far, only Fred Goldstein has disagreed with it.

>3. "We can't establish priorities".

Exactly right.

>In short no one can do anything... give it up guys... voice repeaters own the >spectrum... there is no solution...

No, voice repeaters don't own the spectrum. Whoever has gotten there first has the ability to use that frequency - for whatever choice they desire, including packet - but they don't own it.

>Jay, you've convinced me... you have no solution. In fact I am THROUGHLY >convinced that you will NEVER find a solution. The packet people aren't >even allowed to BUY a frequency! You've got all the bases covered. There is >no possibility for change, etc., etc. You have now shot down the suggestions >from every single person on this but have offered NONE of your own as an >alternative. As you can see it is starting to get to me a little bit. Sorry.

As I said at the beginning of this discussion, I don't claim to have a solution. I was responding to complaints that coordinators won't give packet more frequencies. It's not that simple.
I admit that I don't have the answers. What I do have is experience in the coordination arena. So far, none of the proposed solutions I've seen can work. That doesn't mean that there isn't one that will.

>Who says that we have to use 600 khz offsets for duplex packet work? The >coordinators don't control SIMPLEX frequencies. Is there a law somewhere >that would prevent someone from using say, 145.09 and 147.555 for a duplex >packet split?

No, there isn't. Such a repeater would not have coordinated status, but

as long as it doesn't cause interference, there would be no reason for
that to make a difference.
You might get some (possibly severe) grief from some folks using 147.555
for FM simplex work, as the band plan specifies, though...

>I am not advocating this for everyone, but for areas that are already chock-a-
>block full with voice repeaters already it offers an alternative. Or are all
>the simplex freqs designated to certain users?

No, the simplex frequencies are not allocated at all except to say that
they are for simplex use. There may be an existing group using a
specific frequency, and you might get in a fight with some CD group
somewhere, but that kind of issue doesn't really fall within a frequency
coordinator's purview.

>I expect to get flamed on this, but in the process maybe we can hear more
>alternatives and not the "you can't get there from here" messages.

No flames here. The only time, and the only reason, that I may say "you
can't get there from here" is that experience has shown that you can't.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -5938021265787045844
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee9355764d3492c9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 08:37:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!hplabs!
hp-ses!hpcea!hpnmdla!glenne
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Computer Networking Conference
Message-ID: <1260011@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Date: 28 Apr 89 15:37:50 GMT
References: <180@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Network Measurements Div, Santa Rosa, CA
Lines: 19
Posted: Fri Apr 28 16:37:50 1989

>   I have been able to find out that on Saturday October 7 the 8th annual
>ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference (what a mouthful) will be
                    ^
                    ^
                    ^---- and will this be the year we dump this word as part
                          of the title?

It may take computers to do it but we should be looking forward to something even more comprehensive. What about voice mail, picture mail and other applications
which can shield the user from seeing computer involvement? I think we need eventually
need this if we are to have mass appeal. (Or don't we want mass appeal?)

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

From 4044964138426541848
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 11:27:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!decvax!
schlep.dec.com!jfcl.dec.com!frg
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <489@jfcl.dec.com>
Date: 28 Apr 89 18:27:16 GMT
References: <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2614@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein k1io)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 65
Posted: Fri Apr 28 19:27:16 1989

In article <2614@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>In article <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes:
>>2. "No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars".
>
>An accurate summation. So far, only Fred Goldstein has disagreed with
>it.
And not an accurate summation of my position, either.

Believe it or not, I do spend a fair amount of operating time on the
DC bands, even using manual radiotelegraphy (straight key and cans).
A quiet night on 20M is far more prone to QRM than any "repeater war"
except for intentionally malicious ones.

Repeater frequency conflicts (pre-Gosrepeater) occur in two modes.
One is the all-out "repeater war", when one group intentionally tries
to clobber another one. This is quite rare, and typically falls under
the rubric "malicious interference". Thus it is not prevented by
coordination; previous rules prevented it, and coordination is a

secondary issue. I don't think this is a good way to use the spectrum
either, unless the two groups involved are willing to do it as, say,
a test of interference-reduction technology. And that's not the norm!

But the second kind of "repeater war" is the incidental conflict, when
two repeaters overlap in coverage the way DC band users hear each other
without killing the QSO. If I'm chatting with a CX8 in Spanish, then
it might be disconcerting if some WB4 clobbers him, even if the QRM
wouldn't kill a QSO in my first language. But I don't cry about it;
"them's the breaks". And on VHF FM, we have incidental conflict
when a mobile (or even a sloppy base, who should know better) triggers
two machines at once. Local users usually "capture" but time-outs
occur. We have incidental conflict when squelches break from the
wrong repeater, but that's trivial annoyance and if you don't have
tone squelch, then please don't complain to me that you don't have
absolute quiet on "your frequency"!

Absent Gosrepeater (the current plan), we'd still have voluntary
coordinators, who'd suggest the least-interference route. We'd play
with antenna patterns, PL and anti-PL, etc., to minimize conflict.
We'd act like HAMS. Even like low-band hams, most of whom try to
minimize QRM even if the band has 8 times as many users as "quiet"
bands would have (i.e., average of 8 stations per 3 kHz -- just a
random number). On occasion, there'd be "repeater wars", when
people got upset about the failure of these measures to keep things
from interfering, or when an existing user got peeved about a new one
making things tougher. But what was 20M like in 1929? Probably less
crowded than now. And probably a lot of today's hams were there then,
judging by the age stats!

>
>No, voice repeaters don't own the spectrum. Whoever has gotten there
>first has the ability to use that frequency - for whatever choice they
>desire, including packet - but they don't own it.

Just think how easily one of these OOT's could have worked 300 countries
if he could have had the exclusive right to call CQ on 3 kHz of 20M!

>I admit that I don't have the answers. What I do have is experience in
>the coordination arena. So far, none of the proposed solutions I've seen
>can work. That doesn't mean that there isn't one that will.
>
Of course you can't ahve "the answers". Because the problem has no
easy solution. Having the FCC grant you the imprimatur to treat
ham bands like commercial frequencies doesn't make things better, it
just changes the problem. I prefer the old problems and solutions.
        fred k1io

From 3681858611567346764
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 13:15:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!decwrl!ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 28 Apr 89 20:15:24 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 95
Posted: Fri Apr 28 21:15:24 1989

Concerning this issue, I think that what we are really seeing here is a split occurring among the amateur ranks on what amateur radio is really all about. Jay Maynard has made his points on how he feels recoordination of any repeater is basically impossible for a number of reasons. He has replied to my criticism of "You can't get there from here" with an answer that basically says "That's right"!

His answers and epitomes tended to aggravate me with terms such as "politically impossible" and "value judgments" and his basic emphasis on "he who gets here first gets the goodies and if YOU want some, move to another band".

It has taken awhile but I believe I finally see the real issue here. It is NOT how to get duplex packet frequencies coordinated, I think the idea of using nonstandard splits and living with a little grief from simplex users is feasible to PARTIALLY solve that question. No... the real issue here is support for technical advancement within amateur radio versus "maintain the status quo". It seems that EVERYONE is for technical advancement as long as it doesn't cause ME any inconvenience!

This is the basic line that is always drawn between "users" and "developers". You can even see it within packet radio as people side with TCP/IP or NETROM or TEXNET, etc. Or as a negative reaction to upgrading networks where users might have to reequip to a certain extent! I think it all boils down to a basic resistance to change within our group and I am referring to ALL of amateur radio.

The new player into this equation is the "Frequency Coordinator" which is where this whole string of messages started in the first place! Picture what might have happened if all the frequencies on 20 meters were "coordinated" to nets back when we all were using AM. Along comes a few guys with single sideband asking for some frequencies to use for test and experimentation. They quote increased spectrum efficiency and so forth but the Frequency Coordinator will NOT make value judgments and instead tells them to take their SSB to some other band! Isn't that really what is happening now with this discussion on packet and 2 meters? Sure there are nit-picking differences but the basic concept is the same. In this regard the "FCC's Recognition of Frequency Coordinators IS A DISASTER"!!!!!!!! Darn tooting it is!! Because we are losing the ability to battle it out as a group and instead now have to place the problem in the lap of a SMALL group of people such as those with

the beliefs of Jay Maynard.

I personally react STRONGLY to advocates of "whoever was here first get the goodies"! Why? Because it eliminates anything new... it always will. Not just packet but just about ANYTHING! The only exception being things that everyone sees as beneficial right at the start... and how many things over the years have you EVER seen that meet that definition?

It all boils down to what you believe in. Should amateur radio be renowned for it's innovation and technical advancement or for effective utilization of known technology?

Not everyone can be a Phil Karn software genius or design and build a AMSAT, but I like to think that the vast majority of us SUPPORT those that DO advance our hobby through technical achievement. If it means that a sacrifice sometimes be made... SO BE IT!

But it seems that this is not the case anymore. We have legal suits being instigated against fellow hams, and we see that there is some really EMPHATIC resistance being made to change. Two meter voice repeaters have become almost SACRED to a certain faction among us. This makes me a little sick to my stomach!

It is starting to look like 2 meters is following the route of CB radio. It has established it's structure so firmly that certain members among our ranks say that there is just no way to change it! And maybe this is true to a certain extent. This means that we are basically saying that what we have is better than anything that might come along in the future. The "users" are telling the "developers" to PLEASE GO SOMEWHERE ELSE to play with your new toys, we like what we have and want no part of anything else.

Jay is representing the "keep it as it is" concept and we are pushing the "let's develop new things no matter what" concept. I doubt that we will ever see eye to eye on this, the differences in beliefs are so fundamental as to never be resolved.

But please put me down on record as one who ALWAYS supports development. You don't DEVELOP a status quo, it develops itself... the only thing you can do is to MANAGE it and that just bores me to tears!

Frequency Coordinators make me nervous. Their reason for being was to allow growth with less conflict, but now they allow zero growth to avoid conflict. We have always had conflict and we have always risen above it in the long run, but when the FCC basically gave REGULATORY powers to groups that started life as people that were initially only ADVISORARY in nature, they opened Pandora's box. Now the ADVISORS are afraid to REGULATE and the users refuse to be ADVISED! I can see where "repeater wars" might be better in the LONG RUN than what we are faced with now!

Jay Maynard says that there is nothing that could be worse than repeater wars, I say there is one thing that is worse.... stagnation.

Mark Bitterlich

WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa

From -583297062065813082
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9d6b93597a2646a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-28 20:07:08 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!ucsd!
rutgers!att!alberta!dvinci!hardie
From: hardie@dvinci.USask.CA (Peter Hardie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Bad C-BBS V6.0 for AMIGA to Dayton
Message-ID: <2013@dvinci.USask.CA>
Date: 29 Apr 89 03:07:08 GMT
Organization: University of Saskatchewan
Lines: 9
Posted: Sat Apr 29 04:07:08 1989

Sorry folks. I sent a copy of my amiga version of CBBS V6.0 to DAyton
with a friend. A few hours after he left I found an insidious bug in it.
Yuk. There is no workaround for it and it can crash the amiga in very
mysterious ways. If you have a copy that has V6.0 in the window title
then it is bad. Give up until you get a later version.
Sorry agn.
Pete
VE5VA

From -1366752764911097626
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-30 10:33:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2620@splut.UUCP>
Date: 30 Apr 89 00:34:57 GMT
References: <8904270721.AA27028@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 137
Posted: Sun Apr 30 01:34:57 1989

In article <8904270721.AA27028@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
writes:
>In PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #108, Jay Maynard writes:
>>The specific case you're complaining about
>>has been happening for over 10 years.

>Good grief. Then maybe this is the year for action by the coordinator(s)?

Maybe it's that the folks at W5AC had decided to live with the
situation. We had received no complaints until your email to me last
year. I have no problem with your decision to no longer live with the
problem, but don't flame us for the fact that your group hadn't decided
to complain until recently.

>>>Some coordinators have been using pencil and
>>>paper until this year to keep track of what machines are operating where.
>>What would you suggest they have used before the advent of personal
>>computers?
>This is 1989. I have owned a personal computer for a decade now which
>can do what a coordinator needs. In an age of increased need for
>spectrum, it does not pay to sit around 10 years before attempting to make
>maximum usage of a band.

There's no logical connection between coordinators' record-keeping
methods and usage of a band.
I, too, have owned a personal computer for a long period of time (my
first system, which I still have, is 11 years old), but it's
unreasonable to expect a coordinator to be a PC pioneer. Only in the
past three years or so have reasonably powerful PCs been available at a
price that puts it within reach of the average person who has little
interest in PCs in and of themselves. One of our coordinators has been
working on the program our coordinators will use for about that long.
(He has an honest job.)

>Since you know about this particular problem, let's get the facts straight.
>The standard for co-channel repeaters is 85 miles. The two repeaters in
>conflict are 67 miles apart. Without unusual propagation, one can sit at
>the base of the local repeater and hear the distant machine. A person
>sitting at the base of the distant machine can not monitor the local repeater.
>Since local users never key the distant machine, an obvious solution would
>be to decrease the ERP of the distant repeater. This is only one of
>many solutions, however. What did I expect the coordinator to do? First,
>check his coordination data to see what kind of signal levels are probable
>at various locations. If something doesn't match, it is very likely that
>one of the two trustee's has made a change in his station without getting
>the neccessary coordination (this happened and greatly aggravated the
>situation). If no obvious clerical or illegalities (under coordination rules)
>are involved, I would hope for an alternate solution. Since the coordinator
>has all of the data for all of the repeaters, he is the only person in the
>position of making a reasonable guess as to what might work.

You are correct that the repeaters are 67 miles apart; I was
misinformed.
The actions you mention are reasonable. Is that what you asked the
coordinator to do?
How busy is the other machine?
Can you squelch it out? I would expect that you could, given the
distance involved.
Finally, can you show that the other repeater changed its output power?

>>Did you try asking your zone coordinator for another frequency?
>Yes. We found 3 possible frequencies that could be used. One of
>them looks very good. The problem now is navigating through the rest
>of the red tape to make a change.

Recoordinating a repeater should be a fairly simple process. The red
tape involved is no more intricate than a new coordination.

>Since the repeater is on the border
>of two zones, the second coordinator must be contacted (no telephone
>until they got a new coordinator). If he agrees to the change, he must
>then contact the local zone coordinator. This would be done at one of the two
>bi-annual Texas VHF/FM Society meetings.

The zone coordinators communicate frequently with each other, despite
your insinuation. That a coordinator wishes to do business by mail with
trustees does not mean that other coordinators can't/don't talk to him
more frequently on the phone. The difference is that communications with
trustees need to be tracked and saved, and communications between
coordinators do not.

>There are multiple people involved,
>and politics will play a role in the decision no matter what the official
>policy may be. If the local zone coordinator is a close friend, he may
>pick up the phone and call the other coordinator the same day I talk to
>him. If not, he may tell me a year later that there are conflicts in
>the other zone.

If this really happens, then the state coordinator or the Board needs to
hear about it. I will tolerate no political considerations in the
frequency coordination process, and the coordinators understand this.
If the coordinator is not moving fast enough for you, then you can
either pester him regularly, contact the state coordinator, or contact
me or the Board.

>This particular case is one to note. Although the local repeater was
>on-the-air first and coordinated first (which is the single rule you
>mention), the coordinator has not revoked the coordination of the
>distant repeater operator even though one-way interference is a problem.
>This is a fine example of "no action is the action taken." The distant
>repeater operator might possibly change frequencies, but contacting
>three zone coordinators and then waiting for them to convene simply
>isn't worth his time and effort when he is not personally experiencing
>any interference.

This complaint shows a lack of understanding of the coordination
process. The coordination was issued. Nobody complained. The A&M radio
club (according to one of its members at the time) decided to live with
the problem.
Now, over 10 years later, someone else complains. Is a change of heart
on the part of one of the parties sufficient reason to de-coordinate the
other?

I also must point out, again, that coordinators don't wait for meetings;
they communicate regularly and frequently.

>I personally do not want for the distant repeater owner to become
>'uncoordinated,' because I believe there are technical solutions to
>the problem. It's really unfortunate the system doesn't work
>a little smoother.

De-coordination is the only real threat we can use to convince a
repeater trustee to change his operations. There are technical solutions
available, but the problem is not technical - it's political.

>Thanks, Jay, for your offer of bringing the matter before the board.
>I really don't want to see that happen because the bickering will
>have gone way too far for something like a 2 meter repeater.

If you are really that dissatisfied with the coordinators' actions, then
you have the right under the Society's bylaws to bring the matter before
the Board. That is one of our primary functions. If you have a problem,
and the coordinators don't solve it, then you have two choices: either
live with it or let the Board know about it, and get help that way.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From 5403074313456607600
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-30 21:31:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!purdue!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA!mgb
From: mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <8904300432.AA13032@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Date: 30 Apr 89 04:32:44 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 79
Posted: Sun Apr 30 05:32:44 1989

In article <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes:
>
>Who says that we have to use 600 khz offsets for duplex packet work? The
>coordinators don't control SIMPLEX frequencies. Is there a law somewhere
>that would prevent someone from using say, 145.09 and 147.555 for a duplex

>packet split? It would be cumbersome to the user and would require using a
>radio that supports non-standard offsets.... but it would obviously work and
>would require less hardware to accomplish than a 600 khz split repeater.
>I am not advocating this for everyone, but for areas that are already chock-a-
>block full with voice repeaters already it offers an alternative. Or are all
>the simplex freqs designated to certain users?
>Mark Bitterlich

schlep.dec.com!jfcl.dec.com!frg@decvax.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) replies:

>>A couple of problems arise. It is probably okay for a ROUTER (ip
>>gateway, store-and-forward digi, etc.) to do that, since it is not
>>repeating the signal in real time. It then needn't use the Repeater
>>frequencies at all (the ones you mention are within the repeater bands
>>though). But the need is more for true repeaters, since the AX.25
>>and related "CSMA" channel-sharing methods are more Aloha than CSMA,
>>and are thus terribly inefficient. Just an analog repeater for packet
>>would do wonders. That would need a repeater pair.

>>So using odd-ball frequencies wouldn't be different from using odd-ball
>>splits for FM: It would get simplex users mad! And it's tough to
>>implement since many radios have fixed splits. No, a repeater is a
>>repeater, and should follow standard splits as much as possible.

>>BTW in some places 1 MHz is still used for some frequencies (146.43
>>in NJ, I think).
>>   fred k1io

Fred, I agree with you on most of the things you have said in previous messages but you have lost me on this one! I seriously don't understand what the problem is.

The thoughts that I have are as follows:

1. If you going to end up making some people irate anyway, is there a way to affect LESS people and cause LESS of a financial setback? If you end up trying to move an established repeater, then you are in for a battle. Not necessarily impossible mind you (I don't agree with Jay Maynard :-) but a battle none the less. If you cause a problem to simplex users they only need to change to another simplex freq., (a flip of the dial) not redo a whole repeater.

2. Most radios today DO support non standard splits. The ones that don't are the exception to the rule. You name me one that doesn't (and I know there are a few) and I'll name you 10 that do. :-)   And if you really just HAVE to use one that doesn't support it (such as an ICOM IC-2AT) then you can easily modify it to where it does. Am I out to lunch here?

3. Using a wide split with non standard freqs. would require less isolation in the form of cavities and antenna separation... thus cheaper. I always meant for the idea to be used for full duplex digipeaters (nodes) not as a

store and forward system.

4. I am going to jibe you a little here.... "A repeater is a repeater and should follow standard splits". Who says so? I would rather break away from the conventions of voice systems rather than follow them. It's like using 200 Hz shift on HF packet... 600 would work better, so why not use it?

After all, guys that are talking on simplex could easily find some unused repeater to use instead, and think how happy they would be! (That's a joke, no flames, no flames :-)

Lastly and as an adjunct, have you read about the proposed idea of using DAMA (Demand Assigned Multiple Access) instead of CSMA on packet radio? The idea seems to have merit and solves the problems of hidden transmitters in a much more elegant fashion than a duplex digi... although I agree that duplex systems are pretty slick.

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU-1
mgb@tecnet-clemson.arpa

From 6562734705562786971
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,18703ce7c6d927d4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 06:30:25 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!milano!bigtex!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Coastguard Packet
Keywords: AX.25 on Maritime Freqs.
Message-ID: <189@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 30 Apr 89 18:43:37 GMT
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 20
Posted: Sun Apr 30 19:43:37 1989

In the June 1989 issue of Popular Communications (Page 42) is a piece about the Coastguard using packet. Here is the item:

"
One day recently, Kenneth MacLeod of Washington State turn on his ICOM IC-R7000 scanning receiver and tuned to 171.155 MHz, where he picked up a 1200-baud packet radio transmission of the U.S. Coast Guard. He monitored NAVH, USCGC Pont Bennett and NMW47, USCG, Bellinham, WA., exchanged traffic between 0130 and 0200 UTC.

Ken would like to hear from any of you who may have piked(sic) up similar transmissions on 171.155 where you live. You may write him at P.O. Box 2495, Friday Harbour, WA 98250.

"
Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 6078120018647446248
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a922a99f9aad2fbd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 06:32:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG!ptb
From: ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #115
Message-ID: <8905011332.AA15250@mbunix.mitre.org>
Date: 1 May 89 13:32:39 GMT
References: <8904281324.AA08565@mbunix.mitre.org>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon May 1 14:32:39 1989

To me, one thing that comes across very clearly from this discussion
is that Mr. Maynard has no solution to this problem. If this is an
important enough problem, I would encourage him to resign and let
someone else deal with it.

Another thing that I get out of this discussion, is that any "value
judgements" that are employed must not be that of one or two
individuals, but of the whole group in the frequency coordinated area.
(Remember the language in the announcement where the FCC recognized
frequency coordinators that they derive their "authority" by consent
of the people that they are coordinating).

I think that there is indeed a political solution to the repeater
usage problem. Those who do not like it should band together and call
for a special election. Then make it an issue in the election of
whether or not perpetual frequency assignments for repeaters or other
users will be supported by the ham public. This may end up voting
the current frequency coordinators out of office. More importantly,
it makes the issue one of public debate amoung the whole group, and it
may be politically possible then to follow through with whatever the
outcome is.

However, an election is a two-edged sword. Those people who will want
to keep their allocations will probably be very interested in
retaining the status-quo with "educating" the users of their repeaters
about their own point of view. So be prepared to do your own
"education", persuasion, or whatever. And the repeater users may end
up out voting you. If this happens, you can simply do more
education, and try again later.

To the best of my knowledge, the FCC did not make a frequency coordinator's tenure permanent. I did not recall a specific procedure set up by which one recognizes a new one, though.

Where there is a will, there is a way....

English: Peter T. Baldwin
Arpa: ptb@mitre-bedford.arpa
Phone: (617) 271-7647 (days)
Ham/packet: wa1snh@wa1phy-9
Snail Mail: Mitre Corp, MS K306, Burlington Rd, Bedford, Ma. 01730
Voice: Peter!

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this mail-gram are my own, and do not necessarily express the views or opinions of Mitre or any government sponsor (of course!).

From -7046229263817775188
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eaf22d97f727571b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 10:20:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!PAXRV-NES.ARPA!dsweigert
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA ("SWEIGERT, DAVID")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RE: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #112
Message-ID: <8905020702.AA13712@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 1 May 89 17:20:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 15
Posted: Mon May 1 18:20:00 1989

ATTENTION -- HAM TESTS

At 10 am, Saturday, May 6th, W5YI examinations will be given at the University of Maryland in College Park, MD.

Tests are sponsored by the U of M ARC. Bring $ 5.00 and positive photo I.D. to the Student Activities Building, next to the TERPs basketball stadium. Testing is near room 114, on the same end of the building as the video arcade, next floor up.

WB9VKO
P.O. Box 4423
Annapolis, MD 21402

From -8041557259834246943
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 11:03:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!gatech!mcnc!decvax!
schlep.dec.com!jfcl.dec.com!frg
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <490@jfcl.dec.com>
Date: 1 May 89 18:03:16 GMT
References: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com> <2578@splut.UUCP>
<481@jfcl.dec.com> <2605@splut.UUCP> <485@jfcl.dec.com> <2615@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 69
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4131 rec.ham-radio.packet:755
Posted: Mon May 1 19:03:16 1989

In article <2615@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>In article <485@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
writes:
>>Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
>>who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
>>part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
>>from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
>>simply expected.
>
>Malicious interference was part of ALL such wars that I've ever heard
>of, as well as a lot of other, even less savory things. Do you really
>want that? I don't. As Mike Waters has said, that kind of thing is even
>more damaging.

Last night there was quite a "war" on my favorite frequency (14.010),
caused by a rather large number of people interested in working a JY9.
And an even bigger one at 14.198 surrounding a YI2. Yet I heard no
malicious interference, just a lot of people playing the game. I did
however hear quite a bit of malicious interference on 3.895, with
fewer than a half-dozen operators trying to carry on a silly
conversation (about par for that band).

I don't want malicious interference, but we have separate rules about
it. Nonmalicious "interference", the inevitable result of sharing
frequencies, is at the heart of ham radio.

>>Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some
>>overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
>>five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
>>to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the

>>primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.
>
>These techniques may work in the commercial world, but there is no
>covenant there. There is one in the amateur coordination field. We can't
>unilaterally overturn that covenant.

Covenant? Interesting term. Is that as in a deed restriction, or
as in what in Hebrew (Ashkenazic) is called "bris"? Sorry, but my
ham license disclaims frequency ownership.

>The semi-idle repeaters have made an agreement: they put up (to a
>certain extent) with us telling then where they should operate, and
>within what technical parameters, and we protect them. We can't
>unilaterally change that, and that's exactly what you're calling for.

Yes, you can unilaterally change that! Conditions change, and
the terms of grant change. How do you think the clear channel AM
broadcasters felt when the FCC loosened up the AM rules? The AMST
complained but the frequencies are the public's, and the FCC is
exercising judgement over what is the current best way to use them.

>During the 20 kHz discussions, this was a common thread: "They use
>upright 15 kHz channels in the Northeast, why can't we here?"
>People who had operated there, and who had moved here, were unanimous:
>repeaters there were much less usable than they are here. Lots of
>interference, and lots of arguments, and lots of adjacent-channel
>problems. The users and trustees of Texas repeaters decided they didn't
>want that.

That doesn't really relate to abolishing Gosrepeater coordination.
The bandplan and the allocation of channels are two different
issues. I rather like the inverse-split 15 kHz (California) plan,
but we don't really have problems with the 15 kHz plan here any
more; we're used to it.

Sure, it was a pain at first, but we chose our frequencies more
carefully, use tighter crystal filters, etc. Basically, we decided
as a whole that the 1971-vintage radios weren't adequate any more.
Sort of like the way we stopped running AM at 14.210.
      fred k1io

From 7730918600910031930
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fa97ec940ef60ec6
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 19:03:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!male!pitstop!texsun!
texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <2623@splut.UUCP>

Date: 1 May 89 12:25:39 GMT
References: <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2614@splut.UUCP>
<489@jfcl.dec.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 97
Posted: Mon May 1 13:25:39 1989

In article <489@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein k1io)
writes:
>In article <2614@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>>In article <8904250532.AA11283@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes:
>>>2. "No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars".
>>An accurate summation. So far, only Fred Goldstein has disagreed with
>>it.
>And not an accurate summation of my position, either.

OK, what is?

>A quiet night on 20M is far more prone to QRM than any "repeater war"
>except for intentionally malicious ones.

That's where we differ: Any repeater war involves malicious interference.

>Repeater frequency conflicts (pre-Gosrepeater) occur in two modes.
>One is the all-out "repeater war", when one group intentionally tries
>to clobber another one. This is quite rare, and typically falls under
>the rubric "malicious interference". Thus it is not prevented by
>coordination; previous rules prevented it, and coordination is a
>secondary issue. I don't think this is a good way to use the spectrum
>either, unless the two groups involved are willing to do it as, say,
>a test of interference-reduction technology. And that's not the norm!

This is exactly what I refer to when I say "repeater war". Any
coordination conflict can, and usually will, result in this kind of
disreputable state of affairs. This is the kind of thing that led to
frequency coordination in the amateur service in the first place. This
kind of thing is why frequency coordination is used by the amateur
community: because they had it, and don't want it any more.

>But the second kind of "repeater war" is the incidental conflict, when
>two repeaters overlap in coverage the way DC band users hear each other
>without killing the QSO. [...]

You're the only person I've ever seen who calls this a repeater war.
Even this level of interference causes problems: witness the discussion
I've been having with AA5AV here about just such a conflict.
Your assertion that people in the Northeast tolerate such is only
marginally applicable here: the Texas amateur community decided that
what's usable in the Northeast is not necessarily usable here, and they
wanted a higher quality of service.

>Absent Gosrepeater (the current plan), we'd still have voluntary
>coordinators, who'd suggest the least-interference route. We'd play
>with antenna patterns, PL and anti-PL, etc., to minimize conflict.
>We'd act like HAMS. Even like low-band hams, most of whom try to
>minimize QRM even if the band has 8 times as many users as "quiet"
>bands would have (i.e., average of 8 stations per 3 kHz -- just a
>random number). On occasion, there'd be "repeater wars", when
>people got upset about the failure of these measures to keep things
>from interfering, or when an existing user got peeved about a new one
>making things tougher. But what was 20M like in 1929? Probably less
>crowded than now. And probably a lot of today's hams were there then,
>judging by the age stats!

You have an annoying habit of assigning provocative names to things. I
bet you agree with Tim Sevener's tactics in talk.politics.misc, too.

We do play with antenna patterns, ERP, and other technical factors to
insure little to no interference between repeaters. We won't tolerate
Northeast-level "usability", though. We are acting like hams. The
difference is that we do not consider any significant level of
interference satisfactory unless the trustees involved agree to it. If
they do, fine, but we cannot force them into it.

>>No, voice repeaters don't own the spectrum. Whoever has gotten there
>>first has the ability to use that frequency - for whatever choice they
>>desire, including packet - but they don't own it.
>Just think how easily one of these OOT's could have worked 300 countries
>if he could have had the exclusive right to call CQ on 3 kHz of 20M!

Aw, cmon. You're being deliberately obtuse. There's a world of
difference between 3 kHz of 20 and a repeater coordination: the repeater
coordination can be geographically reused.

>>I admit that I don't have the answers. What I do have is experience in
>>the coordination arena. So far, none of the proposed solutions I've seen
>>can work. That doesn't mean that there isn't one that will.
>Of course you can't ahve "the answers". Because the problem has no
>easy solution. Having the FCC grant you the imprimatur to treat
>ham bands like commercial frequencies doesn't make things better, it
>just changes the problem. I prefer the old problems and solutions.

You're the only person I've talked to who wants to return to the bad old
days.
Like any other complex problem, this one has a number of simple, easily
understandable, easily implementable wrong answers. The coordinating
bodies are in the trenches working to find the right answers. The FCC's
action made our job a little easier; to those of us working to find the
answer, it's not a disaster. It's a greater responsibility.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.

    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From 8559780678466029964
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-01 19:03:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!male!pitstop!texsun!
texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <2624@splut.UUCP>
Date: 1 May 89 12:55:40 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 116
Posted: Mon May 1 13:55:40 1989

In article <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes:
>Concerning this issue, I think that what we are really seeing here is a
>split occurring among the amateur ranks on what amateur radio is really
>all about. Jay Maynard has made his points on how he feels recoordination
>of any repeater is basically impossible for a number of reasons. He has
>replied to my criticism of "You can't get there from here" with an answer
>that basically says "That's right"!
>His answers and epitomes tended to aggravate me with terms such as
>"politically impossible" and "value judgments" and his basic emphasis on
>"he who gets here first gets the goodies and if YOU want some, move to
>another band".

So far, I haven't seen a different answer that would be perceived as
fair and equitable.
I'm not happy with the current state of affairs either, but I honestly
know of no better way to get there from here. I know, from first-hand
experience, that the things I say are politically impossible are indeed
so; I've floated a number of them in discussions with hams around
Texas. First-come-first-served affects me, too; if I wanted to put up a
2-meter repeater, I couldn't get a coordination. It affects everyone
equally, unlike any other system.

>It seems that EVERYONE is for technical advancement as long as
>it doesn't cause ME any inconvenience!

The "not in my backyard" factor is indeed alive and well. I didn't
create it, but I'd be a fool not to recognize it.

>In this regard the "FCC's Recognition of
>Frequency Coordinators IS A DISASTER"!!!!!!!! Darn tooting it is!! Because

>we are losing the ability to battle it out as a group and instead now have to
>place the problem in the lap of a SMALL group of people such as those with
>the beliefs of Jay Maynard.

People in the position of frequency coordinator have generally come to the same conclusions as I have for one reason: we've been here doing it. Battling it out as a group is nice in theory, but disastrous in practice.

>I personally react STRONGLY to advocates of "whoever was here first get the
>goodies"! Why? Because it eliminates anything new... it always will. Not just
>packet but just about ANYTHING! The only exception being things that everyone
>sees as beneficial right at the start... and how many things over the years
>have you EVER seen that meet that definition?

That assumes that all the goodies are gone. All the 2-meter pairs may be allocated, but that doesn't include other bands or other parts of the two-meter band. Amateur satellites use up 500 kHz of the 2-meter band. Should this be immune to reuse by earth-to-earth links? Personally, I think so - but why are voice repeaters the only things under attack?

>Not everyone can be a Phil Karn software genius or design and build a AMSAT,
>but I like to think that the vast majority of us SUPPORT those that DO advance
>our hobby through technical achievement. If it means that a sacrifice some-
>times be made... SO BE IT!

Sacrifices are always acceptable to those who are not sacrificed. Tell me honestly: if you had a repeater that you'd put $2000 and a man-year into, would you voluntarily shut it down permanently in the name of technical innovation? Especially if you'd done some innovating yourself on it? The vast majority of amateurs would, to be completely honest, answer "no".

>But it seems that this is not the case anymore. We have legal suits being
>instigated against fellow hams, and we see that there is some really EMPHATIC
>resistance being made to change. Two meter voice repeaters have become almost
>SACRED to a certain faction among us. This makes me a little sick to my
>stomach!

I'm not overly fond of it either, but to think otherwise is to deny reality. We don't live in the best of all possible worlds; we're stuck with the one we have.

>Jay is representing the "keep it as it is" concept and we are pushing the
>"let's develop new things no matter what" concept. I doubt that we will
>ever see eye to eye on this, the differences in beliefs are so fundamental
>as to never be resolved.

"Let's develop new things, no matter what." No matter what other considerations apply. No matter whether or not the program is practical.

I agree that development of new things is a Good Thing. I disagree that it should be allowed to overrule all other considerations.

>Frequency Coordinators make me nervous. Their reason for being was to allow
>growth with less conflict, but now they allow zero growth to avoid conflict.
>We have always had conflict and we have always risen above it in the long
>run, but when the FCC basically gave REGULATORY powers to groups that started
>life as people that were initially only ADVISORARY in nature, they opened
>Pandora's box. Now the ADVISORS are afraid to REGULATE and the users refuse
>to be ADVISED! I can see where "repeater wars" might be better in the LONG
>RUN than what we are faced with now!

Frequency coordinators' regulatory abilities are extremely limited in
nature. You want us to regulate some voice repeaters into unusability,
if not downright legislate them out of existence. We don't have that
power. We cannot order someone off the air.
Growth always has an upper limit. We have reached that limit on one band
in some areas. That does not mean that other bands, or other areas,
have the same problem. I hear lots of calls for technical innovation,
but nobody wants to innovate the use of other bands. Do I detect a
consistency problem here?

>Jay Maynard says that there is nothing that could be worse than repeater
>wars, I say there is one thing that is worse.... stagnation.

We will only stagnate if we allow ourselves to. So far, the only place I
see the possibility occurring is on 2 meters. I see no practical,
implementable alternative, though.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -3340942300879569281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cbe957bb75dd5215,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 03:19:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!pyramid.swansea.ac.UK!eegordon
From: eegordon@pyramid.swansea.ac.UK (r p gordon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help
Message-ID: <1925.8905020919@pyr.swan.ac.uk>
Date: 2 May 89 10:19:58 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 40
Posted: Tue May 2 11:19:58 1989

Hi, this is a general plea for help with the Z8530 SCC from Zilog.....

We have built up a small micro based board (6303 + Z8530 + AM7911) to serve as a digi in the locality. The software consists of high-level decoding/monitoring routines which use low-level interrupt driven IO/buffer handlers.

When tested with a commercial TNC on both an audio and digital link the unit functions as expected. However, when used on air it appears that spurious chars creep into the start of each receive frame buffer. Using a buit in debugging tool we have found (as expected) that the additional bytes are due to start-up (TXDELAY) and tail delays on frame transmissions for which the 8530 generates receive interrupts (rightly?). Correctly received frames pass the CRC test, and so the net result is an offset frame in the buffer.

ARE WE MISSING A TRICK WITH THE 8530?

We have presently skirted around the problem for the majority of recevied frames by implementing a high-level 'filter', which recognizes some AX.25 frame charac-teristics. Obviously, this is unsatisfactory and still very much prone to error.

We had also thought about constructing a better carrier detect circuit (tone filter) than the AM7910 provides to reduce the dead carrier time heard by the 8530, but since we know others use the 8530,7911 combination have not done so.

If some kind soul could shed some light on a possible cure, and save us more hours of head scratching and EPROM programming your e-mail would be greatly appreciated......

Thanks in adavnce, Ray Gordon (G1XRN)......

Ray Gordon, ARPA: eegordon @ pyr.swan.ac.uk ....

Dept of Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
Room 404, ASB,
University College of Swansea,
Swansea, SA2 8PP.
Wales, UK.

From -82960499523252409
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 12:19:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <15836@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 May 89 22:11:38 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP>

Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 43
Posted: Mon May 1 23:11:38 1989

>>His [Jay's] answers and epitomes tended to aggravate me with terms such as
>>"politically impossible" and "value judgments" and his basic emphasis on
>>"he who gets here first gets the goodies and if YOU want some, move to
>>another band".
>
>So far, I haven't seen a different answer that would be perceived as
>fair and equitable.

I don't perceive your answer as "fair and equitable" either.

>Amateur satellites use up 500 kHz of the 2-meter band.
>Should this be immune to reuse by earth-to-earth links? Personally, I
>think so - but why are voice repeaters the only things under attack?

First of all, the amateur satellite allocation on 2m is from 145.8 to
146.0. That's only 200 KHz, not 500 KHz. There are many simplex users
(voice and packet) in the 145.5-145.8 range around here.

Second, I'd like to see how you are going to avoid QRM to satellite
operations (which are inherently weak-signal in nature) from terrestrial
operations. Quite a few satellites are already crowded into this limited
segment. For example, the Microsats will all have their uplinks in the
145.8-146.0 range. Remember that the 2m band in Europe, a very densely
populated continent, is only half as large as ours. Yet this hasn't kept
them from adhering to the international agreement to reserve 145.8-146.0
for satellites. In some cases a few repeaters had to be moved or shut
down, yet, believe it or not, the world didn't end.

>Sacrifices are always acceptable to those who are not sacrificed. Tell
>me honestly: if you had a repeater that you'd put $2000 and a man-year
>into, would you voluntarily shut it down permanently in the name of
>technical innovation? Especially if you'd done some innovating yourself
>on it? The vast majority of amateurs would, to be completely honest,
>answer "no".

In this area several of us have built a functioning 56kbps TCP/IP packet
network on 220.55 MHz. Each modem costs about $500 to build. About half
this cost is attributable to the 28/220 MHz transverter. This investment
would be lost if we are unable to obtain a new allocation above 222 MHz
in the event Docket 87-14 becomes final. Are repeater operators the only
ones whose investments in time and money are to be counted?

Phil

From -4909455295160171634
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fce0acc36897f10d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 14:45:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ucsd!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KISS in Heath Pocket Packet
Message-ID: <4390029@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 May 89 21:45:18 GMT
References: <8904240703.AA29258@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 12
Posted: Tue May 2 22:45:18 1989

I started working on it, but never got finished, mostly because the priority
to me was too low.

I have the Toshiba databook on my desk for the monster chip in the box. The
bottom line is that the I/O addresses for the SIO are different from a normal
TNC-2, and that you have to program up the CTC clone to do baud rate
generation.

I won't get around to it for a while if ever, my priorities have shifted in
other directions.

Bdale, N3EUA

From 390658624619084847
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee9355764d3492c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 14:45:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ucsd!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Computer Networking Conference
Message-ID: <4390030@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 May 89 21:45:44 GMT
References: <180@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue May 2 22:45:44 1989

/ col:rec.ham-radio.packet / julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) / 8:50 am Apr
24, 1989 /

    I have been able to find out that on Saturday October 7 the 8th annual
ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference (what a mouthful) will be
held in Colorado Springs.

So:

Who is hosting it?

Where exactly is it?

Any hotel lists, prices?

    Could someone who is "au fait" please post the exciting details or tell
us where we can find them.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From 2322305929186863718
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee9355764d3492c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 14:56:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!rutgers!ucsd!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!
hplabs!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Computer Networking Conference
Message-ID: <4390031@col.hp.com>
Date: 2 May 89 21:56:31 GMT
References: <180@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 43
Posted: Tue May 2 22:56:31 1989

>I have been able to find out that on Saturday October 7 the 8th annual
>ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference (what a mouthful) will
>be held in Colorado Springs.

Yep. At the US Air Force Academy, about 5 miles west of my house... :-)

>Who is hosting it?

TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio, President N0CCZ and myself as Treasurer both
live in town), RMPRA, the Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association, and the
Air Force Academy Amateur Radio Club. The work is being done by Andy
Freeborn N0CCZ at the moment.

>Where exactly is it?

The meeting will be held at the Air Force Academy, which is on the west side
of I-25 just north of Colorado Springs. About an hour drive south of Denver.
There will be a semi-organized get-together on Friday night, the program will

run all day Saturday with lunch provided at the Academy, and then there will be an organized get-together on Saturday night.

>Any hotel lists, prices?

Last I heard Andy was working on a conference rate at the brand-new Marriot about 5 miles south of the Academy, which has a pretty awesome view of Pike's Peak and the front range. The rate seemed to be quite reasonable, but I regret that I don't remember it offhand. Will ask Andy. There are also a slew of cheap places on North Academy boulevard, just outside the south entrance to the Academy, across I-25. Lots of decent places to eat for cheap too. Once you've made it to the Springs, this should be a very economical conference to attend...

>Could someone who is "au fait" please post the exciting details or tell
>us where we can find them.

Stay tuned for more info as the event unfolds.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

ps: I'm open to suggestions for things folks would like to do on Sunday, or is a Sunday organized event even called for? We've got a couple of things like NORAD and the Space Command here in town, don't know what would be interesting...

From -7664238211216105990
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0f3348a81c321f2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 15:03:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!NJITC.NJIT.EDU!hxn8477%njitx.decnet
From: hxn8477%njitx.decnet@NJITC.NJIT.EDU ("NJITX::HXN8477")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Copying RTTY with Sony 2010 and PK 232
Message-ID: <8905030703.AA22192@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 2 May 89 22:03:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "NJITX::HXN8477" <hxn8477%njitx.decnet@njitc.njit.edu>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue May 2 23:03:00 1989

Has anybody tried to copy rtty using a Sony ICF2010 and
a PK232. I have been trying to do this to no avail. I am
simplifying things by trying to copy the ARRL's daily rtty
news bulletins since I know the mode and speed, and I receive them
clearly. I have managed to copy MORSE but after I adjusted
the speed my self to 20 WPM (The manual claims that the PK232
is able to adjust the speed automatically). But I have not been able

at all to copy rtty signals (either BAUOT, AMTOR, or ASCII).
As a matter of fact, I have not been able to copy Packet either, but
I am assuming that that needs a better HF receiver. If someone has tried
this copying with this setup, or a similar one, with success, I would
greatly appreciate their advice.


```
_______________________________________________________________________________
|Hamed Nassar               |Internet  : hxn8477%njitx.decnet@njitc.njit.edu |
|EE Department              |UUCP      : bellcore!argus!mars!nancy           |
|NJ Institute of Technology |CompuServe: 74000,130                           |
|Newark, NJ 07102           |Fidonet   : 1:107/701                           |
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
------
```


From -4652883563908785428
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,793324fcad713d0a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ee9355764d3492c9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 15:06:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tektronix!orca!tekecs!ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM!mhorne
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM (Michael T. Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Amateur Digital Systems Conference?
Message-ID: <11362@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Date: 2 May 89 22:06:06 GMT
References: <1260011@hpnmdla.HP.COM> <180@bongo.UUCP>
Sender: nobody@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne%orca.wv.tek.com@relay.cs.net
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Organization: Horne's Happy Home of Heavy Hacking
Lines: 53
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4088 rec.ham-radio.packet:743
Posted: Tue May 2 23:06:06 1989
Sender:

```
>
> >ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference (what a mouthful) will be
>                     ^
>                     ^---- and will this be the year we dump this word as part
>                           of the title?
>
> It may take computers to do it but we should be looking forward to something
> even more comprehensive. What about voice mail, picture mail and other apps...
```

Agreed. I would suggest that something like "Amateur Digital Systems
Conference" would be more appropriate. This covers the majority of the
current and future work under one umbrella.

I've been toying with some ideas for a voice mail interface, perhaps using

Phil's package for the transfer (there exists a voice mail protocol, though it is old and pretty much outdated). In a PC-based system, it wouldn't take much to set up a rudimentary VM interface. A DAC/ADC pair with a little analog glue on a board is all that is really necessary. The interface would be a microphone and speaker for I/O, with the software interface being a simple VM browser, allowing the user to 'read' mail and queue messages for delivery to other amateurs. The NET package would do the delivery, though ideally a new protocol would be implemented so that true binary transfers could take place (skipping the binary-to-ascii conversion and allowing data compression and perhaps (maybe someday) encryption). As an alternative to having the PC spoon feed the DAC/ADC pair, a Motorola 56K can be placed on the board to do all the work (and in its spare time it can be used as a modem or image processor).

Along the same lines, we have the potential to do some really exciting things with imaging, using amateur digital communications as the transport medium. Besides the obvious uses of `picture mail' and other one-shot style image exchange, we can start using amateur radio to do `real work'. Images from space can be downloaded from satellites for image processing and display on the user's screen (one of the AMSAT/TAPR microsats will apparently have this capability). The CCD-array observatory down the road can be controlled remotely via packet radio, with the scanned images transferred and displayed at one or more locations in the area. Here amateur radio becomes more of a tool for other hobbies rather than the main hobby of interest.

The hardware to do these kinds of tasks (reasonable compute power, usable monitor resolutions, etc.) is available today. Of course, to reduce the data transfer times down to a reasonable level, high-speed modems are the hardware of choice, with much work to be done to make them available cheaply.

I don't think we should limit ourselves to just "Gee, Bob, I lost another tooth today..." type communications (as we see often in packet radio). There are a lot of other exciting things we can do with our hobby, perhaps attracting new, interesting people to the hobby in the process.

Mike -ka7axd

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com (503) 685-2077

From -8968266645080600205
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6494f55354733f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6494f55354733f57,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 18:00:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tektronix!tekcrl!tekgvs!jans
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Amateur Digital Systems Conference?
Message-ID: <5052@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>

Date: 3 May 89 01:00:12 GMT
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 13
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4086 rec.ham-radio.packet:742
Posted: Wed May 3 02:00:12 1989

<...I've been toying with some ideas for a voice mail interface... (there
exists a voice mail protocol, though it is old and pretty much outdated)...>

What's NeXT using? Their machines come with a nifty voice mail, that is
somehow glued to regular Unix mail. I had one for a few days, and did 'od -x'
on some mail enough to see there was a jumble of binary data.

I'm all for stealing, er, ah, *reusing* things others have worked the bugs out
of, rather than rolling my own.

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB   Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM   Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU   Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From 3557004735838243194
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d998cc6daafeae03
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-02 22:21:16 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!convex!iex!ntvax!greg
From: greg@ntvax.UUCP (Greg Jones)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: wanted: TEXNET info
Message-ID: <459@ntvax.UUCP>
Date: 3 May 89 05:21:16 GMT
References: <8904270704.AA25530@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Reply-To: greg@ntvax.UUCP (Greg Jones)
Organization: University of North Texas
Lines: 289
Posted: Wed May 3 06:21:16 1989

In article <8904270704.AA25530@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET writes:
>is there someone out in networld who could enlighten me about some
>details of the TEXNET stuff? Any info would be appreciated.
>Please e-mail direkt to c0033003 @ dbstu1.bitnet
>
>tnx in advance.
>
>73s de Detlef (dk4eg @ dk0mav)

Hi Detlef - you should be receiving some files concerning TexNet
via your BITNET account, but for the rest of the folks out there
in net land - here is what I sent.

Hope the info helps --- greg

/*---
 Greg Jones (WD5IVD)   Dept of Computer Sciences
                                      University of North Texas
                                      Denton, Tx
 ==
 UUCP   : {convex,infoswx,texsun,utd,killer}!ntvax!greg
 CSNET : greg@ntvax.unt.edu
 BITNET : greg@untvax
 BIX   : gregj
 CIS   : 72047,3455
 PACKET : WD5IVD @ WA5MWD
 TexNet : Use PMS @ DALLAS (Texas Network only)
 ==
---*/

First of all TexNet source and everything is available via
anonymous ftp at dept.csci.unt.edu or ntvax.unt.edu [129.120.1.2]

Files are located under pub/TPRS

Texas Packet Radio Society, Inc.

TPRS was founded in 1985 as an educational, public service, and scientific research non-profit corporation. The primary goal of the Texas Packet Radio Society is to design and research amateur radio packet networks. In 1987, the Texas VHF-FM Society commissioned the TPRS to coordinate digital communication networks within the state of Texas. Both organizations have recognized the need for reliable network systems to handle large volumes of packet radio traffic efficiently.

TPRS has organizing state-wide working groups to cover various networking topics. New groups are planned to form as needed to provide channels for discussion and to help provide direction for that area of digital communications. The current working groups are the Texas Network Group, the Mailbox/BBS Group, and the TexNet Support Groups (Software and Hardware). TPRS hopes that these working groups will help promote packet in Texas.

TEXNET
TPRS has been establishing a digital packet network protocol, a standard hardware package for the network nodes, and conducting on-the-air tests of the software modules that implement the TexNet network.

The basic design philosophy of TexNet is of an open, inexpensive, multi-resource, high speed "backbone" with access through multi-connect capable local nodes. On the high speed side, TexNet is a 9600 baud network system. For local access, compatibility with the typical 2 meter AX.25, 1200 baud, AFSK/FM station is the operational norm. Other baud rates and modulation techniques can be supported on the primary user port or a secondary port. The system is totally compatible with both versions

of the AX.25 protocol specifications for user connections. With these general specifications, TexNet has been designed and tested to enable all users to take advantage of this high speed, full protocol protected packet network system.

Each node offers, in addition to TexNet access, local area digipeater service, 2 conference bridges for full protocol protected roundtable or net operation, a full multi-connect, multi-user mailbox system, a local console for installation and maintenance setups, a debugger module for long distance and local software monitoring, and a weather information server for the regional weather teletype wire loop.

The TexNet network system has been operational since October 1986. Use of the TexNet system is open to all amateur operators. TPRS has been coordinating the installation of the Texas TexNet system. Currently the network runs from Dallas to Rockport on the gluf. TexNet boards have been distributed to California, Michigan, Oklahoma, OPhio, Indiana, Alaska, Belgium, and Japan. Network nodes have been built primarily by local groups. Further expansion of the system depends entirely upon the amateur radio community.

INFORMATION
TPRS is interested in spreading our information and research efforts as widely as possible. We want other groups involved with network efforts to get in contact with us. We will provide information for those amateur packet groups that are interested in this system for their areas. In addition, TPRS has been raising its level of general packet information to help support packet radio operators in general within Texas. If you would like more information concerning TPRS or TexNet, please drop a letter to :

Texas Packet Radio Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 831566
Richardson, Texas 75083

TPRS MEMBERSHIP
TPRS membership is widespread with most members located in Texas, but a few members are located in other states and in DX locations. Membership is open to any interested person.

If you are interested in becoming a member and receiving the TPRS Quarterly Report, please send your name, address and call to the address above and we will send you the necessary information.

Texas Packet Radio Society, Inc. Product Sheet

========== (Prices Valid through June 1990)

Name : _____ Address : _____

Call : _____ City : _____ State : _____ Zip : _____

==========

TPRS Membership (SEE BELOW for Membership Application)

***** Software / Manuals / Documents

TNC 64 ..... TPRS Member Price $20.00 _____
(Packet Terminal Program for the C-64) Non-Member Price $25.00 _____
TexNet User's Manual ..... $1.00 _____
TexNet Administrator's Manual ..... $1.00 _____
RCA 700 Modifications Document ..... $5.00 _____
9600 Baud Clock Recovery EPROM ..... $10.00 _____
1200 Baud Clock Recovery EPROM ..... $10.00 _____
TexNet Software Disk ..... $10.00 _____
Includes : Soucre Code
Eprom Iamges: FIRCODE,1200 & 9600 Clock Recovery,NCP Image
Basic Programs to change FIRCODE and NCP Image
Current revision information (5)

***** TexNet Boards (*)

NCP 2.1 Board (1) ..... $45.00 _____
(Board combines NCP, 1200b modem, 9600b modem sections)

Daughter Board (4) ..... $10.00 _____
Individual 1200 Baud Modem Board Section (2) ..... $15.00 _____
Individual 9600 Baud Modem Board Section (3) ..... $20.00 _____

***** TexNet Parts and Kits

TexNet parts and kits are available.
Contact the TPRS on price and availability.

******* TOTAL : _______

Notes :
(*) Full Documentation/Construction information is included with boards.
(1) Requires NCP EPROM, optional FIRCODE EPROM, and 1200 & 9600 baud clock recovery EPROMS for operation.
(2) Requires a 1200 baud clock recovery EPROM for operation.
(3) Requires a 9600 baud clock recovery EPROM for operation.
(4) Required for PMS operation.
(5) These files are also available via Compuserve.

*** Amateurs in the Texas TexNet network should contact the TPRS TexNet Coordinator about technical help, EPROM burning, and node coordination.

** Additional information sheets are available on all items above.
If you would like further information send a SASE to the TPRS requesting the information needed.

** Make Checks payable to the Texas Packet Radio Society.

================================ Cut-Here ================================

Texas Packet Radio Society -- Membership Application

Name : _____ Call : _____

Address : _____ Apt : _____

_____

_____

City/State : _____ Zip : _____

Home Phone : ( ) _____ Work Phone : ( ) _____

* Is this a renewal ? (Yes/No) _____
* Membership os $12 per year. Number of years : _____

Make Checks payable to Texas Packet Radio Society.
Mail to the address below.

================================ Cut-Here ================================

ADDRESS :
Texas Packet Radio Society
P.O. Box 831566
Richardson, Texas
75083

Texas Packet Radio Society
TexNet User's Manual 3.5 Summary
August 1, 1988
Greg Jones, WD5IVD

==========

Introduction :
TexNet is a dedicated, remote sited, multi-access, multi-resource network system. Each node offers, in addition to TexNet access, several network services which are descirbed below. Use of any of the node services is selected by Secondary Station Identification numbers (SSID). TexNet is open to all amateur radio operators to use.

TexNet Node Services :
Each service is connected to by using an ssid. Example : c WR5C-4 will connect the user to the DALLAS TexNet node on 145.05 in Plano, Texas.

0 - Digipeater Operation
All TexNet nodes can be used as digipeaters.
The nodes call or alias can be used to digipeat through.
Use of a node as a wide area digipeater is not encouraged.

2 & 3 - Conference Bridge
Each node maintains 2 conference bridges (ssid 2 & 3).
Once connected all transmitted packets are sent to all other users connected to the conference bridge, providing roundtable communications.
Control-U will list all other users connected to your bridge.

4 - TexNet Network
The TexNet network is made up of a network of nodes connected by 450Mhz 9600 baud links (backbone). The following is a description of the current network commands. Commands are entered at the command prompt : NETWORK CMD?.

Help or ?
Returns a listing of the user commands.

Bye or b
At the NETWORK CMD ? prompt will disconnect you from the network.

Location or L
Returns a listing of all nodes on the network by name.

Message @ NODE or M @ NODE
Make a connection to a message server (PMS) @ NODE.
PMS commands are a subset of the W0RLI BBS command set.
PMS Commands : Bye, List, Kill, Read, Send (B,L,K,R,S)
[Example: M @ DALLAS]

Weather or W
Make a connection to the network weather server.
LW lists the general weather statements.
LS lists the server weather statements.

Circuit or C
Circuit allows a user at one node to make a connection to a user at another node over the network. Example : C K5ABC @ HOUSTON would allow a user to try to connect to K5ABC at the Houston node over the network.

C CQ @ NODE
Transmits a CQ using your call at the node indicated.
To respond to a CQ call, just connect to the network and then type 'C CALL @ NODE'. The network should handle the rest. To finish a QSO, one user must do a manual disconnect

from the TNC cmd: prompt.

General :
The TexNet User's Manual contains a full description of the TexNet
node services and network commands.

For more information concerning TexNet write :
Texas Packet Radio Society
P.O. Box 831566
Richardson, Texas 75083

From -6773061126196768953
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0529d5bda71e7f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-04 03:02:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
shelby!csli!kawai
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC reviews - info request
Message-ID: <8792@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 3 May 89 16:38:06 GMT
Sender: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai)
Reply-To: kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai)
Organization: dept of linguistics, stanford university
Lines: 13
Posted: Wed May 3 17:38:06 1989

Dear all,
Can anybody give me reviews of the Kantronics KAM, the AEA PK-232, and
the MFJ MFJ-1278? I am considering buying one of these. I want a TNC
that handles not only HF packet, but also RTTY, AMTOR, and CW. I have
heard negative reviews about the KAM; is this a wide-spread opinion?
Also, do I really need the optional software packages to use these TNCs?
I have a non-IBM compatible machine (the NEC PC-9801uv2, in case you
heard about it), which precludes me from using such software. I noticed
some reviews on this bboard a while back -- unfortunately, my site
purged those files, and I cannot retrieve them.

Thanks,
>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet])(n6uok)

From -6004224339220326351
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0f3348a81c321f2
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-04 06:02:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
shelby!lindy!kevin
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Copying RTTY with Sony 2010 and PK 232
Message-ID: <2975@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Date: 3 May 89 19:58:44 GMT
References: <8905030703.AA22192@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Sender: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett)
Reply-To: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett)
Organization: Stanford Data Center
Lines: 33
Posted: Wed May 3 20:58:44 1989

In article <8905030703.AA22192@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> "NJITX::HXN8477"
<hxn8477%njitx.decnet@njitc.njit.edu> writes:
->
->Has anybody tried to copy rtty using a Sony ICF2010 and
->a PK232. I have been trying to do this to no avail. I am
->simplifying things by trying to copy the ARRL's daily rtty
->news bulletins since I know the mode and speed, and I receive them
Well, I have a (still broken) PK-232 and (used to) have a 2010, and
I had some success copying RTTY, although not much more than you.
One you might try copying is Prensa Latina in Havana on 18192.5kHz,
which runs an English news bulletin at 2000UTC every day. To
try to get it, you might try using WIDESHIFT ON, and use the
SIGNAL mode (it's described in Appendix N in my edition of the
manual).

->clearly. I have managed to copy MORSE but after I adjusted
->the speed my self to 20 WPM (The manual claims that the PK232
->is able to adjust the speed automatically). But I have not been able
->at all to copy rtty signals (either BAUOT, AMTOR, or ASCII).
I didn't have much trouble in copying CW; when you get the signal tuned
properly, use the LOCK command to get the PK-232 on the right speed..

->As a matter of fact, I have not been able to copy Packet either, but
->I am assuming that that needs a better HF receiver. If someone has tried
->this copying with this setup, or a similar one, with success, I would
->greatly appreciate their advice.
I didn't try copying HF packet, but I did successfully get it to work
using a hand-held scanner...

I hope this helps some.
--
Kevin Burnett, KC6AOA   AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
 but then one day, her dentures gate way, and she flew through the air
 like a goose." - Daffy

From -8266065578605081109
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6df9f0f4b29ea69e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-04 14:15:25 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!TAMSIGMA.BITNET!CJB8753
From: CJB8753@TAMSIGMA.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster
Message-ID: <8905040708.AA01863@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 4 May 89 03:19:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Thu May 4 04:19:00 1989

In PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #117, Jay Maynard writes:

>Recoordinating a repeater should be a fairly simple process. The red
>tape involved is no more intricate than a new coordination.

Yes, it shouldn't be that bad. This particular situation was the
first time I had personally ever dealt with a frequency coordinator.
Possibly it left a bad taste in my mouth because the lawsuit in
Dallas was in progress, and I felt like nothing could be done.

There are some things I would like to tell you concerning how viewpoints
towards the coordination process were developed by users of the local
repeater. The image perceived may or may not have complete facts to back it
up, so I will send mail to you directly. Maybe we can improve the
coordination process. I am as interested in improving the procedure, as
I am in fixing this particular problem.

73, Charles, AA5AV
CJB8753@TAMSIGMA (Bitnet)
AA5AV @ W5AC (packet)

From 6318646181206037048
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c1083e4dfcbb66b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c1083e4dfcbb66b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-04 18:32:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!ukc!kl-cs!atula
From: atula@cs.keele.ac.uk (Atula Herath)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Help me (possibly others) !!!
Keywords: Ham-radio, Packet
Message-ID: <604@kl-cs.UUCP>
Date: 5 May 89 01:32:22 GMT
Organization: University of Keele, England
Lines: 31
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4118 rec.ham-radio.packet:753
Posted: Fri May 5 02:32:22 1989

Hi everybody.

I am an amature to the amature radio. Over past few weeks say(5-6) I was
regularly reading, rec.ham-radio and rec.ham-radio.packet. Things appeard
were remarkable, and grate, despite the problem that I know nothing about
that. But I would like to carry on, because it is fasinating. But some
wizard(s) may like to help me or possibly quite a lot of people like me.
The area which I am particularly interested is in radio packet switching.
There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
I don't understand is :

BAOUT
AMTOR
KISS
TNC
PK232
....
,.....

list is longer but I suppose this would say someting about my knowledge. :-)
I would like somebody write brief introdcuction to this group about this
and possibly how to start up. In otherwords what I am asking may be
how to start up as an amature. Most possibly these questions have been
asked sevaral times in the past. I would be most grateful for some overviews
and possibly pointers to good startup books and start-up kits. etc. etc.

Thanks for your patience.

Athula.

From -8416776803731805099
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c65d49606aad480c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-04 22:07:09 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!rutgers!
apple!winter
From: winter@Apple.COM (Patty Winter)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Macintosh KA9Q code available for anonymous FTP
Keywords: KA9Q, Macintosh, FTP
Message-ID: <30133@apple.Apple.COM>
Date: 5 May 89 05:07:09 GMT
Reply-To: winter@apple.com (Patty Winter)
Organization: Apple Computer Inc, Cupertino, CA
Lines: 26
Posted: Fri May 5 06:07:09 1989

The latest release of the Macintosh version of the KA9Q TCP/IP package is now available for anonymous FTP from flash.bellcore.com (128.96.32.20).

There are four files: source code and executable program each for NET and BM. The files are in Stuffit 1.5.1 binary format. They are also BinHexed, so you'll have to unBinHex them before you unStuff them.

This is the version we distributed at Dayton. Its official name is 871225.33a4 Macintosh version 1.0.

Any questions about the files themselves, please contact Doug Thom (thom@apple.com) or Mike Chepponis (k3mc@apple.com). I hope that various people will download the files to BBSs and such to make them available to those who don't have direct Internet access. Two Bay Area BBSs that have the current object files are MacScience at (408) 866-4933, and Digikron Systems (Doug's machine) at (408) 253-1309.

Patty

Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter

From -5327566140126402709
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0529d5bda71e7f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-05 08:07:11 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!
deimos.cis.ksu.edu!rutgers!elbereth.rutgers.edu!ron.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC reviews - info request
Message-ID: <May.5.11.07.06.1989.2033@ron.rutgers.edu>
Date: 5 May 89 15:07:11 GMT
References: <8792@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 8
Posted: Fri May 5 16:07:11 1989

I have an AEA PK-232. It's fairly good for Packet, RTTY, and AMTOR. I don't do much HF Packet, but use it fairly heavily for VHF Packet and RTTY/AMTOR. I also have the PC Packratt software with it, which is convenient, but has a handful of really annoying bugs. The FAX mode is a joke, it's not much use except for making illegible copies of weather maps.

-Ron (WO2L)

From -1432997692316460708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d998cc6daafeae03
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-05 08:41:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ncar!gatech!mcnc!decvax!
shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred Goldstein k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: wanted: TEXNET info
Message-ID: <2361@shlump.dec.com>
Date: 5 May 89 15:41:02 GMT
Sender: guest@shlump.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 25
Posted: Fri May 5 16:41:02 1989

In article <459@ntvax.UUCP>, greg@ntvax.UUCP (Greg Jones) writes...
#In article <8904270704.AA25530@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
writes:
#>is there someone out in networld who could enlighten me about some
#>details of the TEXNET stuff? Any info would be appreciated.
#>Please e-mail direkt to c0033003 @ dbstu1.bitnet
#>tnx in advance.
#>73s de Detlef (dk4eg @ dk0mav)
#
#Hi Detlef - you should be receiving some files concerning TexNet
#via your BITNET account, but for the rest of the folks out there
#in net land - here is what I sent.
#
#Hope the info helps --- greg

Greg,
     I too appreciate your posting the TEXnet info. However,
it just whets the appetite (among us techies) for more dope!

     Can you (or somebody) summarize for us what TEXnet uses
for protocols? In particular, how does it do wide-area stuff? Is
it like X.25 PLP (CONS, like ROSE), or is it like NET/ROM, like
IP, or homegrown?

     Enquiring minds want to know. Thanx,
          fred k1io

From -2112169419203986782
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5fce79e67753567,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-05 09:05:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!ig!bionet!agate!ucbvax!
XEROX.COM!"wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC"
From: "wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC"@XEROX.COM

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #122
Message-ID: <890505-091930-4852@Xerox>
Date: 5 May 89 16:05:18 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 64
Posted: Fri May 5 17:05:18 1989

re:3 May 89 16:38:06 GMT
From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
Subject: TNC reviews - info request

Dear all,
Can anybody give me reviews of the Kantronics KAM, the AEA PK-232, and
the MFJ MFJ-1278?

YOUR QUESTION IS SOMEWHAT SUBJECTIVE AS WILL BE THE REPLY. I PERSONALLY USE A PK-232 AND LOCAL PACKETEERS ARE USING KAM, AND MFJ. I WILL COMMENT ON MY EXPERIENCES AND RELATE THEIR COMMENTS.

YOU DO NOT NEED THE OPTIONAL SOFTWARE TO USE ANY OF THESE UNITS. THEY ALL OPERATE EQUALLY WELL FROM A DUMB ASCII TERMINAL OR VIA ANY TERMINAL EMULATOR PACKAGE RUNNING ON A MICROPROCESSOR - EXCEPT FOR FAX MODE. THE ASSOCIATED SOFTWARE PACKAGES DO MAKE SOME OF THE COMMUNICATIONS MODES EASIER TO USE AND PROVIDE MORE PLEASANT DISPLAYS - LIKE A SPLIT SCREEN FOR TRANSMIT BUFFER AND RECEIVE BUFFER IN PACKET MODE. THERE IS A FAIR AMOUNT OF SHAREWARE AROUND ON BBS' THAT DO MUCH OF THE SAME.
 FOR FAX MODE, THE FAX SOFTWARE (PK-FAX) ALLOWS VIEWING FAX PICTURES ON THE CRT AND STORING THEM ON THE DISK , PRINTING, ETC. LACKING THE SOFTWARE, THE PK-232 CAN PRINT THE FAX PICTURE DIRECTLY TO A CENTRONICS PARALLEL INTERFACE COMPATIBLE PRINTER.

I HAVE USED MY PK-232 IN ALL MODES - PACKET (VHF & HF), AMTOR, RTTY, FAX, AND CW. IT PERFORMS AS ADVERTISED AND HAS MET ALL MY EXPECTATIONS.   THE PK-232 HAS A NICE FEATURE WHERE IT MONITORS A SIGNAL AND THEN GUESSES WHAT IT IS - BAUDOT, ASCII, AMTOR, ETC.   WHEN IT DISPLAYS A PROBABILITY FACTOR ABOVE 70%, IT IS ALMOST ALWAYS CORRECT.

THE SECRET TO SUCCESS WITH THE PK-232 WAS LEARNING TO TUNE THE SIGNALS CORRECTLY. THE MULTI-LED DISPLAY IS ADEQUATE ONCE YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING BUT A 'SCOPE (CONNECTOR PROVIDED) WOULD BE MUCH BETTER FOR THE BEGINNER.

 STATIC CRASHES AND QRM ARE ANATHEMA TO CW - WEAK SIGNAL PERFORMANCE IS POOR. WITH GOOD SIGNALS, CW COPY IS EXCELLENT - DEPENDING UPON THE FIST OF THE SENDER. RUN-TOGETHER CHARACTERS ARE INTERPRETED AS "?" OR "_" SYMBOLS. IT IS A GOOD TEST OF CW SENDING SKILLS TO HAVE THE PK-232 MONITOR YOUR FIST!

THE UNIT DOES WHAT IT IS ADVERTISED TO DO. THE PK-232'S LED DISPLAY IS VERY HANDY IN DETERMINING WHAT IS GOING ON, THE KAM AND MFJ UNITS TEND TO BE SPARSE IN THE REGARD.

SOME OF THE PK-232 DEFICIENCIES I HAVE HEARD ABOUT BUT NOT EXPERIENCED: RFI ; INADEQUATE PROTECTION ON THE 12VDC INPUT LEAD (NO REVERSE POLARITY OR SPIKE PROTECTION).; BATTERIES FALLING OUT OF THE INTERNAL HOLDER [MOUNTED IN THE LID] . SIMPLE MODS EXIST TO CORRECT ALL THESE PROBLEMS.

WHAT I HAVE HEARD ABOUT KANTRONICS AND MFJ GEAR IS UNSUBSTANTIATED HEAR-SAY, SO I WILL NOT REPEAT IT HERE.
ONE FEATURE OF THE KAM I DO LIKE IS THE DUAL MODEM / DUAL CHANNEL CAPABILITY WHICH PERMITS SIMULTANEOUS HF/VHF PACKET OPERATION. THE PK-232 CAN DO ONE OR THE OTHER BUT NOT BOTH CONCURRENTLY. IF YOU PLAN OPERATIONS AS A GATEWAY BETWEEN HF AND VHF PACKET, THIS MIGHT IINTEREST YOU.

FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, IF I WERE IN THE MARKET AGAIN, I WOULD CONSIDER EITHER THE PK-232 OR THE KAM TO BE EQUAL CONTENDERS WITH THE DECISION RESTING UPON FACTORS LIKE THE KAM'S DUAL CHANNEL CAPABILITY AND MY NEED FOR THAT FEATURE. I WOULD AVOID MFJ - WHICH ONE DEALER DESCRIBED AS "My Friend's Junk" . MY EXPERIENCE WITH MFJ PURCHASES HAVE BEEN CONSISTENT WITH THAT DESCRIPTION. MFJ'S LOWER PRICES ARA ACHIEVED THROUGH QUALITY TRADE-OFFS. 73, WAYNE, KB6CSP

From 674403019704178033
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,da10082b4c7bfe70,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-05 09:34:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!ig!bionet!agate!ucbvax!CISCO.COM!faunt
From: faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KISS in Heath Pocket Packet
Message-ID: <8905060701.AA14023@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 5 May 89 16:34:38 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 5
Posted: Fri May 5 17:34:38 1989

It turns out, one of the local packeteers, in a message about something else, told me that the Japanese version of the Heath Pocket Packet already has KISS built in, and he's got a copy. As soon as I can get together with him, I'll have it. Now, to get the keyboard on my Portable Plus repaired.

From 5224108903224397226
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a922a99f9aad2fbd
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-07 08:47:55 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #115
Message-ID: <2630@splut.UUCP>
Date: 7 May 89 02:49:08 GMT
References: <8904281324.AA08565@mbunix.mitre.org>
<8905011332.AA15250@mbunix.mitre.org>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 79
Posted: Sun May 7 03:49:08 1989

In article <8905011332.AA15250@mbunix.mitre.org> ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG writes:
>To me, one thing that comes across very clearly from this discussion
>is that Mr. Maynard has no solution to this problem. If this is an
>important enough problem, I would encourage him to resign and let
>someone else deal with it.

I said that I didn't have the solution at the very beginning.
I do, however, have the desire and the willingness to work on a
solution. So far, I have seen few others who are actively working in the
coordination process. I put my time and energy where my mouth is.

Lots of other people hold offices where they don't have answers, but are
working on them. Would you turn them out as well? Better start with
Congress, your state legislature,...

>Another thing that I get out of this discussion, is that any "value
>judgements" that are employed must not be that of one or two
>individuals, but of the whole group in the frequency coordinated area.
>(Remember the language in the announcement where the FCC recognized
>frequency coordinators that they derive their "authority" by consent
>of the people that they are coordinating).

This is the only way I see out of this. The ham population at large has
told us that they perceive the present system is the only fair,
equitable way to get there from here. If the ham population tells us
differently, then maybe we have a solution. I can only speak for Texas,
but the Texas VHF-FM Society is a membership organization open to all
hams. I invite anyone who thinks our priorities to come to the next
Society board meeting, athe ARRL National in June, and tell us all about
it. It would help if you had specific ideas for a change.

>I think that there is indeed a political solution to the repeater
>usage problem. Those who do not like it should band together and call
>for a special election. Then make it an issue in the election of
>whether or not perpetual frequency assignments for repeaters or other
>users will be supported by the ham public. This may end up voting
>the current frequency coordinators out of office. More importantly,
>it makes the issue one of public debate amoung the whole group, and it
>may be politically possible then to follow through with whatever the
>outcome is.

No special election is necessary, at least in Texas. The Board is

elected for two-year terms, half every other year, and any ham can join the Society and run. Further, any Society policy can be (and often is) changed at the general membership meeting. The next membership meeting will be in Austin, the first weekend in August.

>However, an election is a two-edged sword. Those people who will want
>to keep their allocations will probably be very interested in
>retaining the status-quo with "educating" the users of their repeaters
>about their own point of view. So be prepared to do your own
>"education", persuasion, or whatever. And the repeater users may end
>up out voting you. If this happens, you can simply do more
>education, and try again later.

An enlightened approach; remember, though, that elections reflect the will of the people who are interested enough to vote. "Education" (or, more honestly, politicking) may or may not help. Remember also that a loss may not mean that you haven't educated everyone enough; there's also the (strong) possibility that the result reflects what the ham community really wants.

>To the best of my knowledge, the FCC did not make a frequency
>coordinator's tenure permanent. I did not recall a specific
>procedure set up by which one recognizes a new one, though.

There is no procedure by which a coordinator is recognized, period. The recent mess in Southern California on 220 shows what happens when someone doesn't work within the system: chaos ensues.
The Texas VHF-FM Society has been defacto recognized as the coordination body for Texas primarily because we've been doing it for 25 years, and nobody else has. By now, we've earned the respect of the general Texas ham public.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -8999562975147345050
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f36d7e27357e2115,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f36d7e27357e2115,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-07 09:18:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!indri!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.UUCP (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Where to get the latest KA9Q Software...
Keywords: ham tcp/ip ka9q packet bbs
Message-ID: <10089@wb3ffv.UUCP>
Date: 6 May 89 23:55:02 GMT

Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 73
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:760 rec.ham-radio:4162
Posted: Sun May 7 00:55:02 1989

Hello,

It has been a while since I have posted this information, and with the NEW release of the KA9Q TCP/IP Software I felt I should probably do it again! Here is the information on how to retreive the latest bits from the WB3FFV telephone based bulletin board. PLEASE don't leave me a ton of Email, as I don't have much time to reply...

+---+

HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 300+ meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors

TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

For anybody that desires to use UUCP for file transfer, use a login of uucpanon and no password!

P.S. - This system will be kept current within several days when it comes to the TCP/IP software, as I am trying my best to promote IP in the PACKET community...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

From 2811630029256240841
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-07 14:47:30 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!indri!unmvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!apple!sun-barr!texsun!texbell!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <2631@splut.UUCP>
Date: 7 May 89 11:20:55 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP> <15836@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 49
Posted: Sun May 7 12:20:55 1989

In article <15836@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>(I wrote, in reference to "first-come, first-served):
>>So far, I haven't seen a different answer that would be perceived as
>>fair and equitable.
>I don't perceive your answer as "fair and equitable" either.

You're in the tiny minority. I do have to consider the larger ham
community, and they've told us that they do perceive it that way.

>First of all, the amateur satellite allocation on 2m is from 145.8 to
>146.0. That's only 200 KHz, not 500 KHz. There are many simplex users
>(voice and packet) in the 145.5-145.8 range around here.

Wanna use that space for repeaters? Go talk to the FCC, not me.
There has been some complaining, though - even before the shuttle
flights with hams aboard - about terrestrial FM simplex on 145.555 in
particular, and the reason given was that it interfered with satellite
use.

>Remember that the 2m band in Europe, a very densely
>populated continent, is only half as large as ours. Yet this hasn't kept
>them from adhering to the international agreement to reserve 145.8-146.0
>for satellites. In some cases a few repeaters had to be moved or shut
>down, yet, believe it or not, the world didn't end.

Europe is different. They have very tightly controlled repeater
allocations - the government does it, and the government can tell them
to shut down a repeater and make it stick. We can't. Their repeaters are
also run, not by individuals, but by (large) ham clubs.

>In this area several of us have built a functioning 56kbps TCP/IP packet
>network on 220.55 MHz. Each modem costs about $500 to build. About half
>this cost is attributable to the 28/220 MHz transverter. This investment
>would be lost if we are unable to obtain a new allocation above 222 MHz
>in the event Docket 87-14 becomes final. Are repeater operators the only
>ones whose investments in time and money are to be counted?

I've said before that 220 is a special case: the FCC's grab makes it
obvious to repeater trustees that they will have to move. The band's
also not so full that there's no place for them to move to. Neither
condition exists on 2 meters.
Have you forgotten that I'm doing my best to see that packet gets half
of whatever spectrum is freed up by moving repeaters?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat!   (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
    hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

From -6381996629638891293
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-07 17:42:50 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!rutgers!bellcore!
ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <15979@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 7 May 89 21:06:51 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP>
<15836@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2631@splut.UUCP>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 51
Posted: Sun May 7 22:06:51 1989

>You're in the tiny minority. I do have to consider the larger ham
>community, and they've told us that they do perceive it that way.

The minority of what? If you only canvass the existing repeater owners (which dominiate every frequency coordinating body I've ever seen -- which is why they're usually called "repeater councils") of COURSE you will find that most want to preserve the status quo.

>Wanna use that space for repeaters? [145.5-145.8] Go talk to the FCC, not me.

What gave you this idea? We already have plenty of space, perhaps too much space, on 2m that is occupied by repeaters. There needs to be room for other modes, e.g., FM simplex, SSB and weak signal work, packet, satellite and so on. The reason we still have repeater subbands on 2m even in this era of deregulation is recognition by the FCC that without subbands, FM repeaters would immediately swallow up the entire band.

>There has been some complaining, though - even before the shuttle
>flights with hams aboard - about terrestrial FM simplex on 145.555 in
>particular, and the reason given was that it interfered with satellite
>use.

This is news to me. A check of my references shows that EVERY unmanned amateur satellite -- with one exception -- from Oscar-6 to the present that uses 2m does (or did) so in the 145.8-146.0 segment. (The one exception is Oscar-13, whose mode J uplink listens between 144.425 and 144.475 MHz.) Even the Russian RS satellites follow this convention. The *only* space operation I know of on 145.55 MHz has been the US and Soviet 'ham-in-space' flights. Being more like DX-peditions than anything else, these are obviously in a special category.

>Europe is different. They have very tightly controlled repeater
>allocations - the government does it, and the government can tell them
>to shut down a repeater and make it stick. We can't. Their repeaters are
>also run, not by individuals, but by (large) ham clubs.

Sigh. Remember the Prose Walker days of the early 1970s? I much prefer the way things are now, with the hams regulating themselves, even if it's a little anarchic at times. The problem is, our much-touted self-regulation seems to be largely a paper tiger, which is why we still have things like repeater subbands. I wish hams understood that it's always better to be

able to regulate yourself than to have the government do it for you.

>I've said before that 220 is a special case: the FCC's grab makes it
>obvious to repeater trustees that they will have to move. The band's
>also not so full that there's no place for them to move to.

Halllujah! Now we're getting somewhere. Can you please tell this to the
local TSARC people?

Phil

From 8544274000462884235
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4dbef3221c13fe25,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-08 05:55:01 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!ukc!strath-cs!glasgow!bru-cc!haley!kquinlan
From: kquinlan@haley.edg.cv.co.uk (Kevin Quinlan)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCP/IP over AX25 using a Sun (help required)
Message-ID: <325@haley.edg.cv.co.uk>
Date: 8 May 89 12:55:01 GMT
Reply-To: kquinlan@edg.cv.co.uk (Kevin Quinlan)
Organization: Prime Computer R & D, Penn St, Amersham, England
Lines: 28
Posted: Mon May 8 13:55:01 1989

OK - maybe this is just me being stupid, or showing my ignorance.

But I have been trying to get the KA9Q software going on a Sun 2,
without much luck so far. But in any case it seems to me that
it is not exactly what I want.

It may not be the best machine in the world, but the Sun 2 comes
with support for TCP/IP and other networking tools emulated (OK
implemented) in KA9Q net such as smtp etc etc.

Therefore I think the ideal solution for me would be an AX25
driver for the serial line that could be ifconfig'd to listen to
and talk on the 44.131 network.

Question is - has anybody done it already?

If not - does anyone have a good idea on where to start, would
it be possible for instance to alter the SLIP code to suit this
application?

Please forgive me if this is the wrong thing to ask, or if the
answer is so painfully obvious that I should have known it
already, but I am new to this game (my callsign will tell you
that), I am also keen to learn though.

Kevin Quinlan
(G7DZD)
 +---+
 | Kevin Quinlan, Prime Computer R & D, Amersham, HP7 0PX, UK |
 | kquinlan@cvedg.prime.com |
 | kquinlan@uk.co.cv.edg   +44 494 714771 x 269 |
 +---+

From 7103543044936295863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e0529d5bda71e7f4
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-08 07:23:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!iuvax!mailrus!
sharkey!teemc!ka3ovk!albers
From: albers@ka3ovk.UUCP (Jon Albers.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TNC reviews - info request
Summary: MFJ-1278
Message-ID: <5255@ka3ovk.UUCP>
Date: 8 May 89 14:23:23 GMT
References: <8792@csli.Stanford.EDU> <May.5.11.07.06.1989.2033@ron.rutgers.edu>
Organization: Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC
Lines: 46
Posted: Mon May 8 15:23:23 1989

In article <8792@csli.Stanford.EDU> you write:
>Dear all,
>Can anybody give me reviews of the Kantronics KAM, the AEA PK-232, and
>the MFJ MFJ-1278? I am considering buying one of these. I want a TNC

I have owned the MFJ-1278 for about a yesr now, and am really pleased with it.
I had also consodered the PK-232, but chose the MFJ over it for a couple of
reasons:

> First, the MFJ was about $40 cheaper at the time. Both units have
> similar features, so this really helped.
>
> Also, the MFJ is much smaller than the PK-232. In a crowded shack,
> this was a plus for me.
>
> For HF work, I think the MFJ has a better tuning system -- just
> center an LED and you're tuned. The PK-232 has a 'closeure' type
> tuning system, where you must tune the radio AND adjust the audio
> level to 'close' 2 LED bar graphs. The MFJ audio adjustment is
> almost a one-time thing. It seems to have a good AGC.
>
> There was one plus to the PK-232 -- the front panel has an LED for
> almost ANY function, so at a glance, you can tell what mode the 232
> is in.

Anyhow, about the software -- any communications software, such as you would use with a modem, will work fine for the 'pure digital' modes, but to display FAX, SSTV, etc. on your screen, you will have to use their software on a PC compatable. (With the MFJ, though, you can plug in any EPSON compatable graphics printer, and print out FAX and SSTV reguardless of what computer you have!)

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20   Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |
| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20   Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |
| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

From -1972850808753349245
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-08 10:18:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!milano!bigtex!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Summary: Oh NO! Not again
Message-ID: <196@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 7 May 89 19:11:31 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP>
<2631@splut.UUCP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 33
Posted: Sun May 7 20:11:31 1989

In article <2631@splut.UUCP>, jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>
> >Remember that the 2m band in Europe, a very densely
> >populated continent, is only half as large as ours. Yet this hasn't kept
> >them from adhering to the international agreement to reserve 145.8-146.0
> >for satellites. In some cases a few repeaters had to be moved or shut
> >down, yet, believe it or not, the world didn't end.
>
> Europe is different. They have very tightly controlled repeater
> allocations - the government does it, and the government can tell them
> to shut down a repeater and make it stick. We can't. Their repeaters are

> also run, not by individuals, but by (large) ham clubs.

    Here we go again! Europe is different. Yes, it is different, they find they can live without a repeater on every channel. I know of several repeaters in EU run by individuals, and some run be clubs. Mr Maynard has already admitted he knows nothing about EU VHF conditions, why oh why does he then persist on telling us that things are different over there. The only difference is that there seems to be more attention paid to uses other than personal repeaters over there. There are no private repeaters over there and the VHF bands have not been monopolised by repeater barons serving their own agenda.

    Do I have to present my antecedents here so Mr Maynard will nopt come back yet again and tell me I don't understand? Would the fact that I used to be on a Region 1 VHF sub committee help? Please, please lets hear no more about the chaos of US bands being because: We can't change anything. You don't understand. It's different over there.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -3107592478936482694
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37026ed9ff68bc0e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-08 10:39:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!dogie.macc.wisc.edu!
uwvax!rutgers!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!NJITC.NJIT.EDU!
hxn8477%njitx.decnet
From: hxn8477%njitx.decnet@NJITC.NJIT.EDU ("NJITX::HXN8477")
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMPRnet and Re: Help me (and possibly others!)
Message-ID: <8905090740.AA18200@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 8 May 89 17:39:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: "NJITX::HXN8477" <hxn8477%njitx.decnet@njitc.njit.edu>
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 64
Posted: Mon May 8 18:39:00 1989

>From: mcvax!ukc!kl-cs!atula@uunet.uu.net (Atula Herath)
>Subject: Help me (possibly others) !!!
>
>Hi everybody.
>
>I am an amature to the amature radio. Over past few weeks say(5-6) I was
>regularly reading, rec.ham-radio and rec.ham-radio.packet. Things appeard
>were remarkable, and grate, despite the problem that I know nothing about
>that. But I would like to carry on, because it is fasinating. But some

>wizard(s) may like to help me or possibly quite a lot of people like me.
 ^^^^^^
>The area which I am particularly interested is in radio packet switching.
>There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
>I don't understand is :

>BAOUT
>AMTOR
>KISS
>TNC
>PK232
>.......
>,.....

Although I am not the "wizard" that you are probably looking for, I
will volunteer an answer here because I asked a similar question last
year. What you are looking for is an introduction to packet radio. This
can best be done by picking up a book on packet. (I wouldn't say
a magazine article, as magazines usually assume that you know something,
whereas books invariably start from scratch). One such book is:

Digital Communications with Amateur Radio
by Jim Grubbs, k9ei

which is published by Radio Shack, and sells for only $7. This is
an elementary book which gives you the basics you need to be able
to understand magazine articles on packet, or discussions going on
among 'packeteers'.

As to the list you have above, I think you took the word BAOUT from
a message I posted last week. I am afraid, this was a typo, where
the actual word is BAUDOT (a digital transimission mode, where every
character is coded as 5 bits).

>......

Now to the rest of the net, I have these questions:

Where can I find info on AMPRnet? (Magazine article, electronic files,
BBS, ftp...etc) Or if someone can write a few paragraphs about it
it would be appreciated (mainly its current extent, how a station can be
a node on it, who administers it, gateways, if any, to land
networks, such as the Internet, uucp, fidonet, ... etc.)?

Thanks in advance.

"The only stupid question is the one that is never asked."

Hamed Nassar, PhD	Internet : hxn8477%njitx.decnet@njitc.njit.edu
EE Department	UUCP : bellcore!argus!mars!nancy
NJ Institute of Technology	CompuServe: 74000,130
Newark, NJ 07102	Fidonet : 1:107/701

From 3575048363292043553
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f91f6bbc9942a19,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-08 18:15:28 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!ucsdhub!sdcsvax!ucsd!ucbvax!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!husc6!encore!necis!rbono
From: rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KAM vs PK-232
Message-ID: <1036@necis.UUCP>
Date: 8 May 89 12:41:17 GMT
Organization: NEC Information Systems, Boxborough, MA
Lines: 37
Posted: Mon May 8 13:41:17 1989

I have see a few questions about the differences betweent the Kantronix
KAM and the AEA PK-232.

I own a KAM, and have not had (before now) the chance to compare the KAM
and PK-232 together. I am very happy with the KAM. Others (the infamous
"THEY"), have said that the PK-232 is better on HF modes than the KAM, but
the KAM is better at packet (and it gateways between HF and VHF packet).
I have always taken this as a possibility, but have not had the chance to
compare, side-by-side, the KAM and the PK-232.

The next part of this story is as follows: I happend to be at a friend's
house (Doug, N1FUB), who had recently acquired a PK-233 in a package deal
with some equipment that he purchased. He already owned a KAM. This set
the stage for the test that I have been meaning to do... compare the
two under identical conditions.

I am sorry to report that the test FAILED misserably!!! (SP?) The PK-232
put out SO MUCH RFI (noise!) that we couln't hear any signals unless they
were stronger than S9 (much stronger!)... Yes, the cables were all shielded
and grounds were in place. The KAM didn't put out any detectable noise.
His computer (a IBM-AT) did put small amount of noise on various frequencies.

So this test will have to be conducted at a later date.... when we get the
PK-232 to be quieter....

Note: The receiving antenna was close the the "shack"... and may account
for the STRONG pick-up of the noise.   OR maybe the PK-232 is sick in some
way... We hope to continue this test. Maybe at my shack where the antennas
are at least 60 feet from the shack.

                    Rich, NM1D

--
 /**\

* Rich Bono (NM1D)   If I could only 'C' forever!!   rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303   NEC Information Systems   NM1D @ WB1DSW-1   *
**/

From 1827374624597777824
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 07:48:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 May 89 14:48:00 GMT
Lines: 65
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600001:000:3565
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 9 09:48:00 1989
Posted: Tue May 9 15:48:00 1989

The issues in a past posting here, and in a recent (June!) article in 73
Magazine about the alleged theft of Net/ROM code in TheNet has got me to
thinking again about these issues.

First of all, The FCC has nothing to do whatsoever with software piracy.
Anyone who wants the FCC to do something about it should go read the
Communications Act and see if they can find anything in there about it.
I can save you some time and tell you it isn't in there. Software
piracy just is not a communications issue; it's one of commerce, and
international in this case.

Reverse engineering is in fact quite commonplace. I suspect that many of
the mods to our computer controlled radios are determined by reverse
engineering since the manufacturers do not admit to them in many cases.
Of course some of this could just be leaks from inside the companies.

Reverse engineering is still commonplace in the entire electronics and
computer industry. The clone makers do it to see what is REALLY going on
since it is almost impossible to build a clone from specs alone the first
time around due to the poor quality of those specs. IBM has no burning
need to make the specs so thorough that anyone can duplicate their machines.

Reverse engineering of software is even more commonplace than for hardware
just because the specs here are so vague. Anyone who does this, though,
has to be extra careful not to let the original code slip into the clone
product. Apparently, the makers of TheNet messed up on this one, or else
hoped that no one would notice.

One thing I do wonder about is how good the specs are, and if they are even
available to anyone who wants them. Take for example the TNC-2 that Net/ROM

and TheNet were designed for. Are there a set of specs that do in fact tell you all that you need to know about the hardware so that you could write software for it? Are they available to anyone who wants them? Would TAPR be willing to give them out for copying costs, sell them, or are they just wanting to keep them as a trade secret (and a challenge to hackers)?

Also, would the make of Net/ROM be equally as willing to reveal the protocol details about how Net/ROM nodes talk to each other (what goes over the air) so that a truly legitimate original effect at cloning Net/ROM would be at the least, compatible with Net/ROM as a network component?

I'm not sure who to contact about getting the above information, so I have not yet actually tried. This information is clearly NOT as readily available as DDN/Internet protocols are, nor are they as readily available as mods to popular Japanese radios.

Can someone supply some information about the availability of this information? I want to continue the ham spirit of home-brew and building, but in the software context.

I am a programmer, not an electrical engineer, so my construction tools are assemblers, compilers, editors, and loaders. Hardware is still needed.
I see no reason that there cannot be hardware sold commercially that can be the base for a programming effort, and not be a full blown PC with a ton of added cards. What I would like to see is for the manufacturer of each kind of equipment for amateur radio that uses a processor (TNC's, HT's, base rigs, mobile rigs, and even repeater controllers) to supply clear and complete programming specs for their hardware so that the software hams among us all have a chance to program the hardware to do the things we want (and think of).

Let's have some innovation on the software side as well. Net/ROM was just a start.

--phil ka9wgn--

From 3663143458791996997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,371b06e8d9bd42cb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 09:20:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!uxc!uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Spectrum Planning vs coordinators
Message-ID: <30600002@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 9 May 89 16:20:00 GMT
Lines: 25
Nf-ID: #N:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600002:000:1494
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 9 11:20:00 1989
Posted: Tue May 9 17:20:00 1989

There is a clear distinction between the functions of a repeater coordinating group, and a spectrum planning group. The spectrum planning function needs to consider all uses of radio spectrum. I hear (although do not agree with) the arguments that only repeater owners should determine the policies for repeater coordinators. However, when a group such as Illinois Repeater Association is starting to do spectrum planning, and still only allows the owners of repeaters to have voting membership, then I something is seriously wrong. What it may be is simply the vacuum of no one else doing the spectrum planning function. At this point I am going to be looking into the creation of a new organization, probably to be called the Illinois Spectrum Planning Association, which would be open to all licensed amateurs residing in the state. Then the issues of packet vs. repeaters vs. ATV vs. satellites vs. spread spectrum vs. whatever-else-comes-along-next can be equally and fairly discussed and resolved.

That will still leave open the problems of repeaters being spectrum hogs by not making an effort to tighten up their spacings, use PL and anti-PL, and not consider every case of overlap as interference. It still does not solve the problem of the repeater owners ganging together for little more than to protect their turf. I believe the FCC's decision to not recognize official coordinators is correct. Anyone CAN be a coordinator. I am still thinking about it.

--phil ka9wgn--

From 71803010670293064
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,a9b7a92d7e223e1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a9b7a92d7e223e1f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 15:36:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!indri!aplcen!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (Howard Leadmon - WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: How to access the WB3FFV BBS...
Keywords: bbs tcp/ip net uucp packet wb3ffv
Message-ID: <10164@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Date: 9 May 89 22:36:33 GMT
Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 77
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio.packet:773 rec.ham-radio:4213
Posted: Tue May 9 23:36:33 1989

Hello All,

I sent out a message the other day telling people how to get the latest bits (KA9Q release 890421.0) from my BBS, and mentioned that anyone interested could use anonymous UUCP to access the files. What I forgot was to tell everybody how to find the information on the files you desire

to retrieve. Well here one more time is the listing, and hopefully with
enough information to allow anybody access that desires the information...

+--+

HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 300+ meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

For anybody that desires to use UUCP for file transfer, use a login of uucpanon and no password! Also to obtain a listing of the files that are avalible for UUCP transfer, request a file called FILES in the directory /usr/spool/uucppublic.

P.S. - This system will be kept current within several days when it comes to the TCP/IP software, as I am trying my best to promote IP in the PACKET community...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

From 6785325636457074434
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f91f6bbc9942a19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 19:17:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!texsun!texbell!bigtex!helps!bongo!julian
From: julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KAM vs PK-232
Summary: FCC Part 15 Sub J
Is it real?
Message-ID: <197@bongo.UUCP>
Date: 9 May 89 03:19:32 GMT
References: <1036@necis.UUCP>
Organization: The Hole in the Wall Hollywood CA U.S.A.
Lines: 95
Posted: Tue May 9 04:19:32 1989

In article <1036@necis.UUCP>, rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
> I have see a few questions about the differences betweent the Kantronix
> KAM and the AEA PK-232.
>
> I am sorry to report that the test FAILED misserably!!! (SP?) The PK-232
> put out SO MUCH RFI (noise!) that we couln't hear any signals unless they
> were stronger than S9 (much stronger!)... Yes, the cables were all shielded
> and grounds were in place. The KAM didn't put out any detectable noise.
> His computer (a IBM-AT) did put small amount of noise on various frequencies.
>
> So this test will have to be conducted at a later date.... when we get the
> PK-232 to be quieter....
>
> Note: The receiving antenna was close the the "shack"... and may account
> for the STRONG pick-up of the noise. OR maybe the PK-232 is sick in some

> way... We hope to continue this test. Maybe at my shack where the antennas
> are at least 60 feet from the shack.

Am I glad to see this, not because I hate AEA or love Kantronics. In fact right now, I don't own equipment made by either company. My bone of contention is RFI generated by "Ham Equipment". When my Toshiba T1100P laptop spews out junk that interferes with my FM BC reception and clobbers my walkie talkie, I can't say too much. Sure the equipment is supposed to pass FCC Part 15 Subpart J, Class B. But just what does it mean?

As many readers can tell you, and many also have done. You can make any piece of equipment with Microprocessors in it RF quiet. Manufacturers can too. In fact it is easier for them. They can do it in production, cheaply, and easily. If they follow a few simple rules they can make quiet equipment.

The sad truth alas is that they don't design equipment to be quiet. What do they care if it radiates? Not a whit until they take the pilot production stuff into the FCC lab and it radiates like a hooker at a sales meeting. At this point, panic stricken, they whip, out the ferrites and extra screws on the case etc. and they get it to squeak by. The shocking secret is that the unit that passes with all the custom kludges is not the unit that goes into production. The unit sold to the customers radiates as badly as the unit that first found its way into the FCC lab.

So Joe consumer, dosn't really know that his home computer is wiping out 20 meters for the ham two streets away. If his home burgler alarm is causing herringbones on channel two he blames the TV or the Antenna, maybe even the ham two streets away.

We bemoan FCC's lack of vigilence on the ham bands, even commercial freqs are rotten with pirates in some localities, but the current situation with computing equipment is shameful. Each day, more and more of these wideband radiators are entering our neighbourhoods. The impulse crud is bad enough, but then we also have to fight light dimmer buzz and digital dirt.

The fact of the matter is that manufacturers are cheating. They kludge a model together that squeaks through Part 15, Sub J. Then they fob off crap to the public. Most do that. I have seen some production big name stuff on test turntables that failed miserably. I bet the salted version the lab saw passed OK. Some poor soul making peripherals who was foolish enough to buy one off the shelf to use as a test platform got a nasty shock.

All this is bad enough, but then we come to TNCs. I have an old homebuilt TNC-1 in the "Gucci" case. I made a few filtering mods on the in and out lines as I assembled it and it is the quietest TNC I own. I also own a Pac-Comm Tiny-2 TNC, its footprint may be tiny, but its RF output is pretty prodigious. As it came out of the box, it was unusable, there wasn't a signal on the 2 Meter band louder than the crud from the Tiny-2. Now, come on, this damn thing is supposed to work with radios. Did anyone ever test it with a real radio? Well I fixed it myself on the diningroom table. If I could do it that way, couldn't the manufacturer have done a better job with a lab and production facilities?

Then foolishly, I bought a Heath Pocket Packet TNC (HK-21). It seems, the smaller the TNC, the more it radiates. This thing is a pig. Out of the box, it is damn near unusable. I expect better from Heath, what were "The Hams at Heath" doing? I have covered the plastic case with copper foil. With that and getting it far enough away from antennas and radios, it sorta works. One day I will get so mad at it, I will fix it. But here's the best part: It is a certified Part 15 sub J class B device! Says so right there in the first page of the manual. Has the number on the case too, but I had to cover mine with copper tape to try and keep the crud in. How did they test this thing for emissions? The only way I could see them doing it is with the unit switched off. Seeing as this unit is sold especially for portable packet where the rig, antenna and TNC are in close prximity it is pretty negligent. I know, this is a Japanese device purchased by Heath, but they put their name on it and are exclusive importers to the US.

I bitch to manufacurers about this, but they don't seem to care. I know they can make stuff that doesn't wipe out everything from 2 to 300 Megs. It does not cost anymore to make anything RF quiet to meet Class B. It is not difficult to do, it is really easy to do in the design stage. It is not too hard to do at the prototype stage. I am sorry if I have rambled on for too long, but this is a pet peeve. I hope what I have said was relatively coherent.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

From -514385526872716016
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 19:41:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!sun-barr!apple!bbn!bbn.com!clements
From: clements@bbn.com (Bob Clements)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <39704@bbn.COM>
Date: 10 May 89 02:41:34 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@bbn.COM
Reply-To: clements@BBN.COM (Bob Clements)
Organization: Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., Cambridge MA
Lines: 88
Posted: Wed May 10 03:41:34 1989

In article <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>The issues in a past posting here, and in a recent (June!) article in 73
>Magazine about the alleged theft of Net/ROM code in TheNet has got me to
>thinking again about these issues.

Good! THe silence has been deafening. When I posted on the subject, I
got almost no response, except for a few pieces of email such as one
from a non-sentient who said "TheNet works for me and that's all I care."

>Reverse engineering is in fact quite commonplace.

Sure. But there's a difference between reverse engineering to figure
out how something works and reverse engineering to be able to mechanically
copy the original author's work. TheNet is the latter. It's called "theft".

>One thing I do wonder about is how good the specs are, and if they are even
>available to anyone who wants them. Take for example the TNC-2 that Net/ROM
>and TheNet were designed for. Are there a set of specs that do in fact tell
>you all that you need to know about the hardware so that you could write
>software for it? Are they available to anyone who wants them?

The TNC-2 was always sold with complete schematics and technical descriptions.
All the chips are off-the-shelf and their programming info is available from
the chip vendors.

>Would TAPR
>be willing to give them out for copying costs, sell them, or are they just
>wanting to keep them as a trade secret (and a challenge to hackers)?

They came with every kit. I don't know if you can get them
without buying even one kit. I would guess so but I dunno. But
then the kits were pretty cheap and you need one to run your code
on, don't you?

>Also, would the make of Net/ROM be equally as willing to reveal the protocol
>details about how Net/ROM nodes talk to each other (what goes over the air)
>so that a truly legitimate original effect at cloning Net/ROM would be at
>the least, compatible with Net/ROM as a network component?

Yes. The protocol manual was sold to all comers for $5. It specifically
invited others to make compatible products. And Dan Frank has implemented
just that in the Phil Karn (et al) TCP/IP system.

>I'm not sure who to contact about getting the above information, so I have
>not yet actually tried. This information is clearly NOT as readily available
>as DDN/Internet protocols are, nor are they as readily available as mods to
>popular Japanese radios.

Pretty available. If you want specific mailing addresses, rather than just
an answer to the question "is it available", send me email and I'll
dig them up.

>I see no reason that there cannot be hardware sold commercially that can be
>the base for a programming effort, and not be a full blown PC with a ton of
>added cards.

TAPR has done that with the TNC-1 and TNC-2, and the less-successful NNC.
On the other hand, a basic clone PC with a floppy is as cheap as

just about any new radio/HT/mobile rig you can name.

>What I would like to see is for the manufacturer of each kind
>of equipment for amateur radio that uses a processor (TNC's, HT's, base rigs,
>mobile rigs, and even repeater controllers) to supply clear and complete
>programming specs for their hardware so that the software hams among us all
>have a chance to program the hardware to do the things we want (and think of).

This is unfortunately less likely. TAPR is a ham club. The
others you mention are not. NET/ROM is from a small company (two
hams, I think) and they published their protocol but not their
code. The radio makers are publishing their computer-controlled
interface specs. But code for a repeater controller is pretty
unlikely, since that's their bread and butter. If you'll sign a
non-disclosure agreement, I'll show you mine. It's been on the
air on four or five machines here in Boston for over a decade.
Nice easy Z-80 assembler. :-)

>Let's have some innovation on the software side as well. Net/ROM was just
>a start.

You are aware of the KA9Q TCP/IP effort, I assume? Lots of us have
contributed to that.

>--phil ka9wgn--

73,
Bob, K1BC
clements@bbn.com

From -396726862573184037
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 20:20:48 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!texsun!sun-barr!rutgers!
bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation
Message-ID: <16021@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 10 May 89 03:20:48 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 30
Posted: Wed May 10 04:20:48 1989

>One thing I do wonder about is how good the specs are, and if they are even
>available to anyone who wants them. Take for example the TNC-2 that Net/ROM
>and TheNet were designed for. Are there a set of specs that do in fact tell

>you all that you need to know about the hardware so that you could write
>software for it? Are they available to anyone who wants them? Would TAPR
>be willing to give them out for copying costs, sell them, or are they just
>wanting to keep them as a trade secret (and a challenge to hackers)?

Buy a (licensed) clone of a TAPR TNC (e.g., the MFJ) and you will find a
complete schematic in the back of the manual. This plus standard data
sheets for each of the main components (CPU, SIO, etc) are really about
all you need for "hardware specs" when it comes to programming. (In the
case of the SIO you'll probably find your biggest handicap to be Zilog's
very poorly written programming manual.)

>Also, would the make of Net/ROM be equally as willing to reveal the protocol
>details about how Net/ROM nodes talk to each other (what goes over the air)
>so that a truly legitimate original effect at cloning Net/ROM would be at
>the least, compatible with Net/ROM as a network component?

The NET/ROM manual contains an (admittedly sketchy) description of the
internal protocol headers. Even without these, however, one can "reverse
engineer" the protocol without ever removing the EPROM from its socket
and disassembling the code -- you simply watch how it behaves
externally. Ask Dan Frank, W9NK, who wrote the NET/ROM emulation code in
my TCP/IP package -- I'm sure he can tell you in gory detail how he did
it. Software 2000 has repeatedly stated that Dan's work does not in any
way infringe their copyright, and that they in fact welcome his work.

Phil

From 1730320271386497339
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85d2f54794309524,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85d2f54794309524,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-09 21:14:43 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!leah!bingvaxu!sunybcs!
rutgers!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!att!homxb!hotps!ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: What kind of PSK is used on FO-12? MicroSats?
Keywords: Baud rate, modulation, PSK modems
Message-ID: <860@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 10 May 89 04:14:43 GMT
Organization: ka2qhd Ocean, NJ
Lines: 19
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4214 rec.ham-radio.packet:774
Posted: Wed May 10 05:14:43 1989

Could someone please tell me what kind of PSK modulation is used on FO-12
mode JD. What about the "MicroSats"? I understand G3RUH has a PSK modem kit

that works with FO-12 on mode JD, and "RadioKit" sells a PSK modem kit for satellite use.

...But what do these modems consist of?? Are they similar to BELL 212??
Do they run BPSK? QPSK? What baud rates are involved??

HELP! (Please!)

73, John KD2BD

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

From -465487566678294955
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f91f6bbc9942a19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 07:51:41 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!philmtl!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC RFI (was Re: KAM vs PK-232
Summary: ferrite beeds in RS232 might help your RFI problem
Keywords: RFI, TNC, ferrite beeds
Message-ID: <51998@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 10 May 89 14:51:41 GMT
References: <1036@necis.UUCP> <197@bongo.UUCP>
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Reply-To: rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey)
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 17
Posted: Wed May 10 15:51:41 1989

My packet station has a KPC2, a modified motorola HT220 with a power amp (~7W) mounted in a metal box, and a switching power supply. The antenna is about 20 feet away in the attic. I used small coax cable to connect the speaker and mic lines. I got things so that the radio, when unsquelched, would hear more hiss than digital crud. But I found some RFI on TV channel 4 and 5. I tried shielded RS232 cables, no good. I had some small ferrite life-saver shaped beeds with two sets of wire with about 13 turns. The beeds are about 1/4' diameter. I put the beeds in all the lines of the RS232 including the grounds (the RS232 required only 2 signals, pins 2 and 3). This reduced the rfi a lot. The many turns of wire on the beeds was what it took to stop the rfi (I tried a beed over a wire (one turn) but that didn't do it). It looks like that putting a beed in the ground was also needed, to keep the RS232 cable from acting like a long-wire radiating antenna. I didn't use beeds on the mic and speaker and ptt lines, guess that those grounds are better grounds than the RS232 grounds on the TNC. (rfi can drive one nuts! :-))
-> (Just another thing to try when fighting RFI) ^

73 de WA2ISE

From -401391168476281063
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f91f6bbc9942a19
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 08:31:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!ginosko!infinet!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: KAM vs PK-232
Message-ID: <495@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 10 May 89 15:31:29 GMT
References: <1036@necis.UUCP> <197@bongo.UUCP>
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 53
Posted: Wed May 10 16:31:29 1989
In-reply-to: julian@bongo.UUCP's message of 9 May 89 03:19:32 GMT

In article <197@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:

> In article <1036@necis.UUCP>, rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
> > I am sorry to report that the test FAILED misserably!!! (SP?) The PK-232
> > put out SO MUCH RFI (noise!) that we couln't hear any signals unless they
> > were stronger than S9 (much stronger!)... Yes, the cables were all shielded
> > and grounds were in place. The KAM didn't put out any detectable noise.
> > His computer (a IBM-AT) did put small amount of noise on various frequencies.
>
> As many readers can tell you, and many also have done. You can make any
> piece of equipment with Microprocessors in it RF quiet. Manufacturers can
> too. In fact it is easier for them. They can do it in production, cheaply,
> and easily. If they follow a few simple rules they can make quiet equipment.
>
> The sad truth alas is that they don't design equipment to be quiet. What
> do they care if it radiates? Not a whit until they take the pilot production
> stuff into the FCC lab and it radiates like a hooker at a sales meeting. At
> this point, panic stricken, they whip, out the ferrites and extra screws on
> the case etc. and they get it to squeak by. The shocking secret is that the
> unit that passes with all the custom kludges is not the unit that goes into
> production. The unit sold to the customers radiates as badly as the unit
> that first found its way into the FCC lab.
>
> [various RFI war stories deleted --jv]

I think we all have had problems here. I am trying to get my computer
usable while I'm doing mode B satellite operation. Now I am piecing
together a clone dedicated to full time TCP/IP. Maybe you, or someone
can offer some suggestions and tecniques for shielding our own
equipment. I will offer what little I know about this "black" art.

Some things can really only come from the manufacturer and designer.
Short runs on the PCB, proper ground planes and such. Data buses,

clocks and other signals need to be properly terminated.

Shieleding, I belives is very important, as are chassis grounds
connected to the ground planes on the PCB. A line filter should limit
the conducted emissions. Magic juju beads (ferrets (ferrites:->)) on
the cables exiting the machine are a band-aid but can be effectives.
Clamp on ferrites on disk drive cables in the box help also.

These are tips I have pickup up from the EMI guys but I am sure there
are other tecniques and I hope someone with more knowledge will share
it with us. Thanks...

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
 -----

From -3062556218516924882
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 09:09:58 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!hp4nl!phigate!nlgvax!geertj
From: geertj@nlgvax.UUCP (Geert Jan de Groot)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <244@nlgvax.UUCP>
Date: 9 May 89 22:50:13 GMT
References: <8904282015.AA10414@tecnet-clemson.arpa> <2624@splut.UUCP>
<15836@bellcore.bellcore.com> <2631@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: geertj@nlgvax.UUCP (Geert Jan de Groot)
Organization: Philips Research Geldrop
Lines: 69
Posted: Tue May 9 23:50:13 1989

Some notes from Holland, where we seem to manage with only 2MHz on 144..

In article <2631@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
writes:
>In article <15836@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>>First of all, the amateur satellite allocation on 2m is from 145.8 to
>>146.0. That's only 200 KHz, not 500 KHz. There are many simplex users
>>(voice and packet) in the 145.5-145.8 range around here.
>
>Wanna use that space for repeaters? Go talk to the FCC, not me.
>There has been some complaining, though - even before the shuttle
>flights with hams aboard - about terrestrial FM simplex on 145.555 in

>particular, and the reason given was that it interfered with satellite
>use.

Huh? 145.550 is used in Europe as a simplex channel. I can't imagine
any satelite group using that frequency for satelites. Has the complaint
been checked?
Apart from Shuttle and MIR activities (where people were just requested
to QSY if they interfered), I see no connection between 145.550 and
space operations.

>>Remember that the 2m band in Europe, a very densely
>>populated continent, is only half as large as ours. Yet this hasn't kept
>>them from adhering to the international agreement to reserve 145.8-146.0
>>for satellites. In some cases a few repeaters had to be moved or shut
>>down, yet, believe it or not, the world didn't end.
>
>Europe is different. They have very tightly controlled repeater
>allocations - the government does it, and the government can tell them
>to shut down a repeater and make it stick. We can't. Their repeaters are
>also run, not by individuals, but by (large) ham clubs.

Not true, at least not in Holland. Yes, government officially gives
the special repeater licenses. However, they do this directly on the
directions given by the amateur radio clubs. Thus, in fact, the clubs
manage the repeater allocations.

What's different is, that we didn't allow any repeaters for special
groups, or more than one repeater for the same working area.
Some years ago, someone got a map of Holland, drew some circles
on that, and every circle just got ONE repeater allocated - per band.
If somebody else wants to set up a repeater, he can't get a license
and cannot run the machine unattended (note that experimental repeaters
can be set up, but if the owner leaves, that repeater must be SHUT OFF.
The same applies for digipeaters, BBS and other stations.)

Also, closed repeaters are out of the question. We can't have the luxury
(hope i spelled that correct - it's late) of reserved frequencies on
tightly used bands. If I read all your messages, I wonder if the USA
still can afford closed repeaters on 2. Why not move those repeaters to
higher bands?

In the past, some repeaters were set up on 145.800 and 145.825.
These frequencies are no longer available for repeaters, and the existing
repeaters have moved. Thus, it can be done!

73
Geert Jan

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Email: geertj@nlgvax.pcg.philips.nl
Philips Research Laboratories, ..!mcvax!nlgvax!geertj

Project Centre Geldrop,   Ham: PE1HZG
Building XP, Room 4,
Willem Alexanderlaan 7B,   "MS-DOS is just a bootstrap" - me
5664 AN Geldrop, The Netherlands.
phone: +31 40 892204   [Standard disclaimers apply]

From -9164228972764982854
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8e4d04fc5cdb1a1d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 10:57:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!hplabs!hpfcdc!
hpldola!hp-lsd!col!bdale
From: bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: KA9Q Internet Software v890421.1
Message-ID: <4390032@col.hp.com>
Date: 10 May 89 17:57:33 GMT
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 143
Posted: Wed May 10 18:57:33 1989

==========
= Announcing a new release of the KA9Q Internet Package, revision 890421.1 =
==========

This release constitutes an attempt to merge the best efforts of everyone how has been working on the KA9Q package since the last official release which was dated 871225.0. For those who've been tracking the beta releases, this package was built from 871225.33alpha.W9NK.4.1, with many additions. All users are encouraged to upgrade to this release as soon as possible.

Developers should be aware that this package likely represents the last official release of the KA9Q package until Phil finishes his internal rewrite to include a multi-tasking kernel, now known as the "NOS" version of NET. All development effort for new applications should be directed towards NOS.

Revision 890421.0 was distributed in a limited fashion on PC floppies at the Dayton Hamvention. For PC users, there is no appreciable difference between .0 and .1, other than the addition of modem dialing for slip, though the documentation has been somewhat improved.

The things that have changed since the 871225.0 release are too many to remember, much less mention, but here are a few highlights:

- addition of official support for the Atari ST, NEC PC-98XX, HP Portable Plus, and various System V Unix systems in addition to the PC and its clones.

- support for the FTP, Inc., packet driver specification on the PC

- support for IP transport over NET/ROM networks, and some NET/ROM

user level functionality

- prompting for username and password in the FTP client

- a Finger application, similar to Berkeley Finger

- an AX.25 mailbox

- addition of support for the W2XO PBBS when running under System V Unix, using SysV IPC between NET and XOBBS

- A complete rewrite (still rough, unfortunately) of the documentation

- conversion to the Borland Turbo-C 2.0 Professional Package for compiler/assembler/linker on the PC. This was done in response to heavy demand from the user base, and sets the stage for exclusive use of TC 2.0 in NOS. The package "almost compiles" under Aztec C 4.10d, and can probably be made to work... I just don't have time.

- addition of support for the MIT slfp serial line framing protocol

- modem dialing for slip and slfp

Contributions to this release came from *many* folks around the world, again too many for me to remember or mention. Special thanks are in order though for Bob Hoffman N3CVL who made this release possible by sorting through the muck and providing me with sources to the W9NK.4 version with SysV Unix merged in, and to Ron Henderson WA7TAS who made the Turbo-C 2.0 support work, added the HP Portable Plus support, and hopped in to do some dirty piece of work every time I was ready to give up in disgust...

HOW TO GET THE BITS:

Via FTP on the Internet:

The machine col.hp.com contains a copy of the distribution in the directory ~ftp/ka9q. Access is quite reasonable from other sites on the HP Internet, but *very* slow for folks outside HP. This site is recommended *only* for HP employees.

The bits may be found on tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov in a directory somewhere under anonymous ftp called net-8904. This is a good place to grab the bits from right now.

The bits will make it to wsmr-simtel20.army.mil shortly. This is going to be the most stable Internet access point, I believe.

The latest alpha/beta release bits are frequently available from the machine louie.udel.edu, in the directory ~ftp/pub/ka9q, but users are warned that the code on louie is *guaranteed* to be broken in one way or another, so unless you're working on porting to a new

target system or similar, *stay away* from louie.

Via UUCP or Phone BBS Download:

I no longer operate a telephone BBS system, nor do I support uucp from 'winfree' for grabbing the bits... my apologies for the confusion this has no doubt created.

Howard Leadmon, WB3FFV, has the bits available on his BBS, which also supports UUCP.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)

Other folks also have BBS systems, if there's some other machine that you frequent for packet radio related software, check there first, and look for some indication of the version number.

Via Mail:

The Tucson Amateur Packet Radio association (TAPR), is distributing copies of this release on IBM-compatible 360k 5.25" floppies. They also can provide KISS firmware for the TNC-1 and TNC-2, and clones.

TAPR can be reached at:

TAPR
PO Box 12925
Tucson, AZ 85732
USA
+1 602 323 1710

TAPR continues to be a leader in packet radio research and development, working with AMSAT on the microsat packet satellite project and a joint DSP project. The 'Packet Status Register' newsletter is well worth the membership fee. TAPR supports us, please support TAPR!

HOW TO REACH ME:

In the past, I included my mailing address and telephone number in these release notes. While the list of return addresses and folks who have contacted me is fantastic and astounding, I find that the amount of time required to deal with phone calls and paper mail has gotten a little out of hand. Therefore, I must request that questions about this release be sent by electronic mail, which is easier to cope with on a time-available basis. I *do* answer my mail when a working return address is provided!

Internet: bdale@col.hp.com
UUCP: winfree!bdale
Compuserve: 76430,3323
Packet: N3EUA @ KA0WIE

73 - Bdale Garbee, N3EUA

From -3974971730519287712
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,142a48f03aed28ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 14:10:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!peregrine!ccicpg!felix!tgate!irsx01!wb3ffv!howardl
From: howardl@wb3ffv.UUCP (WB3FFV)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: NEW Bits on WB3FFV BBS..
Keywords: ka9q tcp/ip bbs 890421.1
Message-ID: <10175@wb3ffv.UUCP>
Date: 10 May 89 21:10:07 GMT
Organization: Fast Computer Service, Inc. - Middle River, MD
Lines: 15
Posted: Wed May 10 22:10:07 1989

Hello All,

As of this message I have just placed the NEW release of the KA9Q TCP/IP software (the new POST Dayton release) on my BBS. This is release 890421.1, and it replaces the 890421.0 release that was made avalible at Dayton. From what I hear from Bdale, this release contains some enhanced features, and improved documentation. Anyone that is interested in the software is welcome to download it from my BBS, or use anonymous UUCP...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

From -5710605429173871323
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9f6be5634412361b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-10 21:01:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.tis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!
pasteur!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!unmvax!deimos.cis.ksu.edu!uxc!
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TheNetRom & software innovation

Message-ID: <30600004@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Date: 11 May 89 04:01:00 GMT
References: <30600001@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Lines: 42
Nf-ID: #R:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600001:ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:30600004:000:2127
Nf-From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil   May 10 23:01:00 1989
Posted: Thu May 11 05:01:00 1989

> TAPR has done that with the TNC-1 and TNC-2, and the less-successful NNC.
> On the other hand, a basic clone PC with a floppy is as cheap as
> just about any new radio/HT/mobile rig you can name.

Not as small as a Kantronics TNC is. Also, consider the power drain of a clone PC. Typical TNC boxes are cheaper than clone PC's but that alone is not enough. Their small size and low power make them rather nice. Now what I want to be able to do is leave my PC at home and develop software of my own design to run on the TNC, burn PROMS, and run them.

> But code for a repeater controller is pretty
> unlikely, since that's their bread and butter. If you'll sign a
> non-disclosure agreement, I'll show you mine. It's been on the
> air on four or five machines here in Boston for over a decade.
> Nice easy Z-80 assembler. :-)

Obviously you must be selling it or anticipate the possibility of selling it. I have ideas I'd like to see in repeater control logic. Buying and running a repeater would be a major investment for me, and I would not do so unless I knew that I would have lots of control over how it worked.

Is your code running on commercially made repeater controllers? It was very frustrating talking to the sales people for some of the repeater makers at Dayton because they just didn't understand the things I was talking about. When I said "program the repeater", they kept saying things like "sure, you can program it, you can turn any feature on or off that you want". ARRRGH!!! Their features were mostly uninteresting.

Perhaps if you are interested, we could talk by Email about what features and ideas for repeater controllers.

> You are aware of the KA9Q TCP/IP effort, I assume? Lots of us have
> contributed to that.

Yes, and I think it is great. I would like to see innovations in other areas as well. Everything with a CPU in it should be programmable by anyone interested and willing to do it. The quality of so much market driven program design these days is rather pathetic. That's why I cannot work in industry as a programmer; it would be too limiting for me.

--phil ka9wgn--

From 4134431807642855509

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4dbef3221c13fe25
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 00:04:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!ka9q.bellcore.com!karn
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: TCP/IP over AX25 using a Sun (help required)
Message-ID: <16045@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 11 May 89 07:04:51 GMT
References: <325@haley.edg.cv.co.uk>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
Lines: 16
Posted: Thu May 11 08:04:51 1989

The easiest way to put a Sun workstation (like the 3/75 I'm typing on at the moment) up on packet radio is NOT to modify anything on the Sun. Just get a cheap, stripped PC/XT clone and use it as a dedicated IP gateway between a local Ethernet and the packet radio channel. Then plug your Sun into the Ethernet and let it talk to the world.

That's what I do here, and it works quite well. The only modifications to the software on the Sun involved making sure I was running the latest Van Jacobsen/Mike Karels version of TCP, so that it would behave reasonably when operating over slow and unreliable packet radio paths. The Sun knows nothing whatsoever about AX.25, but that doesn't keep it from communicating with sites that do speak AX.25 (as long as they speak TCP/IP on top of it, that is). This is what "internetworking" is all about.

Phil

From 769008419007798077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,85d2f54794309524
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,85d2f54794309524
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 06:53:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry
From: barry@dgbt.uucp (Barry Mclarnon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: What kind of PSK is used on FO-12? MicroSats?
Message-ID: <1071@dgbt.uucp>
Date: 11 May 89 13:53:12 GMT
References: <860@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 35
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4274 rec.ham-radio.packet:786
Posted: Thu May 11 14:53:12 1989

From article <860@ka2qhd.UUCP>, by kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ):
>
>
> Could someone please tell me what kind of PSK modulation is used on FO-12
> mode JD. What about the "MicroSats"? I understand G3RUH has a PSK modem kit
> that works with FO-12 on mode JD, and "RadioKit" sells a PSK modem kit for
> satellite use.
>
> ...But what do these modems consist of?? Are they similar to BELL 212??
> Do they run BPSK? QPSK? What baud rates are involved??
>
> HELP! (Please!)
>
> 73, John KD2BD
>
The FO-12 downlink is 1200 bps BPSK. The same format will be used for the Microsats. The RadioKit modem is in fact the G3RUH kit. However, there is another kit available from AMSAT and TAPR which is demonstrably superior to the G3RUH design. It is based on a Japanese design, with some tweaking by some of the TAPR folks. It also includes the Manchester encoder needed for the 1200 bps FO-12 & Microsat uplinks. I homebrewed a modem from the original JA design, and was very impressed with it. In the early days of mode JD, before they started up the mailbox software, I worked 9 different countries using the satellite as a digipeater (which probably makes me the "packet satellite DX King" - any challengers?). :-)

The PSK modem bears some resemblance to a Bell 212, but the latter is a 600 Baud QPSK modem, so they certainly aren't compatible.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

From 1450737383947964155
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b0169a12ba3a8293,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 08:02:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!NORUNIX.BITNET!m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett
From: m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett@NORUNIX.BITNET (Magne Maehre)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: BITNET Servers
Message-ID: <260*m_maehre@avh.unit.uninett>
Date: 11 May 89 15:02:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet

Lines: 15
Posted: Thu May 11 16:02:00 1989

I've tried to get Phil's code via the nearest BITNET-server
(TRICKLE AT DKTC11). It is said that these servers contain
directory-listing from SIMTEL20 and request files there.
However, I found that TRICKLE had only a few files in the
<MSDOS.KA9Q-TCPIP> -directory, and none of them were of interest.

Have any BITNET-users any knowledge of other servers that contain
the files/dir.listing I would be glad to know.

Please mail me direct as I sometimes don't get the bulletin.

          73 de Magne LA1BFA

E-Mail : MAEHRE @NORUNIT.BITNET   or
          M_MAEHRE%AVH.UNIT.UNINETT%NORUNIX.BITNET @CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU

From 6265288024959640639
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,41830cea0883607b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 08:15:53 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!decwrl!
decvax!shlump.dec.com!delni.dec.com
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com (Fred k1io)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordinators is a disaster
Message-ID: <2368@shlump.dec.com>
Date: 11 May 89 15:15:53 GMT
Sender: guest@shlump.dec.com
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 54
Posted: Thu May 11 16:15:53 1989

In article <8904300432.AA13032@tecnet-clemson.arpa>, mgb@TECNET-CLEMSON.ARPA
writes...
..>Fred, I agree with you on most of the things you have said in previous
>messages but you have lost me on this one! I seriously don't understand
>what the problem is.

>The thoughts that I have are as follows:

>1. If you going to end up making some people irate anyway, is there a way
>to affect LESS people and cause LESS of a financial setback? If you end up
            ^ you mean FEWER, not LESS. Sorry. Couldn't help myself!
>trying to move an established repeater, then you are in for a battle. Not
>necessarily impossible mind you (I don't agree with Jay Maynard :-) but
>a battle none the less. If you cause a problem to simplex users they only
>need to change to another simplex freq., (a flip of the dial) not redo a
>whole repeater.

The problem isn't more Simplex frequencies for packet, it's having ANY
REPEATER frequencies for packet. The only thing odd-ball splits will
buy you is to let you squeeze into the usually-simplex areas (200 kHz)
in the middle of each repeater MHz. The FCC won't let you put a
repeater on 145.71 or 144.49.

You need real repeaters in order to get CSMA or CSMA/CD operation.
CSMA requires that you abolish "hidden transmitters" so you can hear
everyone else when you're listening. CSMA/CD requires that PLUS
hearing everyone else when you're transmitting. The latter means you
need either duplexers or crossband operation. Sure, you can squeeze
a crossband operation into the area around 147.5 and again on 450
someplace. But it's not a generalized answer.

>2. Most radios today DO support non standard splits. The ones that don't are
>the exception to the rule. You name me one that doesn't (and I know there are
>a few) and I'll name you 10 that do. :-)   And if you really just HAVE to
>use one that doesn't support it (such as an ICOM IC-2AT) then you can easily
>modify it to where it does. Am I out to lunch here?

Well, neither my FT221 nor TH21AT support odd-ball splits; both use
discrete crystals for offsets. They'r both old, of course; brandy-new
radios can do oddball splits, but they've gotten costly. All the
non-HT radios now have silly voice-oriented bells and whilstles.

>Lastly and as an adjunct, have you read about the proposed idea of using
>DAMA (Demand Assigned Multiple Access) instead of CSMA on packet radio?
>The idea seems to have merit and solves the problems of hidden transmitters
>in a much more elegant fashion than a duplex digi... although I agree that
>duplex systems are pretty slick.

Lots of problems there. Polling time is too long with T/R switching
delays; else it's too inelastic of varied demand, it's messy to get
a node attached, etc. Nice hack concept but I don't think it'll ever
work for ham radio. Just an opinion of course. CSMA is easier to make
work. Cheap, too, except of course that the FM boys have a stranglehold
on the bands in many areas.
       fred k1io

From -8266016968831056460
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,560460946db79d68,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,560460946db79d68,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-05-11 13:12:51 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!mailrus!sharkey!teemc!ka3ovk!albers
From: albers@ka3ovk.UUCP (Jon Albers.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: 220 MHz Hearing in Washington D.C.
Keywords: I was there.....

Message-ID: <5300@ka3ovk.UUCP>
Date: 11 May 89 20:12:51 GMT
Organization: Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC
Lines: 47
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:4282 rec.ham-radio.packet:791
Posted: Thu May 11 21:12:51 1989

Well, I got back a few hours ago from the above. From what I saw (from the back row), the comission that was conducting the hearing was for the most part much in favor of hams. There were 4 'witnesses': The ARRL, the FCC, UPS, and DOD. Each was allowed time for testimony, and then each member of the comission was givin time to ask questions at the end of each witnesses testimony.

I didn't take notes, but here are some of the high points:

The ARRL described activity on 220, and brought along a packet station. One of their main points was that only on 220 is the channels for wide-band packet, and this is now done in the portion that the FCC took. Also they talked about expense and trouble of re-allocating present stations (FM, packet, EME, etc....), and related this to a game of musical chairs, with the FCC yanking the chairs away.. There was a lot more, and I expect to hear from Chris Imlay later this week with more info...

The FCC was up next, and was quite comical. One of the best laughs was when they were asked if they had tried to find other alternatives to taking away part of 220 -- "Well.....". Also they were forces to admit that they based their idea of the usage of the 220 band on an old copy of the repeater handbook -- stress old. (The ARRL explained eariler that the direcory does not list everything, and lists NOTHING about what's below the repeater allocations).

UPS was very frank -- they didn't care what frequencys they got, as long as they got them, and if the FCC assinged something else, it wouldn't cost them much to change their plans.

DOD came out in support of the amateurs -- they said the FCC had been given comments, but had choosen to ignore them...

Those were my impressions. I think the comission is going to ask the FCC to reconsider, but no decisions were officially given today..

Keep your fingers crossed.....

Jon Albers
KA3OVK
Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |

| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

From -3230519378335217862
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb802,b99c6dea880d1f0b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb802,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b99c6dea880d1f0b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-28 14:27:58 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.mac:25771 rec.ham-radio.packet:1706
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!eecae!netnews.upenn.edu!rutgers!
cs.utexas.edu!milano!lad-shrike!kriss
From: kriss@AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM (R M Kriss)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.mac,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TTY-VT52-V100 Red Ryder Font
Keywords: Red Ryder, fonts
Message-ID: <177@killdeer.AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM>
Date: 28 Jan 89 22:27:58 GMT
Distribution: usa
Organization: Lockheed Austin Div.
Lines: 13

Red Ryder 10.3 comes with the Font TTY-VT52-VT100 in 9, 12 & 20 points.

If someone has a 10 point version of this font, I sure would apprecate
a copy. Just put in in a seperate suitcase and E-mail in BinHex format.

The 9 is too small and the 12 is too big. Sure would like to have the
10 point version.

Dick Kriss
kriss@lockheed.austin.com   ARPANET
KD5VU @ KB5PM   Packet Radio

From -5684392232118367149
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 105753,f9ce75137dc3c06e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105753,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9ce75137dc3c06e,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-16 17:40:42 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1893 comp.sys.cbm:2381
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!ames!killer!jolnet!brendan
From: brendan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Brendan Kehoe)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.cbm
Subject: Commodore Packet
Summary: C64/C128 Packet BBS Programs (or other related prgs)
Message-ID: <289@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Date: 17 Mar 89 01:40:42 GMT

Reply-To: brendan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Brendan Kehoe)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: na
Organization: Jolnet, Public Access Unix, Orland Park (Joliet), Ill.
Lines: 10

I've been told of a number of programs for the Commodore 64 (and/~ror 128) that offer a packet terminal or act as a packet BBS..if any of you have or know of such a thing, I would appreciate any information that's available.

--
Brendan Kehoe
brendan@cup.portal.com | GEnie: B.KEHOE | Oh no! I forgot to say goodbye
brendan@chinet.chi.il.us | CI$: 71750,2501 | to my mind!
brendan@jolnet.orpk.il.us | Galaxy: Brendan | - Abby Normal

From -5890422334531282895
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3d4ee4be1c6333a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-20 01:25:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: C64 PR progs
Message-ID: <8903200925.AA24974@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 20 Mar 89 09:25:27 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 21
Posted: Mon Mar 20 10:25:27 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Mon, 20 Mar 89 09:34:31 MEZ

on

>Date: 17 Mar 89 01:40:42 GMT
>From: killer!jolnet!brendan@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Brendan Kehoe)

writes:

> I've been told of a number of programs for the Commodore 64 (and/~ror 128)
>that offer a packet terminal or act as a packet BBS..if any of you have or
>know of such a thing, I would appreciate any information that's available.

have you had a look to the DIGICOM package ? All you need for it is a separate modem. It will give you the features of a private BBS, through connects with hop-to-hop-ACK for other stations, sophisticated remote controll, comfortable file transfers etc etc.

After all it's available without charge.

73s Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

From 5277734129217524256
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,610422a10bc53e0c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-20 07:10:38 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!claris!apple!voder!pyramid!prls!
philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Kam modification
Message-ID: <47482@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 20 Mar 89 15:10:38 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 23
Posted: Mon Mar 20 16:10:38 1989

copied from packet:

 Msg# TSP Size Read To   @ BBS From   Date/Time
 25987 BN   1338   2 ALL   VE3IWJ 8903/0218
 Subject: KAM mod (easy)
 Some of you might have read the bulletin I wrote about improving
 the carrier detect on the KAM. This mod greatly improves the
 reception of packet as well as prevent you from transmitting on
 top of an other signal.
 The best way to do this mod is by just soldering a 22k or 27k
 resistor across R47. R47 is a 220k resistor. It might be a bit
 difficult with out the right tools to remove the old R47. So
 leave it in and just solder the new one across it on the other
 side of the board.
 The mod changes the time constant of the rc network formed by
 C29 and R47. Which is part of the carrier detect function on hf.
 Now that it operates faster, it will do a better job. You should
 see a lot more stations while monitoring and have less retries
 while connected or trying to connect.
 I would like some feedback from people who tried this.
 73 de Nand ve3iwj @ ve3iwj.
 note: I have not tried or verified this mod, proceed at your own risk.
 WA2ISE

From 1029355892799587856
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5d503ff19762d6ca,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-20 08:52:26 PST

Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tektronix!tekecs!mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM (Michael T. Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Receiving packet w/o TNC
Message-ID: <11160@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Date: 20 Mar 89 16:52:26 GMT
References: <PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
<8903151041.AA29632@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Sender: nobody@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Organization: Tektronix, Inc., Wilsonville, OR
Lines: 35
Posted: Mon Mar 20 17:52:26 1989

In article a recent article by IBTUSM02@CZHETH1I.BITNET (Tom Anna):
>
>
>Why not do it ALL in software ? Hardware requirements: 1 A/D converter
>8 bit / 8kHz, a little buffer RAM, and some TTL stuff, all together on
>a small PC plug in card. This card digitizes the audio signal from the
>receiver in a CD player style, and makes it accessible to the computer.

This can be done, but you can probably get an 8530 (or other SCC) and a
modem (e.g., 7910) for less than the price of the above hardware. In short,
yes you can do it, but why?

>Software: Some digital filtering, a demodulator and a packet disassembler.
>If you sample the audio signal with 8K samples/sec, there is 125 mikro-
>seconds CPU time per sample: This should be enough for these tasks.

In my not-too-long-ago days, I'd say "gofer it!", but today I'd say "you're
reinventing the wheel." If you want to do it for a learning experience, then
by all means, have at it! If you are looking for an inexpensive (and quick)
way to get on packet, this probably isn't the way to go about it.

>Only by software changes you could also receive RTTY/AMTOR/SSTV/weather ...
>With little extra hardware you might also transmit all these modes.

Now there you go! If you really want to support a multitude of protocols/
standards, design a board using a DSP chip (TI 32010, Motorola 56K, etc.),
an ADC/DAC, and the required glue and you're REALLY cooking! :) Let the
host processor format the data and let the DSP chip do all the filtering and
signal generation/detection/decoding. The AMSAT/TAPR folks are working on
a project similar to this, and I believe it really holds a lot of promise.

Mike

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD   Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com   (503) 685-2077

From 8692728995427094417
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3823cea045bf87f4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-20 12:25:33 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ucsd!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!hp-col!bdale
From: bdale@hp-col.col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Setting up TCP/IP
Message-ID: <4390026@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Date: 20 Mar 89 20:25:33 GMT
References: <1530@ucsd.EDU>
Organization: HP Colorado Springs Division
Lines: 10
Posted: Mon Mar 20 21:25:33 1989

>I don't know who started the 'wb6cyt.ampr' custom; it's not very useful
>and it's not very correct. I think we should stomp on it.

I think this is a holdover from when we hoped that .ampr would become a top
level domain... now that it's officially .ampr.org, I've been pushing people
to put either simple hostnames without the .ampr.org, or fully qualified
domain names only, and not anything in between... you suggestion of punting
the .ampr.org on traffic over the air for the moment seems like a good one.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

From 6676743711409749158
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9dba0192fb07e818,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-21 10:48:06 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!cornell!rochester!rit!
cci632!cb
From: cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2
Message-ID: <27280@cci632.UUCP>
Date: 21 Mar 89 18:48:06 GMT
References: <2348@lindy.Stanford.EDU> <4390023@hp-col.col.hp.com>
Reply-To: cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun)
Organization: CCI, Communications Systems Division, Rochester, NY
Lines: 26
Posted: Tue Mar 21 19:48:06 1989

I've been reading about alternatives, etc to tnc's and ax.25 packet.
This is most provocative. I am not familiar with the radio part
of communications other than a frustrated usr of packet radio via
a hd4040 tnc @1200baud. I KNOW that there is a better way...

It seems to me that if a telebit modem can fly at some higher speeds,
and that the telephone industries can do ISDN (they too need a better
spec) than where can we go. Can't we do multidrop 9600+ communications

like the telephony industry. Why can't a bbs feed be multidrop, then
I won't have to "dial" ops "connect" to one, I'd have my mail on my
BOX where it belongs. With the compression techniques like PKZIP's
archiving program, why can't we incorporate it the scehme of things?
I just heard of a program called flashlink which provides mnp 4 and
mnp 5 additions to the standard modem interface (via software) to
speed up the through put? Why can't the actual packet size be variable
for higher through put? Why can't we do full duplex communications
on the radio, repeaters do it?

As you can see I have a lot of questions, it seems that some of the
local people that I have spoken to have no interest in advancing
the sport. I have found a few that are willing to do Usenet mail
via radio (probably using tcp/ip), but I have a lot ot learn.

Thanks,

     Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632.uucp) N2HKD

From 6906276376028945032
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1121a9,641eccbb1e940e87
X-Google-Attributes: gid1121a9,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,725bd05b68faf6ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,725bd05b68faf6ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,725bd05b68faf6ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,725bd05b68faf6ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,725bd05b68faf6ff,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-21 11:39:23 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:9561 news.admin:5190 news.groups:8241 misc.forsale:4244
rec.ham-radio.packet:1904
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ames!lll-winken!uunet!microsoft!
joehol
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,news.admin,news.groups,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP
Keywords: VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP
Message-ID: <17@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 21 Mar 89 19:39:23 GMT
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 13

     YES - 156 votes.
     NO   -   17 votes.

thus, will some *system administrator* please
CREATE the REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP group for us!

thanks, joe holman, KA7LDN

joehol@microsoft.UUCP

From 567446237280820346
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a838741eef13406,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-21 18:59:07 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!hc!pprg.unm.edu!unmvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: vk2sg rtty report
Message-ID: <935@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 22 Mar 89 02:59:07 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 137
Posted: Wed Mar 22 03:59:07 1989

==
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==

Bulletin ID: RTDX1703

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1989.

THIS WOULD HAVE TO BE ONE OF THOSE WEEKS THAT WILL BE REMEMBERED FOR YEARS BECAUSE OF THE SUN SPOTS, AND THE DEATH OF THE BANDS. LAST WEEKEND WOULD HAVE BEEN THE ONLY DAYS WHERE DX WAS AROUND IN THE NORMAL STRENGTH. BUT WE HOPE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE B.A.R.T.G. CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. SEE YOU IN THE DOG PILES.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W9CD, W1DA, OD5NG, I5FLN, LA9CE, HB9CJC, VK2EG AND OTHERS. THE INFORMATION IS APPRECIATED.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
6Y5PG   14086 KHZ AT 0605Z FEC
WA0OII/KH2 14090 KHZ AT 1222Z
C6AAA   14081 KHZ AT 1222Z

SATURDAY

UC1AWW	14089	KHZ	AT	0100Z	
TY5PG	14089	KHZ	AT	0700Z	
HV3SJ	14090	KHZ	AT	0705Z	QSL
TA5C	28092	KHZ	AT	0850Z	
T5GG	28090	KHZ	AT	1420Z	QSL
5N9AE	28087	KHZ	AT	1530Z	
FR5ZD	21082	KHZ	AT	1758Z	ARQ
EL2E	21088	KHZ	AT	1915Z	
TI2ZW	14093	KHZ	AT	2300Z	

SUNDAY

TA3D	14091	KHZ	AT	0455Z	
RB5IO	14091	KHZ	AT	0500Z	
P29JW	14095	KHZ	AT	0533Z	
UA4HBW	14084	KHZ	AT	0538Z	
UR2FU	21087	KHZ	AT	1031Z	
VU2JX	28091	KHZ	AT	1033Z	
DF9FA/4S7	28094	KHZ	AT	1138Z	
JY9IU	28093	KHZ	AT	1323Z	QSL
6W6JX	28092	KHZ	AT	1346Z	
6W7OG	28093	KHZ	AT	1400Z	QSL
5N9ABY	21091	KHZ	AT	1733Z	
DL1OAX/UG6	14094	KHZ	AT	2035Z	QSL
3X1SG	14088	KHZ	AT	2056Z	
SV9AKD	21090	KHZ	AT	2100Z	

MONDAY

P43IDP	14079	KHZ	AT	0352Z	ARQ
5W1GZ	14075	KHZ	AT	0510Z	ARQ
RB5IO	14092	KHZ	AT	0608Z	

TUESDAY

YB0QC	21082	KHZ	AT	1435Z	
TA3D	14094	KHZ	AT	1845Z	

WEDNESDAY
NIL

THURSDAY
NIL

QSL INFORMATION.

HV3SJ, PINO, WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS. I0DUD IS HIS HOME CALL.
T5GG QSLS GO VIA I2MQB.
JY9IU, WALTER, CARDS VIA HB9AHA OR DIRECT TO WALTER HEDIGER, BOX 13143, AMMAN, JORDAN.
6W7OG ASKS FOR QSLS VIA HIS MANAGER, F2YT.
DL1OAX/UG6 SAYS CARDS TO HIS HOME CALL, INER MUNDT, BAECKERSKAEMPEN 17, 3070 NIENBURG, FED GERMANY.

HH2PJ CARDS GO VIA BOX 13146, DELMAS, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.
YJ8JS SAYS TO QSL TO G0CGL.
A CORRECTION TO LAST WEEK. THE QSLS FOR THE U.S. STATIONS WHO WORKED THE 3W1 OPERATION GO TO W4FRU NOT WA4FRU. REPEAT, THEY GO TO W4FRU.
ALSO THE CARDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE VU7JX OPERATION THIS WEEKEND GO TO W2XP.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

THIS WEEKEND VU7JX WILL OPERATE DURING THE BARTG CONTEST FROM THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS. QSL VIA W2XP.

THERE IS A REPORT THAT OCEAN ISLAND WILL BE SEPERATED FROM KIRIBATI, AND COUNTED AS A NEW COUNTRY.

DJ6JC WILL OPERATE FROM TY6JC, BENIN, STARTING MARCH 25TH FOR ABOUT 7 DAYS.

APRIL.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM 6TH APRIL. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM 11 TH TO 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAULS ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED 3RD TO 10TH JUNE. THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY. OPERATION BY THE NATAL DX GROUP, BRAZIL.

JUNE.

TK/HB9CJC WILL OPERATE FROM CORSICA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JULY 2ND. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

JG1RVN WILL OPERATE FROM KC6, BELAU, DURING JUNE. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

AUGUST.

ANGOLA HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL AUGUST DUE TO CHANGE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL. QSL VIA I5ICY.

NOW FOR THE RUMOURS. IT HAS BEEN UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT TUBUAI ISLAND, CHESTERFIELD ISLAND AND FREDERICK REEF WILL SHORTLY BE LISTED AS NEW COUNTRIES. (??)

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

From 5110502464223011252
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,527c0e56184d7439,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,527c0e56184d7439,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-21 21:31:43 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1910 comp.protocols.iso:253
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ames!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!
tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!att!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.ATT.COM (J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso
Subject: Directory Service Outline for Amateur Packet Radio Draft 1
Keywords: Directory X.500 RATS ROSE OSI ISO CCITT
Message-ID: <2477@hou2d.ATT.COM>
Date: 22 Mar 89 05:31:43 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, N.J.
Lines: 259

FORWARDED FROM AMATEUR RADIO:

Date: 22 Mar 89 04:09:30 GMT (Wed)
From: n2dsy@n2dsy.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso (Gordon Beattie)
Reply-To: n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso
Message-ID: <446@n2dsy.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso>
To: all
Subject: Directory Service Description Draft 1

I have enclosed Draft 1 of a Directory Service Outline for
your comments. for now I am sending this to the following
individuals: ka2bqe kd6th w0rli wa7mbl k3rli wd6cmu n6vv kb7uv
wa1lou wb2mnf w2vy ve3gyq w4ri, w2jup, kb1bd ka2usu and n2ids.
Feel free to circulate this as you see fit. If you would like
others added to the list please let me know. I will be posting
this to the packet BBSs, netnews rec.ham-radio.packet and CI$.
After getting comments I will be adding fields, formats and
validation criteria to the fields. Thanks for your interest.

Gordon Beattie, N2DSY
201-387-8896(H)
201-615-4168(O)
...!att!hou2d!n2dsy

               Directory Service Outline - DRAFT 1

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The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

For the last several years packet system software developers and users in the Amateur Radio Service have been experimenting with simple directory servers. These usually provide callbook and/or "home BBS" data through local transactions or a remote mail interface. These systems include WD6CMU's WP, the W0RLI server and the WA4ONG Callbook servers.

The user base has expanded and with it the interests and associated information needs. many activities would be supported if a directory server contained information on network addresses, frequencies, e-mail addresses in forms other than what is currently used by packet BBSs and possibly even organizational data. Organizational data might allow mail to be directed to "ARRL Hudson Division Director" or "ARRL Northern New Jersey Section Manager".

The objective of this discussion is to facilitate interoperation between directory systems which support the advanced capabilities required by this evolving environment.

In order to determine what specific steps need to be taken to produce these systems, some basic questions need to be addressed. The first deals with directory data elements. The directory data elements may vary from system to system, but some common specification is required including:

1. The format of individual data elements;

2. A minimal subset of data elements that must be selected and supported on all systems;

3. The use of aliases for some data elements must be permitted and defined;

4. Relationship(s) of the data elements must be defined;

5. A mechanism to control access to a data element and its value is needed.

The second question deals with functional requirements of the systems. Each item may be broken up into several items, and then either fully or partially supported.

1. There are operations which may be used by users and/or systems. These operations may be invoked with parameters

arranged as a filter. Filter constructs such as "equal to xxx" or "greater/less than xxx" are provided. Several of these constructs can be used to qualify an operation.

* Basic operations should include:

  Read - one or more attributes of a particular entry

  Compare - one or more attributes of a particular entry

  List - of entries subordinate to the entry selected

  Search - of the directory based on selected filter attributes

  Abandon - a previously invoked request of the directory

* Advanced operations should include:

  Add - an entry to the directory

  Remove - an entry from the directory

  Modify Entry - attributes and/or attribute values

  Modify Name - of an entry in the directory

* Results of these operations can come in one of four ways:

  Complete Results - in which case the request is fully satisfied

  Partial Results - in which case the request is satisfied without an indication of possible further action

  Referred Results - in which case the request is satisfied with an indication of possible further action

  Errors - in which case something was wrong with the semantics of the request.

  The operations may be concatenated together to produce a specific request. An example would be a wildcard search of all BBSs in New Jersey with an indication that the resultant response include callsigns, network addresses and a list of supported distribution lists. This would use the "Search" and "Read" operations.

2. Proposed user sematics should be defined solely for the purposes of understanding specific requests of the directory. We should not try to impose a set of sematics on a particular developer or user community.

3. Remote or local use for each of the functions should be defined.

4. Automatic referral of requests to another system(s) supporting data elements requested but not available on the receiving system.

5. Some mechanism is needed for transport of remote requests - any of the standard mail formats perhaps?

6. For remote use of advanced operations (at least) we will need a method for authenticating the user and/or message.

Summary

Now let us get practical for a moment. First, the systems you have may already do some of these functions. Second, the system outlined above is complex to implement, and probably unrealistic to expect in the short-term. I am asking that we work toward building interoperable systems by doing a bit of up-front, collective high-level design. This will provide developers with a common "blueprint" for directory system implementation. From this "blueprint" will be able to identify additional functions and data elements.

Appendix A

These section outlines a proposed set of directory elements which might be supported by a directory system. This directory system would provide support for the following services:

1. Standard packet BBS mail routing (WP-type)

2. Domain-based mail routing for X.400 and Internet systems

3. Network routing for OSI systems based on the Network Service Access Point Identifier (NSAP-ID).

4. Network routing for DoD Internet systems.

5. Net/Rom or other network node

6. Organizational Role Alias for ARRL Officials so that mail can be directed to a Director, Section Manager, etc.

7. Organizational Role Alias for officials of other organizations

8. Organizational entries to support referral of inquiries to organizational directory databases

8. Postal Address lookup

There will be directory entries for people, organizations, devices and applications. In order to get the crew thinking about possible elements I have created a sample set of data elements for a directory entry of a "Person" are outlined below:

```
ENTRY ::= Person

POSSIBLE SUPERIORS{
    Top
    Country
    Organization
    }

MUST CONTAIN{
    Common Name (Amateur Callsign)
    Begin Time DEFAULT (Time of Entry)
    End Time DEFAULT NULL
    }

MAY CONTAIN{
    Amateur Radio Specific Attributes
      CONTAINS{
        Surname
        Given Name
        Nickname
        Message Handling Attribute Set
           CONTAINS{
             Home PBBS
             X.400 Address
             Internet Address (SMTP)
             }
        OSI Domain
        NSAP-ID
        Internet Domain
        Internet Address
        Node Name
        Organizational Role
          CONTAINS{
            Organization Name
            Organizational Unit
            Title
            }
        }

    Locale Attribute Set
      CONTAINS{
        Street Address
        Locality Name
```

```
        State/Province Name
        }

    Postal Address Set
      CONTAINS{
        Physical Delivery Office Name
        Postal Address
        Post Office Box
        Street Address
        Postal Code
        }

    Telecommunications Address Set
      CONTAINS{
        Telephone Number
        Facsimile Telephone Number
        X.121 Address
        }
```

```
From -3061950016728990265
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,725bd05b68faf6ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,725bd05b68faf6ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,725bd05b68faf6ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,725bd05b68faf6ff
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,725bd05b68faf6ff
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-22 06:05:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:9578 news.admin:5207 news.groups:8275 misc.forsale:4262
rec.ham-radio.packet:1908
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ukma!david
From: david@ms.uky.edu (David Herron -- One of the vertebrae)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,news.admin,news.groups,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP
Keywords: VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP
Message-ID: <11314@s.ms.uky.edu>
Date: 22 Mar 89 14:05:39 GMT
References: <20@microsoft.UUCP>
Reply-To: david@ms.uky.edu (David Herron -- One of the vertebrae)
Distribution: na
Organization: U of Kentucky, Mathematical Sciences
Lines: 13


only one problem with this vote.  The vote-taker stripped off the
e-mail addresses.  How're we supposed to do any verification if
```

the addresses aren't posted?

This should probably be mentioned in the rules/guidelines if not already.

And no, I'm not calling for a re-posting of the voter.
--
<- David Herron; an MMDF guy   <david@ms.uky.edu>
<- ska: David le casse*'   {rutgers,uunet}!ukma!david, david@UKMA.BITNET
<-
<- The problem with mnemonics is they mean different things to different people.

From 2137857471004956335
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,590b0d0b0912533f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-22 07:01:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!draken!tut!tolsun!so-luru
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need packet bbs for SysV Unix
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Mar22170104@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 22 Mar 89 15:01:04 GMT
Sender: news@tolsun.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: University of Oulu, Dept. of EE, Finland
Lines: 25
Posted: Wed Mar 22 16:01:04 1989

Does anybody know of a packet bulletin board system for
Unix SysV (CTIX) -based computers? The system would preferably
follow the standard RLI/MBL -procedure for forwarding
messages.

We would like to get the source code for such a beast,
and port the system on our Convergent Miniframe computer.
A complete, ready-to-run system would also be acceptable,
if there is such thing around...

Also, please, can somebody tell me the e-mail-address for
Hank, W0RLI? We would love to discuss the possibility to
get the latest source code of his bbs software. We are currently
running a WA7MBL 5.12 bbs on a pc/xt, and we are QUITE satisfied.
Anyway, a true multi connect, multi process system would be
of GREAT interest...

Thank You in advance and vy 73,

-- Luru --
--
==
Ari 'Luru' Husa === packet: oh8nup@oh8ta === e-mail: so-luru.oulu.stekt.fi
mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25 SF-90570 OULU FINLAND === phone: +358 (9)81 561 173

==========

From -253121415116185859
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,cf896c956e38917f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1149ec,cf896c956e38917f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1149ec,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,cf896c956e38917f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-24 13:33:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!microsoft!joehol
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: new group
Keywords: new group REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP
Message-ID: <46@microsoft.UUCP>
Date: 23 Mar 89 21:33:49 GMT
Organization: Microsoft Corp., Redmond WA
Lines: 12
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3422 rec.ham-radio.packet:624
Posted: Thu Mar 23 22:33:49 1989

now available for your use!

REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP

enjoy!

Joe Holman, KA7LDN

joehol@microsoft.uucp

From 3624069508498159223
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,482e0363463cedef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,482e0363463cedef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,482e0363463cedef,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-24 20:16:56 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ll-xn!adelie!atexnet!cvman!gdelong
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong)
Newsgroups: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: CALL FOR VOTE rec.ham-radio.rules
Summary: The Results of the Vote Announced
Message-ID: <532@cvman.UUCP>

Date: 24 Mar 89 07:28:48 GMT
References: <525@cvman.UUCP>
Organization: Computervision, Manchester, NH
Lines: 59
Xref: gmdzi news.groups:7053 rec.ham-radio:3429 rec.ham-radio.packet:625
Posted: Fri Mar 24 08:28:48 1989

In article <525@cvman.UUCP>, gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong) writes:
> THIS IS A CALL FOR VOTES on the creation of rec.ham-radio.rules
>
> The guidelines require that to create the new group 100 more yes votes
> than no votes are received by e-mail within the 30 day voting period.
>
> Voting starts at 2400 EST February 21, 1989 and will end at 2359 EST
> March 23, 1989.

The stated period for voting having expired, the impartal panel of learned judges comprising the balloting committee gather to count the votes.

Finally, after what seems like hours, a hush fills the room as the chairman of the balloting committee clears his throat into the mike.

"On the question of creation of the Newsgroup rec.ham-radio.rules, An un-moderated discussion of current and proposed rules relating to the operation and licensing of Amateur Radio," he solemnly announces, "We have examined the ballots (said ballots having been secured under the watchful eyes of a pit Icom IC-32AT behind the dumpster next to the loading dock) and we find the final vote total to be ....."

A previously unnoticed display above the podium blazes to life displaying the final tally.

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
*                       *
*   voting YES =  119   *
*                       *
*   voting  NO =  24    *
*                       *
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

Well, although support has been shown for creation of the new group, the basic requirement for 100 more yes votes than no votes has not been met, (by 5 votes) therefore the new group WILL NOT BE CREATED at this time.

Since the vote did not pass, I don't think I need to waste bandwidth posting list of voters.

It was tempting to slip in a few of the 7000+ local user ids in as
yes votes for the few additional votes needed to slip this one by,
but.... oh well. 8-)

I like to thank all of you for your participation, both your no votes
as well as your yes votes. I attempted to acknowledge all votes received,
but got a small percentage back as undeliverable.

73 all
--

  _____
 / \   /   Gary A. Delong, N1BIP   gdelong@cvman.prime.com
 | \ /   COMPUTERVISION Division   {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
 ____\/   Prime Computer, Inc.   (603) 622-1260 x 261

From -3003741323553199169
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc42ffb96877860d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-25 07:00:34 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!
gatech!rutgers!bellcore!jupiter!karn
From: karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Headend Frequency Translators and packet
Message-ID: <14939@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Date: 25 Mar 89 00:58:23 GMT
References: <14667@bellcore.bellcore.com> <1031@dgbt.uucp>
<14795@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@bellcore.bellcore.com
Reply-To: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 41
Posted: Sat Mar 25 01:58:23 1989

In article <14795@bellcore.bellcore.com> I wrote:
>I will be looking at the design of the WA4DSY modem to see if the keyup
>delays can be improved. I know Dale made the transmitter half-duplex out of
>fear of QRMing the receiver, but it has been my experience that the halves
>are well enough isolated even when operating on the same IF that this isn't
>a problem. Apparently much of the delay is in starting the various crystal
>oscillators in the transmitter, and these could be run continuously.

I think I may have mislead some people with the term "half duplex". What
I *meant* to say was that the WA4DSY modem transmitter stops the crystal
oscillators (clock and RF carrier) when the RTS (Request to Send) input
line is brought inactive. Dale's intent here was to prevent possible QRM
to the receiver (which is a completely separate part of the modem) when
the two are configured to operate in a half-duplex mode on the same
frequency. Fortunately, the physical layout was done so well that it
seems this concern was largely unwarranted. You can even saw the RF
board into two halves (one TX, one RX) and put the modulator and

demodulator into separate shielded boxes if you want, but I haven't found this to be necessary.

The problem I was alluding to was that the keyed transmit oscillators are apparently the major components of the 15-20 ms keyup delay; crystals are very high-Q devices. Some trivial modifications to the modem would allow these oscillators to run continuously, with only the transverter actually being keyed. I will be experimenting with these approaches in the hope of getting the keyup delay down to the 5-10 ms range, which I understand is the acquisition time of the clock recovery loop in the receiver. (Here there are some fundamental tradeoffs between acquisition time and weak-signal performance, so there's a limit to the turnaround speed of *any* modem.)

There is nothing inherently half-duplex about the WA4DSY modem design when configured to run on different transmit and receive frequencies. You can easily leave the RTS line to the transmitter up all the time and receive data at the same time. There are NO components that have to be switched between transmit and receive, so in this sense the modem is completely full-duplex.

Sorry for any confusion.

Phil

From 5332254052277051761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9dba0192fb07e818
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-25 07:15:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!decwrl!decvax!
jfcl.dec.com!frg
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2
Message-ID: <468@jfcl.dec.com>
Date: 24 Mar 89 18:45:49 GMT
References: <2348@lindy.Stanford.EDU> <4390023@hp-col.col.hp.com>
<27280@cci632.UUCP>
Reply-To: frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation
Lines: 71
Posted: Fri Mar 24 19:45:49 1989

In article <27280@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun) writes:
>I've been reading about alternatives, etc to tnc's and ax.25 packet.
>This is most provocative. I am not familiar with the radio part
>of communications other than a frustrated usr of packet radio via
>a hd4040 tnc @1200baud. I KNOW that there is a better way...
Yes, there is. It's hard to think of a worse way, actually, than what's been done already! But let's break it down into the constituent problems.

>It seems to me that if a telebit modem can fly at some higher speeds,
>and that the telephone industries can do ISDN (they too need a better
>spec) than where can we go. Can't we do multidrop 9600+ communications
>like the telephony industry.

A valid question. The current use of 212 modem technology is totally
absurd, but it stems from the "appliance operator" mentality. Ten
years ago some VADGC pioneers had some surplus (already obsolete)
telco 212s to play with; it's also dirt cheap to implement, and fits
into the AF passband (mic filters and all) of commodity FM rigs.
Direct FM would fit 9600 into the same 20 kHz channelization, but
would need better modulators and receivers, and would need to bypass
the audio stages. The Japanese rig builders don't do this, since
their big market is still voice (and not the US, either). Hamtronics
does, but their stuff is otherwise primitive (no synthesizer).

You can do 2400 or even 4800 thru an audio system into an FM rig,
but it's not quite so tolerant of mistuning, wrong levels, etc.
And the turn-around time becomes more significant -- with allthose
relays chattering, shorter packet times get overtaken by T/R
switching time. Again a packet-oriented rig (not a voice one) could
fix that in a jif. Taz Inoue, where are you?

>Why can't a bbs feed be multidrop, then
>I won't have to "dial" ops "connect" to one, I'd have my mail on my
>BOX where it belongs.

That's an application problem; the TCP-IP world does it better,
and some BBSs are smarter than others. Again it's the appliance
attitude "gotta be MBL/RLI compatible" that holds people back.
There was a lot of flaming recently at the autthor of the TCP/IP
package's AX.25 mailbox subroutine, since it needed the user to hit
CR after connect. Too tough for the AX.25 users! (Gimme a break.)

>With the compression techniques like PKZIP's
>archiving program, why can't we incorporate it the scehme of things?
>I just heard of a program called flashlink which provides mnp 4 and
>mnp 5 additions to the standard modem interface (via software) to
>speed up the through put?

Most ham file transfers (on TCP/IP) use ARC or other compression
already. You only need to compress once; compression does however
make data integrity more important. TCP/IP can handle it.

>Why can't the actual packet size be variable
>for higher through put? Why can't we do full duplex communications
>on the radio, repeaters do it?

Packets are variable-size already, both AX.25 and TCP/IP.
Full duplex is very beneficial; a few packeteers do use it, but
it takes a repeater-pair and repeater to do it (duplexer needed),
and the FM voice boys have pretty much claimed the 2m and many

other repeater channels to themselves already. This is a big problem; we do need to shake loose some repeaters! You then get about 4 times the throughtput that you do from hdx digipeaters.
>As you can see I have a lot of questions,

Yes, and they're good ones! Ham packet radio is largely in a rut. We need people to move on from the TNC/AX.25/BBS model into some better things (not NETROM appliances). There is a lot of progress already, though. Stay tuned and plugged in.
          fred k1io

From -7720215092144079885
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fae9c,7d91223754c13dad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfae9c,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,7d91223754c13dad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7d91223754c13dad,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-26 19:35:38 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.misc:5652 talk.politics.soviet:1036 rec.ham-radio.packet:1919
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!bloom-beacon!apple!oliveb!amdahl!pacbell!well!crunch
From: crunch@well.UUCP (John Draper)
Newsgroups: comp.misc,talk.politics.soviet,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Experiment with the future - April 16, 1989
Message-ID: <11121@well.UUCP>
Date: 27 Mar 89 03:35:38 GMT
Reply-To: crunch@well.UUCP (John Draper)
Organization: Whole Earth Lectroinic Link, Sausalito, CA
Lines: 76

Announcement

   On April 16th at 7:30 pm till 11 pm Eastern time, at Avery Fisher Hall in Lincoln Center in New York, a workshop "One Million Points of Light" will take place.   The theme of this event is obviously both toung-in-cheek extrapolation upon US President George Bush's famous phase, "A Thousand points of Light", and earnest metaphor for an attempt to create "Humanity" as a real community. Megavision, a non-profit International project for global humanitarian initiatives, will present and coordinate this international cultural event.

   Telecommunication networking people are invited to attend and have a special role. Especially those who correspond through Email and computer conferencing.   The event will feature computer networkers in their normal activities of communication all around the world as if the earth is a global village. We are looking for people to pass information to commercial networks like Genie, Compuserve, BIX, WELL and all the other commercial and non-commercial networks like Usenet, Arpa net, and the other large area networks.

We invite any suggestions and comments on how we as networkers can contribute to the script of the workshop now in progress.

How do the Networkers fit in?

On the stage will be a command post coordinating all channels of communication through a TeleSet*, while portable workstations will be placed throughout the auditorium for inter-audience communications.

At the event workshop participants will be communicating through a new class of Communication equipment called a TeleSet* Environment. A TeleSet* itself is a machine that integrates the signals from the Audio, Video, Computer, Television and Telephone worlds into a single experience for the users.

Utilizing satellite technology we will have an interactive videophone amongst the participating sites, through TV technologies we will reach the public over cable, through the radio world we will be "on the air", through the computer modem we will be in "Network" mode, and through the telephone there will be people calling in who are watching on TV or listening via one of the radio signals.

Interactive link-ups are expected from San Francisco State University, Moscow State University, Yale University, George Washington University, MIT and the Media Lab (MIT). Additionally, there are proposals for an uplinks and downlinks from Japan, West Germany, Holland, Hong Kong and a rapidly rising number of new locations globally.

This workshop will be preparing the way for a "Global Town Meeting" on June 21, 1989 (Summer Solstice). All previous "Space Bridges", from the early 80"s through now, have been planned and implemented by a few Activists or Media Professionals in a music concert type format or a "Talking Heads" type exchange. The audience has not been given a choice as people have when choosing cultural products like books, films, concerts or theater performances.

The June 21st event will, for the first time, be planned by the workshop participants, which includes approximately 3000 people in Avery Fisher Hall (Lincoln Center) as well as electronic correspondents from around the U.S and abroad.

If we are fortunate we will experience something like our ancestors did in public squares in the Greek city-states or the crowds did in the Forums of the Roman Empire. Quite a challenge...

If anyone out there is interested, please let us know, just Email to me, and indicate which networks you use, such as UseNet, Arpanet BIX, WELL, Compuserve, etc.

John Draper & Craig Larson

In association with Joseph Goldin, Megavision
Programmers Network
...uunet!acad!crunch!well

From 1831250952495329867
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9c4471c56ab516f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9c4471c56ab516f3,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-27 05:17:22 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!n8emr!gws
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: vk2sg rtty report 3/24/89
Message-ID: <953@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: 26 Mar 89 19:17:51 GMT
Reply-To: gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders)
Organization: Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1)
Lines: 134
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3463 rec.ham-radio.packet:628
Posted: Sun Mar 26 20:17:51 1989

It was suggested that I post this bulletin to rec.ham-radio instead of rec.ham-radio.packet. I basicly decided on .packet because both packet and rtty are "digital" modes. It dosent really matter where I post the articles. So its up to you Do you want it posted in rec.ham-radio or rec.ham-radio.packet?

Thanks in advance for your comments.

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1989
(BID RTDX2403)

FIRST, WE HOPE THAT EVERYONE HAS A VERY HAPPY AND HOLY EASTER. WE HOPE THE DX COMES TO YOUR SHACK IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. IN THE NOTES YOU WILL SEE SOME STATIONS LISTED AS 28 MHZ, ETC. THESE WERE SOME OF THE STATIONS WHO WERE WORKED/SEEN DURING THE CONTEST. UNFORTUNATELY WE COULD NOT LIST ALL THE STATIONS THAT WERE IN THE CONTEST, AS SOME OF THE STATIONS WORKED OVER 700 CONTACTS. SO ONE MIGHT SAY THAT ALL BANDS WERE OPEN AT SOME TIME DURING THE CONTEST PERIOD.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, KT7H, LA5WBA, OD5NG AND VK2EG.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY.
4X6GA 14090 KHZ AT 0450Z
EVERYONE HOLDING BREATH FOR START.

SATURDAY.
EA9JV 21083 KHZ AT 0200Z
BY9GA 21090 KHZ AT 0234Z
XX9KA 14087 KHZ AT 0910Z
VU7JX 28079 KHZ AT 0923Z QSL
3B8FP 14090 KHZ AT 1336Z QSL
6W6JX 28 MHZ AT 1403Z
9K2DZ 28 MHZ AT 1546Z

SUNDAY
TF3KB 14 MHZ AT 0349Z
HH2BZ 14 MHZ AT 0417Z
FS5UQ 14 MHZ AT 0450Z
DL1OAX/UG6 14088 KHZ AT 0715Z
KH2/WA0OII 14 MHZ AT 1215Z
FM5CD 14 MHZ AT 2148Z
J73EH 21080 KHZ AT 2245Z
VU7JX 14080 KHZ AT 2250Z
KX6TY 28 MHZ AT 2252Z

MONDAY
VU2SJV 14 MHZ AT 0147Z
CN8EL 14092 KHZ AT 2105Z

TUESDAY
HH2BZ 14082 KHZ AT 0050Z
ZK1WL 21095 KHZ AT 0423Z
PJ2MI 14078 KHZ AT 1023Z FEC
HC8VB 14082 KHZ AT 2335Z

WEDNESDAY
DL1OAX/UG6 14091 KHZ AT 0635Z QSL
6Y5PG 14090 KHZ AT 1239Z
9J2KP 21088 KHZ AT 1900Z
3X1SG 21091 KHZ AT 2105Z
P43SP 14093 KHZ AT 2145Z

THURSDAY.
NIL

FRIDAY
TY9JC 14085 KHZ AT 2350Z QSL

QSL INFORMATION:

CORRECTION TO LAST WEEKS QSL INFORMATION, T5GG QSL MANAGER IS I2MOP.
VU7XP WILL QSL VIA W2XP.
3B8FP WILL RECEIVE HIS CARDS VIA KN2N.
DL1OAX/UG6 WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS. HE WILL BE THE OPERATOR IN ARMENIA FOR A FEW MORE WEEKS.
J73EH QSLS VIA WA4WIP.
TY9JC WILL QSL FROM HIS HOME ADDRESS OF DJ9JC.

NOTES OF INTEREST:

LA2FFA WILL BE ACTIVE FROM ABOUT 84 DEGREES NORTH FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS USING THE CALLSIGN OF JX0A, FROM 22ND MARCH USING PACKET AND OTHER MODES. NO MENTION OF RTTY.

APRIL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT JIM SMITH WILL BE ACTIVE FROM OCEAN ISLAND, EITHER THE END OF APRIL OR EARLY MAY. IT IS HOPED THAT HE WILL THEN TRAVEL TO TUVALU (T2) IF REQUESTED.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM 6TH APRIL. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM 11TH TO 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAULS ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED 3RD TO 10TH MAY . THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY. OPERATION BY THE NATAL DX GROUP BRAZIL.

JUNE.

TK/HB9CJC WILL OPERATE FROM CORSICA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JULY 2ND. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

JG1RVN WILL OPERATE FROM KC6, BELAU, DURING JUNE. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

AUGUST.

ANGOLA HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL AUGUST DUE TO CHANGE OF MILITARY PERSONEL. QSL VIA I5ICY.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.

From -5996252925498660824
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4e1ceb625a699527,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4e1ceb625a699527,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-27 06:34:24 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ig!ames!oliveb!
pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: virus in PKARC software
Message-ID: <47960@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 27 Mar 89 14:34:24 GMT
Sender: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 36
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3491 rec.ham-radio.packet:631
Posted: Mon Mar 27 15:34:24 1989

copied from packet:
Date: 25 Mar 89 03:56:53 UTC (Sat)
From: wa2sqq@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio (BOB)

WARNING ! WARNING ! WARNING !

From: WA2SQQ Bob Kozlarek
Subject: Software Virus
PKZIP/PKUNZIP .92
AM40/AM41

Recent developments in the software world have required the famous PKARC software to be replaced by a new version called PKZIP/PKUNZIP.

While several versions have been seen, the latest appears to be version .92 . Usually listed on landline BBS's is a program which will provide a menu driven screen for PKZIP, usually listed as AM-40 or AM-41.

After running these one time, the embedded virus allocated 13 meg of memory to "never never land". It appears that this "strain" looks to see how much memory is occupied on the HD and then proceeds to gobble up an equal amount of unused memory. The results are devastating if you have more than 50% of the drives capacity in use. With the assistance of Gary WA2BAU I was able to retrieve the lost memory by using CHKDSK /f. For those of you who are not familiar with this DOS command, drop me a line @KD6TH and I'll elaborate. My sincere thanks goes out to Gary WA2BAU for saving me lots of disk handling ! Please pass this on to your local BBS and be sure to include the remedy.

Best 73 de WA2SQQ
Bob Kozlarek
@KD6TH in Wycoff,
NJ

From 395379423747460744
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,e3005e493f795115,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,e3005e493f795115,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-27 07:03:42 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!bionet!ames!oliveb!
pyramid!prls!philabs!news
From: news@philabs.Philips.Com (Usenet News)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: paccom tiny2 mod
Message-ID: <47962@philabs.Philips.Com>
Date: 27 Mar 89 15:03:42 GMT
Organization: Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Lines: 15
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3490 rec.ham-radio.packet:630
Posted: Mon Mar 27 16:03:42 1989

From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Path: briar.philips.com!rfc

Further to N2EZG's bulletin on constructing an adapter for
the modem socket to improve the performance of Tiny-2 (and
Micropower-2) TNCs that have become "hard of hearing": Gwyn,
W1BEL, of PacComm advises that those not wanting to roll
their own can call and they'll send an adapter, free of
charge. Not all of the TNCs exhibit the problem, and recent
revs of the TNC boards already have the mod (which inverts
the phase of a clock signal) in place, so don't bother
unless you are actually noticing degradation of the modem
performance.

73, Barry VE3JF@VE3JF

From 8576813986273325636
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,13a900483d358301,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-27 11:36:12 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!hplabs!hpda!hpcupt1!bmp
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: PK-232 RTTY Non-Std Shifts help

Message-ID: <7400018@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Date: 27 Mar 89 19:36:12 GMT
Organization: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino
Lines: 13
Posted: Mon Mar 27 20:36:12 1989

I am looking for someone who is very familiar
with the PK-232 Multimode box. I have been
reading the technical reference manual with
the intentions of retuning the Narrow band
transmitters and receivers to run 850 Hz
TTY shifts. I am not going to cannibalize the
1000 HZ Wide shift circuits, because I still
hope to run VHF packet. Hoping that I am
not a pioneer in this endeavour, I am looking
for advice from anyone who has been down this
path already.
Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp

From -6543428844415652588
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d17241dac8ca03c4,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-27 12:25:27 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ucsd!rutgers!att!alberta!dvinci!
hardie
From: hardie@dvinci.USask.CA (Peter Hardie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: VE3IWJ KAM Mod.
Message-ID: <1921@dvinci.USask.CA>
Date: 27 Mar 89 20:25:27 GMT
Organization: University of Saskatchewan
Lines: 33
Posted: Mon Mar 27 21:25:27 1989

I installed the VE3IWJ change to R47 in the KAM by just paralleling a 22K
resistor across R47. My experience has been that it does not significantly
improve performance under good conditions and if the band is fading a bit
then it degrades performance. If, for example, a station sends you 4 packets
in one transmission and you receive the first one or two packets at which
point the band fades out and carrier detect drops momentarily, then the KAM
will transmit an acknowledgement while the transmitting end is still sending
packets 3 and 4. I just removed the mod but perhaps a somewhat larger value
than 22K might help out.
I am still having the problem I posted before which is that on a busy channel
the KAM takes an inordinate amount of time to retry an unacknowledged packet.
If for example I send a packet and the other end does not reply, then if the
channel is busy it can take as much as 30 seconds before the KAM tries to send
the packet again and if the other end never sees the retries then with my
RETRY=7 and FRACK=2 (AND PERSIST=255!!) it can take the KAM 5 minutes before

it gives up. By that time though the other end may have already timed out and called the next BBS (some of them only wait 2 minutes or so). I have had replies to my previous query from 3 people (sorry I don't have names/calls here right now) one of whom thought I had set PERSIST very low (hardly likely OM!) and two from Europe who both have the same problem. I've also had reports from two US sysops that they've given up on their KAM altogether and got a PK232 so their BBS can do something useful.
Now, I know there are others out there using a KAM (perhaps?) and if you are not having this problem I'd like to know what your KAM parameters are set at. I find it hard to believe that more or less default parameters make the box totally useless on a busy channel (BTW one of the European ops said the same problem exists with the KAM on VHF too!)
ANY ideas???
Tnx + 73
Pete VE5VA @ N8GTC (28.113)
bitnet hardie@sask
usenet who knows any more? (ihnp4 - R.I.P.)

From -2993746777678484024
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,96b1b380236dc5fd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,96b1b380236dc5fd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 06:49:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!xanth!ukma!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Trouble with Ham Radio Dealers
Keywords: HRO, AES, Comm Center, etc
Message-ID: <1290@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 28 Mar 89 14:49:00 GMT
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 36
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3522 rec.ham-radio.packet:635
Posted: Tue Mar 28 15:49:00 1989

I read with great interest the articles regarding trouble with some of the ham radio dealers. What I did not see were any attempts to contact the OWNER(S) of the store or chain of stores. I have a few suggestions on this area which will probably lead to more satisfied customers.

If you go to a ham radio shop and receive gruff rude treatment or you were just plain ignored, or you feel that you have been mis-treated in any way, try talking to the store/branch manager. If that doesn't work, WRITE OR CALL THE OWNER ! THEY WANT TO KNOW THIS STUFF. Most of the time you can find their name(s) in adds in any of the major ham magazines. The owners usually want to make it right and will in most cases go out of their way to help you resolve a problem. Give them a try. Make sure you have the info regarding the "incident" handy such as day, date, time, person you dealt with, etc. They really do want your business

and do want to help.

    As far as returns of radios that are broken, all of the dealers that I do business with will take back an out-of-the-box bad radio within a few days, some more than that. If you wonder about that, ASK UP FRONT. If they say NO, then try to buy elsewhere. Also, a lot of the dealers will try to match prices of other dealers. If you see a cheaper price somewhere else bring in the add with you and ask if they will match the price or do better on their prices. If not then you can always go somewhere else. That is the Amercan way ! Any time you buy anything you should have your questions answered up front so you can make a intelligent decision.

73
Gene WA1UXA

< ALL STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS ARE MINE ALONE >
(Who else would want them?)

< Standard Disclaimer>

From 512067492276238119
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:58:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301223.AA17647@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:58:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 193
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:58:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 16 Mar 89 10:01 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 2152 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 16 Mar 89 10:01 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 2149; Thu, 16 Mar 89 07:01:52 SET
Date: Wed, 15 Mar 89 01:30:38 MST

From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #71
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Wed, 15 Mar 89 Volume 89 : Issue 71

Today's Topics:

KAM vs. PK232
Packet on the Shuttle
Rusty's callsign info goes to work!
TH-215 to Tiny 2 TNC
tiny-2 tnc fix

Date: 14 Mar 89 22:57:37 GMT
From: elbereth.rutgers.edu!ron.rutgers.edu!ron@rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Subject: KAM vs. PK232

The PK-232 was easy to hook up to the Kenwood 440. I used the RCA AFSK input and output jacks and used the "remote" plug (the one designed to be plugged into the linear) for push-to-talk. The right way to do this is to use the 13 pin data plug (which I just got some of). This allows you to mute the microphone jack on the front as well. You just run the PTT and audio lines from the 5 pin thing on the back of the 232 to the 440.

There are however two problems. First, the 232 ought to have a separate AFSK out level for the two radio jacks on it. We had to grossly change the Mic gain on the 2M rig to make it match the 440 FSK in. We also had to add a little cap across the 5 pin plug to keep stray RF from holding PTT down.

-Ron

Date: 13 Mar 89 16:03:27 GMT
From: oliveb!pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc@apple.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Subject: Packet on the Shuttle

copied from amateur radio packet:

```
 Msg# TSP  Size Read To     @ BBS  From    Date/Time
 25878 BN   1113    2 ALL           N4HAP  8903/0240
 Subject: Packet proposed for shuttle

       From: N4HAP@N4HAP
       To: ALL@USNET
       Subject: Packet proposed for shuttle
```

Heath Company recently donated three HK-21 pocket packet TNC's to the NASA Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club in Houston. As part of the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX), it is proposed that an HK-21 be used on a March 1990 shuttle flight.

In this experiment, amateur radio frequencies will be used to transmit packetized data to and from the shuttle.

If the project is approved, one of the TNC's will be specially adapted for space travel. Nasa will mount it into a protective SAREX casing and modifications will be made for use in zero gravity.

From Radio Electronics Magazine - April 1989

Date: 13 Mar 89 20:54:13 GMT
From: cadnetix.COM!cadnetix!rusty@uunet.uu.net (Rusty)
Subject: Rusty's callsign info goes to work!

In article <27064@apple.Apple.COM> winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
>>lots of good stuff deleted<<
>. Rusty--thanks for making all this possible!
>
You are welcome! I'm glad people are starting to get use out of it. (One of these days, I'll get the data transferred to my PC at home, and **I'll** get to use it! half :-). It is amazing to me how I still get calls based on some of those first announcements! Just last week I got a call from someone hearing about it for the first time, from a message about 3 months old! Ah, the vagarities of news....

I understand that there is another callsign server out east somewhere, and there is a 'company-private' callsign server here in Colorado. Then there was the person who made a list of all local hams whose licenses were about to expire. He contacted everybody on the list and reminded them to renew. Some people had totally forgotten about it, and were very thankful.

I have also heard from a few people who are basically waiting to get enough room on their disks to hold it all!

-----(and the ham callsign project goes on! for info, ask:)-------
Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075x241 \ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

Date: 13 Mar 89 16:05:33 GMT
From: oliveb!pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc@apple.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)

Subject: TH-215 to Tiny 2 TNC

copied from packet:
From: n2elc@n2elc.ampr.org (George)
Subject: HOW TO: th-215a to tnc
Date: 04 Mar 89 15:39:34 edt (Sat)
From: k2jov@n2elc.ampr.org (Harry)
Subject: KENWOOD TH-215A TO TNC

THE HOOK-UP OF A TH-215A TO MY PAC-COMM TINY 2 TNC WAS VERY EASY. THERE ARE NO COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN THE CONNECTION. ALL YOU NEED ARE TWO PHONE PLUGS: 1 SUB MINI, AND 1 STEREO(3 CONDUCTOR) MINI. BOTH AVAILABLE FROM RADIO SHACK,TWO TO A PACK. IF YOU HAVE A KENWOOD SPEAKER MIKE, THEN THE INSTRUCTION SHEET WILL CONTAIN A DR AWING SHOWING THE BASIC CONNECTING LINES. IF NOT, HERES HOW ITS DONE: THE SUB-MINI IS THE SPEAKER PLUG. THE CENTER PIN GOES TO THE SPEAKER PIN ON THE 5 PIN DIN ON THE TNC, THE SHAFT IS THE GROUND.

ON THE MINI STEREO PLUG, YOU DONT USE THE CENTER PIN, JUST THE TWO SHAFT CONNECTIONS. THE SHORT SHAFT GOES TO MIKE, THE LONG SHAFT IS THE PUSH TO TALK......THATS IT, FOUR WIRES TO THE CONNECTOR THAT GOES TO THE TNC PLUG, AND YOURE IN BUSINESS!!

ONE VERY VERY IMPORTANT THING-----ALWAYS MAKE SURE THAT ALL BATTERY SAVE FUNCTIONS ON THE HANDY TALKIE ARE OFF. IF IT ISNT, A SLIGHT DELAY IN RECEIVING WILL CAUSE RETRYS FROM THE STATION SENDING TO YOU, AND WILL DELAY PACKET RECEPTION AT YOUR END. PLEASE AKE CAREFUL NOTE OF THIS. ANY QUESTIONS, REPLY TO K2JOV, HARRY, AT N2ELC-4 BBS IN N.J......GOOD LUCK!! 1450z, 463 msgs, #25850 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

Date: 13 Mar 89 16:07:03 GMT
From: oliveb!pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc@apple.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Subject: tiny-2 tnc fix

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size Read To   @ BBS From   Date/Time
25853 BN   1240   0 ALL   N2EZG 8903/1617
Subject: Paccomm Tiny-2 Factory Mod

Here is the "Factory" fix for Pac-Comm Tiny-2's & Micro-Power 2's that have become hard of hearing. It seems that Pac-Comm has some boards out that work fine when new, but with age the tnc requires a huge amount of Audio input from the speaker jack or it won't decode properly. They are lost as to what is deterioating in the boards but offer this fix to its customers.
It is quite simple and very neat, all parts are mounted on the under-
side of a 16 pin IC socket, the Modem chip TCM3105 (U16) is removed,
the modified socket is inserted into existing socket on TNC's

board,
and the modem chip is re-installed.

Parts Needed:
1 - 16 pin IC socket
1 - 2222 Transistor NPN (EGC 123AP)
2 - 10000 ohm 5% resistors (brown-black-orange-gold)

Instructions:
 Solder 1 resistor to Emitter, other end of resistor to pin 12
  Solder 1 resistor to Base, other end to pin 2
   Solder collector to pin 5
   >EndFile<

Note: I have not tested or verified this mod, proceed at your own risk.
WA2ISE

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 5409834514934713517
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:58:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
MITVMA.MIT.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@MITVMA.MIT.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301216.AA17234@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:58:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 33
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:58:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 16 Mar 89 08:59 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 2981 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 16 Mar 89 08:59 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 2980; Thu, 16 Mar 89 08:53:51 SET
Date: Wed, 15 Mar 89 19:00:56 EST

From: James W Wegner <THRIFTY@MTUS5.BITNET>
Subject: College Based Radio Clubs
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: packet-radio@eddie.MIT.EDU
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

     Just wondered How many ppl out there are members or officers of
     Radio Clubs that are associated with a College or University.
     I have the idea of starting another discussion that relates
     some of the problems, joys etc. of College Ham Radio. If you
     Think this sounds interesting please drop me a note so I can
     see what kind of interest there is. Topics could include
     University Funding, Purchase of Equip, Contest, College
     Problems, etc.

     send e-mail to Thrifty @ MTUS5
     or via Packet to N8JKQ @ WB8Q
     or call 906 487-0492
                                     Thanks Jim

From 6931288484303413906
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:58:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301227.AA17899@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:58:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 425
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:58:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Tue, 14 Mar 89 12:58 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 5160 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Tue, 14 Mar 89 12:58 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 5159; Tue, 14 Mar 89 12:50:24 SET
Date: Fri, 10 Mar 89 02:00:32 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #65
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Fri, 10 Mar 89 Volume 89 : Issue 65

Today's Topics:
1989 TAPR meeting notes, part 2 of 2

Date: Fri, 10 Mar 1989 01:59 MST
From: Keith Petersen <w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Subject: 1989 TAPR meeting notes, part 2 of 2

This is part two of two postings which make up the meeting notes from the 1989 TAPR annual meeting which was held on Saturday and Sunday February 25 and 26, 1989, in Tucson, Arizona.

Each posting has cut lines so readers can piece the two together to recreate the original file, TAPR89.TXT.

---cut-here---PART TWO OF TWO---cut-here---
Mike Lamb, N7ML: No-Code License

After lunch, Mike Lamb, N7ML, of AEA spoke about the code-free license proposal. Lamb is on the ARRL committee to study the possibility of proposing a no-code license to the FCC. He pointed out that the early days of packet radio were marked by not only technical accomplishments, but also impressive salesmanship by the likes of Pete Eaton. He asked if TAPR members would be willing to act as salesmen for a no-code proposal; 15 to 20 hands were raised. Lamb pointed out that six MHz of spectrum at 800 MHz was estimated by the FCC to be worth $1,200,000,000, and that the amateur UHF-and-up spectrum is extremely valuable to commercial interests. He stated that bands like 902-928 MHz will be as important to the Amateur Radio Service in a few years as 144-148 MHz is now, and that we should seek to populate these bands now to avoid losing them to commercial interests.

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA: N6GN 1200 MHz Transverter

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, had several projects to discuss. The WA4DSY 56 kbps modems have a 28 MHz IF interface, and thus require a transverter to 220 MHz or higher. These transverters are quite expensive and not very available. Also, spectrum space on 220 and 450 MHz is scarce. To solve this problem, N6GN is working on a transverter from 28 MHz to 1200 MHz for use with the DSY modems. Spectrum is still available on 1200 MHz, omnidirectional antennas are practical, and Japanese RF building blocks are available inexpensively. The design can also be used at 900 MHz. The N6GN design, which is currently in prototype, provides 1 watt

or 18 watts if a final Mitsubishi brick is installed. It has either a 28 MHz or a 144 MHz IF, permitting use with the DSY modems or with a 2m satellite station. It provides fast T/R switching using PIN diodes, and can be run full duplex by splitting the LO. The materials cost is estimated at $150 to $200. Garbee asks that potential users of this design contact him with comments.

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA: Microwave Ethernet

Garbee is also working on a project to use 10 GHz or 24 GHz Gunn diode transceivers designed for police radar applications to transmit very high speed data. He uses standard Ethernet transceiver chips with the clock oscillator modified to produce 2.4 Mbps instead of the usual 10 Mbps. The reduced rate is necessary to permit use of a Motorola FSK demodulator chip on the receive side. He has a prototype working on the bench at 2.4 Mbps. Operational concerns include stability over temperature and the validity of current path performance predictions. Garbee estimates that a 2 Mbps half-duplex system can be built for around $200, plus the cost of the computer and Ethernet interface card.

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA: KA9Q NET Release

Garbee is also handling the release of KA9Q's NET software. One final release of the current (122587.33 derived) software is planned before the initial release of KA9Q's new NOS NET. This last release will contain many changes submitted by many individuals. Garbee has been receiving about 100 electronic mail messages per day, about one third of which contain code fragments. Several HP and Apollo technical writers have volunteered to update and enhance the user documentation for the package. Garbee was unwilling to commit to a schedule for the release, but admitted that late March was a possibility.

Mike Chepponis, K3MC: Awesome I/O Board

Mike Chepponis, K3MC, described his development of the "Awesome I/O Board". The board is a smart I/O controller designed to plug into a slot on an IBM PC or AT computer. It contains an 85C30 serial communications controller chip, connected by four DMA channels to an onboard NEC V40 processor running at 8 MHz. The 85C30 provides two full-duplex channels. The V40 shares 8K or 32K of dual-ported RAM with the host PC via the 8-bit XT bus. Chepponis displayed a wirewrap "not quite working" prototype board.

Chepponis described two other configurations for similar designs. In one, the V40 stood alone with its own ROM and RAM, and was connected to multiple 85C30 SCC's. One SCC was connected for DMA and used for a high-speed channel, and the others were connected for interrupt-driven I/O and used for low and medium speed

channels. In a second configuration, a stand-alone V40 was connected to a single 85C30 for DMA. One channel of the V40 is used for high-speed communications, and the other channel is connected to a Macintosh host computer's Appletalk network port.

Chepponis listed a few of the applications he envisions for high data rate packet radio. At 56 kbps, "instant" mail delivery, six TDM digital voice signals, FAX at less than 10 seconds per page, digital SSTV, and multiperson realtime interactive services such as remote schematic drawing become possible. At 2.0 Mbps, file servers, compressed fast scan TV, 200 TDM digital voice signals, and various picture formats (even animated) are possible.

Chepponis compared the cost of a conventional 1200 bps packet station ($1000) to that of a 56 kbps packet station using his I/O board ($1700). In terms of bits/second/dollar, the 56 kbps station is about 25 times more cost effective.

Phil Karn, KA9Q: WA4DSY 56 kbps Modem

Phil Karn, KA9Q, took the podium again to discuss the design of the WA4DSY 56 kbps modem. He stated that this modem is not well-known in the amateur community. He has a network of three DSY modems working on 220 MHz in northern New Jersey. The DSY modem uses a modified form of MSK (minimum shift keying). In terms of phasor diagrams, MSK can be understood as a vector that rotates 90 degrees every bit time, at a constant amplitude and phase velocity. Thus, it traces out the unit circle on the phasor diagram. This modulation scheme has a constant envelope, but a wide spectrum. The DSY modem achieves a narrower spectrum by having the phasor cut the corners of the unit circle, tracing out a diamond on the phasor diagram. This results in sinusoidal phase velocity, and a non-constant envelope. The DSY modem generates a signal about 74 kHz wide at 56 kbps, or plus and minus 14 kHz deviation.

The DSY modem consists of three circuit boards, available from GRAPES. The Transmit Encoder board contains a clock generator, data scrambler (to remove any low-frequency or DC components from the data), and a state machine waveform lookup table driving two DACs. The DAC outputs form the I and Q channel signals, which are lowpass filtered and passed to the Modem board. The modulator consists of a standard I/Q modulator with a 0 dBm 28 MHz output and a receive chain based on a Motorola 3357 FM IF chip with a crystal controlled LO. The analog baseband data is sent to the Receive Decoder board, where a slicer and descrambler recovers the data and a PLL recovers the clock.

Karn stated that he is a big fan of the DSY modem. He beleives that the user stations should be operating at least 56 kbps. The channel access problem is critical. He recommends crossband full duplex operation, so that collisions may be detected and aborted.

Dan Morrison, KV7B: Modem Comparison

Dan Morrison, KV7B, described his experiments in collaboration with Eric Gustafson, N7CL, comparing a phase detection demodulator for FSK with a simple filter demodulator. Their goal is to better understand how HF packet works and how to improve performance of HF modems. They used a Kenwood TS-440S and a Dalanco Spry DSP board together with a beta-test DSP signal analysis software package running on a PC. They used the DSP software to simulate the two demodulators.

Morrison showed several graphs of power versus frequency that show a discrepancy between the theoretical power spectrum for random data and the spectrum of actual packet data. The actual spectrum shows an additional peak in the center of the main lobe, which Morrison attributes to the HDLC bit stuffing.

Morrison modeled a naive discriminator, having a linear response over the frequency range of interest. This demod performed very poorly. Then he modeled a filter demod, whose graph resembles that of the discriminator to some extent. Integrating the frequency response of the filter demod results in a curve that matches the spectrum of the signal fairly well; a perfect match would imply an optimal demodulator. This demod generates good eye patterns. Next, he added limiters to the filter demod. Filters have a reputation as the bane of HF demodulator performance. It still generated good eye patterns. He then added noise, and still got good eye patterns. He concludes that the filter demod works just about as well as the phase detection demod as long as the signal is bandlimited before the demodulator.

Morrison presented a graph of a signal before and during a severe multipath fade. The attenuation of one tone was clearly visible. These signals were demodulated, and both demods did well as long as the envelope of the signal was above the noise level. A member of the audience asked "why not demodulate just one tone?", and Morrison replied "That won't work very well. What if the multipath fade took out the tone you were demodulating?". Tom Clark, W3IWI, stated that the conceptual model of "tones" was a poor one for modulations with bit rates about as big as the shift. Perhaps the incidental amplitude modulation caused by selective fading could be used by a sufficiently smart demodulator.

Morrison then presented graphs of eye patterns for a very noisy signal received with a 2.4 kHz SSB filter. This generated a hopelessly bad eye pattern on the phase demod, and a pretty good eye pattern on the filter demod. This is a result of the narrower frequency response of the filter demod. Narrowing the input filtering to the phase demod to 500 Hz produced similar performance to that of the filter demod. Morrison concluded that a well-designed filter demod works very much like an ideal

noncoherent demodulator. Either modem needs a narrow bandpass filter before its first nonlinear stage for good performance.

A member of the audience asked if increasing the shift from 200 Hz to 600 Hz would help performance. His intuition was that it would. Morrison stated that it would not, and Clark agreed. Both had run experiments verifying their conclusions.

Eric Gustafson, N7CL: TAPR Hardware Projects

Eric Gustafson, N7CL, described three new developments from TAPR's hardware designers. Two of them are tiny circuit boards designed to improve the DCD performance of a TNC's demodulator. These circuits were described in the last Networking Conference proceedings. One is for a TNC-2, and the other is for AM7910 based modems. The other new development is a hardware upgrade path for TNC-1 owners. This board piggybacks on the TNC-1 board and permits the TNC-1 to run TNC-2 firmware. This allows TNC-1 owners to keep up with the evolution of TNC firmware, even though TNC-1 firmware updates have not appeared. None of these items are priced or available yet.

Gustafson described the prioritized ACK proposed modification to the AX.25 Level 2 protocol. He stated that code implementing this version of the protocol for TNC-2 will be available for testing on TOMCAT and CompuServe soon. The code is based on TAPR version 1.1.6.

Jim Vogler, WA7CJO: 10 GHz EME

Jim Vogler, WA7CJO, was introduced by coworker Tom Clark, W3IWI. Vogler was the first to succeed at 10 GHz EME. He showed us pictures of his EME station. He has a 15' dish with a moving mass of one ton and a half-power beamwidth of 0.5 degrees. He points the antenna at the moon by listening for the noise reflected from it at 10 GHz, and tracks by means of a video camera mounted on the edge of the dish. He can control antenna pointing to 30 seconds of arc, and frequency to a few hundred Hertz. He uses a surplus 100W TWT amplifier with a scalar ring feed for about 20 MW EIRP. The TWT beam was defocused, so he used permanent magnets to refocus the beam. He was able to hear his echoes from the moon with 15-20 dB S/N.

Vogler said a few words about the problems of creating a power amplifier for 1.2 MHz and up. Transistors for 20W at 1.2 GHz are $50 and falling. Amplifiers can be built, but commercial ones are very costly. Kits can be a problem, since considerable test equipment is required to align the amplifier, and mistakes that destroy the device are costly.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z: ARRL and Packet

The STA authorizing automatic control of certain stations on HF

has been renewed for another year. The League hopes to have a permanent rules change in place by the time it expires. The Digital Committee and Membership Services Committee will examine the results of the testing and propose new rules.

ARRL has established a Technology Grants program, whereby developers of amateur radio technology can apply for funding from the League. This is partially a result of Paul Rinaldo, W4RI, pushing for improved HF modems and protocols.

Expect a MicroSat article in an upcoming issue of QST.

TNC's are being integrated with the SAREX transceivers in anticipation of the next ham in space, schedule for STS-35 in spring of 1990. The request for prioritization has been submitted to NASA HQ for the experiment.

TAPR Business Meeting

President Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, resumed the chair and conducted the annual business meeting. He gave a summary of the year's activities. The office complex was closed, and Chris the office manager now operates the TAPR office from her home. TAPR had no booth at Dayton '88, but has requested a double booth in the new wing for Dayton '89. A rewrite of the TAPR Bylaws is in progress. The DSP Project is now an official joint project of TAPR and AMSAT. The two organizations will share the risks and benefits fully. Two AT-type computers outfitted for CAD work were purchased to support hardware design efforts. They are presently in use in Tucson and St. Louis. TAPR has contributed $21,300 for Pacsat/NA hardware, and is serving as the procuring agency for all Pacsat hardware purchases.

PSR Editor Scott Loftesness, W3VS, has announced his intention to retire at the end of the calendar year. A new volunteer is sought. TNC-2 licensing fee income will be ending soon. A new project is necessary to provide a source of income. The Board has been in continuous session via CompuServe HamNet during the year; nine votes were taken during that time. An income statement and balance sheet were presented. With an income of about $61000, the total assets and liabilities of the organization are $122,500.

A question and answer period followed. One member stated that the Board should keep the membership better informed about its day to day activities, and there was general agreement. A member asked about the status of the DSP project. W3IWI answered that Bob McGwier, N4HY, has been writing software for the Dalanco-Spry development system, including several new demodulators. Since there is no prototype hardware in the final configuration yet, he has not begun porting the software to the target system. W3IWI guessed that late summer would be earliest possible availability. The V40 hardware has been designed, but layout has not begun.

The other boards are being fabricated in a prototype version. They have had problems finding satisfactory CAD software for PWB layout. There may be a problem with the V40 chip and interrupts. It appears that TAPR is standardizing on the V40; this is important so that we can build up a base of knowledge about its quirks. The DSP Project is personnel-limited; more qualified volunteers would be welcome.

Another member asked if the DSP Project was the only new development under way. Freeborn answered that there was another project in the early design stages: a 9600 baud VHF radio/modem. This project was mentioned briefly in PSR. TAPR is wary of announcing products before they become real, so they try not to make a lot of noise about a project this early in the design phase.

Pete Eaton, WB9FLW, led the membership in thanking Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, for his outstanding efforts in the past year in reorganizing the organization. Applause.

The meeting was adjourned for the day at 5:15 PM.

An additional session was held on Sunday morning, with a single agenda item: the no-code license proposal. Harold Price, NK6K, led the discussion. He has been charged, along with other committee members, with creating a concrete proposal of some sort to provide to the ARRL committee. The discussion proceeded in stages: opening remarks, purposes, and specifics. An appropriate background was provided by sounds of hymn-singing from the church service being held next door.

Your reporter will not attempt to reproduce all the arguments presented in this 3-hour discussion. Though the discussion remained intelligent and civil for the most part, there were diverging opinions. The following represents an attempt to summarize the semi-consensus that evolved during the meeting.

TAPR's purpose in getting involved in the issue in the first place is to help the ARRL to lead the amateur community to accept some proposal. Last time no-code came up, the proposal was violently opposed by a large fraction of the community. The ARRL, being a political organization, will be reluctant to reverse this position unless it believes there is significant support for the proposal in the community. By presenting a workable proposal and standing behind it, TAPR may be able to encourage ARRL leadership to try again.

Our purpose in seeking a license that does not require Morse Code proficiency is threefold:

1. To ensure that crucial spectrum allocations in VHF and up are utilized and remain available to the Amateur Radio Service,

2. To lure more technically competent people into Amateur Radio, and

3. To lure more young people into Amateur Radio to ensure the future of the Service.

The specific proposal should have the following characteristics:

o The existing licensing structure remains as it is. No privileges will be given to or taken from any existing licensee. To do so would be to invite controversy.

o An addition licensing structure consisting of two license classes would be added. These classes would grant operating privileges above 30 MHz only. One license would be fairly easy to obtain, with a written exam similar in difficulty to the Technician exam. This license would have very limited privileges. The licensee might be prohibited from controlling repeaters, homebrewing transmitters, or operating high power; and/or the license could be made nonrenewable. The license would be limited to selected bands or subbands. The other license would be difficult to obtain, with a written exam more difficult than any now in use. This license would have full amateur privileges above 30 MHz.

The group was unable to agree on the specifics of the restrictions to be placed on the beginning license class, or even on an appropriate name for it, in the time available. The Board's committee is charged with fleshing out the proposal based on the opinions stated during the meeting. At the end of the discussion, Freeborn asked how many opinions had been changed by the arguments. Several people in the anti-no-code and uncommitted camps admitted to being swayed toward no-code by the arguments they had heard.

The TAPR Annual Meeting was adjourned at 12:28 PM.
---cut-here---END OF PART TWO OF TWO---cut-here---

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From -6288181947271909514
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:59:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301224.AA17694@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>

Date: 28 Mar 89 15:59:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 201
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:59:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 16 Mar 89 20:11 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 7416 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 16 Mar 89 20:11 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 7414; Thu, 16 Mar 89 19:54:07 SET
Date: Thu, 16 Mar 89 01:30:51 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #72
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Thu, 16 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 72

Today's Topics:
                          Does anyone have
                           KAM vs. PK232
                      Receiving packet w/o TNC
                     Setting up TCP/IP (2 msgs)
                            TAPR DSP?

Date: 14 Mar 89 23:47:30 GMT
From: tektronix!sequent!brians@uunet.uu.net (Brian Sheets)
Subject: Does anyone have

Does anyone have, or know of, a "YAPP" program for unix.
I would like to download programs from packet to unix while at work.

TIA brians
--
Brian Sheets (Bonehead)   "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln.
Aloha, Or 97007   Arnold Schwarzenegger,
                                                  Any movie he's been in.

Date: 13 Mar 89 16:04:59 GMT

From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon)
Subject: KAM vs. PK232

From article <977@necis.UUCP>, by rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono):
>   I have been VERY happy with the TNC's... they work.. have many
> useful features.. are compatible with software... and DON'T look like they
> were thrown together in someones garage/basement workshop! Plus, Kantronix
> is very responsive to users as far as improving their software, and adding
> many features.. which they "give" to the users for a little over the cost
> of the ROMs themselves.. (ie: ROM update for KAM 27C512, $15)

Your mileage may vary. Although Kantronics has been gung ho over adding
software bells and whistles, some of which are of dubious value to the
packet community as a whole, they have been less responsive concerning
certain technical problems. A number of KPC users have experienced
problems, apparently related to flow control bugs, when trying to do binary
file transfers or run certain BBS software, and I gather that Kantronics
was not much interested in helping solve the problem. Kantronics is also
notorious for selling TNCs that have NO watchdog timer, causing numerous
instances of TNCs glitching and jamming packet frequencies for hours
(probably melting down a few rigs too :-). I certainly hope they have at
least discontinued that practice.
>
>   Rich, NM1D
>

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: Wed, 15 Mar 89 10:11:08 CET
From: Tom Anna <IBTUSM02%CZHETH1I.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
Subject: Receiving packet w/o TNC

There was a discussion lately, if a packet radio station without TNC is
possible. Several good reasons were quoted, that it can not be done.

Why not do it ALL in software ? Hardware requirements: 1 A/D converter
8 bit / 8kHz, a little buffer RAM, and some TTL stuff, all together on
a small PC plug in card. This card digitizes the audio signal from the
receiver in a CD player style, and makes it accessible to the computer.

Software: Some digital filtering, a demodulator and a packet disassembler.
If you sample the audio signal with 8K samples/sec, there is 125 mikro-
seconds CPU time per sample: This should be enough for these tasks.

Only by software changes you could also receive RTTY/AMTOR/SSTV/weather ...
With little extra hardware you might also transmit all these modes.

Before I start programming this, has anybody begun/completed it already ?
Comments welcome. Further details on request.

Tom HB9CWE   BIOMED@CZHETH5A
ETH Zurich   or IBTUSM02@CZHETH1I
Switzerland

Date: 15 Mar 89 09:04:17 GMT
From: mcvax!kth!draken!tut!santra!kolvi!mto@uunet.uu.net (Markku Toijala)
Subject: Setting up TCP/IP

We are (finally!) trying to get some TCP/IP activity on air here
in OH-land and a couple of questions have arised. I hope you
there with more practicat experience can help:

Most configuration exaples and address-lists still seem to use
domain names of style user@oh2bqz.ampr . However, I understand
that SRI-NIC has registered ampr.org domain for amateur use, so
we should that one? Any points on that?

I have tried to find out a good gateway between SMTP and MBL-bbs.
So far there seem to be three possible solutions: SERVER, PXX and
changing to W0RLI software. PXX lacks the abitity to force the
decired PID on a message. With server you must always address
your mail to user server and add extra lines in the beginning
of message. Server always sets the sender-field to "server",
not so nice. W0RLI has no provision to have bulletins sent from
SMTP side? There are rumors that AA4RE would have SMTP support
in future releases, has anybody heard of Jeff?

Still it seems to me that using SERVER would be the best choise
for now (if you want to have bulletins sent from SMTP). Have I
missed something?

73 de Markku/OH2BQZ

Markku Toijala   !   UUCP: {uunet,mcvax}!kolvi!mto
Helsinki University of Technology   !   Internet: mto@kolvi.hut.FI
Otakaari 5 A   !   EARN: MTO@FINHUTEE.BITNET
SF-02150 Espoo, Finland   !   tel: +358 0 4512467

Date: 16 Mar 89 05:07:19 GMT
From: brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor)
Subject: Setting up TCP/IP

The official domain is 'ampr.org'. Hostnames are therefore

    wb6cyt.ampr.org

```
    nsf-gw.ampr.org
    sun.ka9q.ampr.org

etc., etc.  But because you may omit the common upper hierarchy of a
domain when you are within that domain, these simplify to just

    wb6cyt
    nsf-gw
    sun.ka9q

for most amateurs.  I'd suggest using the unqualified names on the
air and in hosts.net files, and let the mail gateways take care of
adding the full qualification to the name when necessary.

I don't know who started the 'wb6cyt.ampr' custom; it's not very useful
and it's not very correct.  I think we should stomp on it.

    Brian Kantor    WB6CYT    UC San Diego   brian@ucsd.edu
        ampr.org domain czar

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Date: 14 Mar 89 19:04:29 GMT
From: tektronix!tekecs!mhorne%ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM@uunet.uu.net  (Michael T. Horne)
Subject: TAPR DSP?

>I have been hearing very little about the current TAPR project that is working
>on a DSP version of a modem for our favorite hobby. Does any one know what it
>is when it will be done, are samples/kits going to be available?

The latest word is that most of the folks working on the modem (e.g.
Bob N4HY, Tom W3IWI, etc.) are very busy working on the PACSATS to get
them ready for the launch early this summer.

By the way, the rumor is that the 56K DSP parts (which won't be used in the
first release of the DSP platform) will be <$15/per by the end of the year.
Perhaps they should look closer at those parts and skip the TMS320s all
together? :)

Mike
----
Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD    Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com                                          (503) 685-2077

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End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From -2253522545031191065
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:59:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301221.AA17559@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:59:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 154
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:59:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Sat, 18 Mar 89 18:48 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 3546 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Sat, 18 Mar 89 18:48 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 3545; Sat, 18 Mar 89 18:39:32 SET
Date: Sat, 18 Mar 89 01:30:22 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #74
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Sat, 18 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 74

Today's Topics:
                          Commodore Packet
               Headend Frequency Translators and packet
               KISS TNC Construction Project. (2 msgs)
                             TAPR DSP?

Date: 17 Mar 89 01:40:42 GMT
From: killer!jolnet!brendan@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Brendan Kehoe)
Subject: Commodore Packet

 I've been told of a number of programs for the Commodore 64 (and/~ror 128)
that offer a packet terminal or act as a packet BBS..if any of you have or
know of such a thing, I would appreciate any information that's available.

--
Brendan Kehoe

brendan@cup.portal.com | GEnie: B.KEHOE | Oh no! I forgot to say goodbye
brendan@chinet.chi.il.us | CI$: 71750,2501 | to my mind!
brendan@jolnet.orpk.il.us | Galaxy: Brendan | - Abby Normal

Date: 18 Mar 89 05:14:31 GMT
From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
Subject: Headend Frequency Translators and packet

>Phil, what do you feel are the advantages of the linear crossband translator
>as opposed to the more traditional approach of using a WA4DSY modem as a bit
>regenerator in a crossband full-duplex repeater?

I was originally thinking along the lines of the bit regenerator too. What changed my mind was a back-of-the-envelope performance analysis based the keyup delay of the WA4DSY design (15-20 millisec). This delay has emerged as the single largest item of channel overhead, protocol headers included. Even without the extra delay of a regenerator, the keyup delay for a single-packet transmission represents almost FOUR TIMES the overhead of the TCP/IP header certain unnamed people thought was "too large" for amateur use. (TCP/IP headers are 40 bytes; 20 millisec at 56kbps is 140 bytes. I'm presently using a keyup delay of 150 byte times on our 220.55 MHz simplex frequency for a little extra margin).

An even more important reason to minimize repeater delay is that it strongly affects the probability of collisions and hence the efficiency of the channel under heavy load. Look at Bogg's graphs of Ethernet efficiency as a function of load and packet size. When the packets get small in relation to the propagation delay, efficiency under load drops off. Now, "propagation delay" in this context is the amount of time it takes for everyone to recognize (and defer to) a transmission on the channel; it is the sum of the cable or RF propagation delay and the modulator keyup/demod lockup times. Unlike 10 Mb Ethernet, RF propagation delay in our case is nil (in a single bit time at 56kbps, light travels 5.35 km, coincidentally just about the distance from my house to our proposed repater site). But the effective "propagation delay" of a repeater that took 20 msec to recognize and repeat the leading edge of a packet would be almost 6,000 km. The delay of a linear translator will be on the order of the reciprocal of the filter bandwidth (1/100Khz = 10 uS or so -- similar to the RF propagation delay and therefore negligible).

In a local environment, I do not expect the S/N levels to be low enough to give regeneration much of a compensating advantage.

I will be looking at the design of the WA4DSY modem to see if the keyup delays can be improved. I know Dale made the transmitter half-duplex out of fear of QRMing the receiver, but it has been my experience that the halves are well enough isolated even when operating on the same IF that this isn't a problem. Apparently much of the delay is in starting the various crystal oscillators in the transmitter, and these could be run continuously.

Phil

Date: 16 Mar 89 22:01:16 GMT
From: hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!hp-col!bdale@hplabs.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Subject: KISS TNC Construction Project.

PE1CHL did a nice Z8530 interface for the Atari that will be supported in the upcoming version of NET.

The Mac has an 8530 built in already, so hack together a modem and go for it.

I've never messed with an Amiga, but it shouldn't be any harder to build an 8530 interface for it than to build a TNC, and you'd have a nicer result.

Bdale, N3EUA

Date: 16 Mar 89 22:05:31 GMT
From: hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!hp-col!bdale@hplabs.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Subject: KISS TNC Construction Project.

>I guess one could use a smaller EPROM, say 32 kbit.

KISS will fit fine in a 2716... near as I can remember.

>I cannot really see in what way a dedicated KISS TNC (with an RS232
>interface) would be cheaper or easier to build.

I think you are correct. By far the most expense is in the sheet metal and actual PC board, the rest of the components are fairly trivial. Far better to spend our design time doing nice Z8530 interfaces for the few remaining popular machines that don't have them...

Bdale, N3EUA

Date: 16 Mar 89 22:10:05 GMT
From: hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!hp-col!bdale@hplabs.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Subject: TAPR DSP?

>I have been hearing very little about the current TAPR project that is working
>on a DSP version of a modem for our favorite hobby.

It's coming, but slowly. A big problem is that it's the same folks working on the DSP project that are working on the current AMSAT microsat project... for the most part. The good news is that there's some commonality in some of the digital hardware, so some problems that are being found in the AMSAT designs will get corrected before they get commited to PCB's in the DSP project, the bad news is that the going is slow.

I'm not closely enough in touch with the actual project to comment much
further.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -1199452227583886551
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 07:59:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301225.AA17730@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:59:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 276
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:59:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Fri, 17 Mar 89 12:15 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 2778 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Fri, 17 Mar 89 12:15 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 2777; Fri, 17 Mar 89 12:08:36 SET
Date: Fri, 17 Mar 89 01:30:26 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #73
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 17 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 73

Today's Topics:
                  Directory Service Standardization
                           Does anyone have

Headend Frequency Translators and packet
KISS TNC Construction Project.
Need alternate source for ka9q software.
Version 1.8 of DOSGATE available...

Date: 16 Mar 89 07:51:12 GMT
From: att!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.)
Subject: Directory Service Standardization

Hi guys,
I have been watching all kinds of non-discussions of WP and other directory servers and thought it might be nice to ask you folks who may or may not be on this list, or who may or may not be on CompuServe to get involved with a project which needs doing:

standardization of data elements and system/user services for a directory service. I have enclosed some messages that went out to CIS tonight in order to give you some background. Anyone who has any ideas for this project pipe up after you read these messages.
73,
Gordon Beattie, N2DSY

packet: N2DSY@DK6TH
n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso
unix: ...!att!hou2d!n2dsy
cis: 72417,652

#: 93901 S9/Packet Radio
16-Mar-89 02:24:54
Sb: #93800-Error in CONFIG.MB
Fm: J. G. Beattie, Jr. N2DSY 72417,652
To: eric williams WD6CMU 71336,1424

WD6CMU, VE3GYQ, W0RLI, WA7MBL, KA2BQE, K3RLI, etc...

Are you guys (or others) interested in defining minimum functional set of data elements and system/user services for an Amateur Radio directory service? We would greatly benefit from a public discussion of such a system and would help remove some of the operational hassles if we stop and plan a bit. No one is saying that the systems will be the same, but simply interoperable.

My preference is for data elements which can be found in CCITT X.500 Directory Services. I would like to see a data set whereby a system which did not support all elements would at least carry them without discarding the unsupported data. (Not a bad idea for mail either...) After this first step we can look into a common set of services or functions.

Why don't we all get our heads together and agree on something that will work for the Amateur Community while also providing

for the individual preferences of each developer/user community. I will be finishing up the promised message header elements shortly and with it I can have a draft set of directory data elements. Interested? What say? 73, Gordon

#: 93899 S9/Packet Radio
    16-Mar-89 02:24:22
Sb: #93738-Error in CONFIG.MB
Fm: J. G. Beattie, Jr. N2DSY 72417,652
To: David Toth VE3GYQ 72255,152

Dave,
   Thanks for the info...It seems that there is a perception that the WP protocol or plan is a secret...at least that's what I saw here...could you tell us more? Our plan is to implement a server based on the CCITT X.500 Directory Service. Maybe through some exchange of ideas we can agree on a common set of interoperable user/system services for our systems. We would also be interested in interoperation with other directories. Our objective is not really directed at the user, but also systems and services as directory entries. Your thoughts? 73, Gordon

#: 93900 S9/Packet Radio
    16-Mar-89 02:24:36
Sb: #93800-Error in CONFIG.MB
Fm: J. G. Beattie, Jr. N2DSY 72417,652
To: eric williams WD6CMU 71336,1424

Eric,
   maybe I am a bit confused...are you the creator of WP? If you are then what is Dave, VE3GYQ doing with W0RLI? I was looking at your discussion of data elements and I would think that Name searches are reasonable. I am waiting for Rusty Carruth's database of callbook data and for another disk. All in all we should not really limit our perspective on what is useful (that is somewhat subjective) when picking data elements. We should however limit ourselves to practical database sizes (again somewhat subjective, but more reasonable). I would like to see what data elements you keep in your system and add those into my list (pretty much everything in the Objects and Attributes section of X.500) with a few notable additions like Callsign, affiliations, appointments, and a few tweaks, like refining defined data elements for Amateur Radio purposes. So when do you think you could send me a list of data elements? 73, Gordon

---

Date: 15 Mar 89 23:54:02 GMT

From: bigtex!helps!bongo!julian@astro.as.utexas.edu (julian macassey)
Subject: Does anyone have

In article <12580@sequent.UUCP>, brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets) writes:
> Does anyone have, or know of, a "YAPP" program for unix.
> I would like to download programs from packet to unix while at work.
>
> TIA brians
> --

Dear Brian,
You might want to have a look at PMODEM from WB6YMH (Skip Hansen). I know it works with MS-DOS machines running Procomm or some such on packet. It is a packet version of YMODEM that Skip put together some time ago to do binary transfers on packet. His source is available, so you could compile it on your machine and mess around til it works or you give up and take up snail racing instead.

        WB6YMH is good in the call book, also you can dial into his sys and grab all you want via landline. Phone is: (213) 541-2503

        You might also consider using net (NET.EXE) and doing TCP/IP. I sometimes get ka9q's net running on my Unix 3b1. Certainly less nerve wracking than PMODEM.

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo   ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

Date: 14 Mar 89 15:56:00 GMT
From: mitel!sce!cognos!dgbt!barry@uunet.uu.net (Barry Mclarnon)
Subject: Headend Frequency Translators and packet

From article <14667@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
>
> I'm working on exactly this idea for use with the WA4DSY 56kbps modems. I'm
> designing a box that, when connected between a stock receive converter to a
> stock transmit converter, forms a 100 KHz linear crossband translator. I
> plan on putting the input on 70cm and the output on 220 Mhz, using channels
> already allocated to wideband packet in the ARRL band plan.
>
>   [further details on the translator design omitted]
>
Phil, what do you feel are the advantages of the linear crossband translator as opposed to the more traditional approach of using a WA4DSY modem as a bit regenerator in a crossband full-duplex repeater? I guess that the cost would be fairly similar. At first glance, however, the ability to translate ANY analog signals rather than just the 56 kbs MSK emissions strikes me as more

of a bug than a feature... I suppose it might come in handy in emergencies
'n such. Also, the lack of regeneration makes the link margins lower.

We've just begun a project here to set up a 56 kbs LAN using some combination
of 220/440/902 MHz, so I'd be very interested in hearing more of your thoughts
on the design philosophy.
>
> Phil, KA9Q
>
  Barry, VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon   Communications Research Center   Ottawa, ON   Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry   INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651   Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

Date: 14 Mar 89 18:08:07 GMT
From: aero!trwind!bgun@oberon.usc.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Subject: KISS TNC Construction Project.

At this point I am not sure I understand what is being asked for.

I am currently running a TNC2 (among others) with KISS EPROMS
and I don't see where anything else is removable from a practical
stand point. The TNC costs right around $100 and the proms can be
gotten from a numbert of sources in some cases even free.
Based on this I don't see how anyone could manufacture a TNC for
KISS that would be any cheaper than what is available now.

Maybe a better explanation of the problem is called for.

bill gunshannon
KB3YV

bgun@trwind.ind.trw.com

Date: 16 Mar 89 20:40:34 GMT
From: kgn100%psuvm.BITNET@jade.Berkeley.EDU
Subject: Need alternate source for ka9q software.

Is there any other ftp sites which has the ka9q software on it?
I tried ucsd.edu and louie.udel.edu but could not connect to the
machines here from PSU. Any other locations preferably here on
the east coast would be appreciated.

-Frank-

Date: 15 Mar 89 18:50:51 GMT
From: encore!necis!rbono@bu-cs.bu.edu (Rich Bono)
Subject: Version 1.8 of DOSGATE available...

For those that have been following the DOSGATE project,

    I Have a new version of the DOSGATE driver available (version 1.8).
Changes have been made in the parsing of the CONNECT message from the TNC.
This is to allow DOSGATE to work with a wider range of TNC's.

    If you would like the new version of the DOSGATE driver, contact
me. Or I could post to the NET here in the PACKET group.

    For those who did not receive the original posting of DOSGATE,
there is a copy availble at the archive site. DOSGATE is a device driver
that "opens the world" of computers to the packet network. It works with
standard AX.25 packet, and requires NO special software at the users end.

    This allows remote users to run applications via packet. This is
not "yet another BBS" application!!! There is NO limit to what can be
accomplished with the DOSGATE driver and packet radio... I leave it up to
your imagination....

                    Rich, NM1D

--
 /**\
 * Rich Bono (NM1D)   If I could only 'C' forever!!   rbono@necis.nec.com *
 * (508) 635-6303   NEC Information Systems   NM1D @ WB1DSW-1   *
 **/

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 8117658463219466969
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 08:00:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301210.AA16941@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 16:00:00 GMT

Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 56
Posted: Tue Mar 28 17:00:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Sun, 19 Mar 89 15:55 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 6507 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Sun, 19 Mar 89 15:55 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 6506; Sun, 19 Mar 89 15:50:54 SET
Date: Sun, 19 Mar 89 01:30:26 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #75
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Sun, 19 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 75

Today's Topics:
                             CP/M TCP/IP

Date: 19 Mar 89 01:57:29 GMT
From: vega.ucdavis.edu!u556813120ea@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
(0040;0000007265;0;340;141;)
Subject: CP/M TCP/IP

I recently acquired an NEC Starlet, model #pc-8401A. This is a battery
powered laptop which I am going to use for portable packet. (It's a lot easier
to carry than my Mac :-})

Is there a version of Net avaialble that will run under CP/M? I have
32K of RAM, a 32K ramdisk, and a 128k external ramdisk. I might be
mistaken, but I think that the internal RAM can be switched to 64k
accessible, with no internal RAMdisk.

Phil? Bdale? Anyone else?

Thanks and 73's
Steve N6QGG

normal account: smmeyer@ucdavis.edu
TEMPRARY ACCOUNT UNTIL APRIL 1: u556813120ea@vega.ucdavis.edu

packet: n6qgg @ wa6nwe
tcp/ip: steve@n6qgg.ampr.org [44.4.1.243] <--active as soon as my TNC
                                                upgrade arrives...any day now

----

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -7625405006040493280
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 08:00:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301211.AA16968@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 16:00:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 56
Posted: Tue Mar 28 17:00:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Tue, 21 Mar 89 11:11 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 7053 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Tue, 21 Mar 89 11:11 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 7051; Tue, 21 Mar 89 11:06:42 SET
Date: Tue, 21 Mar 89 01:30:24 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #76
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Tue, 21 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 76

Today's Topics:
                             C64 PR progs

Date: Mon, 20 Mar 89 09:34:31 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: C64 PR progs

on

>Date: 17 Mar 89 01:40:42 GMT
>From: killer!jolnet!brendan@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Brendan Kehoe)

writes:

> I've been told of a number of programs for the Commodore 64 (and/~ror 128)
>that offer a packet terminal or act as a packet BBS..if any of you have or
>know of such a thing, I would appreciate any information that's available.

have you had a look to the DIGICOM package ? All you need for it is a
separate modem. It will give you the features of a private BBS, through
connects with hop-to-hop-ACK for other stations, sophisticated remote
controll, comfortable file transfers etc etc.

After all it's available without charge.

73s Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 7862135083118962108
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 08:01:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!
Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301223.AA17592@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 16:01:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 155
Posted: Tue Mar 28 17:01:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:

%MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Sat, 25 Mar 89 10:45 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 3322 for
DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Sat, 25 Mar 89 10:45 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 3321; Sat, 25 Mar 89 10:39:12 SET
Date: Sat, 25 Mar 89 01:30:30 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #79
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Sat, 25 Mar 89 Volume 89 : Issue 79

Today's Topics:
Headend Frequency Translators and packet
Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2

Date: 25 Mar 89 00:58:23 GMT
From: jupiter!karn@bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Subject: Headend Frequency Translators and packet

In article <14795@bellcore.bellcore.com> I wrote:
>I will be looking at the design of the WA4DSY modem to see if the keyup
>delays can be improved. I know Dale made the transmitter half-duplex out of
>fear of QRMing the receiver, but it has been my experience that the halves
>are well enough isolated even when operating on the same IF that this isn't
>a problem. Apparently much of the delay is in starting the various crystal
>oscillators in the transmitter, and these could be run continuously.

I think I may have mislead some people with the term "half duplex". What
I *meant* to say was that the WA4DSY modem transmitter stops the crystal
oscillators (clock and RF carrier) when the RTS (Request to Send) input
line is brought inactive. Dale's intent here was to prevent possible QRM
to the receiver (which is a completely separate part of the modem) when
the two are configured to operate in a half-duplex mode on the same
frequency. Fortunately, the physical layout was done so well that it
seems this concern was largely unwarranted. You can even saw the RF
board into two halves (one TX, one RX) and put the modulator and
demodulator into separate shielded boxes if you want, but I haven't
found this to be necessary.

The problem I was alluding to was that the keyed transmit oscillators
are apparently the major components of the 15-20 ms keyup delay;
crystals are very high-Q devices. Some trivial modifications to the
modem would allow these oscillators to run continuously, with only the
transverter actually being keyed. I will be experimenting with these
approaches in the hope of getting the keyup delay down to the 5-10 ms

range, which I understand is the acquisition time of the clock recovery loop in the receiver. (Here there are some fundamental tradeoffs between acquisition time and weak-signal performance, so there's a limit to the turnaround speed of *any* modem.)

There is nothing inherently half-duplex about the WA4DSY modem design when configured to run on different transmit and receive frequencies. You can easily leave the RTS line to the transmitter up all the time and receive data at the same time. There are NO components that have to be switched between transmit and receive, so in this sense the modem is completely full-duplex.

Sorry for any confusion.

Phil

Date: 24 Mar 89 18:45:49 GMT
From: jfcl.dec.com!frg@decvax.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein)
Subject: Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2

In article <27280@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun) writes:
>I've been reading about alternatives, etc to tnc's and ax.25 packet.
>This is most provocative. I am not familiar with the radio part
>of communications other than a frustrated usr of packet radio via
>a hd4040 tnc @1200baud. I KNOW that there is a better way...
Yes, there is. It's hard to think of a worse way, actually, than what's been done already! But let's break it down into the constituent problems.

>It seems to me that if a telebit modem can fly at some higher speeds,
>and that the telephone industries can do ISDN (they too need a better
>spec) than where can we go. Can't we do multidrop 9600+ communications
>like the telephony industry.

A valid question. The current use of 212 modem technology is totally absurd, but it stems from the "appliance operator" mentality. Ten years ago some VADGC pioneers had some surplus (already obsolete) telco 212s to play with; it's also dirt cheap to implement, and fits into the AF passband (mic filters and all) of commodity FM rigs. Direct FM would fit 9600 into the same 20 kHz channelization, but would need better modulators and receivers, and would need to bypass the audio stages. The Japanese rig builders don't do this, since their big market is still voice (and not the US, either). Hamtronics does, but their stuff is otherwise primitive (no synthesizer).

You can do 2400 or even 4800 thru an audio system into an FM rig, but it's not quite so tolerant of mistuning, wrong levels, etc. And the turn-around time becomes more significant -- with allthose relays chattering, shorter packet times get overtaken by T/R switching time. Again a packet-oriented rig (not a voice one) could fix that in a jif. Taz Inoue, where are you?

>Why can't a bbs feed be multidrop, then
>I won't have to "dial" ops "connect" to one, I'd have my mail on my
>BOX where it belongs.

That's an application problem; the TCP-IP world does it better,
and some BBSs are smarter than others. Again it's the appliance
attitude "gotta be MBL/RLI compatible" that holds people back.
There was a lot of flaming recently at the autthor of the TCP/IP
package's AX.25 mailbox subroutine, since it needed the user to hit
CR after connect. Too tough for the AX.25 users! (Gimme a break.)

>With the compression techniques like PKZIP's
>archiving program, why can't we incorporate it the scehme of things?
>I just heard of a program called flashlink which provides mnp 4 and
>mnp 5 additions to the standard modem interface (via software) to
>speed up the through put?

Most ham file transfers (on TCP/IP) use ARC or other compression
already. You only need to compress once; compression does however
make data integrity more important. TCP/IP can handle it.

>Why can't the actual packet size be variable
>for higher through put? Why can't we do full duplex communications
>on the radio, repeaters do it?

Packets are variable-size already, both AX.25 and TCP/IP.
Full duplex is very beneficial; a few packeteers do use it, but
it takes a repeater-pair and repeater to do it (duplexer needed),
and the FM voice boys have pretty much claimed the 2m and many
other repeater channels to themselves already. This is a big
problem; we do need to shake loose some repeaters! You then get
about 4 times the throughtput that you do from hdx digipeaters.
>As you can see I have a lot of questions,

Yes, and they're good ones! Ham packet radio is largely in a rut.
We need people to move on from the TNC/AX.25/BBS model into some
better things (not NETROM appliances). There is a lot of progress
already, though. Stay tuned and plugged in.
          fred k1io

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -316436954450601496
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 08:01:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!

Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301226.AA17816@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 16:01:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 320
Posted: Tue Mar 28 17:01:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 23 Mar 89 23:56 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 0502 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 23 Mar 89 23:56 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 0500; Thu, 23 Mar 89 23:49:47 SET
Date: Thu, 23 Mar 89 01:30:20 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #77
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Thu, 23 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 77

Today's Topics:
                          Kam modification
                    Receiving packet w/o TNC
                       Setting up TCP/IP
                       vk2sg rtty report
              Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2
                        XEROX 820 as a TNC?

Date: 20 Mar 89 15:10:38 GMT
From: voder!pyramid!prls!philabs!briar.philips.com!rfc@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU
(Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Subject: Kam modification

copied from packet:

 Msg# TSP Size Read To   @ BBS From   Date/Time
 25987 BN   1338   2 ALL   VE3IWJ 8903/0218
 Subject: KAM mod (easy)
 Some of you might have read the bulletin I wrote about improving

the carrier detect on the KAM. This mod greatly improves the
reception of packet as well as prevent you from transmitting on
top of an other signal.
The best way to do this mod is by just soldering a 22k or 27k
resistor across R47. R47 is a 220k resistor. It might be a bit
difficult with out the right tools to remove the old R47. So
leave it in and just solder the new one across it on the other
side of the board.
The mod changes the time constant of the rc network formed by
C29 and R47. Which is part of the carrier detect function on hf.
Now that it operates faster, it will do a better job. You should
see a lot more stations while monitoring and have less retries
while connected or trying to connect.
I would like some feedback from people who tried this.
73 de Nand ve3iwj @ ve3iwj.
note: I have not tried or verified this mod, proceed at your own risk.
WA2ISE

Date: 20 Mar 89 16:52:26 GMT
From: tektronix!tekecs!mhorne%ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM@uunet.uu.net (Michael T. Horne)
Subject: Receiving packet w/o TNC

In article a recent article by IBTUSM02@CZHETH1I.BITNET (Tom Anna):
>
>
>Why not do it ALL in software ? Hardware requirements: 1 A/D converter
>8 bit / 8kHz, a little buffer RAM, and some TTL stuff, all together on
>a small PC plug in card. This card digitizes the audio signal from the
>receiver in a CD player style, and makes it accessible to the computer.

This can be done, but you can probably get an 8530 (or other SCC) and a
modem (e.g., 7910) for less than the price of the above hardware. In short,
yes you can do it, but why?

>Software: Some digital filtering, a demodulator and a packet disassembler.
>If you sample the audio signal with 8K samples/sec, there is 125 mikro-
>seconds CPU time per sample: This should be enough for these tasks.

In my not-too-long-ago days, I'd say "gofer it!", but today I'd say "you're
reinventing the wheel." If you want to do it for a learning experience, then
by all means, have at it! If you are looking for an inexpensive (and quick)
way to get on packet, this probably isn't the way to go about it.

>Only by software changes you could also receive RTTY/AMTOR/SSTV/weather ...
>With little extra hardware you might also transmit all these modes.

Now there you go! If you really want to support a multitude of protocols/
standards, design a board using a DSP chip (TI 32010, Motorola 56K, etc.),
an ADC/DAC, and the required glue and you're REALLY cooking! :) Let the
host processor format the data and let the DSP chip do all the filtering and
signal generation/detection/decoding. The AMSAT/TAPR folks are working on

a project similar to this, and I believe it really holds a lot of promise.

Mike

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com (503) 685-2077

Date: 20 Mar 89 20:25:33 GMT
From: hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!hp-col!bdale@hplabs.hp.com (Bdale Garbee)
Subject: Setting up TCP/IP

>I don't know who started the 'wb6cyt.ampr' custom; it's not very useful
>and it's not very correct. I think we should stomp on it.

I think this is a holdover from when we hoped that .ampr would become a top level domain... now that it's officially .ampr.org, I've been pushing people to put either simple hostnames without the .ampr.org, or fully qualified domain names only, and not anything in between... you suggestion of punting the .ampr.org on traffic over the air for the moment seems like a good one.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

Date: 22 Mar 89 02:59:07 GMT
From: osu-cis!n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: vk2sg rtty report

```
============================================================
|         Relayed from packet radio via                    |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

Bulletin ID: RTDX1703

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1989.

THIS WOULD HAVE TO BE ONE OF THOSE WEEKS THAT WILL BE REMEMBERED FOR YEARS BECAUSE OF THE SUN SPOTS, AND THE DEATH OF THE BANDS. LAST WEEKEND WOULD HAVE BEEN THE ONLY DAYS WHERE DX WAS AROUND IN THE NORMAL STRENGTH. BUT WE HOPE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE B.A.R.T.G. CONTEST THIS WEEKEND. SEE YOU IN THE DOG PILES.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W9CD, W1DA, OD5NG, I5FLN, LA9CE, HB9CJC, VK2EG AND OTHERS. THE INFORMATION IS APPRECIATED.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
6Y5PG   14086 KHZ AT 0605Z FEC

WA0OII/KH2	14090	KHZ	AT	1222Z	
C6AAA	14081	KHZ	AT	1222Z	

SATURDAY

UC1AWW	14089	KHZ	AT	0100Z	
TY5PG	14089	KHZ	AT	0700Z	
HV3SJ	14090	KHZ	AT	0705Z	QSL
TA5C	28092	KHZ	AT	0850Z	
T5GG	28090	KHZ	AT	1420Z	QSL
5N9AE	28087	KHZ	AT	1530Z	
FR5ZD	21082	KHZ	AT	1758Z	ARQ
EL2E	21088	KHZ	AT	1915Z	
TI2ZW	14093	KHZ	AT	2300Z	

SUNDAY

TA3D	14091	KHZ	AT	0455Z	
RB5IO	14091	KHZ	AT	0500Z	
P29JW	14095	KHZ	AT	0533Z	
UA4HBW	14084	KHZ	AT	0538Z	
UR2FU	21087	KHZ	AT	1031Z	
VU2JX	28091	KHZ	AT	1033Z	
DF9FA/4S7	28094	KHZ	AT	1138Z	
JY9IU	28093	KHZ	AT	1323Z	QSL
6W6JX	28092	KHZ	AT	1346Z	
6W7OG	28093	KHZ	AT	1400Z	QSL
5N9ABY	21091	KHZ	AT	1733Z	
DL1OAX/UG6	14094	KHZ	AT	2035Z	QSL
3X1SG	14088	KHZ	AT	2056Z	
SV9AKD	21090	KHZ	AT	2100Z	

MONDAY

P43IDP	14079	KHZ	AT	0352Z	ARQ
5W1GZ	14075	KHZ	AT	0510Z	ARQ
RB5IO	14092	KHZ	AT	0608Z	

TUESDAY

YB0QC	21082	KHZ	AT	1435Z	
TA3D	14094	KHZ	AT	1845Z	

WEDNESDAY
NIL

THURSDAY
NIL

QSL INFORMATION.

HV3SJ, PINO, WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS. I0DUD IS HIS HOME CALL.
T5GG QSLS GO VIA I2MQB.
JY9IU, WALTER, CARDS VIA HB9AHA OR DIRECT TO WALTER HEDIGER, BOX 13143, AMMAN, JORDAN.
6W7OG ASKS FOR QSLS VIA HIS MANAGER, F2YT.

DL1OAX/UG6 SAYS CARDS TO HIS HOME CALL, INER MUNDT, BAECKERSKAEMPEN 17, 3070 NIENBURG, FED GERMANY.
HH2PJ CARDS GO VIA BOX 13146, DELMAS, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.
YJ8JS SAYS TO QSL TO G0CGL.
A CORRECTION TO LAST WEEK. THE QSLS FOR THE U.S. STATIONS WHO WORKED THE 3W1 OPERATION GO TO W4FRU NOT WA4FRU. REPEAT, THEY GO TO W4FRU.
ALSO THE CARDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE VU7JX OPERATION THIS WEEKEND GO TO W2XP.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

THIS WEEKEND VU7JX WILL OPERATE DURING THE BARTG CONTEST FROM THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS. QSL VIA W2XP.

THERE IS A REPORT THAT OCEAN ISLAND WILL BE SEPERATED FROM KIRIBATI, AND COUNTED AS A NEW COUNTRY.

DJ6JC WILL OPERATE FROM TY6JC, BENIN, STARTING MARCH 25TH FOR ABOUT 7 DAYS.

APRIL.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM 6TH APRIL. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM 11 TH TO 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAULS ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED 3RD TO 10TH JUNE. THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY. OPERATION BY THE NATAL DX GROUP, BRAZIL.

JUNE.

TK/HB9CJC WILL OPERATE FROM CORSICA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JULY 2ND. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

JG1RVN WILL OPERATE FROM KC6, BELAU, DURING JUNE. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

AUGUST.

ANGOLA HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL AUGUST DUE TO CHANGE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL. QSL VIA I5ICY.

NOW FOR THE RUMOURS. IT HAS BEEN UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT TUBUAI ISLAND, CHESTERFIELD ISLAND AND FREDERICK REEF WILL SHORTLY BE LISTED AS NEW COUNTRIES. (??)

GL DE DX1.
Writted by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

Date: 21 Mar 89 18:48:06 GMT
From: rochester!rit!cci632!cb@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (Curtis Braun)
Subject: Where Can I get started... Beyond tnc-2

I've been reading about alternatives, etc to tnc's and ax.25 packet.
This is most provocative. I am not familiar with the radio part
of communications other than a frustrated usr of packet radio via
a hd4040 tnc @1200baud. I KNOW that there is a better way...

It seems to me that if a telebit modem can fly at some higher speeds,
and that the telephone industries can do ISDN (they too need a better
spec) than where can we go. Can't we do multidrop 9600+ communications
like the telephony industry. Why can't a bbs feed be multidrop, then
I won't have to "dial" ops "connect" to one, I'd have my mail on my
BOX where it belongs. With the compression techniques like PKZIP's
archiving program, why can't we incorporate it the scehme of things?
I just heard of a program called flashlink which provides mnp 4 and
mnp 5 additions to the standard modem interface (via software) to
speed up the through put? Why can't the actual packet size be variable
for higher through put? Why can't we do full duplex communications
on the radio, repeaters do it?

As you can see I have a lot of questions, it seems that some of the
local people that I have spoken to have no interest in advancing
the sport. I have found a few that are willing to do Usenet mail
via radio (probably using tcp/ip), but I have a lot ot learn.

Thanks,

    Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632.uucp) N2HKD

Date: 21 Mar 89 22:49:18 GMT
From: dcatla!dndmp@gatech.edu (David M. Panetta)
Subject: XEROX 820 as a TNC?

I am looking for any information which will help me convert my old
XEROX 820 cpm system for use as a TNC. I would be interested in any
hardware mods and software/firmware information. I have hardware and
software background on the 820 board, but little knowledge about the
how and what to make a TNC. I have an 820-I board with all schematics
and manuals.

Please e-mail responses to the address below. Thanks in advance and 73.

--
Dave Panetta   dndmp@dcatla.com or gatech!dcatla!dndmp
Digital Communications Assoc., Inc.   (404)442-4808 (off)
1000 Alderman Dr, Alpharetta, GA 30201 (404)979-2475 (res)

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
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From 7926757638856212834
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 08:10:00 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903301211.AA16994@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 28 Mar 89 16:10:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 60
Posted: Tue Mar 28 17:10:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Fri, 24 Mar 89 11:44 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 3646 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Fri, 24 Mar 89 11:44 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 3644; Fri, 24 Mar 89 11:39:35 SET
Date: Fri, 24 Mar 89 01:30:24 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #78
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 24 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 78

Today's Topics:
                    Need packet bbs for SysV Unix

Date: 22 Mar 89 15:01:04 GMT
From: mcvax!kth!draken!tut!tolsun!so-luru@uunet.uu.net (Ari Husa)
Subject: Need packet bbs for SysV Unix

Does anybody know of a packet bulletin board system for
Unix SysV (CTIX) -based computers? The system would preferably
follow the standard RLI/MBL -procedure for forwarding
messages.

We would like to get the source code for such a beast,
and port the system on our Convergent Miniframe computer.
A complete, ready-to-run system would also be acceptable,
if there is such thing around...

Also, please, can somebody tell me the e-mail-address for
Hank, W0RLI? We would love to discuss the possibility to
get the latest source code of his bbs software. We are currently
running a WA7MBL 5.12 bbs on a pc/xt, and we are QUITE satisfied.
Anyway, a true multi connect, multi process system would be
of GREAT interest...

Thank You in advance and vy 73,

-- Luru --
--
==
Ari 'Luru' Husa === packet: oh8nup@oh8ta === e-mail: so-luru.oulu.stekt.fi
mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25 SF-90570 OULU FINLAND === phone: +358 (9)81 561 173
==

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 6389462814083682791
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f1346ab63d998cce,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-28 13:46:18 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.llnl.gov!helios.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!
ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!sm.unisys.com!ism780c!kirkd
From: kirkd@ism780c.isc.com (Kirk Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: tnc's
Message-ID: <25317@ism780c.isc.com>
Date: 28 Mar 89 21:46:18 GMT

Reply-To: kirkd@ism780c.UUCP (Kirk Davis)
Organization: Interactive Systems Corp., Santa Monica CA
Lines: 24
Posted: Tue Mar 28 22:46:18 1989

I'm looking into buying a tnc. I was wondering if I could get some
feed back from some people that may have these models:

Pac-Comm: Looks good... seems to support alot of stuff (netrom
kiss, UHF/VHF & HF). Also farly cheap ($119 for the
Tiny-2 & $159 for the mp-2). But is it any good?

Pakratt-232: Seems to do it all. Also seems like alot of people
are using them. But at ~$320 is it worth it?

heath pocket packet:
Looks real neat, but it doesn't do netrom or HF. ($219)
(73 has a good review of this in their march edition)

KAM: Haven't found much info, but they say they're the best.
Does anyone have anything to say about um?

I would like to get something good for portable use... Yet I would still
like it to be some what flexable. The heath is too much of a trade off.
The pac-comm mp-2 may be the one, but I don't know if it's any good. Does
anyone have any thoughts?

---
kirkd@ism780c.isc.com

From -2598787268000280123
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70a6eb9c0b8b4cbc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-29 05:02:29 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!
husc6!m2c!ulowell!tegra!vail
From: vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Trends in Packet
Message-ID: <449@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Date: 28 Mar 89 15:41:50 GMT
Organization: Tegra, Inc., Billerica, MA
Lines: 22
Posted: Tue Mar 28 16:41:50 1989

I am thinking of getting back into Packet Radio using TCP/IP. As I
see it 1200 baud is painful at best and if it isn't already will be
obsolete soon. I have been following things a bit and it seems like
there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal

tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
communication but for backbones and bridges.

What modems are available now and that will become the "next thing"?

Also, can anyone point me to some local (MA/NH) groups that are doing
TCP/IP.

Thanks.... jv

"The death of God left the angels in a strange position."

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 145.270-, 448.625-
 -----

From 7596952630007532390
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,70a6eb9c0b8b4cbc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-29 08:39:20 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!tektronix!orca!tekecs!mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM (Mike Horne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Trends in Packet
Message-ID: <11208@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Date: 29 Mar 89 16:39:20 GMT
References: <449@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Sender: nobody@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM
Reply-To: mhorne@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Organization: Tektronix, Inc., Wilsonville, OR
Lines: 26
Posted: Wed Mar 29 17:39:20 1989

John, you're correct WRT running TCP/IP over 1200 bps packet links; it's
painful at best. Going to the 4800 bps modems from HAPN (or other) will
make your throughput a little better, but don't expect a 4X performance
increase. Going to 9600 bps will see somewhate better performance. All of
this falls apart if your transmitter or receiver (or the other guy's set)
is slow to key up or turnaround.

Of course, the Heatherington modems (56kbps) are available, and others are
doing work on higher speed modems. Bdale Garbee is working with another
individual on "10 GHz Ethernet." If you're interested, I'm sure you can
hack around with other high-speed possibilities.

Your assumption that high speed stuff won't be used for general communications
may be true for the regular rtty-packet folks, but I'd love to have a local
comm channel running at 1 Mbps or greater with several hosts on it. A lot
of us would like to link our PC's and UNIX boxes together so we can do
some "real work" (so to speak); the slower speeds make it difficult, if not

impossible.

By all means, John, don't let 1200 bps modems scare you away from amateur
TCP/IP! It's an exciting part of packet that is seeing very impressive growth.

Mike

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD   Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com   (503) 685-2077

From -4101106676646808877
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d921e8e1e08cb213,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-29 21:17:44 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!cms.umrcc.ac.UK!ZZATSJH
From: ZZATSJH@cms.umrcc.ac.UK (John Heaton 061-275-6011)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TCPIP for Amiga
Message-ID: <29.Mar.89.11:59:17.BST.ZZATSJH@UK.AC.UMRCC.CMS>
Date: 29 Mar 89 10:59:17 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 16
Posted: Wed Mar 29 11:59:17 1989

Hi,

I am running a Commodore Amiga A500 withe the 870829.24 release of the
KA9Q TCP/IP Internet package, and I am now feeling left behind as quite
a few of my friends are using much later and more sophisticated versions
(871225.33m etc!). What I was wondering is, Does anyone know of a later
version for the Amiga.

John Heaton   G1YYH

EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@UKACRL
DARPA: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Packet: G1YYH @ GB7NWP
AMPRnet: g1yyh.ampr.org [44.131.1.8]

From -8319414237762598880
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4d75296eecc3012,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-29 21:45:10 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!
ucbvax!A.ISI.EDU!MCCARTINJT

From: MCCARTINJT@A.ISI.EDU (MC.CARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL:MCCARTINJT@A.ISI.EDU,
        J.T.)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #82
Message-ID: <12481902488.43.MCCARTINJT@A.ISI.EDU>
Date: 29 Mar 89 16:18:11 GMT
References: <8903291013.AA11642@venera.isi.edu>
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 2
Posted: Wed Mar 29 17:18:11 1989

From 7812528816309274757
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5f7b36e100f68179,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-29 21:48:35 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
DBSTU1.BITNET!C0033003
From: C0033003@DBSTU1.BITNET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: re: trends in packet (modems)
Message-ID: <8903291440.AA11184@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 29 Mar 89 14:40:38 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 68
Posted: Wed Mar 29 15:40:38 1989
X-Unparsable-Date: Wed, 29 Mar 89 16:36:30 MEZ

on

>Date: 28 Mar 89 15:41:50 GMT
>From: m2c!ulowell!tegra!vail@husc6.harvard.edu (Johnathan Vail)

writes

>Subject: Trends in Packet

> [.........]
>   I have been following things a bit and it seems like
>there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
>there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal
>tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
>I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
>communication but for backbones and bridges.

>What modems are available now and that will become the "next thing"?

Since springtime of '87 there are the NORD><LINK modems available
(developed by myself).
These modems utilize a DPSK modulating scheme which is modeled after
the CCITT V.26. At a subcarrier of 1800 Hz and at a baudrate of 2400 Bd
there's a datarate of 4800 bps available (dibit-encoding scheme)
or 4800 Bd / 9600 bps.

 Some highlights of this modems are:
no DC component in signal at any time, so lowest AF of xferchannel
is > 400 Hz.
fast synchronisation time of modem : < 5 msec (@ 4800 bps)
     (faster at higher speeds)
no squelch required, therefor no squelch delay (usually 50...150 msec)
interface conforms to CCITT X.21bis (similar to RS232), TTL level
     signals available by means of some jumpers.
modem supplies rx and tx clock.
only standard CMOS-ICs required,
only 1 PS (+10...+14V) necessary (< 3 W).

Several of these modems are running here since some time with no general
problems so far. The modems are tested on TNC1s and different TNC2 clones.

Like all modems for higher speed these DPSK modems have to be pluged
to a separate data input / output connector at the TRXs.
Future intentions are to provide a dualmode uplink at the nodes so
users might use 202 1200 bps or DPSK 4800 bps on the same frequency.
But this isn't finished yet.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.
- -

#include <disclaimer.std>

 Detlef J. Schmidt   +49 531 391 5514
 Computing center
 University Brunswick
 P.O.B. 3329
 D-3300 Braunschweig
 F.R.G.

C0033003 at dbstu1.bitnet
 C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@MITVMA.MIT.EDU
 c0033003%dbstu1.bitnet%cunyvm.cuny.edu@BRL.ARPA
 CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU
 ..!mcvax!unido!DBSTU1.bitnet!c0033003
etc...

.

From 2892413607088532552
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9ce75137dc3c06e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-30 11:02:49 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!csd4.milw.wisc.edu!jgreco
From: jgreco@csd4.milw.wisc.edu (Joe Greco)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: Commodore Packet
Message-ID: <1746@csd4.milw.wisc.edu>
Date: 30 Mar 89 00:59:42 GMT
References: <289@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Sender: news@csd4.milw.wisc.edu
Reply-To: jgreco@csd4.milw.wisc.edu (Joe Greco)
Organization: UW-Milwaukee Home for Out-of-date 8 bit Hackers
Lines: 9
Posted: Thu Mar 30 01:59:42 1989

In comp.sys.cbm article <289@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>, brendan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
(Brendan Kehoe) wrote:
>that offer a packet terminal or act as a packet BBS..if any of you have or

Define "packet terminal"... "packet BBS"... please?
--
jgreco@csd4.milw.wisc.edu Joe Greco at FidoNet 1:154/200
USnail: 9905 W Montana Ave PunterNet Node 30 or 31
West Allis, WI 53227-3329 "These aren't anybody's opinions."
Voice: 414/321-6184 Data: 414/321-9287 (Happy Hacker's BBS)

From -1147195700477885761
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,fac0fbf7aece09e8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-30 18:26:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!kth!draken!tut!tolsun!so-luru
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: To Jim, W2XO about the CTIX BBS
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Mar30145025@stekt.oulu.fi>
Date: 30 Mar 89 12:50:25 GMT
Sender: news@tolsun.oulu.fi
Distribution: rec
Organization: University of Oulu, Dept. of EE, Finland
Lines: 17
Posted: Thu Mar 30 13:50:25 1989

Hello, Jim!

About the CTIX BBS program...

Thank you for your answer! I did receive your mail, but somehow I don't seem
to get my reply through... it just keep on bouncing back time after time.
the MAILER-DAEMON@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu claims your host to be unknown. Any
ideas how to get through, anyone? It would be greatly appreciated!

My apologies to everyone for this posting. I did try, HONESTLY.. ;-)

73 de Luru
--
==
Ari 'Luru' Husa === Packet: oh8nup@oh8ta === E-mail: so-luru@oulu.stekt.fi
Mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25 SF-90570 OULU FINLAND === Phone: +358 (9)81 561 173
==

From 4065675995572038671
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,efb80e11a0f7bc82,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,efb80e11a0f7bc82,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 19:07:02 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!xanth!ukma!rutgers!att!homxb!hotps!
ka2qhd!kd2bd
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!
Keywords: Video, Voice and Data! STS-35
Message-ID: <834@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Date: 1 Apr 89 03:07:02 GMT
Organization: ka2qhd Ocean, NJ
Lines: 35
Xref: gmdzi rec.ham-radio:3583 rec.ham-radio.packet:662
Posted: Sat Apr 1 04:07:02 1989

ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT MARCH 27 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION IS SCHEDULED TO FLY ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE
IN MARCH 1990. APPROVAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE
AMATEUR RADIO EXPERIMENT CALLED SAREX ON THE SECONDARY PAYLOAD LIST
OF FLIGHT STS 35 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS. RON PARISE, WA4SIR, A PAYLOAD
SPECIALIST FOR THE ASTRO 1 PAYLOAD TO BE CARRIED ON THAT FLIGHT WILL
OPERATE THE STATION IN THE ORBITING SHUTTLE. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARRL
AND SAREX, COSPONSORS, THE RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION,
AMSAT, STATED THAT THEY LEARNED OF THE APPROVAL AT A MEETING WITH
NASA OFFICIALS HELD ON MARCH 14 AT THE LYNDON B JOHNSON SPACE
CENTER IN HOUSTON.

WA4SIR WILL COMMUNICATE WITH AMATEUR OPERATORS WORLDWIDE USING VOICE
AND VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS AS WELL AS PACKET RADIO. THE ORBIT OF THE
SHUTTLE WILL ALLOW AMATEURS LOCATED BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 46 DEGREES

NORTH AND 46 DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDES TO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE
SHUTTLE. THE SAREX TRANSMISSIONS FROM THE SPACE SHUTTLE WILL BE SUCH
THAT A STANDARD SCANNER RADIO CAN RECEIVE THEM.

THE APPROVAL FOR SAREX OPERATION IS CONTINGENT ON FINAL APPROVAL BY
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER OF THE SAREX HARDWARE AND OPERATIONS PLAN AND ON
PRIORITIZATION OF SECONDARY PAYLOADS FOR THE STS 35 FLIGHT.

--
 UUCP   : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
 PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
          ..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
          avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

From 3068328204626210880
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 20:48:19 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311523.AA06910@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 10:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 155
Posted: Fri Mar 31 11:09:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:57 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 6401 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:57 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 6400; Wed, 29 Mar 89 17:56:36 SET
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 89 01:31:09 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #82
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Wed, 29 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 82

Today's Topics:

KISS PROMS for GLB TNC
paccom tiny2 mod
Trends in Packet (2 msgs)
WA7MBL BBS and KPC-2

Date: 28 Mar 89 17:20:05 GMT
From: fluke!lane@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Lane Holdcroft)
Subject: KISS PROMS for GLB TNC

In article <7454@fluke.COM> lane@tc.fluke.COM (Lane Holdcroft) writes:
>
>Several friends are running packet with GLB TNC-1's and would like to locate
>KISS EPROMS ^^^^^

Oops, that should have been a GLB "PK-1". Sorry about that!
Thanks, 73, Lane, KE7UT

Date: 27 Mar 89 15:03:42 GMT
From: oliveb!pyramid!prls!philabs!news@apple.com (Usenet News)
Subject: paccom tiny2 mod

From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Path: briar.philips.com!rfc

> Further to N2EZG's bulletin on constructing an adapter for
> the modem socket to improve the performance of Tiny-2 (and
> Micropower-2) TNCs that have become "hard of hearing": Gwyn,
> W1BEL, of PacComm advises that those not wanting to roll
> their own can call and they'll send an adapter, free of
> charge. Not all of the TNCs exhibit the problem, and recent
> revs of the TNC boards already have the mod (which inverts
> the phase of a clock signal) in place, so don't bother
> unless you are actually noticing degradation of the modem
> performance.
>
> 73, Barry VE3JF@VE3JF

Date: 28 Mar 89 15:41:50 GMT
From: m2c!ulowell!tegra!vail@husc6.harvard.edu (Johnathan Vail)
Subject: Trends in Packet

I am thinking of getting back into Packet Radio using TCP/IP. As I
see it 1200 baud is painful at best and if it isn't already will be
obsolete soon. I have been following things a bit and it seems like
there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal

tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
communication but for backbones and bridges.

What modems are available now and that will become the "next thing"?

Also, can anyone point me to some local (MA/NH) groups that are doing
TCP/IP.

Thanks.... jv

"The death of God left the angels in a strange position."

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 145.270-, 448.625-
 -----

Date: 29 Mar 89 00:52:57 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!dpmizar!dptudg!lcz@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Lee
 Ziegenhals)
Subject: Trends in Packet

In article <449@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>I am thinking of getting back into Packet Radio using TCP/IP. As I
>see it 1200 baud is painful at best and if it isn't already will be
>obsolete soon. I have been following things a bit and it seems like
>there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
>there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal
>tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
>I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
>communication but for backbones and bridges.
>...

We have just begun testing the HAPN 4800bps modems in the San Antonio
area. These are on 70cm for user access (primarily TCP/IP, at least
initially). They have not been installed long enough to give an exhaustive
review, but so far we are fairly pleased with them.

The thing that attracted us most about the HAPN boards was the cost: $45
for a kit that installs inside your TNC2. Construction was fairly easy,
and installation in the TNC straightforward.

On the down side, you must modify your radio "take-off" points. The
receive audio must come directly out of the discriminator, and the transmit
must go straight to the modulator (will work with either FM or PM). On the
other hand, I am now using the same points for 1200bps as well, and with a
minor mod to the TNC, it works even better than going through the mike
connector. Also, you can install a simple SPST switch to change from 1200
to 4800 instantly.

I would enjoy hearing from folks who have tried some of the 9600bps modems.
I will post more information on the performance of the HAPN boards after
they have been in use for a while.

--

73, Lee - n5lyt

Date: 26 Mar 89 22:17:52 GMT
From: thumper!gamma!mibte!megjic@faline.bellcore.com (James Cook)
Subject: WA7MBL BBS and KPC-2

    Hello, I am having a real problem getting Ver 5.12 of MBL's
BBS to work on a KPC-2. The DCD lead on the EIA-232 seems to be the
problem, have to dummy up the lead to make the PC talk to it. I have
used the BBS on a PK-232 with no problems. What I am asking is for
someone to mail me the settings for the KPC-2 when used with MBL bbs. I
would also like to hear from anyone that is using this BBS software.

Thanks
Jim Cook N8JBO

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 4835505657500069480
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 20:48:23 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311524.AA07018@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 10:38:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 193
Posted: Fri Mar 31 11:38:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 30 Mar 89 16:46 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 4867 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 30 Mar 89 16:46 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 4865; Thu, 30 Mar 89 15:41:38 SET
Date: Thu, 30 Mar 89 01:30:32 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #83
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Thu, 30 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 83

Today's Topics:
                          TCPIP for Amiga
                               tnc's
                          Trends in Packet
                    trends in packet (modems)

Date: Wed, 29 Mar 89 11:59:17 BST
From: John Heaton 061-275-6011 <ZZATSJH%cms.umrcc.ac.uk@NSS.Cs.Ucl.AC.UK>
Subject: TCPIP for Amiga

Hi,

I am running a Commodore Amiga A500 withe the 870829.24 release of the
KA9Q TCP/IP Internet package, and I am now feeling left behind as quite
a few of my friends are using much later and more sophisticated versions
(871225.33m etc!). What I was wondering is, Does anyone know of a later
version for the Amiga.

John Heaton   G1YYH

EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@UKACRL
DARPA: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Packet: G1YYH @ GB7NWP
AMPRnet: g1yyh.ampr.org [44.131.1.8]

Date: 28 Mar 89 21:46:18 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!sm.unisys.com!ism780c!kirkd@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Kirk
 Davis)
Subject: tnc's

I'm looking into buying a tnc. I was wondering if I could get some
feed back from some people that may have these models:

Pac-Comm: Looks good... seems to support alot of stuff (netrom
kiss, UHF/VHF & HF). Also farly cheap ($119 for the
Tiny-2 & $159 for the mp-2). But is it any good?

Pakratt-232: Seems to do it all. Also seems like alot of people
are using them. But at ~$320 is it worth it?

heath pocket packet:
Looks real neat, but it doesn't do netrom or HF. ($219)
(73 has a good review of this in their march edition)

KAM: Haven't found much info, but they say they're the best.
Does anyone have anything to say about um?

I would like to get something good for portable use... Yet I would still
like it to be some what flexable. The heath is too much of a trade off.
The pac-comm mp-2 may be the one, but I don't know if it's any good. Does
anyone have any thoughts?

---
kirkd@ism780c.isc.com

Date: 29 Mar 89 16:39:20 GMT
From: tektronix!orca!tekecs!mhorne%ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM@uunet.uu.net (Mike Horne)
Subject: Trends in Packet

John, you're correct WRT running TCP/IP over 1200 bps packet links; it's
painful at best. Going to the 4800 bps modems from HAPN (or other) will
make your throughput a little better, but don't expect a 4X performance
increase. Going to 9600 bps will see somewhate better performance. All of
this falls apart if your transmitter or receiver (or the other guy's set)
is slow to key up or turnaround.

Of course, the Heatherington modems (56kbps) are available, and others are
doing work on higher speed modems. Bdale Garbee is working with another
individual on "10 GHz Ethernet." If you're interested, I'm sure you can
hack around with other high-speed possibilities.

Your assumption that high speed stuff won't be used for general communications
may be true for the regular rtty-packet folks, but I'd love to have a local
comm channel running at 1 Mbps or greater with several hosts on it. A lot
of us would like to link our PC's and UNIX boxes together so we can do
some "real work" (so to speak); the slower speeds make it difficult, if not
impossible.

By all means, John, don't let 1200 bps modems scare you away from amateur
TCP/IP! It's an exciting part of packet that is seeing very impressive growth.

Mike

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.

mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com (503) 685-2077

Date: Wed, 29 Mar 89 16:36:30 MEZ
From: C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: trends in packet (modems)

on

>Date: 28 Mar 89 15:41:50 GMT
>From: m2c!ulowell!tegra!vail@husc6.harvard.edu (Johnathan Vail)

writes

>Subject: Trends in Packet

> [.....]
> I have been following things a bit and it seems like
>there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
>there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal
>tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
>I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
>communication but for backbones and bridges.

>What modems are available now and that will become the "next thing"?

Since springtime of '87 there are the NORD><LINK modems available
(developed by myself).
These modems utilize a DPSK modulating scheme which is modeled after
the CCITT V.26. At a subcarrier of 1800 Hz and at a baudrate of 2400 Bd
there's a datarate of 4800 bps available (dibit-encoding scheme)
or 4800 Bd / 9600 bps.

Some highlights of this modems are:
no DC component in signal at any time, so lowest AF of xferchannel
is > 400 Hz.
fast synchronisation time of modem : < 5 msec (@ 4800 bps)
(faster at higher speeds)
no squelch required, therefor no squelch delay (usually 50...150 msec)
interface conforms to CCITT X.21bis (similar to RS232), TTL level
signals available by means of some jumpers.
modem supplies rx and tx clock.
only standard CMOS-ICs required,
only 1 PS (+10...+14V) necessary (< 3 W).

Several of these modems are running here since some time with no general
problems so far. The modems are tested on TNC1s and different TNC2 clones.

Like all modems for higher speed these DPSK modems have to be pluged
to a separate data input / output connector at the TRXs.
Future intentions are to provide a dualmode uplink at the nodes so
users might use 202 1200 bps or DPSK 4800 bps on the same frequency.

But this isn't finished yet.

Detlef (DK4EG @ DK0MAV)
.
- -

#include <disclaimer.std>

 Detlef J. Schmidt   +49 531 391 5514
 Computing center
 University Brunswick
 P.O.B. 3329
 D-3300 Braunschweig
 F.R.G.

C0033003 at dbstu1.bitnet
 C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@MITVMA.MIT.EDU
 c0033003%dbstu1.bitnet%cunyvm.cuny.edu@BRL.ARPA
 CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!C0033003%DBSTU1.BITNET@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU
 ..!mcvax!unido!DBSTU1.bitnet!c0033003
etc...
.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 426644736384922145
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 20:48:31 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311506.AA06138@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 10:05:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 168
Posted: Fri Mar 31 11:05:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:56 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 9390 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:55 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 9389; Mon, 27 Mar 89 11:42:08 SET
Date: Mon, 27 Mar 89 01:30:30 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #80
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Mon, 27 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 80

Today's Topics:
                      vk2sg rtty report 3/24/89

Date: 26 Mar 89 19:17:51 GMT
From: osu-cis!n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Sanders)
Subject: vk2sg rtty report 3/24/89

    It was suggested that I post this bulletin to rec.ham-radio
instead of rec.ham-radio.packet. I basicly decided on .packet because
both packet and rtty are "digital" modes. It dosent really matter
where I post the articles. So its up to you Do you want it posted
in rec.ham-radio or rec.ham-radio.packet?

            Thanks in advance for your comments.

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1989
(BID RTDX2403)

FIRST, WE HOPE THAT EVERYONE HAS A VERY HAPPY AND HOLY EASTER. WE HOPE
THE DX COMES TO YOUR SHACK IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. IN THE NOTES YOU WILL SEE
SOME STATIONS LISTED AS 28 MHZ, ETC. THESE WERE SOME OF THE STATIONS WHO
WERE WORKED/SEEN DURING THE CONTEST. UNFORTUNATELY WE COULD NOT LIST ALL
THE STATIONS THAT WERE IN THE CONTEST, AS SOME OF THE STATIONS WORKED OVER
700 CONTACTS. SO ONE MIGHT SAY THAT ALL BANDS WERE OPEN AT SOME TIME
DURING THE CONTEST PERIOD.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, KT7H, LA5WBA, OD5NG AND VK2EG.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY.
4X6GA 14090 KHZ AT 0450Z
EVERYONE HOLDING BREATH FOR START.

SATURDAY.
EA9JV 21083 KHZ AT 0200Z
BY9GA 21090 KHZ AT 0234Z
XX9KA 14087 KHZ AT 0910Z
VU7JX 28079 KHZ AT 0923Z QSL
3B8FP 14090 KHZ AT 1336Z QSL
6W6JX 28 MHZ AT 1403Z
9K2DZ 28 MHZ AT 1546Z

SUNDAY
TF3KB 14 MHZ AT 0349Z
HH2BZ 14 MHZ AT 0417Z
FS5UQ 14 MHZ AT 0450Z
DL1OAX/UG6 14088 KHZ AT 0715Z
KH2/WA0OII 14 MHZ AT 1215Z
FM5CD 14 MHZ AT 2148Z
J73EH 21080 KHZ AT 2245Z
VU7JX 14080 KHZ AT 2250Z
KX6TY 28 MHZ AT 2252Z

MONDAY
VU2SJV 14 MHZ AT 0147Z
CN8EL 14092 KHZ AT 2105Z

TUESDAY
HH2BZ 14082 KHZ AT 0050Z
ZK1WL 21095 KHZ AT 0423Z
PJ2MI 14078 KHZ AT 1023Z FEC
HC8VB 14082 KHZ AT 2335Z

WEDNESDAY
DL1OAX/UG6 14091 KHZ AT 0635Z QSL
6Y5PG 14090 KHZ AT 1239Z
9J2KP 21088 KHZ AT 1900Z
3X1SG 21091 KHZ AT 2105Z
P43SP 14093 KHZ AT 2145Z

THURSDAY.
NIL

FRIDAY
TY9JC 14085 KHZ AT 2350Z QSL

QSL INFORMATION:

CORRECTION TO LAST WEEKS QSL INFORMATION, T5GG QSL MANAGER IS I2MOP.
VU7XP WILL QSL VIA W2XP.
3B8FP WILL RECEIVE HIS CARDS VIA KN2N.
DL1OAX/UG6 WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS. HE WILL BE THE OPERATOR IN ARMENIA FOR A FEW MORE WEEKS.
J73EH QSLS VIA WA4WIP.
TY9JC WILL QSL FROM HIS HOME ADDRESS OF DJ9JC.

NOTES OF INTEREST:

LA2FFA WILL BE ACTIVE FROM ABOUT 84 DEGREES NORTH FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS USING THE CALLSIGN OF JX0A, FROM 22ND MARCH USING PACKET AND OTHER MODES. NO MENTION OF RTTY.

APRIL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT JIM SMITH WILL BE ACTIVE FROM OCEAN ISLAND, EITHER THE END OF APRIL OR EARLY MAY. IT IS HOPED THAT HE WILL THEN TRAVEL TO TUVALU (T2) IF REQUESTED.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM 6TH APRIL. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM 11TH TO 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAULS ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED 3RD TO 10TH MAY . THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY. OPERATION BY THE NATAL DX GROUP BRAZIL.

JUNE.

TK/HB9CJC WILL OPERATE FROM CORSICA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JULY 2ND. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

JG1RVN WILL OPERATE FROM KC6, BELAU, DURING JUNE. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

AUGUST.

ANGOLA HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL AUGUST DUE TO CHANGE OF MILITARY PERSONEL. QSL VIA I5ICY.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 8018844368350893347
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 20:48:39 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311509.AA06291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 10:09:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 155
Posted: Fri Mar 31 11:09:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:57 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 6401 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:57 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 6400; Wed, 29 Mar 89 17:56:36 SET
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 89 01:31:09 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #82
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Wed, 29 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 82

Today's Topics:
                        KISS PROMS for GLB TNC
                           paccom tiny2 mod
                       Trends in Packet (2 msgs)
                          WA7MBL BBS and KPC-2

Date: 28 Mar 89 17:20:05 GMT
From: fluke!lane@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Lane Holdcroft)

Subject: KISS PROMS for GLB TNC

In article <7454@fluke.COM> lane@tc.fluke.COM (Lane Holdcroft) writes:
>
>Several friends are running packet with GLB TNC-1's and would like to locate
>KISS EPROMS   ^^^^^

Oops, that should have been a GLB "PK-1". Sorry about that!
Thanks, 73, Lane, KE7UT

Date: 27 Mar 89 15:03:42 GMT
From: oliveb!pyramid!prls!philabs!news@apple.com (Usenet News)
Subject: paccom tiny2 mod

From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Path: briar.philips.com!rfc

Further to N2EZG's bulletin on constructing an adapter for the modem socket to improve the performance of Tiny-2 (and Micropower-2) TNCs that have become "hard of hearing": Gwyn, W1BEL, of PacComm advises that those not wanting to roll their own can call and they'll send an adapter, free of charge. Not all of the TNCs exhibit the problem, and recent revs of the TNC boards already have the mod (which inverts the phase of a clock signal) in place, so don't bother unless you are actually noticing degradation of the modem performance.

73, Barry VE3JF@VE3JF

Date: 28 Mar 89 15:41:50 GMT
From: m2c!ulowell!tegra!vail@husc6.harvard.edu (Johnathan Vail)
Subject: Trends in Packet

I am thinking of getting back into Packet Radio using TCP/IP. As I see it 1200 baud is painful at best and if it isn't already will be obsolete soon. I have been following things a bit and it seems like there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well. I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal communication but for backbones and bridges.

What modems are available now and that will become the "next thing"?

Also, can anyone point me to some local (MA/NH) groups that are doing TCP/IP.

Thanks.... jv

"The death of God left the angels in a strange position."

 _____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 145.270-, 448.625-
 -----

Date: 29 Mar 89 00:52:57 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!dpmizar!dptudg!lcz@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Lee
 Ziegenhals)
Subject: Trends in Packet

In article <449@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>I am thinking of getting back into Packet Radio using TCP/IP. As I
>see it 1200 baud is painful at best and if it isn't already will be
>obsolete soon. I have been following things a bit and it seems like
>there are several modems becoming reasonably available. I believe
>there is onw that claims to get 4800 baud on most radios with minimal
>tweaking. And I have seen 9600 baud advertised and discussed as well.
>I feel the really high speed stuff won't be used for genreal
>communication but for backbones and bridges.
>...

We have just begun testing the HAPN 4800bps modems in the San Antonio
area. These are on 70cm for user access (primarily TCP/IP, at least
initially). They have not been installed long enough to give an exhaustive
review, but so far we are fairly pleased with them.

The thing that attracted us most about the HAPN boards was the cost: $45
for a kit that installs inside your TNC2. Construction was fairly easy,
and installation in the TNC straightforward.

On the down side, you must modify your radio "take-off" points. The
receive audio must come directly out of the discriminator, and the transmit
must go straight to the modulator (will work with either FM or PM). On the
other hand, I am now using the same points for 1200bps as well, and with a
minor mod to the TNC, it works even better than going through the mike
connector. Also, you can install a simple SPST switch to change from 1200
to 4800 instantly.

I would enjoy hearing from folks who have tried some of the 9600bps modems.
I will post more information on the performance of the HAPN boards after
they have been in use for a while.

--

73, Lee - n5lyt

Date: 26 Mar 89 22:17:52 GMT
From: thumper!gamma!mibte!megjic@faline.bellcore.com (James Cook)
Subject: WA7MBL BBS and KPC-2

    Hello, I am having a real problem getting Ver 5.12 of MBL's
BBS to work on a KPC-2. The DCD lead on the EIA-232 seems to be the
problem, have to dummy up the lead to make the PC talk to it. I have
used the BBS on a PK-232 with no problems. What I am asking is for
someone to mail me the settings for the KPC-2 when used with MBL bbs. I
would also like to hear from anyone that is using this BBS software.

Thanks
Jim Cook N8JBO

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 6137709237577007240
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 20:49:04 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311505.AA06094@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 10:03:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 102
Posted: Fri Mar 31 11:03:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:55 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 6622 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Thu, 30 Mar 89 13:55 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 6620; Tue, 28 Mar 89 13:21:15 SET
Date: Tue, 28 Mar 89 01:30:22 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #81
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>

To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest Tue, 28 Mar 89 Volume 89 : Issue 81

Today's Topics:
KISS PROMS for GLB TNC
PK-232 RTTY Non-Std Shifts help
VE3IWJ KAM Mod.

Date: 27 Mar 89 20:20:00 GMT
From: fluke!lane@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Lane Holdcroft)
Subject: KISS PROMS for GLB TNC

Several friends are running packet with GLB TNC-1's and would like to locate KISS EPROMS to allow them to run TCP/IP. If you have any information on a source, please let me know. We can also burn the EPROMS from a data file. Thanks for your help!
73,
Lane KE7UT

Date: 27 Mar 89 19:36:12 GMT
From: hpda!hpcupt1!bmp@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Brian M. Perkin)
Subject: PK-232 RTTY Non-Std Shifts help

I am looking for someone who is very familiar
with the PK-232 Multimode box. I have been
reading the technical reference manual with
the intentions of retuning the Narrow band
transmitters and receivers to run 850 Hz
TTY shifts. I am not going to cannibalize the
1000 HZ Wide shift circuits, because I still
hope to run VHF packet. Hoping that I am
not a pioneer in this endeavour, I am looking
for advice from anyone who has been down this
path already.
Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp

Date: 27 Mar 89 20:25:27 GMT
From: att!alberta!dvinci!hardie@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Peter Hardie)
Subject: VE3IWJ KAM Mod.

I installed the VE3IWJ change to R47 in the KAM by just paralleling a 22K resistor across R47. My experience has been that it does not significantly improve performance under good conditions and if the band is fading a bit then it degrades performance. If, for example, a station sends you 4 packets

in one transmission and you receive the first one or two packets at which point the band fades out and carrier detect drops momentarily, then the KAM will transmit an acknowledgement while the transmitting end is still sending packets 3 and 4. I just removed the mod but perhaps a somewhat larger value than 22K might help out.
I am still having the problem I posted before which is that on a busy channel the KAM takes an inordinate amount of time to retry an unacknowledged packet. If for example I send a packet and the other end does not reply, then if the channel is busy it can take as much as 30 seconds before the KAM tries to send the packet again and if the other end never sees the retries then with my RETRY=7 and FRACK=2 (AND PERSIST=255!!) it can take the KAM 5 minutes before it gives up. By that time though the other end may have already timed out and called the next BBS (some of them only wait 2 minutes or so). I have had replies to my previous query from 3 people (sorry I don't have names/calls here right now) one of whom thought I had set PERSIST very low (hardly likely OM!) and two from Europe who both have the same problem. I've also had reports from two US sysops that they've given up on their KAM altogether and got a PK232 so their BBS can do something useful.
Now, I know there are others out there using a KAM (perhaps?) and if you are not having this problem I'd like to know what your KAM parameters are set at. I find it hard to believe that more or less default parameters make the box totally useless on a busy channel (BTW one of the European ops said the same problem exists with the KAM on VHF too!)
ANY ideas???
Tnx + 73
Pete VE5VA @ N8GTC (28.113)
bitnet hardie@sask
usenet who knows any more? (ihnp4 - R.I.P.)

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From -4059992846228865045
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3f4bce8c640b9c06
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-03-31 21:01:57 PST
Path: gmdzi!unido!mcvax!uunet!lll-winken!ames!ncar!unmvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ucbvax!CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU!Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es
From: Postmaster%ccuab1.uab.es@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (PMDF Mail Server)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Undeliverable mail
Message-ID: <8903311406.AA03458@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Date: 31 Mar 89 12:16:00 GMT
Sender: daemon@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Organization: The Internet
Lines: 71
Posted: Fri Mar 31 13:16:00 1989

The message could not be delivered to:

Addressee: DZ1003
Reason:
  %MAIL-E-NOSUCHUSR, no such user DZ1003 at node CCUAB1

Received: from JNET-DAEMON by ccuab1.uab.es; Fri, 31 Mar 89 12:13 GMT
Received: From FRULM11(MAILER) by EBCCUAB1 with Jnet id 3883 for
 DZ1003@EBCCUAB1; Fri, 31 Mar 89 12:13 GMT
Received: by FRULM11 (Mailer X1.24) id 3881; Fri, 31 Mar 89 11:09:18 SET
Date: Fri, 31 Mar 89 01:30:51 MST
From: PACKET-RADIO-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #84
Sender: Packet-radio list <PACKRAD@FINHUTC.BITNET>
To: Arnau Perello EA3FNT <DZ1003@ccuab1.uab.es>
Reply-to: PACKET-RADIO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Comments: Warning -- original Sender: tag was I-PACRAD@UIUCVMD

PACKET-RADIO Digest   Fri, 31 Mar 89   Volume 89 : Issue 84

Today's Topics:
                   Is there a list of packet bbs's?
                   To Jim, W2XO about the CTIX BBS

Date: 29 Mar 89 02:51:13 GMT
From: osu-cis!killer!jolnet!brendan@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Brendan Kehoe)
Subject: Is there a list of packet bbs's?

 Is there a list of not only packet bbs', but of regular boards that're
packet-oriented available?

Thanks..

--
Brendan Kehoe
brendan@cup.portal.com | GEnie: B.KEHOE | Oh no! I forgot to say goodbye
brendan@chinet.chi.il.us | CI$: 71750,2501 | to my mind!
brendan@jolnet.orpk.il.us | Galaxy: Brendan | - Abby Normal

Date: 30 Mar 89 12:50:25 GMT
From: mcvax!kth!draken!tut!tolsun!so-luru@uunet.uu.net (Ari Husa)
Subject: To Jim, W2XO about the CTIX BBS

Hello, Jim!

About the CTIX BBS program...

Thank you for your answer! I did receive your mail, but somehow I don't seem

to get my reply through... it just keep on bouncing back time after time.
the MAILER-DAEMON@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu claims your host to be unknown. Any
ideas how to get through, anyone? It would be greatly appreciated!

My apologies to everyone for this posting. I did try, HONESTLY.. ;-)

73 de Luru
--
==
Ari 'Luru' Husa === Packet: oh8nup@oh8ta === E-mail: so-luru@oulu.stekt.fi
Mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25 SF-90570 OULU FINLAND === Phone: +358 (9)81 561 173
==

End of PACKET-RADIO Digest
****

From 2753947884949016343
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9ce75137dc3c06e
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105753,f9ce75137dc3c06e
X-Google-Attributes: gid105753,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-04-01 05:39:02 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1960 comp.sys.cbm:2437
Path: utzoo!utgpu!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!mailrus!ames!killer!jolnet!brendan
From: brendan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Brendan Kehoe)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.cbm
Subject: Re: Commodore Packet
Message-ID: <391@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Date: 1 Apr 89 13:39:02 GMT
References: <289@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US> <1746@csd4.milw.wisc.edu>
Reply-To: brendan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Brendan Kehoe)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio.packet
Distribution: usa
Organization: Jolnet, Public Access Unix, Orland Park (Joliet), Ill.
Lines: 13

In article <1746@csd4.milw.wisc.edu> jgreco@csd4.milw.wisc.edu (Joe Greco) writes:
>Define "packet terminal"... "packet BBS"... please?

 Packet terminal being one that will take the signals from the radio and
turn them into the ascii characters coming from the Packet BBS you're calling.
 Packet BBS being a bulletin board set up to be reachable through a tnc
connection.

--
Brendan Kehoe
brendan@cup.portal.com | GEnie: B.KEHOE | Oh no! I forgot to say goodbye
brendan@chinet.chi.il.us | CI$: 71750,2501 | to my mind!
brendan@jolnet.orpk.il.us | Galaxy: Brendan | - Abby Normal

From -4789084220516293411
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6209bec94c4e34f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6209bec94c4e34f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d0b7,6209bec94c4e34f1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d0b7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-01-03 15:35:13 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!columbia!rutgers!mit-eddie!genrad!decvax!tektronix!uw-beaver!ubc-vision!ubc-cs!ravi
From: ravi@ubc-cs.UUCP (K Ravindran)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.cpm
Subject: XEROX-820 board for sale
Message-ID: <750@ubc-cs.UUCP>
Date: Sat, 3-Jan-87 18:35:13 EST
Article-I.D.: ubc-cs.750
Posted: Sat Jan 3 18:35:13 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 4-Jan-87 21:46:35 EST
Distribution: na
Organization: UBC Department of Computer Science
Lines: 42
Keywords: Z80, CP/M
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio:169 rec.ham-radio.packet:27 comp.os.cpm:124

XEROX-820 board for sale

A XEROX-820 single board computer is for sale. It has the following features on-board:

-- Z80 processor with 64 Kb memory

-- 4K monitor providing functions for

  ** Memory manipulation
  ** I/O port access
  ** Keyboard input and CRT display
  ** Floppy disk i/o

-- Floppy disk controller that can drive upto two 8" or 5-1\4" drives

-- CRT display controller (80 X 24 characters)

-- Parallel keyboard input interface

-- Two RS232 serial ports

-- Real-time clock

-- Z80 parallel i/o chip with two independent 8-bit parallel i/o
   ports. Can be configured for a variety of devices like printers,
   ROM programmers, analog devices, etc.

I can arrange to get CP/M on an 8" diskette if any one wants. The price is
US$90.00. Those interested may contact me at:

K.Ravindran,
Dept. of Computer Science,
Univ. of British Columbia,
Vancouver B.C., V6T 1W5,
Canada.
Ph: (604) 228-5485.
E-mail address: ravi@cs.ubc.cdn (or) ravi@cs.uucp
(or) ravi@cs.csnet

From -5616903403247053526
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f9109b78f99d74bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,f9109b78f99d74bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9109b78f99d74bc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-14 05:02:12 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watnot!watmath!clyde!cuae2!gatech!lll-lcc!well!hoptoad!gnu
From: gnu@hoptoad.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.misc
Subject: Re: Public Digital Radio Service
Message-ID: <1805@hoptoad.uucp>
Date: Sat, 14-Feb-87 08:02:12 EST
Article-I.D.: hoptoad.1805
Posted: Sat Feb 14 08:02:12 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 15-Feb-87 00:32:55 EST
References: <381@telesoft.UUCP>
Organization: Nebula Consultants in San Francisco
Lines: 70
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio:404 rec.ham-radio.packet:74 comp.misc:230

I had an interesting idea the other day.

I've been thinking for a few months about good ways to design a
portable "dynabook" style computer (see Alan Kay's stuff from Xerox
PARC years ago). Basically something the size of a book that's as
useful as a book (or a library) or notebook, and not nearly as much
pain as MSDOS or vi. But unlike a book it's dynamic -- sort of like
rec.ham-radio versus the ham magazines. N-way interaction, editing,
searching, and all that.

One problem is that due to power constraints there is not much info you can keep in a portable box the size of a book. For example, hard disks take too much power and space, even if they could stand being dropped in a mudpuddle a few times a year.

One way to alleviate this problem is by providing good portable communications. Keep most of the information in a base machine (and/or in a citywide library) and just stash the stuff you are currently working on inside the portable. Unfortunately, there is this problem.

We could only let you move stuff in or out of the portable when you were cabled up to your base station, but that severely limits how useful this thing is (can't make appointments, or receive and respond to messages during the working day, or call up references while in a meeting, or look up something in a "book" that you didn't load into the portable this morning).

We could build in a cellular phone but that adds $2000 (if handheld) and the per-minute charges would eat you alive. And the bandwidth is bad since it's designed for voice.

We could use infrared links but they are low speed and low reliability and carrying your 'book' outside on the lawn wouldn't work on sunny days, nor would it work when you weren't in line-of-sight.

We could use ham packet radio links but the *&^$%#@ hams are too stuck on keeping the spectrum free for yammering at each other. How many people would learn morse code and radio regs so they could buy a 'dynabook'? Damn few, and with good reason. Also, you couldn't do business over it. And the bandwidth is bad because it takes Special Government Permission to run at a reasonable speed.

We could use commercial radio frequencies but then you'd have to pay somebody rental to use it, even when just talking between your 'book and your home computer. Plus a major hassle for the manufacturer in getting the FCC to give out some frequencies everyplace somebody wanted to use a 'book.

Now if the PDRS proposal had a chance in hell of passing, I might even feel comfortable about building and selling a dynabook using PDRS as a communications method. When in your own home, it would automatically use very low power to talk to your base system (that IBM PC you'd never use again once you had the 'book). When out in the world, you'd still be connected, via other peoples' base stations and public repeaters.

BUT NOOOOOO!!!

This is not an attempt to start another morse code flame war. I probably won't even get around to reading the ham groups for another six months. I am just hoping to slide the idea into a few of your ossified heads

that you are giving up possibilities that you are incapable of imagining
by shooting down every proposal to give the public some free access digital
spectrum space.
--
John Gilmore {sun,ptsfa,lll-crg,ihnp4}!hoptoad!gnu   gnu@ingres.berkeley.edu
Love your country but never trust its government.
              -- from a hand-painted road sign in central Pennsylvania

From -7451938741967997064
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-15 10:30:48 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!ptsfa!ihnp4!aicchi!dbb
From: dbb@aicchi.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.misc
Subject: Re: Public Digital Radio Service
Message-ID: <922@aicchi.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 15-Feb-87 13:30:48 EST
Article-I.D.: aicchi.922
Posted: Sun Feb 15 13:30:48 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 16-Feb-87 01:57:11 EST
References: <381@telesoft.UUCP> <1805@hoptoad.uucp>
Reply-To: dbb@aicchi.UUCP (Burch)
Organization: Analysts International Corp; Chicago Branch
Lines: 13
Keywords: Portable terminals, RF digital communications
Summary: There already is such a service.
Xref: watmath rec.ham-radio:419 rec.ham-radio.packet:76 comp.misc:233

You can *already* get such a two-way digital communications device.
The IBM CE's around here use them for communications with their office.
They also have a built in 300 bps acoustic modem for a fallback.

--
-David B. (Ben) Burch
 Analysts International Corp.
 Chicago Branch (ihnp4!aicchi!dbb)

"Argue for your limitations, and they are yours." - R. Bach

From -8513187022856739882
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit

X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-15 11:07:34 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!watmath!clyde!cbatt!osu-eddie!osupyr!twd
From: twd@osupyr.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.misc
Subject: Re: Interactive Books
Message-ID: <270@osupyr.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 15-Feb-87 14:07:34 EST
Article-I.D.: osupyr.270
Posted: Sun Feb 15 14:07:34 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 16-Feb-87 01:51:17 EST
References: <381@telesoft.UUCP> <1805@hoptoad.uucp>
Reply-To: twd@osupyr.UUCP (The Twid)
Organization: Ohio State University
Lines: 19
Keywords: interactive books PDRS
Xref: watmath rec.ham-radio:417 rec.ham-radio.packet:75 comp.misc:232

John Gilmore talks about book-sized 'interactive' books
See his article for details....

Here's a thought. How about making the I-book with an editor, and the editor would save all changes made in the book. When you plugged into the base, the I-book would make all changes. If you used something like an EPROM this would be easy, except you would have to leave it plugged in for a while to make the changes. The I-book, then, would just have to save the editing changes you made to it, and perhaps with the right set-up, it could interpret these change and display them on the screen, thereby making the 'editor memory' transparent. It might work, as long as you didn't do a lot of editing.

Just some random thoughts from an not quite stable person.

Todd 'The Twid' Dailey at twd%osupyr.uucp@osu-eddie.uucp
'Anarchy may not be the best form of government, but it's better than no government at all'

From -770624951752081881
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-15 14:31:00 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!watmath!clyde!rutgers!mit-eddie!apollo!hays
From: hays@apollo.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.misc
Subject: Re: Public Digital Radio Service
Message-ID: <33228b02.18e6@apollo.uucp>
Date: Sun, 15-Feb-87 17:31:00 EST
Article-I.D.: apollo.33228b02.18e6
Posted: Sun Feb 15 17:31:00 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 16-Feb-87 03:42:58 EST
References: <381@telesoft.UUCP> <1805@hoptoad.uucp>
Reply-To: hays@apollo.UUCP (John Hays)
Organization: Apollo Computer, Chelmsford, MA
Lines: 45
Xref: watmath rec.ham-radio:420 rec.ham-radio.packet:77 comp.misc:234

The amateur radio community is not opposed to the use of Packet Radio
technology in other services. They have been very involved in putting
it into service for Public Service organizations such as FIRE, POLICE,
Civil Defense, 3rd World Telecommunications Projects, etc. MOSTLY on
volunteered time.

The hams are also not opposed to a Public Digital Radio Service (PDRS),
in principle. The opposed the STONER PDRS at 50 MHZ. for some very
definate reasons:

1. The proximity to channel 2 on your TV.
2. It was to reallocate a portion of Amateur Radio
   Spectrum WHICH IS IN USE to a commercial enterprize.
   There are frequencies in the commercial spectrum
   which could and are used for Digital Communications.
3. Amateurs are doing a lot of research in this area
   and have recently worked with the FCC to make the
   entry into the Digital Side of the hobby much easier.
   [It would be very difficult not to get a license if
      a person just studied for a couple of weeks]. However
   Amateur Radio is a PUBLIC SERVICE, FRATERNAL, AND
   EXPERIMENTATION SERVICE not to be used for BUSINESS.

We welcome anyone who is interested enough to work a little for the license
and will help those who would like to apply this technology in another
service.

John Hays
KD7UW

--

==
= MINE! THESE OPINIONS ARE MINE! YOU UNDERSTAND? MINE!   =
==

John D. Hays   UUCP: ...!decvax!wanginst!apollo!hays
Consultant   ...!uw-beaver!apollo!hays
Corporate Systems Engineering
Apollo Computer Inc.   CIS: 72725,424 {weekly}
Chelmsford, MA   GEnie: KD7UW   {monthly}

==========
= MINE! THESE OPINIONS ARE MINE! YOU UNDERSTAND? MINE!   =
==========

From 8970190203475976642
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 1107e7,f9109b78f99d74bc
X-Google-Attributes: gid1107e7,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-18 15:37:10 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!ucbcad!ucbvax!decvax!tektronix!uw-beaver!
ubc-vision!alberta!sask!hardie
From: hardie@sask.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.misc
Subject: Re: Public Digital Radio Service
Message-ID: <618@sask.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 18-Feb-87 18:37:10 EST
Article-I.D.: sask.618
Posted: Wed Feb 18 18:37:10 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 21-Feb-87 16:08:55 EST
References: <381@telesoft.UUCP> <1805@hoptoad.uucp>
Organization: University of Saskatchewan
Lines: 43
Xref: watmath rec.ham-radio:466 rec.ham-radio.packet:94 comp.misc:260

In article <1805@hoptoad.uucp>, gnu@hoptoad.uucp (John Gilmore) writes:
> We could build in a cellular phone but that adds $2000 (if handheld) and
> the per-minute charges would eat you alive. And the bandwidth is bad since
> it's designed for voice.
Whaddya think packet radio is using??? On HF, bandwidth restrictions limit
the rate to about 300 Baud.
>
> We could use ham packet radio links but the *&^$%#@ hams are too stuck on
> keeping the spectrum free for yammering at each other.
Why not take away some cellular phone spectrum. It's only used by people
who yammer at each other.
Better yet, there's roughly 1 Mhz of spectrum at about 27Mhz that is only
used by people who yammer at each other and a fair chunk of that is ILLEGAL
so why not clean it up and make better use of it?

> We could use commercial radio frequencies but then you'd have to pay
> somebody rental to use it, even when just talking between your 'book

> and your home computer.
The REAL point to the whole thing. What John wants is FREE access to a chunk of spectrum. The problem is he hasn't really figured out how much spectrum is really required for what he is proposing. In metropolitan areas the ham VHF/UHF bands are very crowded even though hams constitute considerably less than one percent of the U.S. population. If this book idea were to get off the ground then John wants to use wide bandwidth so that he can use a high data rate and also presumably wants to make the book accessible to everyone. Even though packet radio is an efficient use of spectrum it is still going to be very difficult to cram the number of users into any reasonable chunk of spectrum. Certainly there is no room for it in the VHF bands, whether or not you take the ham spectrum away. The only way I can see it fitting at all is to get way up into the Ghz range so that not only can wide bandwidths be accomodated with lots of channels but also the antenna that is required is very small.
> I am just hoping to slide the idea into a few of your ossified heads
> that you are giving up possibilities that you are incapable of imagining
> by shooting down every proposal to give the public some free access digital
> spectrum space.
Our heads ain't ossified. It's your ossified head that hasn't thought this through properly.
(I'd wholeheartedly support giving the public free access to the CB band for digital communications!)

Pete VE5VA
ihnp4!sask!hardie

From 4275715930007652766
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10db0a,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10db0a,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 11232c,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid11232c,public
X-Google-Thread: f9532,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: 1120ec,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1120ec,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10d431,5a1d3ee110d2cec,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10d431,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-02-19 13:21:42 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!necntc!adelie!mirror!rayssd!rayssdb!iws
From: iws@rayssdb.UUCP
Newsgroups: misc.consumers.house,misc.misc,misc.wanted,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.woodworking,sci.electronics
Subject: How to brassplate/electroplate at home?

Message-ID: <1516@rayssdb.RAY.COM>
Date: Thu, 19-Feb-87 16:21:42 EST
Article-I.D.: rayssdb.1516
Posted: Thu Feb 19 16:21:42 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 21-Feb-87 06:15:15 EST
Sender: iws@rayssdb.RAY.COM (Ihor W. Slabicky @ Raytheon Company, Portsmouth RI)
Distribution: na
Organization: Raytheon Company, Portsmouth RI
Lines: 14
Xref: watmath misc.consumers.house:552 misc.misc:568 misc.wanted:542 rec.audio:724
rec.ham-radio:459 rec.ham-radio.packet:90 rec.woodworking:116 sci.electronics:303

Can anyone e-mail to me or post to the net information on doing
your own brassplating/electroplating at home. I am looking for
either specific directions or a source with detailed info.
Particular info is needed for the solutions to be used for plating.
I have access to most common chemicals and solutions or could make them.
The objects I wish to plate are small: doorknobs, hinges, fixtures, etc.
Thanks !!!

      USEnet: ... {allegra, cbatt, cbosgd, cci632, gatech, ihnp4, linus,
                mirror, uiucdcs} !rayssd!rayssdb!iws
      ARPAnet: ... iws@rayssdb.RAY.COM
      Ihor Slabicky MS 171 * Raytheon Company * Submarine Signal Division
      P.O. Box 360 * Portsmouth, RI 02871-0360 * (401) 847-8000 ext. 5684
1234567890   !#$%^&*()_-+={[}]~`:;"'|\<,>.?/   0987654321

From 5342314276093951772
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,71cb39c9126cfd8b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,71cb39c9126cfd8b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-04-02 10:54:23 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watnot!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!linus!alliant!f
From: f@alliant.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Need Sharp PC-5000 technical information.
Message-ID: <458@alliant.UUCP>
Date: Thu, 2-Apr-87 13:54:23 EST
Article-I.D.: alliant.458
Posted: Thu Apr 2 13:54:23 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 5-Apr-87 01:08:29 EST
Organization: Alliant Computer Systems, Littleton, MA
Lines: 25
Keywords: sharp, pc-5000
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.ibm.pc:2695 rec.ham-radio.packet:186

Can someone provide (mail, please) any of the following for the Sharp
PC-5000:
     Schematics

Memory map
Port addresses
Programming info for serial port, keyboard, display, etc.
Bubble format info (where is MS-DOS really?)
Pinout for external bus.
Protocol for external bus (especially for floppy).
Any non-standard BIOS ints?
Anything else interesting that you happen to know?

Anybody in eastern Mass/southern NH who has one with the floppys who could let me transfer a few things to bubble?

Suggestions for dealing with the fact that the serial port is named AUX and that BASIC only has modem control/speed setting hooks for devices named COMn? I could do a simple XMODEM hack in BASIC to get started if I get around this one.

Thanks for reading this far.
--

...!{decvax!linus,mit-eddie}!alliant!f Bill Freeman
alliant!f@mit-eddie.edu KE1G @ WB1DSW

From 759425214317644723
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2b554e8c429045b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f9b1,a2b554e8c429045b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f9b1,public
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,a2b554e8c429045b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-05-03 09:43:28 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!rutgers!ames!hc!hi!kurt
From: kurt@hi.UUCP (Kurt Zeilenga)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.wizards,news.admin
Subject: Is this kosher?
Message-ID: <5981@hi.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 3-May-87 12:43:28 EDT
Article-I.D.: hi.5981
Posted: Sun May 3 12:43:28 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 3-May-87 20:08:58 EDT
References: <5691@eddie.MIT.EDU>
Reply-To: kurt@hi.UUCP (Kurt Zeilenga)
Organization: U. of New Mexico, Albuquerque
Lines: 15
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:289 comp.unix.wizards:2128 news.admin:391

Found in rec.ham-radio.packet:

In article <5691@eddie.MIT.EDU> yossi%TAURUS.BITNET@wiscvm.wisc.edu (Yossi Eilati) writes:

>.\" Copyright (c) 1980 Regents of the University of California.
>.\" All rights reserved. The Berkeley software License Agreement
>.\" specifies the terms and conditions for redistribution.
>.\"
>.\"   @(#)adb.1   6.1 (Berkeley) 4/29/85

If MIT can get a way with this, do you think I could post the kernal
source and not get sued?

--
     Kurt Zeilenga (zeilenga@hc.dspo.gov)
     "So long, Mom, I'm off to drop the bomb..."

From -6130584621273243901
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,a2b554e8c429045b
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a2b554e8c429045b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10f9b1,a2b554e8c429045b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10f9b1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-05-03 23:54:51 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!husc6!bloom-beacon!ambar
From: ambar@athena.mit.edu (Jean Marie Diaz)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.wizards,news.admin
Subject: Re: Is this kosher?
Message-ID: <515@bloom-beacon.MIT.EDU>
Date: Mon, 4-May-87 02:54:51 EDT
Article-I.D.: bloom-be.515
Posted: Mon May 4 02:54:51 1987
Date-Received: Tue, 5-May-87 00:42:43 EDT
References: <5691@eddie.MIT.EDU> <5981@hi.UUCP>
Sender: daemon@bloom-beacon.MIT.EDU
Reply-To: ambar@athena.mit.edu (Jean Marie Diaz)
Organization: Madhouse International Technologies
Lines: 19
Summary: nope, but don't blame MIT
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:292 comp.unix.wizards:2134 news.admin:399

In article <5981@hi.UUCP> kurt@hi.UUCP (Kurt Zeilenga) writes:
>Found in rec.ham-radio.packet:
>
>In article <5691@eddie.MIT.EDU> yossi%TAURUS.BITNET@wiscvm.wisc.edu (Yossi
Eilati) writes:

[header from Berkeley-copyrighted source deleted]

>If MIT can get away with this, do you think I could post the kernal
>source and not get sued?

I wouldn't bet my account on it. First of all, it's not MIT "getting

away with this". The only reason that that message has an eddie.mit.edu
ID is that the ARPANET mailing list it came from is gatewayed to the
USENET at mit-eddie. The poster, and his real address, is in the
attribution line.

I'm not claiming that it's any better to float copyrighted source around
the ARPANET than around the USENET; I just want mit-eddie kept out of
it...

From -8820886669215079828
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d477670ea0a70cb9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb57f,d477670ea0a70cb9,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb57f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-05-14 15:28:23 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!princeton!allegra!ulysses!faline!
karn
From: karn@faline.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.crypt
Subject: Re: passwd security
Message-ID: <581@faline.bellcore.com>
Date: Thu, 14-May-87 18:28:23 EDT
Article-I.D.: faline.581
Posted: Thu May 14 18:28:23 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 17-May-87 01:06:55 EDT
References: <1012@chinet.UUCP> <1615@Umunhum.STANFORD.EDU>
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 43
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:303 sci.crypt:368
Summary: LFSRs are NOT encryption systems

In article <1615@Umunhum.STANFORD.EDU>, paulf@Umunhum.UUCP writes:
> 4) Design a piplined serial encryptor / decriptor pair using LFSR's.
>   This is probably stretching part 97 a bit.
>
> A STA for LFSR encryptors would be nice for those who want closed systems;
>   the situation is similar to PL - type access on a closed repeater.

I wish you hadn't brought this up. Linear Feedback Shift Registers
(LFSRs) are already in use in the K9NG and WA4DSY amateur packet radio
modems as data randomizers. They're called "scramblers" in the
commercial world, but this word has bad connotations in the amateur
world. The purpose of a scrambler or randomizer is NOT to hide the data
being sent, but rather to change its statistics to improve the modem's
performance and to reduce co-channel interference. In particular,
scrambling gets rid of the DC component in a long flag stream, and it
guarantees plenty of data transitions for clock recovery in the event
you're not running HDLC and you're sending long strings of 1's or 0's.
In part 97 wording, the purpose here is to facilitate communications,
not hide the meaning.

You need to know the polynomial (the taps on the shift register) being used in order to decode a randomized data stream. Steve and Dale have published their polynomials, so as far as I'm concerned they aren't encrypting. However, this wouldn't be much of an encryption system even if they tried to keep their polynomial secret. All you need is 2N bits of the pseudo-random sequence generated by the LFSR (where N is the number of stages in the shift register) and you can obtain the polynomial by solving a simple linear system of equations.

Shift register feedback systems intended for encryption must use NON-linear feedback. The effect of this is to simulate a LFSR with an extremely long register, so long that the attack just mentioned isn't practical.

Based on the available public information about the secret NSA algorithms now being recommended for the replacement of DES I think it's a good bet that they're based on nonlinear feedback shift registers. I say this because they're stream ciphers and they run much faster than DES in hardware. NSA also claims that you have to get your keys from them in order to guarantee security (!) because constructing a "good" key requires special knowledge of the algorithm. All this is consistent with the nature of non-linear feedback shift register algorithms.

Phil

From 4745080674135305896
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb57f,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb57f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-05-19 12:07:42 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!rutgers!clyde!cbosgd!osu-eddie!verber
From: verber@osu-eddie.UUCP (Mark A. Verber)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.crypt
Subject: Re: passwd security
Message-ID: <3569@osu-eddie.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 19-May-87 15:07:42 EDT
Article-I.D.: osu-eddi.3569
Posted: Tue May 19 15:07:42 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 23-May-87 05:29:22 EDT
References: <1012@chinet.UUCP> <1615@Umunhum.STANFORD.EDU>
<581@faline.bellcore.com>
Sender: news@osu-eddie.UUCP
Reply-To: verber@osu-eddie.UUCP (Mark A. Verber)
Organization: Ohio State University, Computer Science
Lines: 19
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:335 sci.crypt:410

It would seem to me that a public key crypto-system would be perfect

for this kind of application. You could query the machine for its
public key, encrypt your password using that key and then transmit
your encrypted password. The machine which you are trying to access
then decodes your password with it's private key and verifies login.

The primary problem with using a public key system is selecting which
method to use. The best method is RSA, but RSA is patented and cost
mega bucks. Knapsack could be used, but it has been broken. This
might not be too much of a problem though since super secure
communications is not needed, it would be on packet radio if security
was important.

Cheers,

Computer Science Department   Mark A. Verber
The Ohio State University   verber@ohio-state.arpa
+1 (614) 292-7344   cbosgd!osu-eddie!verber

From 7582034986409257084
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb57f,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb57f,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-05-20 05:44:16 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!rochester!pt.cs.cmu.edu!sei!sei.cmu.edu!pdb
From: pdb@sei.cmu.edu (Patrick Barron)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.crypt
Subject: Re: passwd security
Message-ID: <1370@aw.sei.cmu.edu>
Date: Wed, 20-May-87 08:44:16 EDT
Article-I.D.: aw.1370
Posted: Wed May 20 08:44:16 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 6-Jun-87 12:02:56 EDT
References: <1012@chinet.UUCP> <1615@Umunhum.STANFORD.EDU>
<581@faline.bellcore.com> <3569@osu-eddie.UUCP>
Sender: netnews@sei.cmu.edu
Reply-To: pdb@sei.cmu.edu.UUCP (Pat Barron)
Organization: Carnegie-Mellon University, SEI, Pgh, Pa
Lines: 17
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:374 sci.crypt:439

In article <3569@osu-eddie.UUCP> verber@osu-eddie.UUCP (Mark A. Verber) writes:
>It would seem to me that a public key crypto-system would be perfect
>for this kind of application. You could query the machine for its
>public key, encrypt your password using that key and then transmit
>your encrypted password. The machine which you are trying to access
>then decodes your password with it's private key and verifies login.

Two problems with this:

1) You're still encrypting things. It's illegal to send encrypted messages
    (of any kind) over the Amateur Radio Service.

2) If the machine only has it's private key and a single public key, what's
    to stop the Bad Guy from listening to what my password looks like when
    transmitted back to the system, and just using that?

--Pat.

From 5491745584475922364
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,ccbce4bf4b59a67c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,ccbce4bf4b59a67c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ccbce4bf4b59a67c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-06-09 11:22:03 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!mimsy!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!homxb!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (J.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Emergency Operation of PC/XT
Message-ID: <1422@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 9-Jun-87 14:22:03 EDT
Article-I.D.: hou2d.1422
Posted: Tue Jun 9 14:22:03 1987
Date-Received: Fri, 12-Jun-87 05:35:23 EDT
Distribution: na
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 23
Keywords: PC XT Portable Emergency
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.ibm.pc:4739 rec.ham-radio:1628 rec.ham-radio.packet:390

I am looking for information on ways to adapt my very
compatible PC clone to a 12 volt power source. I am a member
of my local Emergency Management Amateur Radio group and we
are looking at ways to run these toys in vehicles in
conjunction with packet radio.

The first issue is the basic power supply: what's on each pin?

Is any of it AC ?

If we can get away without having to supply a low level (or
any level AC) source then we can probably cook up something
for any DC voltage required.

We don't want to use one of those power inverters...they're
hogs on juice !

Anybody done this before ?

Any thoughts ?

Thanks, Gordon Beattie houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
                        201-615-4772

From 2016582002508233883
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb57f,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb57f,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d477670ea0a70cb9
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-06-10 13:58:28 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!husc6!hao!gatech!udel!galvin
From: galvin@udel.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.crypt
Subject: Re: passwd security
Message-ID: <280@louie.udel.EDU>
Date: Wed, 10-Jun-87 16:58:28 EDT
Article-I.D.: louie.280
Posted: Wed Jun 10 16:58:28 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 13-Jun-87 08:44:12 EDT
References: <1012@chinet.UUCP> <1615@Umunhum.STANFORD.EDU>
<581@faline.bellcore.com> <3569@osu-eddie.UUCP> <1370@aw.sei.cmu.edu>
Reply-To: galvin@udel.EDU (James M Galvin)
Distribution: world
Organization: University of Delaware
Lines: 25
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:367 sci.crypt:414

In article <1370@aw.sei.cmu.edu> pdb@sei.cmu.edu.UUCP (Pat Barron) writes:
>In article <3569@osu-eddie.UUCP> verber@osu-eddie.UUCP (Mark A. Verber) writes:
>>It would seem to me that a public key crypto-system would be perfect
>>for this kind of application. You could query the machine for its
>>public key, encrypt your password using that key and then transmit
>>your encrypted password.
>Two problems with this:
>2) If the machine only has it's private key and a single public key, what's
>   to stop the Bad Guy from listening to what my password looks like when
>   transmitted back to the system, and just using that?

This is easily corrected with a "nonce identifier". You are missing the
more fundamental problem of an active eavesdropper who simple substitutes
his/her favorite public key.

Jim

ARPA: galvin@udel.edu
BITNET: galvin@udel.edu
CSNET: galvin%udel.edu@csnet-relay
UUCP: ...!ihnp4!seismo   -\

```
     ...!allegra!seismo -->!galvin@udel.edu
     ...!harvard        -/
--
James M Galvin
```

```
From -2656618309494992563
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,155b0fcfd44c5ef1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,155b0fcfd44c5ef1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-06-17 22:02:23 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!husc6!think!ames!ptsfa!ihnp4!homxb!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (J.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: OSI Protocol Software
Message-ID: <1436@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: Thu, 18-Jun-87 01:02:23 EDT
Article-I.D.: hou2d.1436
Posted: Thu Jun 18 01:02:23 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 21-Jun-87 15:47:09 EDT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 52
Keywords: RATS OSI
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:414 comp.protocols.misc:78


A week or so ago I put a message on the net looking for source
code for a small PC or Unix OSI protocol stack.  I am happy to
say that several folks responded to me.  I'm sorry to report
that they chose to do it privately...
WHAT'S WITH YOU GUYS ?

Don't get me wrong I am thankful for the responses...and I
would love to hear from folks who may have stuff to offer
 - even a single protocol layer contribution is of interest...

What I guess I'm frustrated about is that I chose a title of
OSI Protocol Software which spurred several people into
action, but

MOST of the "respondents" who used the title were:

1. Interested in pushing Internet,
2. CCITT/ISO/COS/OSI bashing, and
3. NOT CONTRIBUTING to the request.

To them I should probably not say much more on the subject
(other than what is above), because I try to remain a
gentleman even when I disagree...
```

NOW...
What was in the original request ?

In summary:
I am interested in seeing OSI protocols in general use.
A subset of these protocols is being assembled for the PC
clones...but we want to have a good selection of
implementations at each layer...so if you have something or
know of implementations LET ME KNOW !

WHY ?

We are going to circulate a public domain (no profit a la
Columbia University's Kermit) OSI stack for the PC. We'll
give it plenty of use where ever we can...specfically in
Amateur Radio Packet Networks and in the Freeware/Shareware
landline Internet and BBS worlds.

We feel that this approach will help popularize and refine OSI
protocols.

Thanks,

   J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
   ihnp4!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
   201-615-4772 (W)
   201-387-8896 (H)

From -8012928265417416834
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,faadc82ef14e6ce2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,faadc82ef14e6ce2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-Thread: fdd95,faadc82ef14e6ce2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdd95,public
X-Google-Thread: 1153e1,faadc82ef14e6ce2,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1153e1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-06-19 07:12:00 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!seismo!rutgers!ames!lll-tis!ptsfa!ihnp4!homxb!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (J.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: comp.dcom.lans,comp.sources.wanted,comp.protocols.misc,rec.ham-
radio.packet
Subject: OSI Protocol Software Wanted
Message-ID: <1439@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 19-Jun-87 10:12:00 EDT
Article-I.D.: hou2d.1439
Posted: Fri Jun 19 10:12:00 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 22-Jun-87 05:17:09 EDT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 55

Keywords: OSI COS CCITT
Xref: mnetor comp.dcom.lans:564 comp.sources.wanted:1427 comp.protocols.misc:86
rec.ham-radio.packet:416

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3. NOT CONTRIBUTING to the request.

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We feel that this approach will help popularize and refine OSI protocols.

Thanks,

   J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
   ihnp4!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
   201-615-4772 (W)
   201-387-8896 (H)

From -3458610218433279184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1c959abadf4d15b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fdd95,1c959abadf4d15b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfdd95,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,1c959abadf4d15b6,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-07-08 16:51:52 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!cbosgd!ihnp4!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.misc,comp.dcom.lans,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: comp.protocols.iso ?
Message-ID: <1460@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 8-Jul-87 19:51:52 EDT
Article-I.D.: hou2d.1460
Posted: Wed Jul 8 19:51:52 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 11-Jul-87 14:39:05 EDT
Distribution: na
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 12
Keywords: ISO OSI Newsgroup
Xref: utgpu comp.protocols.misc:104 comp.dcom.lans:565 rec.ham-radio.packet:405

 A few weeks ago there was talk of a new newsgroup called
"comp.protocols.iso". What ever happened with it ?
If it exists, then how do I ensure that it will get to
my site (an AT&T-BL machine) ?

Thanks,

   J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
   ihnp4!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
   201-615-4772 (W)
   201-387-8896 (H)

From -463344282776804435
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 109e3b,4345a2565734f589,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109e3b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4345a2565734f589,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 1153e1,4345a2565734f589,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1153e1,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-04 07:40:22 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!uwvax!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!inuxc!iuvax!pur-ee!
frohne
From: frohne@pur-ee.UUCP (Henry R Frohne)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sources.wanted,comp.sys.apple
Subject: BBS Software
Message-ID: <6558@pur-ee.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 4-Aug-87 10:40:22 EDT
Article-I.D.: pur-ee.6558
Posted: Tue Aug 4 10:40:22 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 6-Aug-87 04:08:32 EDT
Organization: Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
Lines: 11
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:445 comp.sources.wanted:1824 comp.sys.apple:2242

Does anyone know of bullitin board software for the Apple II computers?
I would prefer to find public domain software, but would like to hear
of anything that is available. I would like to get a BBS system going
on my ham radio.

If I get a good response I will be glad to summarize for the net.

Thanks in advance for the help!

Rob Frohne (KL7NA/W9)
UUCP address: ihnp4!pur-ee!frohne

From -3547791022580560018
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-19 12:21:06 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!uwvax!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!alberta!ers!lyndon
From: lyndon@ers.UUCP (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <171@ers.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 19-Aug-87 15:21:06 EDT
Article-I.D.: ers.171
Posted: Wed Aug 19 15:21:06 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 22-Aug-87 05:57:55 EDT
Organization: Nexus Computing Corporation
Lines: 204
Keywords: stupid stupid stupid
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:452 comp.dcom.modems:831

The following quotes are courtesy John Gilmore (gnu@hoptoad.uucp)
from an article in comp.dcom.modems:

>As a 15-year computerist who got a ham license to experiment with
>packet radio, let me comment. The ham fraternity is seriously
>reactionary. Hams work hard to keep others out, so there will be more
>frequency spectrum for them to use, and they actively spy upon and
>report (to the Feds) violations of the mickey-mouse rules they operate
>under. Everything you do is under control of government regulations
>which take years to update, and the army of reactionary spies makes it
>hard to operate outside the rules.

The ham fraternity is anything BUT reactionary. Nuclear war wouldn't
wake half of them up!
Perhaps hams in the US have the attitude that "it's mine, go play
in your own sandbox." This does not seem to prevail outside of the
US. Perhaps that's why the FCC has the wisdom to start the US phone
bands above the international allocations...
Perhaps you consider federal legislation "mickey mouse." The rest
of the world (for the most part) does not (thank God). Of course
in California murder is also a "mickey mouse" law ("don't change lanes
so close to me a**hole or I'll blow your brains out!").
I hate to make you face reality John, but most things in life are
under control of gov't regulations. It's a good thing there are
"reactionary spies" to keep people operating within the rules. If the
FCC is faced with having to enforce the regs in the ham bands, there
won't be hams bands in very short order (in the US anyway... hey, that's
not a bad idea).

>In contrast, the computer fraternity is seriously radical. New ideas
>and new people are welcomed. Experimentation is encouraged. If you
>get a good idea and you do it, people are free to do things the old way
>or do it your new way. You don't need to ask the FCC whether you can
>plug a better printer or piece of software into your computer, or whether
>you are permitted double the speed of your machine. If you can afford
>to buy it or have enough imagination to create it, you can use it.

The only time you need to ask the FCC about hooking up a piece of
equipment is when the act of "hooking it up" might effect another
persons ability to use whatever it is you are hooking up to. If you
wire your printer cable wrong, you will zap your own computer - not
someone elses. If you wire your phone wrong you could impact all
the users on your exchange. If you transmit spurs and/or harmonics
you are going to bother a lot of non-hams. The regulations are in
place to ensure that these other users have some recourse in the
event you interfere with them.

>I was interested in packet radio as a vehicle for carrying data for
>computer users. While at least 4 or 5 people in the Pacific Packet Radio
>Society (the local ham digital-radio group) agreed, the rest of the
>hams were solidly against the idea of computer users being able to just
>send their data through the ether without going through all the hassle that
>THEY had had to go through. They wanted to use their new, experimental

>packet radios for the same old shit -- ragchewing (ham-ese for shooting
>the bull over the radio).

Sounds like you want to become a common carrier. If you think getting
a ham license is so damn difficult, then you should get a license to
become a common carrier. I would be interested in talking to you
about the application process when you're done (you should be finished
in about 1990). The cost of the application should not be a problem.
As you indicated above, the nice thing about the computing hobby is
that you can buy anything if you have the money. C'mon John, let's
see you finance a country wide packet network.

>What hams knew, or wanted to know, about computer networking in 1982
>would fill a thimble, maybe. There are a few people like Phil Karn who
>span both computer networking and ham radio, but the rest were
>basically ignorant. Their "networking" consisted of passing 10-word
>messages from one person to another, by voice or Morse code, down a
>line of humans, on a fixed nightly schedule. This was (is) mostly done
>by people who have nothing better to do than read other
>peoples' messages over the air. This has nothing to do with
>computer networking, though these people have finally realized that
>they can automate the processing if they can ever get their packet
>radios to work reliably enough. So now they want a few computer people
>to come in and fix 'em up so they can do their same old same-old,
>without, of course, letting many new computer users in to crowd the radio
>spectrum.
>
>[They claim to be practicing for providing emergency communications
>service. However, if the public was permitted to use the airwaves for
>REGULAR communications service, then no EMERGENCY service would be
>needed, since the regular service would continue to work in
>emergencies. E.g. the cops don't rely on hams, they have their own
>radios for regular and emergency use.]

As you may be aware, those of us in Edmonton had the misfortune of
experiencing a rather nasty tornado a couple of weeks back. It hit
at roughly 1507, and had passed over the city by 1530. At that time
I was doing work for one of our clients (Alberta Public Safety Services -
the Provincial gov't organization that handles peacetime disasters).
By 1600 I had activated the amateur station at APSS (VE6ACD) and was
putting together a list of hams and equipment available to help
with communications. At 1700 we received a request from the City
of Edmonton police dep't to assist them with communications in two
of the hardest hit areas. By midnight we had dispatched over 40
amateurs to these sites to assist in locating victims buried in
collapsed buildings, and provide logistical communications support
for the people bringing in food and medical supplies. It is very
obvious that in a disaster of this magnitude no single emergency
service has the ability to handle the volume of traffic generated.
These amateurs continued to assistthe police at the Evergreen
trailer park until late Sunday afternoon.

In addition to the above activities, we set up an emergency station

at the Red Cross offices, and handled over 2000 messages in a 48 hour
period from people around the world trying to find out the status
of freinds and relatives in the disaster area. Part of this traffic
was carried via HF packet links (at a dastardly slow 1200 baud - sorry).

I operated a total of almost 72 hours over that weekend. I don't
recall hearing you volunteer to handle any traffic to the US.

>That's funny, the hams who are currently doing packet radio are doing
>it at 1200 baud. It's in fact illegal to go faster than 9600 baud over
>ham radio in the United States. Ham packet radio was started in
>Canada, where the government didn't get nearly as much in the way.
>It took an immense amount of work in the US just to get the use of ASCII
>legalized over the air -- before that, it was Morse or Baudot or
>nothing. 56Kbit modems are a research project at a few places, like
>Linkoping University in Sweden; Stanford; and at Tucson Amateur Packet
>Radio.

When will the American people realise that their problems are NOT the
rest of the worlds problems? The amatuer services is an experimental
service - if you present a reasonable case to the FCC, you should
be able to obtain a waiver for 56KB operation under the existing
regs. Of course this assumes you're going to do something with it
besides spouting more hot air...
Not *all* hams run 1200 baud. We are currently building a network
through the province running on a 56 KB backbone with fanout at
9600 baud. The Calgary hub will be tied to a network in Ottawa
via a 9600 baud satellite link. I believe similar networks are
already operational in the US.

>>   Mr. Decker suggested extending range by using
>> digital repeaters. Hams have found that in practice using more than two such
>> links in a row tends to bog down, although the newer NETROM modification to
>> the conventional TAPR TNC software seems to be a big help in linking.
>
>As explained above, the ham fraternity knows nothing about networking.
>This is why they are using very lossy links, but with protocols where
>acknowledgement and retransmission only happens end-to-end. This data
>is being relayed at a maximum of 1200 baud -- HALF DUPLEX -- between
>each relay point. If you connect directly (no repeaters), you might
>get 1000 baud since you have to turn the line around once in a while
>for acknowledgements. If you use one repeater, divide by more than 2,
>since each packet has to go to the repeater, then, from the repater to
>the destination. (Each of these hops involves a delay of up to .3
>seconds while switching from receive to transmit, depending on the
>quality of the radio.) Just going through one repeater, you drop under
>300 baud; two repeaters gets you say 100 baud, or 10 cps. That is,
>when all the data gets through error-free. No wonder it "bogs down" on
>more then two links!

Well John, CP/M and Apple DOS 3.x are pretty crude too. I wonder why
the people using these systems are not burning them and running out
to buy the latest, greatest Sun workstations? Could it be that they

are content with what they have? It's funny, but as I look out the
window I see a lot of four and six cylinder cars driving around, but
very few dragsters. Oh well, that's government regulations for ya...

>>   I am saying only that computer hobbyists
>> should not reject the option of pursuing ham radio as a medium for radio
>> modeming solely on the basis of erroneous statements made by someone who
>> obviously doesn't know whereof he speaks.
>
>How about rejecting the option on the basis of MY statements, made by
>someone who DOES know whereof he speaks. I tried it. I still have my
              :-)

>ham license (KB6DQC, technician's). I'm gone though. I'm building
>free software rather than building packet radio networks, because there
>is no government actively standing in the way of building and using
>free software.

Great! You're saving the world! Care to explain why TWO MONTHS after
I sent in my PRE-PAID order for the Gnu distribution tape I still
haven't received it? It took FOUR phone calls to the FSF answering
machine to get someone to call back. This despite the fact that I included
with the order a phone number and email addresses that I could be reached
at in the the event of a delay. I was informed that the FSF had
run out of tapes, but that new tapes were now in and that my tape
would be shipped via special delivery mail that day. That was TWO
WEEKS ago and I still don't have the damn tape! Maybe you should start
a FREE BUSINESS SCHOOL and enroll everyone from the FSF. And no, I don't
give a damn that it's FREE software. You took $200 of my money so you
bloody well better show me something for it!

>   I figure about 20 years' worth of old hams will have to
>die before it becomes possible to do anything interesting with the
>amateur spectrum space. I'd be glad if somebody would prove me wrong.

The world owes you a living? If you don't like it, why don't you
DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT?

>{dasys1,ncoast,well,sun,ihnp4}!hoptoad!gnu   gnu@postgres.berkeley.edu
>My name's in the header where it belongs.

Any your foot is in your mouth...

Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM
alberta!ncc!lyndon pyramid!ncc!lyndon winfree!ncc!lyndon

From -2709309741829770329
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-20 00:19:31 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!rutgers!bellcore!faline!karn
From: karn@faline.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <1301@faline.bellcore.com>
Date: Thu, 20-Aug-87 03:19:31 EDT
Article-I.D.: faline.1301
Posted: Thu Aug 20 03:19:31 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 22-Aug-87 09:20:26 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP>
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 45
Keywords: stupid stupid stupid
Summary: 56kbps *is* legal in the US
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:454 comp.dcom.modems:833

I will have lots more to say about the Public Digital Radio Service vs ham radio stuff that has been going on in comp.dcom.modems and is now spilling over into rec.ham-radio.packet, but I wanted to correct one misconception quickly:

There is absolutely nothing illegal about running 56kbps amateur packet radio in the United States. At least I *hope* not, I have two beta-test units designed by WA4DSY in the final stages of construction here, and a number of other units are already on the air in the Atlanta area.

When in doubt, check the FCC rules. 97.69 gives you two options for running digital communications:

1. Conventional Baudot, ASCII or AMTOR "RTTY-style" operations at speeds up to 300 baud below 28 Mhz, up to 1200 baud between 28 and 50 Mhz, 19600 [sic] baud between 50 and 220 Mhz, and 56kbps above 220 Mhz. You can do this either domestically or internationally.

-OR-

2. For domestic communications ONLY, you can run ANY digital code and modulation method you want, as long as it's intended to facilitate communication rather than to hide it from others. In order to encourage the development of bandwidth-efficient modems, under this option you are restricted by bandwidth rather than signalling speed, The limits are: 20 Khz between 50 and 220 Mhz, 100 Khz between 220 and 902 Mhz, and UNLIMITED above 902 Mhz (assuming you stay within the band, of course). If you can make a megabit modem that operates in only 20 Khz of bandwidth, it is entirely legal to run it on 2 meters (although I'd suggest you talk to your patent attorney first). You are also allowed to run spread spectrum (with one of several standard linear polynomials) above 420 Mhz.

Once again, for US domestic digital communications you can do ANYTHING you

want above 50 Mhz within the bandwidth (not signalling rate) limits. So basically there are NO arbitrary FCC limits on the technology we hams can use on the air, as long as it meets the bandwidth limits and you operate it according to the rest of the rules.

I suppose a Canadian can be excused for not being familiar with American rules, but a licensed American ham who expresses strong interest in the development of digital radio is another story...

Phil

From -4417957423790255285
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-20 15:41:19 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!rutgers!ucla-cs!zen!ucbvax!jade!eris!chapman
From: chapman@eris.BERKELEY.EDU (Brent Chapman)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <4821@jade.BERKELEY.EDU>
Date: Thu, 20-Aug-87 18:41:19 EDT
Article-I.D.: jade.4821
Posted: Thu Aug 20 18:41:19 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 22-Aug-87 19:06:27 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@jade.BERKELEY.EDU
Reply-To: chapman@eris.BERKELEY.EDU (Brent Chapman)
Organization: UNIXversity of California at Berkeley
Lines: 32
Keywords: stupid stupid stupid
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:459 comp.dcom.modems:844

In article <171@ers.UUCP> lyndon@ers.UUCP (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
#The following quotes are courtesy John Gilmore (gnu@hoptoad.uucp)
#from an article in comp.dcom.modems:
#Great! You're saving the world! Care to explain why TWO MONTHS after
#I sent in my PRE-PAID order for the Gnu distribution tape I still
#haven't received it? It took FOUR phone calls to the FSF answering
#machine to get someone to call back. This despite the fact that I included
#with the order a phone number and email addresses that I could be reached
#at in the the event of a delay. I was informed that the FSF had
#run out of tapes, but that new tapes were now in and that my tape
#would be shipped via special delivery mail that day. That was TWO
#WEEKS ago and I still don't have the damn tape! Maybe you should start
#a FREE BUSINESS SCHOOL and enroll everyone from the FSF. And no, I don't
#give a damn that it's FREE software. You took $200 of my money so you
#bloody well better show me something for it!

To the best of my knowledge, John Gilmore was using the login "gnu"
long before Richard Stallman came up with his cute little
"GNU's Not UNIX" acronym.

As far as I know, John doesn't have anything to do with the operation
of the Free Software Foundation (though I suspect he supports its work).

If you're gonna bitch, at least bitch at the right people.

Now whose foot is in whose mouth?

-Brent
--
Brent Chapman
chapman@mica.berkeley.edu   or   ucbvax!mica!chapman

From -423786536142829283
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-21 00:14:19 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!husc6!sri-unix!sri-spam!mordor!lll-tis!lll-lcc!
well!rab
From: rab@well.UUCP (Bob Bickford)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <3788@well.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 21-Aug-87 03:14:19 EDT
Article-I.D.: well.3788
Posted: Fri Aug 21 03:14:19 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 22-Aug-87 19:53:26 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP>
Reply-To: rab@well.UUCP (Bob Bickford)
Organization: Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link, Sausalito, CA
Lines: 137
Keywords: [Lyndon is] stupid stupid stupid
Summary: Lyndon pokes his head out his a**!
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:460 comp.dcom.modems:845

In the referenced article Lyndon Nerenberg writes:
  [John Gilmore's comments deleted]
>Perhaps you consider federal legislation "mickey mouse." The rest
>of the world (for the most part) does not (thank God). Of course
>in California murder is also a "mickey mouse" law ("don't change lanes
>so close to me a**hole or I'll blow your brains out!").

  Let me see if I follow this. "I've heard that there are people
in California who are nutso enough to take potshots at passing

motorists. Therefore, I can dismiss anything said by a Californian
as nutso." That's not it? Hmmm... Let's try again: "Saying that
some certain Federal regulations are mickey-mouse is similar to
saying that there ought to be no laws." Is that what you meant?
Gee, I seem to be having a lot of trouble following you here.....

>I hate to make you face reality John, but most things in life are
>under control of gov't regulations. It's a good thing there are
>"reactionary spies" to keep people operating within the rules. If the
>FCC is faced with having to enforce the regs in the ham bands, there
>won't be hams bands in very short order (in the US anyway... hey, that's
>not a bad idea).

  Oh, boy, now you've lost me again. Lessee, "because lots of things
are currently regulated by government(s), they *ought* to be regulated."
And "if it weren't for the all-wise and benevolent government's rules,
there would necessarily be unrestricted chaos". Is that what you mean?

>>In contrast, the computer fraternity is seriously radical. New ideas
>>and new people are welcomed. Experimentation is encouraged. If you
>>get a good idea and you do it, people are free to do things the old way
>>or do it your new way. You don't need to ask the FCC whether you can
>>plug a better printer or piece of software into your computer, or whether
>>you are permitted double the speed of your machine. If you can afford
>>to buy it or have enough imagination to create it, you can use it.
>
>The only time you need to ask the FCC about hooking up a piece of
>equipment is when the act of "hooking it up" might effect another
>persons ability to use whatever it is you are hooking up to. If you
>wire your printer cable wrong, you will zap your own computer - not
>someone elses. If you wire your phone wrong you could impact all
>the users on your exchange. If you transmit spurs and/or harmonics
>you are going to bother a lot of non-hams. The regulations are in
>place to ensure that these other users have some recourse in the
>event you interfere with them.

  Hmmmm.... "there is no possible solution to the problem of allocating
and using radio spectrum space except government regulation."

>>I was interested in packet radio as a vehicle for carrying data for
>>computer users. While at least 4 or 5 people in the Pacific Packet Radio
>>Society (the local ham digital-radio group) agreed, the rest of the
>>hams were solidly against the idea of computer users being able to just
>>send their data through the ether without going through all the hassle that
>>THEY had had to go through. They wanted to use their new, experimental
>>packet radios for the same old shit -- ragchewing (ham-ese for shooting
>>the bull over the radio).
>
>Sounds like you want to become a common carrier. If you think getting
>a ham license is so damn difficult, then you should get a license to
>become a common carrier. I would be interested in talking to you
>about the application process when you're done (you should be finished
>in about 1990). The cost of the application should not be a problem.

>As you indicated above, the nice thing about the computing hobby is
>that you can buy anything if you have the money. C'mon John, let's
>see you finance a country wide packet network.

  Clever, switching the subject of the discussion like that. Notice
that John did not allude to "getting a license" (in fact, below he
makes clear that he already has one) but to "the hassle". Red tape.
Bullshit from the Fancy Candy Company. And other HAMs.

  Here, Lyndon goes on at great length about his heroic efforts
during a recent natural disaster, concluding with:

>I operated a total of almost 72 hours over that weekend. I don't
>recall hearing you volunteer to handle any traffic to the US.

  Great. I'm proud of you. I'm sure lots of people are and were
grateful. Now please tell me how that justifies the HAM community's
total monopoly on literally billions of channels of radio space.
Tell me how that justifies locking out the wonderful advances that
are possible by marrying computer technology with radio communications.
  Also, don't bother playing "holier than thou". For one thing, you
won't win, and for another, it smells bad.

   Here, John makes some excellent criticisms of the existing packet
radio networks.... Lyndon replies with:

>Well John, CP/M and Apple DOS 3.x are pretty crude too. I wonder why
>the people using these systems are not burning them and running out
>to buy the latest, greatest Sun workstations? Could it be that they
>are content with what they have? It's funny, but as I look out the
>window I see a lot of four and six cylinder cars driving around, but
>very few dragsters.

  You seem to be confusing John's frustration with the HAM fraternity's
hatred of change, with some sort of desire to "replace everything". As
far as I can tell the latter idea exists only in your fevered mind.

>>   I figure about 20 years' worth of old hams will have to
>>die before it becomes possible to do anything interesting with the
>>amateur spectrum space. I'd be glad if somebody would prove me wrong.
>
>The world owes you a living? If you don't like it, why don't you
>DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT?

   Intriguing. You're the one who wants government regulations to
"protect" your hobby, and you're accusing John of thinking the world
owes him a living? Gee, I think you've lost me again...
   Unlike loud-mouthed clods such as yourself, some of us ARE doing
something about it. Unfortunately, the HAM fraternity (with the help

of it's Big Brother the FCC) is doing it's level best to *prevent*
anyone from doing any development of packet radio with computers.
  Just think, if we could form a club and BUY the rights to a particular
frequency band in a particular geographical area, we could transmit
anything we want (so long as we don't interfere with anyone else, of
course). Just imagine the experimentation that could be done then!
Kinda like the HAMs used to do.... 30 years ago.

>>{dasys1,ncoast,well,sun,ihnp4}!hoptoad!gnu   gnu@postgres.berkeley.edu
>Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM
>alberta!ncc!lyndon pyramid!ncc!lyndon winfree!ncc!lyndon

  Robert Bickford   {hplabs, ucbvax, lll-lcc, ptsfa}!well!rab
/-----------------------------------v-----------------------------------\
| Don't Blame Me: I Voted Libertarian | Ron Paul: Libertarian for President |
\-----------------------------------^-----------------------------------/
--
  Robert Bickford   {hplabs, ucbvax, lll-lcc, ptsfa}!well!rab
/-----------------------------------v-----------------------------------\
| Don't Blame Me: I Voted Libertarian | Ron Paul: Libertarian for President |
\-----------------------------------^-----------------------------------/

From -6070835896320512795
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-21 12:38:35 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!gatech!hubcap!ncrcae!ncr-sd!ncrlnk!ncrwic!jpederse
From: jpederse@ncrwic.Wichita.NCR.COM (John Pedersen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <338@ncrwic.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Date: Fri, 21-Aug-87 15:38:35 EDT
Article-I.D.: ncrwic.338
Posted: Fri Aug 21 15:38:35 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 23-Aug-87 03:19:38 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP> <3788@well.UUCP>
Reply-To: jpederse@ncrwic.UUCP (John Pedersen)
Organization: NCR Corporation, Wichita, Kansas
Lines: 25
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:462 comp.dcom.modems:849

In article <3788@well.UUCP> rab@well.UUCP (Bob Bickford) writes:
[Let me see if I follow this.....
[...... That's not it? Hmmm... Let's try again: ....
[......... Is that what you meant?
[Gee, I seem to be having a lot of trouble following you here.....
[

[Oh, boy, now you've lost me again. Lessee, ...
[.............. Is that what you mean?
[
[Hmmmm....
[
[....................................., it smells bad.
[
[As
[far as I can tell ....
[
[................. Gee, I think you've lost me again...

Sounds like someone here doesn't understand english.......

--
John Pedersen   {hplabs!hp-sdd   }
NCR Corporation   {pyramid!bigbang   }!ncr-sd!ncrwic!jpederse
Electromagical Engineering{seismo!esosun!ucsdhub   }
j.pederse@wichita.NCR.COM {sdcsvax,cbatt,dcdwest
So"

From 5425541289262027797
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-21 23:49:36 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!sri-unix!larson
From: larson@sri-unix.ARPA (Alan Larson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <5982@sri-unix.ARPA>
Date: Sat, 22-Aug-87 02:49:36 EDT
Article-I.D.: sri-unix.5982
Posted: Sat Aug 22 02:49:36 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 23-Aug-87 10:21:45 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP> <3788@well.UUCP>
Organization: SRI International, Menlo Park, CA
Lines: 21
Keywords: [Lyndon is] stupid stupid stupid
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:465 comp.dcom.modems:852

In article <3788@well.UUCP>, rab@well.UUCP (Bob Bickford) writes:
> Tell me how that justifies locking out the wonderful advances that
> are possible by marrying computer technology with radio communications.

Well, you could take some of these advances, build them, put them on the
existing commercial channels, sell the hardware, and retire to that little
island in the sun. There is nothing stopping you, now. The commercial
channels are there.

>   Just think, if we could form a club and BUY the rights to a particular
> frequency band in a particular geographical area, we could transmit
> anything we want (so long as we don't interfere with anyone else, of
> course). Just imagine the experimentation that could be done then!
> Kinda like the HAMs used to do.... 30 years ago.

Kinda like some of the amateur radio folks are still doing.

As for buying a channel, look into commercial radio services. It can
probably be done, if you try.

     Alan

From 4923387383254596667
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-24 10:32:14 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!rutgers!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <270@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: Mon, 24-Aug-87 13:32:14 EDT
Article-I.D.: idacrd.270
Posted: Mon Aug 24 13:32:14 1987
Date-Received: Tue, 25-Aug-87 04:22:58 EDT
References: <1301@faline.bellcore.com>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 112
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:466 comp.dcom.modems:862

>
> There is absolutely nothing illegal about running 56kbps amateur packet
> radio in the United States. At least I *hope* not, I have two beta-test
> units designed by WA4DSY in the final stages of construction here, and a
> number of other units are already on the air in the Atlanta area.
>
> I suppose a Canadian can be excused for not being familiar with American
> rules, but a licensed American ham who expresses strong interest in the
> development of digital radio is another story...
>
> Phil

Let me add a couple of thoughts to what Phil started here. I also have
two of the DSY 56KB modems and four 9600 bps modem kits (K9NG's) and
will not have to ask anyones permission to put them on the air. As far
as what hams are doing, Gilmore has gotten it all wrong in my opinion

(stick to computer software John when you want to flame).

(1) The ENTIRE amateur radio "network" with very few exceptions is built from equipment that is owned by one individual or a few individuals who have donated the services of THEIR equipment to meeting the needs of others. It is a kludge but their are anecdotal instances of it working very well. I personally send mail to Canada (VE3GYQ) about twice a week and the delivery time has never been more than six hours (New Jersey to VE3) and this is over links that are all 1200 or 300 bits per second. I send mail to California to W0RLI about once a week and it goes 1200 bps to Maryland and then through a 56 Kbps satellite link to California (Frisco) and delivered there. It is a kludge but it does meet some mail needs.

(2) Work is going on to build much better networks. It is heartening to see that Gilmore knows about the work of Phil Karn to produce code for interworking because the only reward Phil is getting for this is the knowledge that people of Gilmore's stature know of and appreciate his work. The TCP-IP-UDP implementation that KA9Q has written is currently running away with what has come to be known affectionately as the protocol wars (as it should) BUT there are other folks working on other stuff (OSI software and "home grown" stuff). We are not standing still while dust collects on our shoulders. Phils later submission concerning the conservative nature of hams is unfair in my opinion in that it singles out hams for this "flame". When was the last time you installed new software that caused some member of your computer community to have to learn as much as a single new command?

(3) AMSAT/TAPR are funding a digital signal processing project which I co-chair with Tom Clark W3IWI whose purpose is to bring the tools of DSP to bear on amateur signalling problems. We are working on all the tools necessary to bring a mini ISDN into being. Software that currently works on the devices we are working on (TMS320 family) provides ADPCM and LPC encoding of voice at 9600 bps rates and W5SXD is working on some TMS340 video compression schemes. I will unveil my software modem at ARRL L.A. Networking Conference (yes we run a conference every year for the purpose of people-networking of those working on a broad spectrum of topics in computer networking). Tom put together an implementation of a PSK modem for use in satellite digital communications and that is being provided in kit form from TAPR for $100.

(4) As for inter and intra continental digital signalling: AMSAT and JAMSAT have together in orbit, working now, two satellites that afford digital communications in some form or another. FO-12, Japan's first amateur radio satellite, has functioning digital repeater software and it also has a a store and forward mailbox on board. The University of Surrey has Oscar-11, which has a digital store and forward capability. Both of these are experimental and do not provide the necessary facilities for major internetworking. HOWEVER, with the development of the PSK modems, and the launch of AMSAT-NA, AMSAT-DL, and others

Phase-IIIC, we WILL be able to move megabits of data on a routine basis. Also on board is a dedicated packet experiment that is a simple repeater but can do some store and forward. Phase-IIIC is currently scheduled for launch in March 1988 and we are gearing up now for our big pre-launch publicity push.

(5) TAPR is funding a hardware project to try and produce a generic networking box and the interest is very high in producing a follow on to this initial effort in which we have a larger set of development tools available to us so that progress will go faster.

(6) The American Radio Relay League's ad hoc digital committee is pursuing and underwriting experiments in signalling working on HF, VHF, UHF, and microwave to find "optimal" solutions for each of these environments.

(7) AMSAT is currently funding a reseach project to design a Phase-IV satellite which has come to mean geosynchronous. The digital (nonlinear hard limited high efficiency etc.) transponder on this is now proposed to be T1 for providing large capacity (as far as ham-radio is concerned) pipes for networking. Tony England, head astronaut on the space station project, is also on the engineering team (Phil K., Tom Clark, Bdale Garbee, and myself are readers of this service on the team) for Phase IV. He wants to use the digital transponder for compressed video in a TDRS style operation as an educational tool.

Look I could go on until this gets really boring (it already is? Sorry :-).

The point is that no one should say that we aren't trying to do better. Don't give up on us yet.

If you are interested in participating in some of the projects or want to be put in touch with those who can put you on the project please feel free to call me at home

(609)-443-8963 after 8 PM Eastern and before 10 PM Eastern

I don't mind putting people to work :-)

Bob N4HY

From -3519816759876477722
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,104ce719b51d8098,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,104ce719b51d8098,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,104ce719b51d8098,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-26 06:58:39 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!rutgers!ames!lll-tis!ptsfa!ihnp4!homxb!hou2d!
n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society COSI-Switch Development Status
Message-ID: <1539@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 26-Aug-87 09:58:39 EDT
Article-I.D.: hou2d.1539
Posted: Wed Aug 26 09:58:39 1987
Date-Received: Fri, 28-Aug-87 06:05:11 EDT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 112
Keywords: RATS X.25 CCITT ISO
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio:2342 rec.ham-radio.packet:467 comp.protocols.misc:135

********** The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society **********
********** Information Bulletin 20 August 1987 **********

To: All Radio Amateurs
Fm: N2DSY @ KD6TH-4/201
Sb: COSI-Switch and RATS Update

The delays in getting out the COSI-Switch have been long and
somewhat frustrating for everyone. Things are finally coming
together.

What should be clear to everyone by now is that the originally
announced X.25 Level 3 code has not arrived.

Something had to be done...

The project has been started from scratch by Tom Moulton, W2VY.
He is getting consultation support from John Howell, N2FVN,
Harlan Worchel, KB2CNL, and Gordon Beattie, N2DSY. All of these
individuals have previously implemented X.25 switches or Packet
Assembler/Disassemblers (PADs). We had a design review on the
14th of August and we are all quite pleased with the progress
Tom has made. (Kudos to TOM !)

The revised delivery scedule is as follows:

1 Oct - Alpha testing of a completed COSI-Switch Level 3 module

1 Nov - Beta testing of a completed COSI-Switch machine - TNC-2/DR-200
(Any other hardware suggestions ?)

1 Jan - Production shipment begins

All individuals and clubs that contacted RATS regarding this project will receive MS-DOS Disks and EPROMS with the code during each phase of the testing cycle. We got a good deal on diskettes and EPROMs so we will include everyone ! The production version will include SOURCE in "C".

As with all the SOURCE we distribute, it is free for non-commercial use.

--- Delete the following before transmission over Amateur Radio networks ---

Support contributions are accepted and commercial licensing arrangements can be made. Contact RATS for details.

------------------- END DELETE --

ALL proceeds go to the enhancement of the Packet Network.

Other happenings:

John Howell N2FVN has produced an implementation of the "Asynchronous Framing Technique (AFT) in "C". This is useful for providing error-checked, transparent HDLC links through asynchronous interfaces. AFT can be run over seven or eight bit networks and handles HDLC frames transparently. It is a nice building-block for the network.

This AFT is a generic implementation (accompanied by a "DOC" file) that includes code that runs under MS-DOS. Distribution of this code, in compressed form, will be via Amateur Packet Radio, Usenet and CompuServe HAMNET. The file name(s) will be based on the string "AFT10" for AFT version 1.0. It will be distributed in compressed form. We'll send it out with the first COSI-Switch test code.

John is working on a matching capability for the TNC-2. This would provide a error-checked link between PCs and TNCs. Harlan Worchel, KB2CNL (yes, a NOVICE !) is working on porting the code to the Commodore 64.

Brian Riley's (KA2BQE) latest release of the Packet Radio MailBox System, version 95c, supports forwarding through COSI-Switch, GatorSwitch and NET/ROM. It also has the "KT" (kill traffic) feature that will automatically generate a service message when a traffic message is removed from the packet network. It is available from RATS, with the "C" SOURCE CODE. Send a message to N2DSY @ KD6TH-4/201 or KA2BQE @ KA2BQE-4/609 to get a copy of the code.

RATS is currently beta-testing the GLB Netlink 220 19.2 KBps modem/radios. So fast ! Sooo goood ! We are also burning-in eight PAC-COMM DR-200s. These will be deployed shortly.

RATS wishes to thank you for your patience. We're not real
happy with how we got into the Level 3 COSI-Switch delay, but we
think the effort is on the right track. If you have any
questions call or send me a message.

Hang tough. We think you'll like the output !

Next update will be sent on or about 15 September.

Vy 73,

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.

MAIL
Unix: ihnp4!houxm!hou2d!n2dsy
Amateur: n2dsy @ kd6th-4/201

TELEPHONE
Office: 201-615-2506
Home: 201-387-8896

From -778482919328949714
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,c89dd06334dce4a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,c89dd06334dce4a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9532,c89dd06334dce4a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9532,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,c89dd06334dce4a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: 109c0d,c89dd06334dce4a8,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid109c0d,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-20 11:40:09 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:4009 rec.ham-radio.packet:951 sci.electronics:2228
misc.forsale:1037 misc.wanted:1791
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!cmcl2!husc6!linus!raybed2!ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,sci.electronics,misc.forsale,misc.wanted
Subject: Spring Ham-Radio, and electronics Flea Markets
Keywords: Itch, Scratch, Ham Fest, Festering Hams
Message-ID: <1124@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 20 Feb 88 19:40:09 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 197

Subject: itch n scratch with fleas

Note 437.1 The latest Fleas 1 of 1
-< Flea list 29 Jan 1988 >-

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* PAGE 1 *
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****
* WINTER EVENTS *
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INFORMATION AS OF 29 JAN 1988

!!!!!!!!!! INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE !!!!!!!!!!

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CLUB: Northern Vt. Winter Hamfest. EVENT: Flea Market and Auction
PLACE: Milton High School, Milton Vt. DATE: 27 Feb 1988 (SAT)
DEALER SETUP: 0830 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900 until 1500
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: No extra charge to sellers
TALK-IN: 145.47- and 146.85+ REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: The Milton High School is conveniently located on Rt. 7 in the village of Milton, 4 Miles north of exit 17 off I-89. Plenty of free parking Avail. There will be FCC exams Avail. (no per-registration is needed for exams) For more info call 802-879-6589 in the evenings.

****

CLUB: York Winterfest EVENT: Flea market
PLACE: Dover, PA. DATE: 06 Mar, 1988
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0800
ADMISSION: $4.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00
TALK-IN: 146.37/.97 and 147.93/.33 REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: The event is at the Dover Fire Hall, Dover, PA. There is FREE Tailgating and two floors inside. The XYL is FREE. For advance info. Write YORK WINTERFEST, 2449 Heidlersburg Rd. Gettysburg, PA. 17325, or call 717-528-8412.

****

CLUB: ICRC A.R.C. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: American School for the Deaf DATE: 20 March 1988
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900 to 1400
ADMISSION: TABLE PRICES: $10.00 in advance.
TALK-IN: 146.28/.88 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: Take Rt 84 to West Hartford area, the school is on the Rt 84 Exit sign. American School for the Deaf, 139 N. Main Street. Contact Chuck Motes K1DFS at 22 Woodside Lane, Plainville. Ct. 06062. Telephone 203-747-6377.

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* PAGE 2 *
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* SPRING EVENTS *
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CLUB: Framingham A.R.A. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Framingham league Center DATE: 10 April 1988
DEALER SETUP: 0830-1000 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1000
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00 in advance
TALK-IN: 147.75/.15 REFRESHMENTS: Yes

OTHER NOTES: For Flea Market info. call Jon, K1VVC at 617-877-7166. Table price includes 1 admission. For advance table reservations send check to Framingham Amateur Radio Assoc. 37 Lyman Road, Framingham, Ma 01701. >From Rt 128 go West on Rt. 9 from Rt 495 go east on Rt 9. Take Rt 126 south towards Downtown Framingham, (about 2 miles). after the traffic signal near Dunkin Donuts, the Civic League is 2nd and 3rd buildings on the right. Parking is nearby.

****

CLUB: South Shore A.R.C. EVENT: Indoor Flea Market
PLACE: Viking Club, Braintree Ma. DATE: 10 April SUN (RAIN OR SHINE)
DEALER SETUP:0900 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1100 until 1600
ADMISSION: $1.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00 in advance
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: The Viking club is at 410 Quincy Ave, Braintree, Ma. Tables are $10.00 in advance (includes 1 free admission) before 7 April. For more info contact Hal Jones WB1ABM, 48 Saning Rd., North Weymouth, Ma. 02191. Tables are $12.00 on the day of the Flea Market, but there is no guaranteed table space. make checks payable to South Shore Amateur Radio Club, confirmation check receipt will be sent. No cancellation refund after 7 April. Questions may be answered by calling 617-335-57777 (Hal) in the evenings.

****

CLUB: Southington A.R.A. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: National Guard Armory DATE: 17 April (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: 0800 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900 until 1300
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $8.00 in Adv. $10.00 Adv
TALK-IN: 146.28/.88 and 146.500 Sx. REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: The event in in Southington Ct. at the National Guard Armory at 590 Woodruff Street. Tables are $8.00 in advance (before 13 April) or $10.00 at the door. Two persons admitted with each table purchased. For more info. contact Chet, KA1ILH from 1700 to 2100 at 628-9346.

****

CLUB: Montachusett A.R.A. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: George Wallace Civic Center DATE: 24 April 1988 (Sun.)
DEALER SETUP: 08:30 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1000 until 1500
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00
TALK-IN: 144.85/145.45 and .52 direct REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: For table reservations contact, James Beauegard, KB1AY, 7 Mountain Ave, Fitchburg, Ma. 01420. The event in in Fitchburg Mass.

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* PAGE 3 *
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****
* SPRING EVENTS *
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****

CLUB: Dayton Hamvention EVENT: Hamvention/flea market
PLACE: HARA Arena DATE: 29,30 April and 1 May
DEALER SETUP: Friday OPEN TO PUBLIC: Friday at noon.
ADMISSION:$8.00 early $10.00 at door TABLE PRICES: $23.00 for 1 space
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: Plenty
OTHER NOTES: For General Info call 513-433-7720 or write PO. bx 2205 Dayton Ohio. For Flea Market info call 513-898-8871, Foe logging info call 513-223-2612, no reservations by phone. Spaces are $23.00 for one, $50.00 for

two adjacent or $150.00 for three Adjacent. Make checks payable to Dayton Hamvention, box 2205, Dayton, Ohio 45401. There is a maximum of three spaces per person (non-Transferable) Ticket (valid for all 3 days) will be sold in ADVANCE ONLY. NO spaces sold at the gate. Vendors MUST order registration ticket when ordering Flea Market spaces.

****

CLUB: HOSS TRADERS EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Kingston N.H. Fairgrounds DATE: 07 May. 1988(SAT)
DEALER SETUP: Anytime OPEN TO PUBLIC: All night Friday & Sat.
ADMISSION: $5.00 TABLE PRICES: $5.00
TALK-IN: 146.40/147.00 or .52 direct REFRESHMENTS: LOTS
* NOTE!!!!! THE HOSSTRADERS SWAPFEST WILL BE HELD IN THE SPRING ON 7 MAY 1988 *
* BUT IT WILL NOT BE HELD AT THE DEERFIELD FAIRGROUNDS. THE NEW LOCATION IS *
* KINGSTON FAIRGROUNDS, KINGSTON, N.H. AT THE SOUTHERN JUNCTION OF RT 111 AND *
* RT 125 IN KINGSTON. *
OTHER NOTES: RAIN OR SHINE (ANNUAL SPRING SWAPFEST) Friday night camping starts at 1600. Profits benefit the Boston Burns Unit of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. Flea market open at 0600 in the morning Sat.
Children. Questions can be answered by sending an SASE to Joe Demaso, Star Rt. Box 56, Bucksport, Me. If you plan to camp on the Fairgrounds your camper should be self contained, also there are three commercial camp grounds within walking distance of the fairground.

****

CLUB: Mid Coast ARC Inc. EVENT: HAMFEST
PLACE: Fairgrounds, Union, Me. DATE: 16 July 1988
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: TABLE PRICES:
TALK-IN: 146.88 or 146.985 REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: There will be a Lobster/Clam bake, Young adult programs, ladies programs, Swap tables, tail gating, Commercial dealers, Arts and crafts, net meetings Packet Radio Demos, Camping, Museum of Maine Heritage, Pot Luck Supper, and entertainment. For More info contact Lynda Hawke, KA1FKS, at 198 Cony Street, Agusta, Me. 04330. (Tel. 207-623-2427). Packeteers can leave a message for KQ1L @ KA1NNN. NOTE commercial Dealers contact Win Jackson P.O. Box 213, East Winthrop, Maine 04343.

****

CLUB: Foundation for Amateur Radio EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Gaithersburg, MD DATE: 11 SEP.1988 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: Sat Night is avail. OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0700
ADMISSION: $4.00 (buyers) TABLE PRICES:
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: The event is held at the Fair Grounds in Gaithersburg, MD.

****

****

CLUB: ARRL Hamfest EVENT: Hamfest/ Flea market
PLACE: Sheraton Hotel, Boxboro, Ma. DATE: 1 and 2 Oct. 1988
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: TABLE PRICES:

TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: For more info call 617-631-7388
****
If anyone has information about upcoming events, please send it to John Roberts
5 Christina Rd., Merrimack,N.H. 03054 so I can add it to the list. A copy of
[this list may be obtained by sending an S.A.S.E. to the above Address.
****

********** **********
* INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE * * LAST UPDATE 28 JAN 1988 *
********** **********
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****
* NEW ENGLAND'S BIGGEST HAM RADIO FLEA MARKET *
****
The HOSS TRADERS will hold their ANNUAL SPRING SWAPFEST on Saturday 07 MAY
1988 at the Kingston Fairgrounds, Kingston New Hampshire.(some info different)
Friday night camping opens at 4:00pm Friday. Admission is $2.00
Good food available. All profits benefit the Boston Burns unit
of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. Talkin on .52 direct or
146.40/147.00. Questions can be answered by sending an S.A.S.E. to Joe
Demaso K1RQG, Star route box 56 Bucksport Me.
****

Fall '88
****
* NEW ENGLAND'S BIGGEST HAM RADIO FLEA MARKET *
****
The HOSS TRADERS will hold their FIFTH ANNUAL FALL SWAPFEST on Saturday 00 OCT
1988 at >>>>>>>>>>A Location To Be Determined--Possibly Deerfield--<<<<<<<<<<
Friday night camping opens at 4:00pm Friday. Admission is $2.00 tail Gating Inc.
Good food available. All profits benefit the Boston Burns unit
of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. Talkin on .52 direct or
146.40/147.00. Questions can be answered by sending an S.A.S.E. to Joe
Demaso K1RQG, Star route box 56 Bucksport Me.
****

From 3293846381353276754
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-22 12:31:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:960 rec.ham-radio:4059 sci.electronics:2295
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!brl-adm!umd5!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!ucdavis!uop!
mrapple
From: mrapple@uop.edu (Nick Sayer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <1122@uop.edu>
Date: 22 Feb 88 20:31:39 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1960@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Organization: University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA
Lines: 15
Keywords: CB is garbage!
Summary: Hey!!!

Come on, let's have a rational discussion here. You have made the point
already that it is easier to get a Novice ticket than it is to get
into the average college fraternity (this is true...). There is no
reason to go on and on about it. Getting antagonistic doesn't help
anything. It just sends a message to non-hams that we are an elitist
society with our noses higher than our scalp-rugs. Unfortunately,
some actions the ARRL take help to give this impression. They
don't need your help to give us more bad press.

--
Nick Sayer | Packet Radio: N6QQQ @ WA6RDH | CMS: SYSOP@STOKTON%STOCKTON
uucp: ...!sdcsvax!ucbvax!ucdavis!uop!mrapple | Fido: 161/31
Disclaimer: You didn't REALLY believe that, did you?
cat flames > /dev/null

From 1367421471926541724
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-23 05:31:09 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:962 rec.ham-radio:4066 sci.electronics:2303
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!steinmetz!ge-dab!ge-rtp!will
From: will@ge-rtp.GE.COM (Will Gwaltney)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM>
Date: 23 Feb 88 13:31:09 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1960@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Organization: GE Semiconductor Div., RTP, NC
Lines: 28
Summary: Apologies and an Invitation

In article <1960@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
> In article <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu> ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu.UUCP (Patrick
Tully pstully@ucdavis) writes:
>

> > This experimenting was done on Side band using a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal.
>
> "Side band"??? "a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal"?? Would you mind explaining
> these strange terms? Yagi's *are* beams. Some have 3 elements...these are
> the kind of communication problems that prevail in the 27 Mhz universe..
> ..my suggestion, Mr. Tulley, is to actually concentrate on learning the
> real terminology, then some basic theory. If you've got any time left, try
> some Morse code practice. If you're very lucky, you might just pass your

(more "suggestions" deleted)

Way to go, Erik. You've just shown Patrick what an open, helpful,
friendly fraternity the ham radio community is :-). Seriously Patrick,
there is a LOT you can learn from ham radio, and there are a LOT of
friendly, open people out there who will be more than happy to help
you. Hams are (justifiably) proud of their hobby, but that shouldn't
keep them from helping other non-ham radio enthusiasts. Venom aside,
Erik's advice is sound. Get an amateur license and REALLY start
enjoying radio! I'm glad I did.

--

Will Gwaltney	Usenet: will@ge-rtp.GE.COM or
GE Microelectronics Ctr.	...!mcnc!ge-rtp!will
Box 13049 MD 7T2-01	
RTP, NC 27709	The Ether: N4PGG (Advanced or bust!)

From 6712459500480663976
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,619320d7b9ba7f30,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,619320d7b9ba7f30,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,619320d7b9ba7f30,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-23 16:54:05 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:964 rec.ham-radio:4072 sci.electronics:2316
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!pyramid!hplabs!sdcrdcf!faigin
From: faigin@sdcrdcf.UUCP (Daniel P Faigin)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: CB is a sewer (was: Re: low power license free packet?)
Message-ID: <5102@sdcrdcf.UUCP>
Date: 24 Feb 88 00:54:05 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
Reply-To: faigin@sdcrdcf.UUCP (Daniel P Faigin)
Organization: Unisys - System Development Group, Santa Monica
Lines: 49
Keywords: CB == garbage, LICENSE-FREE == CB;
Summary: Not all CBers are bad.

In article <1943@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes:
>CB radio is a sewer, the majority of CB
>users are braindead, burntout Kids that have so little to do with their

>miserable lives they congragate around the 11 meter band hoping for any
>kind of amusement.

I occasionally read rec.ham-radio. When I find an occasional
article on CB radio, it is generally blasting the CBers. This
attitude upsets me.

I am a member of a CB club based in the San Fernando Valley
(Greater Los Angeles), California. The legal name of this club
is "Valley CBers Inc." -- informally it is called the "Over the
Hill Gang". The purpose of this club is threefold:

    1) to exchange traffic information on the I-405 freeway
    during rush hours -- this benefits not only club members but
    others who monitor channel 14 (the channel the club uses).
    This is a form of SERVICE.

    2) to perform a SAFETY service, by notifying base
    stations (either REACTS or club members with base stations or
    cellular telephones) of traffic accidents that do not have police
    or ambulances on the scene.

    3) to provide a SOCIAL outlet for club members -- garage
    sales, hayrides, picnics, spagetti dinners, etc.

The club has over 200 members, I think. The occupations of these
members range from professionals such as lawyers or engineers to
auto mechanics to small business owners to ... you name it.

As with any medium, it is the special cases that bring about a
reputation. Yes, there are twits on the airwaves. There are
people who like to blast across the country with their power.
There are twits who like to send dead carriers and misuse the
airwaves. We don't like them either.

But it is wrong to characterize the entire users of the spectrum
as "braindead, burntout Kids". Would it be correct to
characterize ham radio users as braindead, burntout engineers? :-)

Daniel Faigin   --- "Otherbeast" ---   OTHG Channel 14

--
W: UNiSYS/Defense Systems/System Development Group
   2400 Colorado MD 91-01;Santa Monica CA 90406;213/829-7511 x6393
H: 8333 Columbus Avenue #17; Sepulveda CA 91343
Email: (uucp) faigin@sdcrdcf.UUCP (arpa) faigin@RDCF.SM.UNISYS.COM

From 7772263128025359599
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-25 05:52:29 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:966 rec.ham-radio:4086 sci.electronics:2333
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!att-cb!gwspc!n8emr!osu-cis!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!nrl-cmf!cmcl2!beta!hc!ames!sunybcs!trotter!bill
From: bill@trotter.usma.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <1170@trotter.usma.edu>
Date: 25 Feb 88 13:52:29 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM>
Organization: US Military Academy, West Point, NY
Lines: 43

In article <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM>, will@ge-rtp.GE.COM (Will Gwaltney) writes:
> Venom aside,
> Erik's advice is sound. Get an amateur license and REALLY start
> enjoying radio! I'm glad I did.
>

I agree with the comments in this reply except for one. And this seems to be the most prevalent idea every time the concept of license free packet is brought up. Everyone immediately jumps in here and says "Get your HAM license". Of course they are missing what is probably the biggest point in the whole discussion. The people asking for a Personal Digital Radio Service don't want to be hams. They have no interest in ham radio and probably the most important idea being missed here is that what they want to use packet for would be illegal over amateur radio. Take a look at what is on the various phone BBS's. They are loaded with shareware, for sale ads, and advertisements for various commercial products. All things definitely out of place on amateur radio.
One of the items always brought up when people try to justify the continued existence of amateur radio is the idea of what we were originally chartered to do. And one of these is to develop new means of communication. It now seems like the majority of hams have decided we are developing this stuff for our own personal use.
I believe it was hams who pioneerd such technological breakthrus like SSB, FM, and REPEATERS. These ideas have since proven their value in the commercial world and are now considered just a part of the world we live in. The time has come for packet to take it's place in the world too. There is no reason why, in a few years, it can't be commonplace for there to be a packet box hooked up to the PC in every house. Maybe this is the technology it will take to finally bring services like TELETEXT into the home.

Any comments on this diatribe will be accepted.
(I have my NOMEX underwear on :-)

#include <std_disclaimer.h>

bill gunshannon

UUCP: {philabs}\   US SNAIL: Martin Marietta Data Systems
      {phri   } >!trotter.usma.edu!bill   USMA, Bldg 600, Room 26
      {sunybcs}/   West Point, NY 10996

RADIO: KB3YV   PHONE: WORK   (914)446-7747
AX.25:   KB3YV @ K3RLI   PHONE: HOME   (914)565-5256

From 3208006628823951447
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-25 13:33:26 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:972 rec.ham-radio:4097 sci.electronics:2346
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!labrea!aurora!eos!ames!
husc6!linus!philabs!ttidca!sorgatz
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE! (Re: CB is a sewer!)
Message-ID: <2003@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Date: 25 Feb 88 21:33:26 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<5102@sdcrdcf.UUCP>
Reply-To: sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz - Avatar)
Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
Lines: 60
Keywords: (most)CB == garbage, LICENSE-FREE == CB;
Summary: My apologies to all who were offended.

In article <5102@sdcrdcf.UUCP> faigin@sdcrdcf.UUCP (Daniel P Faigin) writes:
>I am a member of a CB club based in the San Fernando Valley
>(Greater Los Angeles), California. The legal name of this club
>is "Valley CBers Inc." -- informally it is called the "Over the
>Hill Gang".

 << and a bunch of other stuff about this public-spirited group. >>

 Yes, you are correct. The OTHG is a stunning example of the usefulness
that CB radio can provide. My congratulations on the exellent service
that it gives our community. I have listened in on ch 14 from time to
time myself and found the traffic reports quite useful. It is this kind
of exception, however that proves the rule. Listen to ch 14 _AFTER_ 8pm,
listen to some of the, ahem, 'offspring' using MOM&DAD'S base, listen
to the wonderfully glowing dialect, the use of such proper language...
..some of these little marvels are growing up in homes where the CB is
used by the MOM&DAD to communicate on ch 14 on a daily basis...do I

need to remind you about some of the interesting infighting that goes
on in the L.A./Valley on 11 meters?? About some of the beautifully
caring events that result when the "ROGE-O's" and the OTHG had-it-out
over "DXing" on ch 14 during 'mobile time'??....I'm sure you remember
that stuff..
>
>As with any medium, it is the special cases that bring about a
>reputation. Yes, there are twits on the airwaves. There are
>people who like to blast across the country with their power.
>There are twits who like to send dead carriers and misuse the
>airwaves. We don't like them either.
 You're absolutly right. There couldn't be more that few million four
letter words used on CB in a given day...;-) Tell you what, listen to
ch 23 or ch 26 some evening...listen to all the inane truckers that
just cannot seem to remember that 31-40 are used for sideband in L.A.
and then ask yourself how the 'Band would sound with the buzz of
packet radio added, fed into a General MC9, bloody-widebanded A.M.
rig, with one of those Wunnerful 10-sweep tube "linear" amps that
all the 'Big-Straps' run...wouldn't that just sound 10-8!?? :-)
>
>But it is wrong to characterize the entire users of the spectrum
>as "braindead, burntout Kids". Would it be correct to
>characterize ham radio users as braindead, burntout engineers? :-)
>
 You're right, I should have added a scalar-K to reference the
true picture, and I should have mentioned that there are some
clubs, groups and individuals (like OTHG, and yourself, obviously)
that are using the 11 meter band for it's intended purpose, and
without violating part 95. I think that the constant would be a
number VERY close to 1.0....unfortunately.
>Daniel Faigin   --- "Otherbeast" ---   OTHG Channel 14
>
 yeah, great, I used to have one of those too...now I'm just me...
..unless I get on ch 26 to politely ask the kids to please stop
running their amps so loud that I can't hear 10 meters..;-) Then
I'm --- "The Infinity" --- '73 Dan and here's hoping you will
at least consider upgrading to Amateur Radio, not everyone up
there is as gruff as I am. cul.
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY   +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI   *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd.   (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

From -8467955640624889351
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-25 20:10:16 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:973 rec.ham-radio:4098 sci.electronics:2347
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!labrea!aurora!eos!ames!
pasteur!agate!saturn!ucscb.UCSC.EDU!matthew
From: matthew@ucscb.UCSC.EDU (73550000)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <2114@saturn.ucsc.edu>
Date: 26 Feb 88 04:10:16 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-
rtp.GE.COM> <1170@trotter.usma.edu>
Sender: usenet@saturn.ucsc.edu
Reply-To: matthew@ucsck.UCSC.EDU (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
Organization: University of California, Santa Cruz
Lines: 28
Summary: Finally, someone sees the reason

In article <1170@trotter.usma.edu> bill@trotter.usma.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>   ... The people asking for a Personal Digital Radio Service
>don't want to be hams. They have no interest in ham radio and probably the
>most important idea being missed here is that what they want to use packet for
>would be illegal over amateur radio. Take a look at what is on the various
>phone BBS's. They are loaded with shareware, for sale ads, and advertisements
>for various commercial products. All things definitely out of place on amateur

Right. Two Comments...
First, that is EXACTLY why I would like to see a personal packet
network using some frequencies other than amateur. There are LOTS of
things that I can legally talk about on CB that I can't talk about
on amateur radio such as business communications, etc...
In fact, one probably couldn't read most of these articles on an amateur packet
channel due to their contents.

Secondly, the reason that I proposed CB channels instead of some NEW
set of channels, is that it is very unlikely that any new VHF/UHF
channels are available for a public packet network. I would prefer
the top part of CB being taken for packet, instead of the top part
of 6 meters.

Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG
  (matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu) (...!ucbvax!ucscc!ucsck!matthew)

p.s. I started this discussion about allowing packet on CB...
please don't tell me to go out and
get a ham license... I already have one. Thank You.

From 8739554381530698184
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-25 23:46:06 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:979 rec.ham-radio:4115 sci.electronics:2356
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!decvax!ucbvax!pasteur!
ames!necntc!linus!philabs!ttidca!sorgatz
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <2005@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Date: 26 Feb 88 07:46:06 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-
rtp.GE.COM> <1170@trotter.usma.edu>
Reply-To: sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz - Avatar)
Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
Lines: 75
Keywords: Bandwidth for nothing, gigabits for free
Summary: OK fine...

In article <1170@trotter.usma.edu> bill@trotter.usma.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
>I agree with the comments in this reply except for one. And this seems to be
>..... The people asking for a Personal Digital Radio Service
>don't want to be hams. They have no interest in ham radio and probably the
>most important idea being missed here is that what they want to use packet for
>would be illegal over amateur radio. Take a look at what is on the various
>phone BBS's. They are loaded with shareware, for sale ads, and advertisements
>for various commercial products. All things definitely out of place on amateur
>radio.

 Real good. *NOW* we come to the crux of the matter.

    1) NOT INTERESTED IN AMATEUR RADIO.
    2) COMMERCIAL INTERESTS THAT PRECLUDE THE USE OF SAME

 Sounds like what these guys need is a telephone, huh? What they're asking for
is all the flexibility of Amateur without those nasty restrictions, tough.
 Until some astronomical occurance, this is not gonna happen. The use of
radio spectrum, as an experimenters hobby-zone is defined as Amateur Radio
Service, what they want is Commercial or Fixed Service. BTW: It usually costs
more than a telephone. And has some nasty restrictions about not competing
with the telephone system, etc.

>I believe it was hams who pioneerd such technological breakthrus like SSB,
>FM, and REPEATERS. These ideas have since proven their value in the commercial
>world and are now considered just a part of the world we live in. The time has
>come for packet to take it's place in the world too. There is no reason why,
>in a few years, it can't be commonplace for there to be a packet box hooked up
>to the PC in every house. Maybe this is the technology it will take to finally
>bring services like TELETEXT into the home.

 Yeah, right. Well, why not just get a cell-phone portable @ 800 Mhz and plug
in your modem, plug in your P.C. and wail??!!! Or is the real point here the

cost of doing exactly that?? The breakthrus that opened shortwave were indeed pioneered by Amateurs, in fact the whole spectrum from 200 meters down was ours at one time. The commercial interests put their stations into the HF bands ILLEGALLY! No fines were issued, noone went to jail tho...typical of the political machine to "sell off" something they don't own or have already "given" rights to...without recompensation. Absurd. Hey, if a cellular fone is too expensive, I guess they'll just have to rely on the twisted-pair, huh? Teletext is already in a lot of homes, via the phone lines, you don't need packet radio for that; it's a commercial service provider, and you pay for such things. At least according to the current FCC regs. Hell man, we can't order a pizza via auto-patch! Why should unlicensed individuals be exempted from the spirit of the laws?? Go ahead, explain.
>
>Any comments on this diatribe will be accepted.
>(I have my NOMEX underwear on :-)

Nahh, come on OM, we're all in this together; besides I used up my monthly supply of <<FLAMES!>> on those CB nerds! ;-) The fact is the telephone Co. monopoly precludes such things, the Amateur's are not gonna let one Hz of bandwidth get sucked-up for such stuff, and the CB community would start tearing 27 Mhz packet-ops a new rectum the first time they heard a BRAZAPPP! -it's a no-win proposition! The real stickler is the commercial interests on the dial-up BBS's, this has no place in a hobbyist-radio service, licensed or not..unless...you wanna open a bigger can of worms...and start looking at (DRUM ROLL PLEASE!):

  P A Y C B....! UGH, shades of GMRS! (spatooie!)

 The BBS interests that offer products for profit would then be taxed at some horrible rate to offset the public-trust of being allocated spectrum space..just like the telephone company..oops! What about that? Is Ma Bell (and those 6.02 x 10EE23 de-monopolized locals) gonna stand for such a run for their money?? The answer is (MAY I HAVE THE ENVELOPE?): "not bloody likely!". So, you see, the interests against such things as this are mostly the commercial status-quo, the Amateur community is almost a "friend" by comparison! ;-)
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY
Citicorp(+)TTI
3100 Ocean Park Blvd.   (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

From 8915445252553151683
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-26 18:38:52 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:976 rec.ham-radio:4105 sci.electronics:2351

Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!steinmetz!ge-dab!byrnes
From: byrnes@ge-dab.GE.COM (Arthur J. Byrnes)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <1037@ge-dab.GE.COM>
Date: 27 Feb 88 02:38:52 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> <210@ritcv.UUCP> <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
<1960@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Reply-To: byrnes@ge-dab.UUCP (Arthur J. Byrnes)
Organization: GE Simulation & Control Systems Dept., Daytona Beach, FL
Lines: 36
Keywords: CB is garbage!

In article <1960@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz - Avatar)
writes:
>In article <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu> ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu.UUCP (Patrick
Tully pstully@ucdavis) writes:
> Why not look at the ARRL Long Range Prediction charts? Real Radio Scientists
>have spent years developing this stuff, it might surprise you..and BTW most
>of the rumor-legends of CB are vaporware, this is another case of same.
>
>> This experimenting was done on Side band using a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal.
>
> "Side band"??? "a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal"?? Would you mind explaining
>these strange terms? Yagi's *are* beams. Some have 3 elements...these are

>read my posting to that other technotwit on 'sci.electronics', there isn't
                               ^^^^^^^^^
I think that your comments to Mr. Tully are childish and uncalled for.
It is attitudes like your's that turn many potential Hams away from the
hobby. All of the terms that Patrick used are acceptable in everyday
conversation and are heard on the ham bands daily. Had he been writing
a term paper or thesis, then the flames would be vaild, but this group
is informal (remember REC.ham-radio ?).
I think that a posted apology is in order.

>or perks to the 11 meter crowd, so grow up! Get into real radio...
                        Good Advice!^^^^^^^^
                               Reread his message ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
from the text of Patrick's message it seems that he and his group
are "into real radio" they get out of it what they want, and that
is the most important part of any hobby.

>-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY   +-------------------------+

Past President Daytona Beach Amateur Radio Asoc. Arthur J. Byrnes KA4WDK
UUCP: ...!mcnc!ge-rtp!ge-dab!byrnes   General Electric
GEnet: advax::byrnes   1800 Volusia Ave, Rm 4412
Voice: +1 904 258 2507   Daytona Beach, FL 32015

Disclaimer; These views are those only of the author, Arthur.

From 6135669902405835096
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-27 16:20:24 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:981 rec.ham-radio:4119 sci.electronics:2362
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!labrea!glacier!jbn
From: jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU (John B. Nagle)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>
Date: 28 Feb 88 00:20:24 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM> <1170@trotter.usma.edu> <2005@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Reply-To: jbn@glacier.UUCP (John B. Nagle)
Organization: Stanford University
Lines: 23
Keywords: Bandwidth for nothing, gigabits for free

Looking out the window at the overcast, a thought comes to me. Diffuse infrared systems have been built that work quite well indoors, bouncing the signal off ceilings and walls so that line of sight is not required. Why not try diffuse infrared off the cloud deck as a scheme for short-range outdoor communications? Ranges of a few blocks might be possible. One could extend this with repeaters. There would be fading during good weather conditions, but in areas with smog and haze, the atmosphere may never be transparent enough to prevent operation.

Laser safety standards should not be a problem, since the beam is diffused very widely and the peak energy per unit area, the regulated quantity for lasers, will thus be very low. Detection will require heavy filtering, both optical and electronic, but with narrow-band optical interference filters, negative s/n ratio modulation techniques, and packet error correction, communication should be possible.

Incidentally, all the necessary optical components, including interference filters, are available from Edmund Scientific.

No FCC licence is required for "blinking light signals", of course.

John Nagle

From -3567831654163018092
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-27 16:20:42 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:977 rec.ham-radio:4108 sci.electronics:2353
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Path: utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <1988Feb28.002042.10339@utzoo.uucp>
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM>, <1170@trotter.usma.edu>
Date: Sun, 28 Feb 88 00:20:42 GMT

> ... There is no reason why, in a
> few years, it can't be commonplace for there to be a packet box hooked up
> to the PC in every house...

Actually, yes there is: choose a reasonable set of assumptions about how many such boxes there are and how much traffic each one sends, and then ask yourself how much spectrum space is necessary for this! Don't forget the desire for both interactive use, i.e. low and relatively constant latency, and fast bulk transmission. Then ask yourself whether there is any reasonable part of the spectrum with that much free space. Nope.

Moreover, this is a silly way to do things. Radio is ideal for mobile communications and broadcasting; using it as a substitute for wires between two fixed points in a metropolitan area is dumb, not to say wasteful. You can already buy a box which has many of the desired properties and needs no spectrum space whatsoever! It's called a Telebit Trailblazer, and it gets 14kbps over normal phone lines. If you believe the ISDN enthusiasts, even this is small potatoes compared to what will be available soon.

There is, actually, reason for interest in packet radio links of this kind. Not for computers in houses, but for laptops and their fancier successors (e.g. the fabled Dynabook). Unfortunately, such systems tend to want even more spectrum, and it just isn't available. What we may end up doing is using broadcast optical (infrared) communications, which works fine at short ranges in suitably-equipped areas. If your Dynabook works in your dorm room, in the library, in the study halls, and in the classrooms (or non-academic equivalents of the above), it will be less important that it won't work -- or at least won't talk to the outside world at high speed -- from the beach.
--
Those who do not understand Unix are | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
condemned to reinvent it, poorly. | {allegra,ihnp4,decvax,utai}!utzoo!henry

From -4392171832318755020
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913

X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-29 06:28:17 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:987 rec.ham-radio:4135 sci.electronics:2375
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!lll-tis!ames!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!osu-cis!bcd-dyn!sfq
From: sfq@bcd-dyn.UUCP (sfq)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Infrared communication (Was: low power license free packet?)
Message-ID: <1004@bcd-dyn.UUCP>
Date: 29 Feb 88 14:28:17 GMT
References: <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>
Organization: Battelle Columbus Division, Columbus, OH
Lines: 12
Summary: Blinking light signals == Amateur radio

In article <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>, jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU (John B. Nagle) writes:
> No FCC licence is required for "blinking light signals", of course.

Wrong. Amateur radio has "all above" a certain frequency, which includes infrared, visible, ultraviolet, and gamma-ray light.

Often wondered if light bulbs needed CW identifiers.

--
Stanley F. Quayle UUCP: cbosgd!osu-cis!bcd-dyn!sfq
(614) 424-4052 USPS: 505 King Ave., Columbus, OH 43201
N8SQ @ W8CQK Fido: Stanley Quayle, Node 1:226/610
My opinions are mine. What more of a disclaimer could you need?

From 5923364335976835296
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-29 08:02:30 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:985 rec.ham-radio:4132 sci.electronics:2372
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!pyrdc!grebyn!umd5!cgs
From: cgs@umd5.umd.edu (Chris Sylvain)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <2382@umd5.umd.edu>
Date: 29 Feb 88 16:02:30 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <357@ge-rtp.GE.COM> <1170@trotter.usma.edu> <2114@saturn.ucsc.edu>

Reply-To: cgs@umd5 (Chris Sylvain)
Organization: University of Maryland, College Park
Lines: 19

In article <2114@saturn.ucsc.edu> matthew@ucsck.UCSC.EDU (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
writes:
<In article <1170@trotter.usma.edu> bill@trotter.usma.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
writes:
<< ... The people asking for a Personal Digital Radio Service don't want to
<< be hams. ...

< ... Secondly, the reason that I proposed CB channels instead of some NEW
< set of channels, is that it is very unlikely that any new VHF/UHF
< channels are available for a public packet network. I would prefer
< the top part of CB being taken for packet, instead of the top part
< of 6 meters.

Whazzamadderwit 900 MHz? Why wouldn't the Cellular Radio folks like to provide
a new service and source of revenue for the companies involved ?
Any reason why the FCC would be against it ?
--
--==---==---==--
.. the vorpal blade went snicker-snack! ..
   ARPA: cgs@umd5.UMD.EDU   BITNET: cgs%umd5@umd2
   UUCP: ..!uunet!umd5.umd.edu!cgs

From 2306595153859480369
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-29 17:56:06 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:990 rec.ham-radio:4139 sci.electronics:2383
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!pasteur!ucbvax!agate!aurora!
labrea!glacier!jbn
From: jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU (John B. Nagle)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: Infrared communication (Was: low power license free packet?)
Message-ID: <17329@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>
Date: 1 Mar 88 01:56:06 GMT
References: <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU> <1004@bcd-dyn.UUCP>
Reply-To: jbn@glacier.UUCP (John B. Nagle)
Organization: Stanford University
Lines: 7

     The FCC lost that one in court some years back, I think. In the
late 1960s, when the first laser data links were being set up in
Cleveland, the people involved looked into this and discovered that

the FCC had lost a case involving "blinking light signals" some time before. Lasers are regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

John Nagle

From 7663810102019168704
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,bc5f8c89583c0a0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc5f8c89583c0a0d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-29 23:13:13 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:12619 rec.ham-radio.packet:991
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!amdahl!amdcad!indra
From: indra@amdcad.AMD.COM (Indra K. Singhal)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: DESQview Bug, Quarterdeck "response".
Message-ID: <20600@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Date: 1 Mar 88 07:13:13 GMT
Organization: Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Sunnyvale, Ca.
Lines: 114
Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint

Dan Frank (dan@speedy.WISC.EDU) wrote on Feb 2nd that he got very poor service from QuarterDeck. I just bought DesqView and along with my registration I sent them a copy of Dan Frank's posting (copy at end of this posting). The following is the reply I received from Quarterdeck. Please excuse the length of this posting and any typos.

Personally, I was indeed very happy to receive this letter, it restored my faith in user support.

Please post followups to comp.sys.ibm.pc (I do not subscribe to ham-radio.packet. You may also e-mail me (address at end).

Quarterdeck Office Systems, 150 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica CA 90405
Feb 19, 1988

Indra Singhal,
Santa Clara, CA,

Dear Mr. Singhal,

Thank you for bringing to our attention the message from the USENET system. We are sorry Mr. Frank was dissatisfied with our customer service. We are a small, but growing company. We have pu a number of new tech support people on recently, but there are still times when teh phone backs up and users have to wait. While I dont offer this as an excuse, it is true that most successful software companies, new or established, occasionally have this problem.

I also must mention that Mr. Frank has never sent in his DESQview registration card and while we do not refuse to talk to unregistered users, this does not help to push you to the top of the queue.

We have not had any significant number of reports of problems with programs utilizing the raw mode, but if Mr. Frank would like to contact me, I would be happy to talk to him about his problem. If you can get his voice number, I would also be willing to contact him about the problem.

If he is a programmer and can produce a short test program that demonstrates the problem and would be willing to send it to me or upload it to our bulletin board system, it might help in isolating the problem.

The Quarterdeck Bulletin Board system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The telephone number is (213) 396-3904. Supported baud rates are 2400/1200/300. Preferred communitations parameters are 8-N-1. You should plan to download using one of teh following error-free protocols: XMODEM, XMODEM CRC, YMODEM or KERMIT.

Thank you for your interest in DESQview.

Stan Young, TEchnical Support, QuarterDeck Office Systems,
(213) 392-9701.

=>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.ibm.pc
=>Subject: Desqview bug, Quarterdeck "service"
=>Date: 2 Feb 88 22:04:27 GMT
=>Reply-To: dan@speedy.WISC.EDU (Dan Frank)
=>
=>   There is an interesting bug in the latest version of Desqview. Apparently
=>DV doesn't do a very good job of keeping track of console "RAW" mode status.
=>Sometimes a program is started in raw mode that shouldn't be, and other times
=>you can't get DV's console driver to go *into* raw mode when you need to.
=>The upshot is, there are some very simple, well-behaved programs that don't
=>work right under Desqview (one of the them is the BM mail program used by
=>amateur radio tcp/ip'ers).
=>
=>...
=>   Fool that I am, I thought Quarterdeck might be interested in fixing this
=>bug. For all I know, their technical people might be, if there were any
=>way to reach them. Quarterdeck is one of those companies who apparently
=>hired psychologists to tell them how to discourage people from ever, ever
=>bothering them for service.
=>
=>   I've been trying to call them on their non-toll-free number for about a
=>week, and getting constant busy signals. Finally today I reached their
=>telephone answering person. She put me on hold for tech support, and for
=>the next 20 minutes I was treated to a rather expensive conversation with
=>their computerized telephone system. Finally I accidentally failed to
=>push the proper combination of keys to stay on hold, and was zapped back
=>to the telephone answering person, losing my place in the queue. Exasperated,

=>I explained that I didn't need help installing the program or running
=>Dbase; that I was a software developer and wanted to report a real, live
=>bug. I was put through to a sales manager. She listened politely while
=>I explained my problem, then immediately zapped me back to the telephone
=>answering person, who said, "Please hold for tech support."
=>
=>   "Wait a sec," said I. "Does this mean you put me back on the end of
=>the queue, and I spend *another* twenty minutes talking to your phone
=>system?"
=>   "I guess so," she answered. At this, I became a bit upset. "Look,
=>I have spent a lot of money on this call, to be put back at the end of
=>the queue. I don't need help installing the stupid program. It has a
=>bug, and I'm trying to report it."
=>   "It seems," she answered in a *very* snide voice, "that *everyone*
=>who calls us has a bug." Well, this was the last straw. I demanded
=>to talk to the president's secretary. "You wouldn't be permitted to
=>do that," she said. When I began sputtering something in return, she
=>said, "I'm going to put you on hold until you calm down." *click*.
=>I tried to call back, but of course, I got a busy signal.
=>
=>   I've heard people say that, for example, Microsoft has bad customer
=>service. Microsoft may not be great, but I have never, ever been treated
=>like this by them, or for that matter any other software company before.
=>For all I know, Quarterdeck has *no* support people at all, and simply
=>abuses their customers until they give up. Can anyone top this?
=>
=>   -- Dan
--

                  +=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+
Indra K. Singhal |The truth doesn't mean anything |
{ucbvax,decwrl,allegra}!amdcad!indra | |
amdcad!indra@decwrl.dec.com | It just IS ! |

From -1293302708046675432
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,619320d7b9ba7f30
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-01 09:25:22 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1005 rec.ham-radio:4173 sci.electronics:2429
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-tis!ames!elroy!mahendo!jplgodo!wlbr!
scgvaxd!trwrb!sdcrdcf!sdcsmb!kmd
From: kmd@sdcsmb.sm.unisys.com (Karen M. Davis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: CB is a sewer (was: Re: low power license free packet?)
Message-ID: <745@sdcsmb.sm.unisys.com>
Date: 1 Mar 88 17:25:22 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<5102@sdcrdcf.UUCP>

Reply-To: kmd@sdcsmb.sm.unisys.com (Karen M. Davis)
Organization: Unisys Santa Monica
Lines: 65
Keywords: CB == garbage, LICENSE-FREE == CB;

In article <5102@sdcrdcf.UUCP> faigin@sdcrdcf.UUCP (Daniel P Faigin) writes:
>In article <1943@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz) writes:
>>CB radio is a sewer, the majority of CB
>>users are braindead, burntout Kids that have so little to do with their
>>miserable lives they congragate around the 11 meter band hoping for any
>>kind of amusement.
>
>I am a member of a CB club based in the San Fernando Valley
>(Greater Los Angeles), California. The legal name of this club
>is "Valley CBers Inc." -- informally it is called the "Over the
>Hill Gang". The purpose of this club is threefold:
>
>   1) to exchange traffic information on the I-405 freeway
>   during rush hours -- this benefits not only club members but
>   others who monitor channel 14 (the channel the club uses).
>   This is a form of SERVICE.
>
>   2) to perform a SAFETY service, by notifying base
>   stations (either REACTS or club members with base stations or
>   cellular telephones) of traffic accidents that do not have police
>   or ambulances on the scene.
>
>   3) to provide a SOCIAL outlet for club members -- garage
>   sales, hayrides, picnics, spagetti dinners, etc.
>
>The club has over 200 members, I think. The occupations of these
>members range from professionals such as lawyers or engineers to
>auto mechanics to small business owners to ... you name it.
>
>Daniel Faigin   --- "Otherbeast" ---   OTHG Channel 14

As another member of the "Over the Hill Gang", I thought I would add
my $0.02 to this discussion. I do a *lot* of work-related driving for
my job, alone. So does my mom. I can get help anywhere on the LA freeways
a *lot* faster by using my rig than by getting to the "one every 1/4 mile
call box" on the freeways. I know which channels the twits are on, and
where the serious drivers are. I have saved much time and aggravation
by getting traffic reports from other OTHG members on the 405-corridor
(one night, it saved me at least 45 minutes -- someone told me not to
get on the freeway at my normal spot -- I didn't -- and he was still
several miles back by the time I got home), and from truckers on many of the
other routes that I travel (being a lone female *does* have a few
advantages when it comes to dealing with MCPs ;-).

I enjoy the social aspects of the club, and the traffic reports help. Last
week, we called someone on a base to get a hazardous driver removed from the
road. The CHP know us, and when we call in, they respond. I also
discovered (by accident) one morning that LAPD regularly monitors OTHG

reports -- seems that someone we know as K9 is actually the human half of an LAPD K-9 unit (with police band back-up). Would the LAPD and CHP regularly respond to the rantings of a bunch of "brain-dead kids"? I sincerely doubt it.

One other question for those of you who hate CB so much: what would you say about those of your own (hams) that use CBs? I know several members of the OTHG who regularly use Channel 14 until they get close enough to hit the Valencia 3m repeater with their low-power mobiles (T.O.M., where are you when we need you?)

Karen Davis -- "Silver Lady" -- OTHG Channel 14

--
Email: kmd@sdcrdcf.UUCP (uucp) kmd@RDCF.SM.UNISYS.COM (arpa)
Work : UNiSYS/DS/System Development Group; 2400 Colorado; Santa Monica CA 90406
(213) 829-7511 x6295
Home : 8333 Columbus Avenue #17; Sepulveda CA 91343

From 2078302113206015665
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-01 09:25:56 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:992 sci.electronics:2389
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!elroy!cit-vax!peting
From: peting@cit-vax.Caltech.Edu (Mark Peting)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <5607@cit-vax.Caltech.Edu>
Date: 1 Mar 88 17:25:56 GMT
References: <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU> <1004@bcd-dyn.UUCP>
Reply-To: peting@cit-vax.UUCP (Mark Peting)
Organization: California Institute of Technology
Lines: 12

One solution for providing a packet band without taking anyone's spectrum is to allow the use of any unused UHF television channel in an area. Even in large cities there are hundreds of megahertz available for this. Just make it clear that any channel can be taken away if needed for T.V. If the packet modems were able to switch to any channel then it would not be any trouble to go to a new channel, and anyone trying to send into a T.V. channel would never key up since the channel would always be busy with the T.V. signal. Also since UHF is rather line of sight there shouldn't be much problem with interference with other cities that have a different UHF assignment.

Mark Peting
Peting@csvax.caltech.edu

From 8822229108352054997
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-01 20:28:58 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:12683 rec.ham-radio.packet:995
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!hao!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!homxb!
hotps!djt
From: djt@hotps.ATT.COM (Dave Trulli)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DESQview Bug, Quarterdeck "response".
Message-ID: <438@hotps.ATT.COM>
Date: 2 Mar 88 04:28:58 GMT
References: <20600@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Reply-To: djt@hotps.att.com (Dave Trulli)
Organization: AT&T, Holmdel NJ
Lines: 27
Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint

I too have not been happy with Quarterdeck's response. I
reported the same bug as Frank just before Christmas and was
told by the supervisor of the support group that they would
have the programmer call me. Several weeks went by and I called
again. This time I had to wait on hold for 20 minutes but finally got hold
of the "expert". They had never heard of the raw mode console bug and
didn't really sound like they wanted to test for the problem.
I asked why I never heard from them and the answer was we called once
and no one answered. I have an answering machine on my desk and never
got a message.

I was asked if I was a registered user and gave them my
them serial number. Their files show no record of that number
even though I sent in the card and had the real copy in front of me.
They also informed me that 2.01 went out to all the 2.0 customers.
The 3 registered users I know never received any copy. I was told
they would send me 2.01 to see if that had the bug had been fixed.
Its been 4 weeks and no repsonse. I have been calling a few times
a week for 2 weeks and can't get though since their line is always busy.

In summary I am not very happy with Quarterdeck's support and
attitude of the support personal.
--
UUCP: ihnp4!hotps!djt Dave Trulli NN2Z
  djt@hotps.ATT.COM AT&T Network Systems
PACKET: nn2z@nn2z Holmdel NJ.
  201-949-4774

From 2970782752695199536

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-02 09:29:53 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:12701 rec.ham-radio.packet:999
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!pasteur!agate!ig!uwmcsd1!dogie!
uwvax!dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DESQview Bug, Quarterdeck "response".
Message-ID: <5340@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 2 Mar 88 17:29:53 GMT
References: <20600@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 34
Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint

I plan to chat with Mr. Young, as soon as I can get through on the phone, and if that incredible receptionist will "permit" me to speak to him. I'll report back if anything good happens.

I do want to add, though, that after my last encounter with them, I mailed Quarterdeck a problem report, along with a diskette with three demonstration programs on it, including .dvp files for each. They sent it back without looking at it because they didn't have a registration card on me.

Now, let's understand what that means. I *was* registered owner of 1.1. I bought my upgrade directly from Quarterdeck. I have a valid serial number. Instead of holding the diskette and problem report and mailing me a note asking for my card, they just shipped the whole thing back. Does that make sense? I can only believe that those procedures exist to defer until the last possible moment any examination of possible problems with the product.

Why, you may ask, did I not send in my registration card in the first place? Because I wanted to take advantage of that special offer for the alarm clock program, but I was darned if I was going to send them any more money until they stopped jerking me around. Oh well. No alarm clock, I guess.

By the way, the raw mode problem has been reported to Quarterdeck before by others, and their response is always, "Gee whiz, we don't get many complaints about that. Tought luck."

-- Dan

p.s. I did receive a few responses to my posting from others who

had similar experiences. The one common denominator is that everyone
who has ever dealt with that witch on the telephone *hates* her with
a deep and abiding passion.

From -6647574593364026657
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-02 14:10:22 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:996 sci.electronics:2405
Path: utzoo!ncc!lyndon
From: lyndon@ncc.UUCP (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <10078@ncc.UUCP>
Date: 2 Mar 88 22:10:22 GMT
References: <17327@glacier.STANFORD.EDU> <1004@bcd-dyn.UUCP> <5607@cit-
vax.Caltech.Edu>
Organization: Nexus Computing Inc.
Lines: 16
Summary: UHF might present problems

In article <5607@cit-vax.Caltech.Edu>, peting@cit-vax.Caltech.Edu (Mark Peting)
writes:
> One solution for providing a packet band without taking anyone's spectrum
> is to allow the use of any unused UHF television channel in an area.
> Even in large cities there are hundreds of megahertz available for this.
> Just make it clear that any channel can be taken away if needed for T.V.

There would still have to be some type of frequency co-ordination
to prevent intermod interference to existing primary users of the
spectrum. Given that broadcast video is AM I don't think it would
take much power at the packet transmitter to screw up all the TV's
for several blocks around if you pick the "right" frequency.

Of course if you don't have any UHF TV stations around (like us) it
shouldn't be a problem...

--lyndon VE6BBM {alberta,utzoo}!ncc!lyndon

From 208341076330199624
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-05 15:52:03 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:12848 rec.ham-radio.packet:1007
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-tis!ames!ll-xn!mit-eddie!bbn!gatech!mcnc!

unccvax!mru
From: mru@unccvax.UUCP (Markus Ruppel)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DESQview Bug, Quarterdeck "response".
Message-ID: <924@unccvax.UUCP>
Date: 5 Mar 88 23:52:03 GMT
References: <20600@amdcad.AMD.COM> <438@hotps.ATT.COM>
Organization: Univ. of NC at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC
Lines: 44
Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint

in article <438@hotps.ATT.COM<>, djt@hotps.ATT.COM (Dave Trulli) says:
<> Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint
<>
<>
<> I too have not been happy with Quarterdeck's response. I
<> reported the same bug as Frank just before Christmas and was
<> told by the supervisor of the support group that they would
<> have the programmer call me. Several weeks went by and I called
<> again. This time I had to wait on hold for 20 minutes but finally got hold
<> of the "expert". They had never heard of the raw mode console bug and
<> didn't really sound like they wanted to test for the problem.
<> I asked why I never heard from them and the answer was we called once
<> and no one answered. I have an answering machine on my desk and never
<> got a message.
<>
<> I was asked if I was a registered user and gave them my
<> them serial number. Their files show no record of that number
<> even though I sent in the card and had the real copy in front of me.
<> They also informed me that 2.01 went out to all the 2.0 customers.
<> The 3 registered users I know never received any copy. I was told
<> they would send me 2.01 to see if that had the bug had been fixed.
<> Its been 4 weeks and no repsonse. I have been calling a few times
<> a week for 2 weeks and can't get though since their line is always busy.
<>
<> In summary I am not very happy with Quarterdeck's support and
<> attitude of the support personal.
<> --
<> UUCP: ihnp4!hotps!djt   Dave Trulli NN2Z
<> djt@hotps.ATT.COM   AT&T Network Systems
<> PACKET: nn2z@nn2z   Holmdel NJ.
<>   201-949-4774

Anybody who needs a multitasking and/or multiuser OS these
days should have a look at Digital Research's Concurrent DOS.
(Don't confuse it with things like PC-MOS). It supports DOS
3.3 and there is a special version for the 386, i.e. no need
for EMS or EEMS on a 386, the normal system memory can be
used. On a 8086/8088/80286 kind of machine you can install
up to 8 MB of EEMS memory, totaly transparent to the applications.

Markus

Disclaimer: Only a satisfied customer, no relation
            above and beyond that to DRI .

From -7216363802635495360
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-05 20:30:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1006 rec.ham-radio:4178 sci.electronics:2439
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Path: utzoo!henry
From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Message-ID: <1988Mar6.043039.1949@utzoo.uucp>
Keywords: Bandwidth for nothing, gigabits for free
Organization: U of Toronto Zoology
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 6 Mar 88 04:30:39 GMT

> ... Why not try diffuse infrared off the cloud deck as a
> scheme for short-range outdoor communications? ...

Those of us in urban settings can also use diffuse infrared off tall
buildings (artificial clouds!). At one point I seriously thought of
trying this as a way to get a fast link between my home and work, but
the combination of having moved to a less favorable location and having
acquired a Telebit Trailblazer has made me shelve the idea for now.
--
Those who do not understand Unix are | Henry Spencer @ U of Toronto Zoology
condemned to reinvent it, poorly. | {allegra,ihnp4,decvax,utai}!utzoo!henry

From -8869337886713850784
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bc5f8c89583c0a0d
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-10 21:17:56 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:13094 rec.ham-radio.packet:1025
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!mailrus!umix!umich!mibte!gamma!ulysses!andante!
amdcad!indra
From: indra@amdcad.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: DESQview Bug, Quarterdeck "response".
Message-ID: <20765@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Date: 11 Mar 88 05:17:56 GMT

References: <20600@amdcad.AMD.COM> <438@hotps.ATT.COM> <924@unccvax.UUCP>
Reply-To: indra@amdcad.UUCP (Indra K. Singhal)
Organization: Advanced Micro Devices
Lines: 12
Keywords: DESQview raw mode, Dan Frank's complaint
Summary: this is a channel to Quarterdeck...

I am collecting all responses to this subject group... at the end
of this week, I shall print a copy and mail it to QuarterDeck since
they did take the time to send me a letter that expresses desire
to set the "poor support" matter straight.

I shall keep you all posted...

--

                  +=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+
Indra K. Singhal |The truth doesn't mean anything |
{ucbvax,decwrl,allegra}!amdcad!indra | |
amdcad!indra@decwrl.dec.com | It just IS ! |

From -9079998401281531829
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52c5ac386a204111,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,52c5ac386a204111,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52c5ac386a204111,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-23 23:42:58 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:56 rec.ham-radio.packet:1054 rec.ham-radio:4341
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!uwvax!rutgers!mtune!mtunx!whuts!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: ROSE Software
Message-ID: <1964@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: 24 Mar 88 07:42:58 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 31
Keywords: OSI RATS Open Systems Environment

 The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society has several
pieces of software which we are willing to place here in both
source and executable form. We have a few questions for the
crew before we proceed.

1. We would only send it via a single distribution/newsgroup,
   which one ?

2. Since binary is not acceptable what form is most welcome ?
   (we have been thinking of the PC BTOA programme if it is
    popular. Should we use a UNIX utility ?)

3. We will also post the DOCUMENTATION...should we pack it up
   or since it isn't too large just post each file ?

4. Is there any demand for the source ?

Comments anyone ?

By the way, the mailing has started to flow out the door...
We would like to post the stuff here to help distribute the
software more rapidly.

Thanks,
            J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
E-mail: ihnp4!hou2d!n2dsy (Unix) n2dsy@kd6th.a3100201.ampr
Telephone: 201-615-4168 (Office)   201-615-4669 (Office FAX)
Telephone: 201-387-8896 (Home)

From -696701522559006837
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-24 22:03:22 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:59 rec.ham-radio.packet:1060 rec.ham-radio:4353
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!hodge!rusty
From: rusty@hodge.UUCP (Rusty Hodge)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: ROSE Software
Message-ID: <147@hodge.UUCP>
Date: 25 Mar 88 06:03:22 GMT
References: <1964@hou2d.UUCP>
Organization: Hodge Computer Research Corp., Orange, CA
Lines: 8
Keywords: OSI RATS Open Systems Environment
Summary: Yes, there is demand for the source!

We would appreciate having the source posted in plain ascii.

--
Rusty Hodge, Hodge Computer Research Corp, Orange, CA 92667 (714) 974-6300
rusty@hodge.cts.com [ccicpg!arnold, crash]!hodge!rusty FAX (714) 921-8038
uucp: (714) 921-1090 (login: nuucp)   Dial-A-Joke (714) 966-0976

From -1228548991529051739
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-25 08:11:32 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:57 rec.ham-radio.packet:1058 rec.ham-radio:4347
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!mailrus!nrl-cmf!ames!ucsd!sdcc6!mplvax!rec
From: rec@mplvax.nosc.MIL (Richard Currier)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: ROSE Software
Message-ID: <738@mplvax.nosc.MIL>
Date: 25 Mar 88 16:11:32 GMT
References: <1964@hou2d.UUCP>
Reply-To: rec@mplvax.nosc.mil.UUCP (Richard Currier)
Organization: U.C. San Diego, Marine Physical Laboratory
Lines: 13
Keywords: OSI RATS Open Systems Environment

In article <1964@hou2d.UUCP> n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE) writes:
>
>4. Is there any demand for the source ?

By all means post sources please.

--
     richard currier   marine physical lab   u.c. san diego
     rec@mplvax.nosc.mil
     {ihnp4|decvax|akgua|dcdwest|ucbvax}   !sdcsvax!mplvax!rec

From -4360702620373824375
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,52c5ac386a204111
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-03-25 10:29:44 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:58 rec.ham-radio.packet:1059 rec.ham-radio:4351
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!nrl-cmf!ames!
pacbell!att-ih!alberta!auvax!tech
From: tech@auvax.UUCP (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio
Subject: Re: ROSE Software
Message-ID: <579@auvax.UUCP>

Date: 25 Mar 88 18:29:44 GMT
References: <1964@hou2d.UUCP>
Organization: Athabasca U., Alberta, Canada
Lines: 20

From article <1964@hou2d.UUCP>, by n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE):
> 4. Is there any demand for the source ?
>
> Thanks,
>   J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
> E-mail: ihnp4!hou2d!n2dsy (Unix) n2dsy@kd6th.a3100201.ampr
> Telephone: 201-615-4168 (Office)   201-615-4669 (Office FAX)
> Telephone: 201-387-8896 (Home)

I personally prefer source because that way it can be adapted to various
machines and various other oddities. A lot of times I find source easier
to understand than documentation. Besides I was born and raised on UNIX
version 6, I love source.

```
     *********        73
    **********        Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .      ****
  ..      ****        Athabasca University
 ....     ****        Athabasca, Alberta Canada
.........****        ihnp4!alberta!auvax
```

From 1055002127193308719
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,717d1e3a6baa0808,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,717d1e3a6baa0808,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,717d1e3a6baa0808,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-07 12:37:26 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:77 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3115 rec.ham-
radio.packet:1079
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-tis!ames!nrl-cmf!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-
state.edu!rutgers!mtunx!whuts!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Asynchronous Framing Technique Document File: AFT.DOC
Message-ID: <1972@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: 7 Apr 88 19:37:26 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 357
Keywords: AFT, a SLIP alternative

Here is the document file that I promised last week describing
the Asynchonous Framing Technique (AFT). This is only a
framing protocol. It contains NO state machine, transparency

and error control.

Four files will follow this message(but only in comp.protocols.tcp-ip):

1. AFT.C - a machine independent implementation of the AFT software.
2. ASYNC.ASM - an MS-DOS device driver to use with AFT.
3. TEST1.C - a test and demo programme for the AFT software.
4. Test2.C - another test and demo programme for the AFT software.

The file contained in this message is AFT.DOC.

If you like what you see here in the document file, go to the newsgroup "comp.protocols.tcp-ip" and pull the other four files.

Machine Independent Asynchronous Framing Technique (AFT)

Version 1.0, by John Howell (N2FVN), August 7, 1987

This software is in the public domain. It is provided on an 'as is' basis without warranty.

This is a portable implementation of the Asynchronous Framing Technique for X.25 (X.25/AFT) Revision 2 coded in the C language. AFT is a protocol which allows X.25 style framing to be done over an asynchronous communication channel. It allows for detection of the start and end of frames, detection of corrupted transmission, and sending of frames containing eight bit characters over communication links which cannot accept all possible characters.

AFT is intended to be used as a replacement for the X.25 level two framing technique in cases where synchronous communication is not practical.

For more information on X.25/AFT contact:

Research Department
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.
705 Westech Drive
Norcross, Georgia 30092

This implementation of AFT supports all features of revision two of the protocol. A method is provided to select which of the possible options are to be used. The implementation has three components:

1) Option Selection
2) Frame Transmission
3) Frame Reception

The interface to the user of AFT was chosen to allow use of the software in many different environments. As provided this software requires additional machine dependant software to provide a full AFT implementation. The transmit and receive routines have been implemented in such a way that they may be called either within interrupt service routines as characters are sent and received or they may be called from non-interrupt routines which fill or empty queues used by the software doing the hardware dependant portion of the I/O.

This implementation provides no actual routines to do I/O since this is highly machine dependant.

In this program the terms bytes and characters are used as synonyms for eight bit groups of data which are known as octets in X.25. This program assumes that the implementation of type 'char' is an eight bit value. Also

the type 'int' is assumed to be at least 16 bits in size.

An attempt has been made to only use those features of C which are common to nearly all implementations. This code was actually tested using Microsoft C version 4.0.

Some abbreviations used in this program are:

FCS	Frame Check Sequence
LEN	Length
OPT	Option
RX	Receive
SUB	Substituted
TX	Transmit

The following routines make up the interface to the AFT implementation. It is assumed that the user is familiar with the C language.

```
aft_options(ebdt, transparency_level, suffix_len,
            suffix, max_rx_len)
```

This routine selects the options to be used for AFT communication. It must be called at least once before any other AFT routines are used. It may be called again later to change the previously selected options. This should only be done at a time when no frames are being sent or received.

'ebdt' is a flag (0=false, non-zero=true) which determines whether the eight-bit data transparency option is to be used on transmit and receive. The EBDT option should only be used in cases where the communication path does not transfer the high order bit of characters transparently. This option must be selected identically on both the sending and receiving sides of the link. Use of this feature adds an extra 14% overhead to the communications.

'transparency_level' takes on one of three values. Zero indicates that basic transparency is to be used. This should be selected when the communication path allows transparent transmission of all 256 possible characters. One indicates that flow control transparency is to be used. This should be selected when the transmission of X-on and X-off characters would cause the receiver to perform flow control which would prevent them from appearing within frames. Two indicates that control-character transparency

'suffix_len' is the length of a string which will be

appended to each frame when it is sent. This feature is used to provide any extra characters which the receiving system may require to recognize the end of an input. Zero should be used when no frame suffix is to be added which is the most common case. The maximum suffix allowed is three characters.

'suffix' is a pointer to the actual character string in which the suffix is stored. This is only examined if the suffix length is non-zero. This string may contain up to three characters which may each be any value.

'max_rx_len' is the size of the buffer which will be used for receiving frames. This length is used by the receive frame routines to prevent storing data past the end of the buffer. Received frames which are too long will be discarded. The receive buffer provided must be at least two characters larger than the maximum expected frame size. This is required since buffer is used for temporary storage of the two character frame check sequence.

int aft_tx_start(length, buffer)

This is the routine used to do the setup for transmitting a frame. This routine returns a value of zero if a new frame cannot be started because a frame is already being sent, or a value of one if the request is accepted. In either case this routine returns immediately. The actual sending of the frame is done by aft_tx_char.

'length' is the length of the frame to be sent. The minimum valid frame length is two characters. The maximum is limited only by the restrictions of the C compiler used.

'buffer' is a pointer to the buffer holding the frame to be sent. This buffer should contain only the address, control, and information fields for the frame. The AFT routines will generate starting and closing flags, frame check sequence, and other characters required for transparency when the frame is sent. AFT will not modify the contents of the buffer. The buffer contents should not be modified by any other routines until transmission of the frame is completed or an incorrect frame may be sent.

int aft_tx_char()

This routine is used to obtain the next character to be sent in order to transmit a frame. It returns characters to be sent as a value from zero to 255 in the low order byte of the returned integer and zero in the high order byte of the integer. Once the final character of the frame has been sent the return value will be one in the high order byte and a flag character in the low order byte.

This routine is designed to be either used as a non-interrupt routine to which is called in a loop to fill an outgoing buffer which will be sent by other software or called within an interrupt routine when a transmitter buffer empty condition occurs to provide the next character to be sent. When used in an interrupt routine the caller may ignore the upper byte of the return value. If this is done then the result will be to send continuous flags between frames.

aft_tx_abort()

This routine may be called to cause aft_send_char to abort the frame it is currently sending. A lead-in character is sent followed by a flag to indicate that the receiver should ignore the frame. It a frame is not being sent then no action is taken.

int aft_tx_complete()

This routine is intended to be used in cases where aft_tx_char is being called during interrupt service. It provides a way for non-interrupt routines to poll for frame sending completion. It returns zero if a frame is currently being sent or one if no frame is being sent. A frame is considered to be sent once aft_tx_char is about to return the frame complete code (0x017E) to its caller. Instead of using this routine aft_tx_char may be easily modified to take any desired action when sending of a frame is completed.

int aft_rx_start(buffer)

This routine provides a buffer for the AFT software to use to receive a frame into. This routine returns a value of zero if the buffer is not accepted because a receive operation is already in progress or a value of one if the buffer is accepted. In either case this routine returns immediately to its caller.

'buffer' is a pointer to the buffer into which the frame will be received. This buffer will be filled one character at a time by aft_rx_char as characters for the frame are received. Once the receive operation is completed this buffer will hold the received frame address, control, and information fields. All flags, FCS, and extra transparency characters will have been removed.

int aft_rx_char(c)

This routine accepts a received character and adds it to the frame being received. If aft_rx_start has not been called to provide a buffer for receive then the first few characters of the frame will be saved in a temporary buffer. This will prevent loss of data in cases where aft_rx_char is being called directly by the receive interrupt service routine. This routine can also be called by a non-interrupt routine which obtains the characters from a received character queue. A value of zero is returned if this character does not complete a frame. A non-zero return value indicates that the character provided completed the received frame. In this case the value returned is the length of the frame which is contained in the receive buffer.

If an invalid FCS is received at the end of the frame then the frame will be discarded. A frame of less than two bytes will also be discarded.

'c' is the next character received from the communication port.

aft_rx_error()

This routine is called to indicate the occurrence of an error condition on the communication line. Possible conditions may be framing error, break received, parity error (if in EBDT mode), time out (which is not required for AFT), or overrun. When this routine is called AFT discards the frame currently being received and begins searching for the start of the next frame.

int aft_rx_complete()

This routine is used in cases where aft_rx_char is being called during interrupt service. It provides a way for non-interrupt routines to poll for completion of a receive operation. It returns zero if the receive operation has not completed and the received frame length if it has. After this routine returns that a frame has completed then aft_rx_start should be called as quickly as possible to provide a new receive buffer. If this is not done in time

then the next incoming frame may be lost. Instead of using this routine aft_rx_char may be easily modified to take any desired action when sending of a frame is completed.

From 2992741674231489075
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84a0106f219b0f7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,84a0106f219b0f7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,84a0106f219b0f7f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-11 09:00:34 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.iso:79 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3129 rec.ham-radio.packet:1082
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bbn!mit-eddie!rutgers!mtunx!whuts!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Asynchronous Framing Technique

Message-ID: <1980@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: 11 Apr 88 16:00:34 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 38
Keywords: AFT, a SLIP alternative Distribution Techniques

OK Folks !

I have received several notes and messages about the
distribution of our software and documents via the net.
Let's understand a few basic points here:

ISSUE: I don'thave access to ftp to outside systems from hou2d.

If someone has such a package with source for a 3B1 and sends me a
DISK, I will get it going. I think I can get a network connection
at NJIT, but I will entertain other offers.

ISSUE: Hate mail for using the net for distribution.

The response has been as follows:
2 mailer generated messages signalling error.
2 human generated messages saying No Good.
6 human generated messages saying Thanks.

I wished every comment I make on the net could fair this well!
One interesting note: one of the messages that said "Don't do
it" came from an individual who doesn't like AFT and is
PUSHING SLIP...

I will re-examine the distribution mechanism and see what makes sense.
I will probably forward out the code through "comp.protocols.iso"
in the future. I will continue to send out documents and announcements
via several groups.

Comments?

Thanks,
            J. Gordon Beattie, Jr.
E-mail: ihnp4!hou2d!n2dsy (Unix) n2dsy@kd6th.a3100201.ampr
Telephone: 201-615-4168 (Office)   201-615-4669 (Office FAX)
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X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,84a0106f219b0f7f
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X-Google-Thread: 115d32,84a0106f219b0f7f
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From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
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```
/*
     Machine Independent Asynchronous Framing Technique (AFT)


               Version 1.0, by John Howell (N2FVN), Copyright August 7, 1987

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               without warranty.


*/

          /* Macros */

#define   FLAG     0x007E
/*
     This is the flag character which is used to start and end
     frames.  The send generates separate starting and ending flag
     characters, but the receiver can accept a single flag to end one
     frame and start another.
*/


#define   LEAD_IN       0x007D
/*
     This is the lead in character which is used when transparency is
     required.  When the receiver detects this character it takes the
     following character and exclusive ors it with 0x20 to produce
     the proper character.  This is used to allow the transmission of
     characters which would not otherwise be received properly.
*/


#define   TRANSPARENT(c)     (c ^ 0x20)
/*
```

```
     This is the function to be performed to convert a character into
     one which may be transmitted transparently.  This is also used
     to return a character to its original value since the function
     is its own inverse.
*/


#define  IDLE_CODE (0x0100 + FLAG)
/*
     This is the idle code with is returned by aft_tx_char when it
     has no frame to send.  The high order byte indicates completion
     and the low order byte is a flag which might be sent if flags
     are to be used between frames as filler.
*/


#define  GENERATOR 0x8408
/*
     This is the generator polynomial for the frame check sequence.
     The polynomial is the standard CCITT polynomial.  It is in
     reverse bit order for faster calculation.  The polynomial is
     X**16 + X**12 + X**5 + 1.
*/


#define  EXPECT_FCS    0xF0B8
/*
     This is the expected final FCS for a correctly received frame.
*/


#define  OK       1
/*
     This is the return code used by some routines to indicate
     successful completion.
*/


#define  NO_GOOD       0
/*
     This is the return code used by some routines to indicate
     unsuccessful completion.
*/



/* Global declarations */


static char opt_ebdt;
/*
     This is a flag controlling the use of eight-bit data
     transparency on transmitted and receive frames.
```

```
*/


static char opt_transparency_level;
/*
     This is the transparency level to be used when transmitting
     frames (0-2).  Each increasing level causes more characters to
     be avoided when sending frames which allows them to be sent in
     situations where certain characters are not allowed.
*/


static char opt_suffix_len;
static unsigned char opt_suffix[3];
/*
     This is the suffix string to be added to the end of each frame
     sent.  Any character including a null is allowed.
*/


static unsigned int opt_max_rx_len;
/*
     This is the maximum size of a receive buffer.  It is used when
     receiving to make sure that a received frame does not go past
     the end of the buffer.  A received frame which is too long will
     be discarded.
*/

static unsigned char transparency_level [256] = {

     2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
     2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 0, 0, 2,

     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
     9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9};
/*
     For each possible character this is the transparency level at
     which it should be encoded for transparency.  A value of nine is
     used for character which should never be encoded.
*/
```

```
         /* Variables and macros used by aft_tx_char */

static char tx_char_state;
/*
     This is the state of the transmission routine which handles
     transparency, delimiting of frames, and frame abort.  It is used
     to determine the next action to be performed by aft_tx_char when
     it is called.  State names are given by the 'TCS_' macros.
*/


#define TCS_IDLE       0
/*
     This state indicates that no frame is being sent.  Calls to
     aft_tx_char while in this state return the idle code and calls
     to aft_tx_complete return one.  This is the only state in which
     a call to aft_tx_start is valid.
*/


#define TCS_START_FLAG      1
/*
     This state indicates that the starting flag for a frame should
     be sent when aft_tx_char is next called.  This state is entered
     when aft_tx_start accepts a frame to be sent.
*/


#define TCS_GET_NEXT_CHAR   2
/*
     This state indicates that the next character to be sent should
     be gotten by calling tx_ebdt.  Before being sent the character
     will be checked against a table to see if a substitution is
     required.  If so then the current character is saved and a
     lead-in character is sent.
*/


#define TCS_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR 3
/*
     This state indicates that the next character to be sent is the
     encoded value of the current character.  This is used for
     transparency purposes.
*/


#define TCS_SUFFIX     4
/*
     This state is used when the closing flag has been sent to
     indicate the need to send any additional defined suffix
     characters at the end of the frame.  Once all suffix characters
     have been sent the transmitter returns to the TCS_IDLE state.
```

```
*/


#define TCS_ABORT_LEAD_IN   5
/*
     This state indicates that the caller has decided to abort the
     frame before it has been completely sent.  A lead in character
     followed by a flag will be sent to indicate that the receiver
     should discard the frame.
*/


#define TCS_ABORT_FLAG      6
/*
     The lead-in character has been sent to abort the current frame.
     A flag will be now sent to complete the abort sequence.
*/


static unsigned char tx_encode_char;
/*
     This is the character to be sent after it is encoded for
     transparency.  The value is saved here while waiting for
     aft_tx_char to be sent after it has returned the transparency
     lead-in character.
*/


static char tx_suffix_count;
/*
     This is a count of the number of suffix characters which have
     been sent so far at the end of the frame.
*/


          /* Variables and macros used by  tx_ebdt */

static char tx_ebdt_state;
/*
     This is the state of the eight bit data transparency routines.
     The value is actually a count of the number of characters which
     have each contributed their high order bit to the tx_ebdt_char.
     It is reset back to zero when the ebdt character is sent.
*/


static unsigned char tx_ebdt_char;
/*
     This is the character being built up from the high order bits of
     other characters during transmission when eight-bit data
     transparency is enabled.  This will be sent once either seven
     bits have been collected or the frame ends.
*/
```

```
         /* Variables and macros used by tx_data */

static char tx_data_state;
/*
     This is the state of the routines which get data from the
     transmit buffer, calculate the frame check sequence, and send
     the frame check sequence.  State names are given by the 'TDS_'
     macros.
*/


#define TDS_GET_FROM_BUFFER 0
/*
     This state indicates that the next character to be sent should
     be gotten from the transmit buffer.  The FCS is updated based on
     the character gotten.  Once all characters from the buffer have
     been sent the FCS will be sent.
*/


#define TDS_FCS_ONE         1
/*
     This state indicates that sending of characters from the buffer
     has completed and that the next character to be sent is the
     first half of the frame check sequence.
*/


#define TDS_FCS_TWO         2
/*
     This state indicates that the first half of the FCS has been
     sent and so the second half should be sent next.
*/


#define TDS_COMPLETE        3
/*
     This state indicates that sending of the FCS is complete.
*/



static unsigned char *tx_buffer;
static unsigned int tx_len_remaining;
/*
     tx_buffer is a pointer to the next character to be sent from the
     transmit buffer provided by the caller of aft_tx_start.  It is
     incremented as each character is used from the buffer.  The
     length remaining field is decremented as each character is used.
     When it reaches zero all characters from the supplied buffer
     have been sent and FCS transmission may begin.
```

```
*/


static unsigned int tx_fcs;
/*
     This is the two bytes of the frame check sequence (FCS) to be
     sent at the end of the frame being transmitted stored in reverse
     bit order for easier transmission.  The FCS is initialized to
     all ones before the frame is transmitted.  As the frame is sent
     the FCS is calculated using the algorithm specified in CCITT
     X.25 using each character as it is obtained from the transmit
     buffer.
*/


          /* Variables and macros for aft_rx_char */

static unsigned char rx_char_state;
/*
     This is the state of the main reception routine.  It is used to
     determine the next action performed by aft_rx_char when it is
     called.  State names are given by the 'RCS_' macros.
*/


#define RCS_IDLE            0
/*
     This state indicates that no buffer has been provided for
     reception.  Received characters are ignored while in this state.
*/


#define RCS_START_FLAG          1
/*
     This state indicates that a buffer has been provided to the
     receive routines and we are waiting to receive the opening flag
     for a frame.  Non-flag characters will be ignored in this state.
*/


#define RCS_AWAIT_NEXT_CHAR     2
/*
     This state indicates that the opening flag has been received and
     characters are being received into the frame buffer.  If the
     character received is the ending flag then the frame size and
     FCS are verified otherwise the chracter is passed to the
     eight-bit data transparency routine for processing.
*/


#define RCS_AWAIT_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR    3
/*
     This state indicates that we have received a lead in character
```

```
     and are now expecting another character which will decoded and
     sent to the EBDT routines.  If the character received is a flag
     then this indicates that the sender is aborting the frame so it
     should be discarded.
*/


static int rx_ebdt_state;
/*
     This is the number of characters received since the last eight
     bit data transparency character.  This will reach eight when the
     next EBDT character is received.  If the frame ends with this
     count non-zero then the character just received is the EBDT
     character for a group of less than seven bytes.
*/


static unsigned char rx_ebdt_save[7];
/*
     This array is used to buffer a maximum of seven characters when
     eight bit data transparency is being used.  When the EBDT
     character is received then each saved character is modified to
     have the correct eighth bit and transferred to the receive
     buffer.
*/


static unsigned char *rx_buffer;
/*
     rx_buffer holds the pointer to the start of the receive buffer.
*/


static int rx_len, rx_final_len;
/*
     rx_len is the number of characters received so far in the
     current frame.  rx_final_len is initialized to zero and set to
     the final frame length once the frame has been completely
     received.
*/


static unsigned int rx_fcs;
/*
     This is the two bytes of the receive frame check sequence stored
     in reverse bit order.  It is calculated as characters are
     received using the same method as that used for tx_fcs.  At the
     end of the frame this must match the expected value or the frame
     is invalid.
*/
```

```
aft_options(  o_ebdt, o_transparency_level,
          o_suffix_len, o_suffix, o_max_rx_len)

char o_ebdt;            /* Eight-bit data xparency (nonzero) */
char o_transparency_level;  /* zero to two */
char o_suffix_len;      /* zero to three */
char o_suffix[3];       /* suffix string to be sent */
int  o_max_rx_len;      /* size of rx buffers */
{
     int count;         /* Suffix character count */

     /* Initialize internal state variables */

     tx_char_state = TCS_IDLE;

     rx_char_state = RCS_IDLE;
     rx_final_len = 0;

     /* Save selected options */

     opt_ebdt = o_ebdt;
     opt_transparency_level = o_transparency_level;
     opt_suffix_len = o_suffix_len;

     for (count = 0; count < sizeof(opt_suffix); count++)
          opt_suffix[count] = o_suffix[count];

     opt_max_rx_len = o_max_rx_len;
}



int aft_tx_start(length, buffer)

unsigned int length;        /* length of the buffer */
unsigned char *buffer;      /* buffer pointer */
{

     /* Only allow if transmitter is idle and frame is valid */

     if ((tx_char_state != TCS_IDLE) || (length < 2))
          return NO_GOOD;

     /* Set internal state variables for transmission */

     tx_data_state = TDS_GET_FROM_BUFFER;

     tx_buffer = buffer;         /* Save pointer to next char */
     tx_len_remaining = length;
```

```
    tx_fcs = 0xFFFF;       /* Set all FCS bits to one. */

    tx_ebdt_state =             /* No EBDT char being built */
    tx_ebdt_char =

    tx_suffix_count = 0;        /* No suffix characters sent yet. */

    /*
         Now that all is ready the state can be changed.  This
         could not be done before since aft_tx_char might have
         been called before setup was complete.  It is assumed
         that since the state is a 'char' it can be assigned
         while interrupts are enabled since it will be changed
         with a single write to memory.

         The state is set so that the starting flag will be the
         next character sent.
    */

    tx_char_state = TCS_START_FLAG;

    return OK;              /* successful return */
}



int aft_tx_char()
{
    int c;        /* The character to be sent */

    /*
         This routine is responsible for returning each character
         to be sent over the communication line.  It handles
         generation of starting and ending flags, data
         transparency, suffix character generation, and frame
         abort generation.  tx_ebdt is called to determine data
         characters to be sent.
    */

    switch (tx_char_state) {

         case TCS_IDLE:
              c = IDLE_CODE;
              break;

         case TCS_START_FLAG:
              /*
                   We are starting to send out a new frame.
                   Send out the starting flag before any
                   data.
              */
              c = FLAG;
              tx_char_state = TCS_GET_NEXT_CHAR;
```

```
          break;

     case TCS_GET_NEXT_CHAR:
          c = tx_ebdt();         /* Get next character */

          if (c == IDLE_CODE) {
               /*
                    The entire frame has been sent.
                    Delimit with a flag.
               */
               c = FLAG;

               if (opt_suffix_len > 0)
                    tx_char_state = TCS_SUFFIX;
               else
                    tx_char_state = TCS_IDLE;
          }
          else {
               if (transparency_level[c]
                   <= opt_transparency_level) {
                    /*
                         This character cannot be
                         sent.  Use transparency.
                    */
                    tx_encode_char = c;
                    c = LEAD_IN;
                    tx_char_state = TCS_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR;
               }
          }
          break;

     case TCS_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR:
          c = TRANSPARENT(tx_encode_char);
          tx_char_state = TCS_GET_NEXT_CHAR;
          break;

     case TCS_SUFFIX:
          c = opt_suffix[tx_suffix_count++];

          if (tx_suffix_count >= opt_suffix_len)
               tx_char_state = TCS_IDLE;

          break;

     case TCS_ABORT_LEAD_IN:
          c = LEAD_IN;
          tx_char_state = TCS_ABORT_FLAG;
          break;

     case TCS_ABORT_FLAG:
          c = FLAG;
          tx_char_state = TCS_IDLE;
}
```

```
     return c;
}


static int tx_ebdt()
{
     int c;                  /* Character to be returned */

     /*
          This routine handles eight-bit data
          transparency.  If enabled the high order bit of
          each character returned by tx_data is removed
          and added to an eight-bit data transparency
          character.  Once this character has collected
          seven bits or the frame ends this character is
          sent.  Doing this allows the receiver to recover
          the high order bits from the previous characters
          sent.
     */

     if (!opt_ebdt) {
          /*
               If eight bit data transparency is not being
               used then this is just a pass through.  If
               this option is never used then this routine
               may be completely eliminated for efficiency.
          */
          c = tx_data();
     }
     else {
          if (tx_ebdt_state == 7) {
               /*
                    There is a full collection of seven
                    high order bits ready to be sent.
               */
               c = tx_ebdt_char;
               tx_ebdt_char =
               tx_ebdt_state = 0;
          }
          else {
               c = tx_data();

               if (c != IDLE_CODE) {
                    /*
                         Append the high order bit from
                         the character to be sent to the
                         EBDT character.
                    */

                    tx_ebdt_char = (tx_ebdt_char << 1) +
                                   ((c & 0x80) != 0);
```

```
                    c = c & 0x7F;
                    tx_ebdt_state++;
               }
               else {
                    /*
                         The end of the frame has been
                         reached.  If there have been any
                         high order bits collected then
                         send one last EBDT character.
                    */
                    if (tx_ebdt_state != 0) {
                         c = tx_ebdt_char <<
                              (7 - tx_ebdt_state);

                         tx_ebdt_char =
                         tx_ebdt_state = 0;
                    }
                    else {
                         c = IDLE_CODE;
                    }
               }
          }
     }
     return c;
}


static int tx_data()
{
     int c;                  /* Character to be returned */
     char tx_bits, bit_count;    /* For FCS calculation */

     /*
          The next character is obtained from the transmit
          buffer and the FCS calculated.  Once all character
          from the buffer have been sent, the FCS is also sent.
     */

     switch (tx_data_state) {

          case TDS_GET_FROM_BUFFER:

               c = *(tx_buffer++);

               /* FCS calculation */

               tx_bits = c;
               for (bit_count = 0; bit_count < 8; bit_count++) {
                    if ((tx_fcs ^ tx_bits) & 1)
                         tx_fcs = (tx_fcs >> 1) ^ GENERATOR;
                    else
                         tx_fcs = tx_fcs >> 1;
                    tx_bits = tx_bits >> 1;
```

```
            }

            if (--tx_len_remaining == 0)
                tx_data_state = TDS_FCS_ONE;

            break;

        case TDS_FCS_ONE:
            /*
                Send the first character of the
                frame check sequence.  The bits
                are inverted before sending.
            */
            c = (~tx_fcs) & 0x00ff;;
            tx_data_state = TDS_FCS_TWO;
            break;

        case TDS_FCS_TWO:
            /*
                Send the second character of the
                frame check sequence.  The bits
                are inverted before sending.
            */
            c = (~tx_fcs) >> 8;
            tx_data_state = TDS_COMPLETE;
            break;

        case TDS_COMPLETE:
            c = IDLE_CODE;
            break;
    }

    return c;
}


aft_tx_abort()
{
    /*
        If aft_send_char is being called from within an
        interrupt service routine and this routine is
        intended to be used then interrupts must be
        disabled when this routine is called.

        The current state is changed to cause an abort
        sequence to be sent to receiver.
    */

    switch (tx_char_state) {

        case TCS_START_FLAG:
            tx_char_state = TCS_IDLE;
            break;
```

```
          case TCS_GET_NEXT_CHAR:
               tx_char_state = TCS_ABORT_LEAD_IN;
               break;

          case TCS_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR:
               tx_char_state = TCS_ABORT_FLAG;
               break;

          default:
               break;
     }
}


int aft_tx_complete()
{
     return (tx_char_state == TCS_IDLE);
}



int aft_rx_start(buffer)
unsigned char *buffer;
{
     /*
          Provide a buffer to start receiving the next
          frame into.  If we are already receiving then
          the request is rejected.
     */

     if (rx_char_state != RCS_IDLE)
          return NO_GOOD;

     /*
          Save the pointer to the buffer and set up for receive.
     */

     rx_buffer = buffer;

     aft_rx_error();         /* Reset the receive routines */

     rx_char_state = RCS_START_FLAG;

     return OK;
}


aft_rx_error()
{
     /*
          Return to the condition of waiting for the starting flag.
     */
```

```
     rx_len =
     rx_final_len =
     rx_ebdt_state = 0;

     rx_fcs = 0xffff;

     if (rx_char_state != RCS_IDLE)
          rx_char_state = RCS_START_FLAG;
}


int
aft_rx_complete()
{
     return rx_final_len;
}


int aft_rx_char(c)
unsigned char c;
{

     /*
          Add the next character to the receive buffer
          depending on the current state.
     */

     if (opt_ebdt) {
          /*
               Ignore the high order bit of the
               character if it cannot be received
               transparently.
          */
          c = c & 0x7f;
     }

     switch (rx_char_state) {

          case RCS_IDLE:
               /*
                    If no buffer has been provided
                    then ignore characters.
               */
               break;

          case RCS_START_FLAG:
               /*
                    In this state we are hunting for
                    a flag.  If this is a flag then
                    the receive operation may begin.
               */
```

```
     if (c == FLAG)
          rx_char_state = RCS_AWAIT_NEXT_CHAR;

     break;

case RCS_AWAIT_NEXT_CHAR:

     if (c == LEAD_IN) {
          rx_char_state = RCS_AWAIT_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR;
     }
     else {
          if (c == FLAG) {

               rx_finish_ebdt();

               /*
                    If the frame is
                    too short or the
                    FCS is not
                    correct then the
                    frame is
                    discarded.
               */

               /* For FCS */
               rx_final_len = rx_len - 2;

               if (rx_final_len >= 2 &&
                   rx_fcs == EXPECT_FCS)
                    rx_char_state = RCS_IDLE;
               else
                    aft_rx_error();
          }
          else {
               rx_ebdt(c);
          }
     }
     break;

case RCS_AWAIT_SUBSTITUTE_CHAR:
     /*
          Handle the character which
          follows a lead-in character.  If
          it is a flag then this is a
          frame abort and so the frame is
          ignored.  Otherwise translate
          the character and add it to the
          buffer.
     */

     if (c != FLAG) {
          rx_ebdt(TRANSPARENT(c));
          rx_char_state = RCS_AWAIT_NEXT_CHAR;
```

```
               }
               else {
                    aft_rx_error();
               }
               break;
     }

     return rx_final_len;
}



rx_ebdt(c)
unsigned char c;
{
     int bit_count;

     /*
          This routine handles received characters which
          have passed the normal substitution process.  It
          handles the eight-bit data transparency by
          saving characters until the transparency
          character is detected and then adding the
          correct high order bit to each of the
          characters.
     */
     if (!opt_ebdt) {
          rx_data(c);
     }
     else {

          if (rx_ebdt_state >= 7) {

               for (bit_count = 0;
                    (bit_count < 7) &&
                    (rx_ebdt_state != 0);
                    bit_count ++) {

                    c = c << 1;
                    rx_data(rx_ebdt_save[bit_count] |
                         (c & 0x80));
               }

               rx_ebdt_state = 0;
          }
          else {
               rx_ebdt_save[rx_ebdt_state++] = c;
          }
     }
}


rx_finish_ebdt()
```

```
{
     unsigned char c;
     int bit_count;

     /*
          This routine finishes any pending EBDT conversion
          when the end of the frame is detected.
     */

     if (opt_ebdt && rx_ebdt_state > 0) {
          c = rx_ebdt_save[--rx_ebdt_state];

          for (bit_count = 0;
               (bit_count < rx_ebdt_state) &&
               (rx_ebdt_state != 0);
               bit_count ++) {

               c = c << 1;
               rx_data(rx_ebdt_save[bit_count] |
                    (c & 0x80));
          }

          rx_ebdt_state = 0;
     }
}


rx_data(c)
unsigned char c;
{
     int bit_count;
     unsigned char rx_bits;

     /* FCS calculation */

     rx_bits = c;
     for (bit_count = 0; bit_count < 8; bit_count++) {
          if ((rx_fcs ^ rx_bits) & 1)
               rx_fcs = (rx_fcs >> 1) ^ GENERATOR;
          else
               rx_fcs = rx_fcs >> 1;

          rx_bits = rx_bits >> 1;
     }

     if (rx_len == opt_max_rx_len) {
          aft_rx_error();
     }
     else {
          *(rx_buffer + (rx_len++)) = c;
     }
}
```

From -5182970602553707557
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16411c1d57a0a01a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,16411c1d57a0a01a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,16411c1d57a0a01a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,16411c1d57a0a01a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16411c1d57a0a01a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-18 10:36:16 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:4634 rec.ham-radio.packet:1089 comp.protocols.iso:82
comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3202 comp.protocols.misc:251
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!uwvax!rutgers!mtunx!whuts!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: RATS Open Systems Environment (ROSE) Forum at the 1988 Dayton Hamvention
Message-ID: <1983@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: 18 Apr 88 17:36:16 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 88
Keywords: RATS ROSE Open Systems OSI ISO CCITT Amateur Radio

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

206 North Vivyen Street

Bergenfield, New Jersey 07621

201-387-8896

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) is proud to present

a forum at the 1988 Dayton Hamvention called:

ROSE: Open Systems Networking in the RATS Open Systems Environment

The talk will focus on the reality of Open Systems Networking in Amateur Radio. The Society has been involved in the development of mail/file/directory servers and networking software based on international communications standards.

Radio Amateurs who are telecommunications professionals or packet radio users will find this talk especially

interesting and enlightening, but the novice networker will have no trouble following the presentation.

* Software Distribution

Currently, the beta version of the ROSE X.25 Packet Switch and the release of the ROSErver/Packet Radio MailBox System are available. The Society will distribute the latest releases of its software at the session. Bring 5-1/4 or 3-1/2 inch diskettes for software and documentation. Remember RATS distributes its software for free! Come and get it!

* Where to Find RATS at Dayton

Members of RATS will be present in the PAC-COMM Packet Radio Systems booth (Booth 277/278). Members will be able to demonstrate and copy software for you to take home and use. Handouts describing our activities and frequencies of operation will be distributed at the packet forum on Friday afternoon from 1-5. We also are planning to be available for the Packet Get-Together at McNasty's on Saturday evening.

The RATS ROSE Forum

Time: 9:30 - 11:00

Place: ROOM 1 (check your programme to be sure)

The forum will consist of three three 30 minute talks. Each will explore an aspect of the Open Systems implemented by the Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS). Questions will be taken by each speaker.

Schedule

09:30 Review of Open Systems Networks and Protocols

- Presented by J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY

This talk will provide an overview of a network based on Open Systems. The specific protocols and user services will be defined alone with the network management and planning dependencies found in a cooperative network.

10:00 The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch

- Presented by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

This talk will concentrate on the OSI Network Services

and how the ROSE X.25 Switch will support the users of "vanilla" AX.25, OSI Applications, TCP/IP and Net/ROM.

10:30 The ROSErver Mail, File and Directory Server

- Presented by Andrew R. Funk, KB7UV

This talk will concentrate on OSI Application Services and how the ROSErver/Packet Radio Mail Box System will provide these services to users and other systems.

From 384452057165609060
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-18 22:59:05 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:4635 rec.ham-radio.packet:1090 comp.protocols.iso:83 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3204 comp.protocols.misc:252
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!rutgers!bellcore!faline!thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: TCP/IP at Dayton and Trenton
Message-ID: <1054@thumper.bellcore.com>
Date: 19 Apr 88 05:59:05 GMT
References: <1983@hou2d.UUCP>
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 48
Keywords: TCP IP ARPA Internet KA9Q
Summary: KA9Q TCP/IP software available at Dayton

The KA9Q Internet Protocol Package will also be described and demonstrated at both the Trenton Computer Festival and at the Dayton Hamvention. This package is now estimated to be in the hands of at least several thousand people around the world, and it is enjoying rapidly increasing popularity on amateur packet radio. It presently supports the following proven, industry standard protocols:

Applications:

Telnet - remote login and "chatting"
FTP - File transfer (binary or text)
SMTP - Mail transfer

Transport/Session:

    TCP - Transmission Control Protocol
    UDP - User Datagram Protocol

Network:

    IP - Internet Protocol
    ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol

Link/Subnet:

    ARP - Address Resolution Protocol
    Ethernet - 3Com 3C-501 interface driver
    AX.25 - packet radio (both connected and unconnected modes)
    SLIP - asynchronous point-to-point links

The primary machine supported is the IBM PC (and clones). Versions are also available for the Apple Macintosh, Commodore Amiga, and UNIX System V.

The entire package, which includes complete C source code and documentation, is copyrighted by myself and others, but it is completely FREE for noncommercial use. I encourage you to make copies for your friends back home; this minimizes the number of copies I have to make.

I will bring a limited supply of copies, but bring your own blank disks if you want to be sure of getting a copy. The package fits on one high-density 1.2 meg 5.25" floppy, two 720K 3.5" floppies, or three 360K 5.25" floppies. I should be able to handle all three formats at both Trenton and Dayton.

For those of you with Internet access, you may obtain the package by anonymous FTP from louie.udel.edu (10.0.0.96) under /pub/ka9q.

73, Phil Karn, KA9Q

From 6363159631147921236
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: 10963c,16411c1d57a0a01a
X-Google-Attributes: gid10963c,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-19 08:33:59 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:4637 rec.ham-radio.packet:1091 comp.protocols.iso:84
comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3210 comp.protocols.misc:254
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bbn!rochester!cornell!batcomputer!

sun.soe.clarkson.edu!nelson
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,comp.protocols.misc
Subject: Re: TCP/IP at Dayton and Trenton
Message-ID: <769@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Date: 19 Apr 88 15:33:59 GMT
References: <1983@hou2d.UUCP> <1054@thumper.bellcore.com>
Reply-To: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu.UUCP (Russ Nelson)
Organization: Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY
Lines: 16
Keywords: TCP IP ARPA Internet KA9Q

In article <1054@thumper.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
writes:
>The KA9Q Internet Protocol Package will also be described and
>demonstrated at both the Trenton Computer Festival ...
>The entire package, which includes complete C source code ...
>I will bring a limited supply of copies, but bring your own blank disks
>if you want to be sure of getting a copy. ...

I'll give Phil a few copies of my Turbo C porting kit on 5 1/4 360 K
disks.

The porting kit is updated to version 871225.18, and is on clutx.clarkson.edu
[128.153.4.3] in pub/Ka9q/kit.arc via anonymous ftp.
--
char *reply-to-russ(int network) {
if(network == BITNET) return "NELSON@CLUTX";
else return "nelson@clutx.clarkson.edu"; }

From -8532050202307659227
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fb802,d17105931c8d792a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb802,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,d17105931c8d792a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-04-22 09:44:00 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.mac:15300 rec.ham-radio.packet:1097
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-tis!ames!nrl-cmf!mailrus!husc6!im4u!
milano!lad-shrike!kriss
From: kriss@AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM (R M Kriss)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.mac,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Red Ryder 10+ Tip
Message-ID: <102@killdeer.AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM>
Date: 22 Apr 88 16:44:00 GMT
Organization: Lockheed Austin Div.
Lines: 73
Keywords: Red Ryder,Packet Radio

i
mac.RedRyderTipmac.RedRyderTip

Subject: Red Ryder 10.3 Lock-Up Problem

I was running into big time problems with Red Ryder and could not figure out what I was doing wrong. I will explain my set up, the problem and the FIX. I hope this simple Fix helps someone else avoid the same problem.

My Set Up:

- Mac Plus (standard with 1 Meg)
- Data Frame 30 Hard Drive
- Magic Modem 1200 or PK-232
- Red Ryder Version 10.3

The Problem:

After establishing a connect with a BBS, things seem to be working okay then for some unknown reason the text would start scrolling up the screen and the cursor would turn to the vertical I-Beam and lock-up Red Ryder. I had no control over anything and had to use the reset button on the Mac to escape.

I tried just about everything I can think of to stop this lock up. My suspicion was it had something to do when the other party would send a tab.

The Fix:

I discussed the problem with the SysOp of the Austin Bull Creek BBS and he suggested I check the Tab Stops setting under the RR Local Menu. I checked and it showed no tabs set. I followed his advise and click one tab setting at

position five. This simple fix solved the problem.

The Tip:

Always have at lease one Tab Stop set! This caution should be added to page

11 of the Red Ryder Documentation. Running without a Tab Stop will cause

Red to do weird things.

Dick Kriss

kriss@austin.lockheed.com (ARPANET)

KD5VU @ KB5PM (PACKET RADIO)

From 6285068681222237339
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb66d8aac3861533,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,eb66d8aac3861533,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-05-31 20:01:35 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1172 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3703
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!husc6!think!ames!nrl-cmf!ukma!uflorida!usfvax2!jc3b21!jra
From: jra@jc3b21.UUCP (Jay R. Ashworth)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: SLIP Info please?
Message-ID: <401@jc3b21.UUCP>
Date: 1 Jun 88 03:01:35 GMT
Organization: The Great Ashworth & Petrillo Production Co.
Lines: 25

Can anybody email me more details about SLIP (Serial Link Internet
Protocol)? I am interested in the possibility of supporting multiple
telnet type login sessions on one physical radio channel, using a
standard, albeit high speed (38.4Kb?) serial line between TNC and
computer.

Does KA9Q do this? Are other possible sources PD? I need to have
source code available. I (read: my employer) would be interested in
discussing commercial licensing at some future point. For now,
though, folks, I'd just like to know what I'm talking about.

Can you help?

Email ONLY, please. The .sig path should work just fine.

Tnx,
-- jra
KA1FJX
--
Jay R. Ashworth ---+-- Suncoast Television Productions--+ ...!uunet!codas!
10974 111th St. N. | producers of Suncoast Magazine | !usfvax2!jc3b21!jra
Seminole FL 34648 +---+---------
(813) 397-1859 ----+-- Premiering on Vision Cable Ch. 24 in July ---+ :-) !$

Robert Heinlein, 1901-1988, alas, not as long-lived as Lazarus Long. R. I. P.

From 7473061931004926128
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,eb66d8aac3861533
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eb66d8aac3861533
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-06-01 12:55:34 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1173 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3705
Path: utzoo!attcan2!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!mit-eddie!rutgers!bellcore!faline!
thumper!karn
From: karn@thumper.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: Re: SLIP Info please?
Summary: SLIP definition
Message-ID: <1115@thumper.bellcore.com>
Date: 1 Jun 88 19:55:34 GMT
References: <401@jc3b21.UUCP>
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 63

I don't think I've seen a formal description of SLIP, but it is very
simple. It is just a framing technique suitable for carrying IP
datagrams (or whatever you want) on asynchronous links.

Four special characters are defined. They are as follows:

<Frame End>   C0 hex
<Frame Esc>   DB
<Transposed Frame End> DC
<Transposed Frame Esc> DD

Transmitter Operation

The transmitter sends the frame a byte at a time, ending it with the
<Frame End> character. If a <Frame End> character occurs in the body of
the frame, it is replaced by the two character sequence <Frame Esc>,
<Transposed Frame End>. Similarly, if a <Frame Esc> character occurs in
the body of the frame, it is replaced by the two byte sequence <Frame
Esc>, <Transposed Frame Esc>.

Receiver Operation

The receiver appends incoming bytes to a reassembly buffer, passing whatever has been accumulated up to the next layer when it sees a <Frame End> character. (The <Frame End> itself is not added to the buffer). The receiver maintains a one-bit "escaped" flag that is set whenever it sees a <Frame Esc> character. (The <Frame Esc> character itself is NOT added to the reassembly buffer). If the receiver then sees either a <Transposed Frame End> or a <Transposed Frame Esc> while in "escaped" mode, it is translated to a <Frame End> or a <Frame Esc>, respectively, and adds it to the reassembly buffer. Regardless of the character received while in escaped mode, the "escaped" flag is cleared. If the <Transposed Frame End> or <Transposed Frame Esc> characters are received while NOT in "escaped" mode, no special action is necessary; they are added to the reassembly buffer unchanged.

Note that the <Frame End> character is *never* sent over the line except as an actual end-of-frame indication.

The original SLIP put <Frame End> characters only at the end of each frame. I.e., a series of back-to-back frames would be separated by only a single <Frame End>. I have made a minor, backward compatible change to the protocol that puts a <Frame End> in front of each frame as well. This adds a very small bit of overhead (back-to-back frames are now separated by two <Frame End> characters) but it improves performance over noisy links by forcing the receiver into a known state at the beginning of each new frame.

When used to send IP datagrams over phone lines, the datagrams are encapsulated directly in frames formatted as described here; no additional header is carried. There has been considerable discussion about the need for such a header, but nothing has actually come into use, as far as I know.

I use SLIP in a different way between a system running my TCP/IP software and a KISS TNC. There I use SLIP style framing to carry AX.25 frames and control messages between the TNC and host, and there is a one-byte "type" field at the beginning of each frame. For details, see the paper by K3MC and myself in last year's ARRL Computer Networking Conference proceedings. (The same article also described SLIP in detail).

Phil

From 9196498951531081836
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f8c9b,11d09e7a1c174f76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf8c9b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,11d09e7a1c174f76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,11d09e7a1c174f76,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-06-28 13:11:23 PST

Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1206 comp.unix.questions:7830 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:3922
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!ncc!lyndon
From: lyndon@ncc.Nexus.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.unix.questions,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: SLIP protocol specification
Message-ID: <10301@ncc.Nexus.CA>
Date: 28 Jun 88 20:11:23 GMT
Organization: Nexus Computing Inc.
Lines: 346

Lately there have been a number of requests for a description of
the SLIP encapsulation scheme for sending IP packets over serial
links. SRI has (finally :-) issued an RFC describing how this is
currently implemented. It's only six pages long, so I've attached
a copy. Apologies if you've already seen this.

(cut the .signature at the end)

--lyndon VE6BBM

-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----8<-----
Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 1055
J. Romkey
June 1988

A NONSTANDARD FOR TRANSMISSION OF IP DATAGRAMS OVER SERIAL LINES: SLIP

INTRODUCTION

The TCP/IP protocol family runs over a variety of network media: IEEE 802.3 (ethernet) and 802.5 (token ring) LAN's, X.25 lines, satellite links, and serial lines. There are standard encapsulations for IP packets defined for many of these networks, but there is no standard for serial lines. SLIP, Serial Line IP, is a currently a de facto standard, commonly used for point-to-point serial connections running TCP/IP. It is not an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

HISTORY

SLIP has its origins in the 3COM UNET TCP/IP implementation from the early 1980's. It is merely a packet framing protocol: SLIP defines a sequence of characters that frame IP packets on a serial line, and nothing more. It provides no addressing, packet type identification, error detection/correction or compression mechanisms. Because the protocol does so little, though, it is usually very easy to implement.

Around 1984, Rick Adams implemented SLIP for 4.2 Berkeley Unix and Sun Microsystems workstations and released it to the world. It quickly caught on as an easy reliable way to connect TCP/IP hosts and routers with serial lines.

SLIP is commonly used on dedicated serial links and sometimes for dialup purposes, and is usually used with line speeds between 1200bps and 19.2Kbps. It is useful for allowing mixes of hosts and routers to communicate with one another (host-host, host-router and router-router are all common SLIP network configurations).

AVAILABILITY

SLIP is available for most Berkeley UNIX-based systems. It is included in the standard 4.3BSD release from Berkeley. SLIP is available for Ultrix, Sun UNIX and most other Berkeley-derived UNIX systems. Some terminal concentrators and IBM PC implementations also support it.

SLIP for Berkeley UNIX is available via anonymous FTP from uunet.uu.net in pub/sl.shar.Z. Be sure to transfer the file in binary mode and then run it through the UNIX uncompress program. Take

the resulting file and use it as a shell script for the UNIX /bin/sh (for instance, /bin/sh sl.shar).

PROTOCOL

The SLIP protocol defines two special characters: END and ESC. END is octal 300 (decimal 192) and ESC is octal 333 (decimal 219) not to be confused with the ASCII ESCape character; for the purposes of this discussion, ESC will indicate the SLIP ESC character. To send a packet, a SLIP host simply starts sending the data in the packet. If a data byte is the same code as END character, a two byte sequence of ESC and octal 334 (decimal 220) is sent instead. If it the same as an ESC character, an two byte sequence of ESC and octal 335 (decimal 221) is sent instead. When the last byte in the packet has been sent, an END character is then transmitted.

Phil Karn suggests a simple change to the algorithm, which is to begin as well as end packets with an END character. This will flush any erroneous bytes which have been caused by line noise. In the normal case, the receiver will simply see two back-to-back END characters, which will generate a bad IP packet. If the SLIP implementation does not throw away the zero-length IP packet, the IP implementation certainly will. If there was line noise, the data received due to it will be discarded without affecting the following packet.

Because there is no 'standard' SLIP specification, there is no real

defined maximum packet size for SLIP. It is probably best to accept the maximum packet size used by the Berkeley UNIX SLIP drivers: 1006 bytes including the IP and transport protocol headers (not including the framing characters). Therefore any new SLIP implementations should be prepared to accept 1006 byte datagrams and should not send more than 1006 bytes in a datagram.

DEFICIENCIES

There are several features that many users would like SLIP to provide which it doesn't. In all fairness, SLIP is just a very simple protocol designed quite a long time ago when these problems were not really important issues. The following are commonly perceived shortcomings in the existing SLIP protocol:

- addressing:

  both computers in a SLIP link need to know each other's IP addresses for routing purposes. Also, when using SLIP for hosts to dial-up a router, the addressing scheme may be quite dynamic and the router may need to inform the dialing host of

  the host's IP address. SLIP currently provides no mechanism for hosts to communicate addressing information over a SLIP connection.

- type identification:

  SLIP has no type field. Thus, only one protocol can be run over a SLIP connection, so in a configuration of two DEC computers running both TCP/IP and DECnet, there is no hope of having TCP/IP and DECnet share one serial line between them while using SLIP. While SLIP is "Serial Line IP", if a serial line connects two multi-protocol computers, those computers should be able to use more than one protocol over the line.

- error detection/correction:

  noisy phone lines will corrupt packets in transit. Because the line speed is probably quite low (likely 2400 baud), retransmitting a packet is very expensive. Error detection is not absolutely necessary at the SLIP level because any IP application should detect damaged packets (IP header and UDP and TCP checksums should suffice), although some common applications like NFS usually ignore the checksum and depend on

the network media to detect damaged packets. Because it takes so long to retransmit a packet which was corrupted by line noise, it would be efficient if SLIP could provide some sort of simple error correction mechanism of its own.

- compression:

  because dial-in lines are so slow (usually 2400bps), packet compression would cause large improvements in packet throughput. Usually, streams of packets in a single TCP connection have few changed fields in the IP and TCP headers, so a simple compression algorithms might just send the changed parts of the headers instead of the complete headers.

Some work is being done by various groups to design and implement a successor to SLIP which will address some or all of these problems.

SLIP DRIVERS

The following C language functions send and receive SLIP packets. They depend on two functions, send_char() and recv_char(), which send and receive a single character over the serial line.

```
/* SLIP special character codes
 */
#define END             0300    /* indicates end of packet */
#define ESC             0333    /* indicates byte stuffing */
#define ESC_END         0334    /* ESC ESC_END means END data byte */
#define ESC_ESC         0335    /* ESC ESC_ESC means ESC data byte */

/* SEND_PACKET: sends a packet of length "len", starting at
 * location "p".
 */
void send_packet(p, len)
        char *p;
        int len; {
```

```
     /* send an initial END character to flush out any data that may
      * have accumulated in the receiver due to line noise
      */
        send_char(END);

     /* for each byte in the packet, send the appropriate character
      * sequence
      */
          while(len--) {
                  switch(*p) {
                  /* if it's the same code as an END character, we send a
                   * special two character code so as not to make the
                   * receiver think we sent an END
                   */
                  case END:
                          send_char(ESC);
                          send_char(ESC_END);
                          break;

                  /* if it's the same code as an ESC character,
                   * we send a special two character code so as not
                   * to make the receiver think we sent an ESC
                   */
                  case ESC:
                          send_char(ESC);
                          send_char(ESC_ESC);
                          break;
```



```
                  /* otherwise, we just send the character
                   */
                  default:
                          send_char(*p);
                          }

                  p++;
                  }

          /* tell the receiver that we're done sending the packet
           */
          send_char(END);
          }

   /* RECV_PACKET: receives a packet into the buffer located at "p".
```

```
 *      If more than len bytes are received, the packet will
 *      be truncated.
 *      Returns the number of bytes stored in the buffer.
 */
int recv_packet(p, len)
        char *p;
        int len; {
        char c;
        int received = 0;

        /* sit in a loop reading bytes until we put together
         * a whole packet.
         * Make sure not to copy them into the packet if we
         * run out of room.
         */
        while(1) {
                /* get a character to process
                 */
                c = recv_char();

                /* handle bytestuffing if necessary
                 */
                switch(c) {

                /* if it's an END character then we're done with
                 * the packet
                 */
                case END:
                        /* a minor optimization: if there is no
                         * data in the packet, ignore it. This is
                         * meant to avoid bothering IP with all
                         * the empty packets generated by the
                         * duplicate END characters which are in
```



```
                         * turn sent to try to detect line noise.
                         */
                        if(received)
                                return received;
                        else
                                break;

                /* if it's the same code as an ESC character, wait
                 * and get another character and then figure out
                 * what to store in the packet based on that.
                 */
```

```
                case ESC:
                        c = recv_char();

                        /* if "c" is not one of these two, then we
                         * have a protocol violation.  The best bet
                         * seems to be to leave the byte alone and
                         * just stuff it into the packet
                         */
                        switch(c) {
                        case ESC_END:
                                c = END;
                                break;
                        case ESC_ESC:
                                c = ESC;
                                break;
                                }

                /* here we fall into the default handler and let
                 * it store the character for us
                 */
                default:
                        if(received < len)
                                p[received++] = c;
                        }
                }
        }
```


--
{alberta,pyramid,uunet}!ncc!lyndon lyndon@Nexus.CA

From 7872102562867357772
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,6af4f73d735d2ad0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6af4f73d735d2ad0,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-07-08 10:29:42 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1227 comp.sys.amiga:20886
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!att!alberta!damask!hardie
From: hardie@damask.UUCP (Peter Hardie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.amiga
Subject: Packet BBS for AMIGA?
Message-ID: <1114@damask.UUCP>
Date: 8 Jul 88 17:29:42 GMT
Organization: University of Saskatchewan
Lines: 9

I believe that someone has ported the W0RLI or other BBS code to the amiga
and would like to get a copy (source included) if it is available.
How do I get a copy?

Please mail reply to ihnp4!watmath!alberta!damask!hardie fairly soon
as this machine self-destructs in about two weeks!

Pete VE5VA

From -7925130005522985208
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e8ae44dccba89d5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,3e8ae44dccba89d5,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-07-13 09:35:51 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1244 comp.sys.amiga:21012
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!lll-tis!helios.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!ames!ll-xn!
mit-eddie!uw-beaver!uw-june!uw-entropy!dataio!pilchuck!algedi!kenk
From: kenk@algedi.UUCP (kenk)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.amiga
Subject: KA9Q TCP Sources - Help needed -
Message-ID: <205@algedi.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jul 88 16:35:51 GMT
Organization: Sundstrand Data Control, Redmond, WA
Lines: 29

This one's for you

  Does anyone have a copy of the KA9Q sources that will compile properly
on the AMIGA using MANX 3.6 .

  My version (871225.15) will not compile properly since MANX appears not
to understand constructs of - #if defined(AMIGA) || defined(UNIX). This
I can work around but it also is missing at least two files dir.c and dir.h.
In addition the makefile is not properly configured and attempts to link
the *dump files multiple times. This to can be fixed but it makes me wonder
if it ever worked properly on the AMIGA.

  I have some modifications (improvements? :-)) I would like to make.

Primarily I want to force an AX25 connection to send all received data
to the mailer. Most of my friends not running TCP are in the habit of
connecting - leaving a short message - and disconnecting. The only reason
I am not running the TCP software is that with the current code the message
is thrown away if I'm not present to read it as it comes in. The other
modifications are specific to my situation (1 tnc, 1 radio, two hams - make
it recognize two callsigns, add a CTEXT message to satisfy the AX25 users).

  At one time I had the executable of a version that ran on the AMIGA, but
lost it in a hard disk crash. So I know that it is running on the AMIGA, I
just need some help getting the latest version that will compile.

Any and All help will be greatly appreciated.

Please respond via EMAIL

Ken Koster (N7IPB) uw-beaver!pilchuck!algedi!kenk

From 1678718839405252776
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,3e8ae44dccba89d5
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3e8ae44dccba89d5
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-07-13 14:57:15 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:1245 comp.sys.amiga:21015
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!mordor!lll-tis!ames!ll-xn!husc6!uwvax!
dan@speedy.wisc.edu
From: dan@speedy.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.amiga
Subject: Re: KA9Q TCP Sources - Help needed -
Message-ID: <5977@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 13 Jul 88 21:57:15 GMT
References: <205@algedi.UUCP>
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@cs.wisc.edu (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept
Lines: 17

In article <205@algedi.UUCP> kenk@algedi.UUCP (kenk) writes:
> I have some modifications (improvements? :-)) I would like to make.
>Primarily I want to force an AX25 connection to send all received data
>to the mailer. Most of my friends not running TCP are in the habit of
>connecting - leaving a short message - and disconnecting. The only reason
>I am not running the TCP software is that with the current code the message
>is thrown away if I'm not present to read it as it comes in. The other
>modifications are specific to my situation (1 tnc, 1 radio, two hams - make
>it recognize two callsigns, add a CTEXT message to satisfy the AX25 users).

   A while back, I added an AX.25 personal mailbox. It gives the user
a signon message and menu, and allows him (or her) to enter SMTP
mail, page the owner for chat, or disconnect. The code is a bit crude,

but does the job. You can find it among the net/rom code in nrbdale.arc
on louie.
   Phil now tells me he intends to merge this stuff in some time soon.

   73, Dan, W9NK

From 7139695955950294597
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eafd618bb10e1562,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,eafd618bb10e1562,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-07-27 03:08:47 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip:4224 rec.ham-radio.packet:1264
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!att!osu-cis!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!mailrus!
uwmcsd1!marque!uunet!mcvax!ukc!stc!idec!howellg
From: howellg@idec.stc.co.uk (Gareth Howell)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: RFC availability
Message-ID: <1049@idec.stc.co.uk>
Date: 27 Jul 88 10:08:47 GMT
Organization: ICL Network Systems, Stevenage, Herts. UK
Lines: 13

I am looking for a source of RFCs. My company has a limited store of
them, but some of the less used ones, like EGP GGP etc. are not in it.
I don't have Internet access so cannot ftp them; can someone indicate
their willingness to mail me a couple, preferably from a UK or EU site
to save mail costs. If you can help, can you email me with an index
please.
73 Gareth

--
Gareth Howell <howellg@idec.stc.co.uk> G6KVK @ IO91vx
ICL Financial Services, London, England, Tel:+44 (0)1 638 5622
howellg%idec%ukc@mcvax.uucp, mcvax!ukc!idec!howellg@uunet.uu.net
G6KVK @ G4SPV (uk packet 144.650MHz) 44.131.19.1 g6kvk@g6kvk.ampr.org

From -1485028370086342863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,eafd618bb10e1562
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,eafd618bb10e1562
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-07-29 02:33:17 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip:4229 rec.ham-radio.packet:1268
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!att!osu-cis!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!husc6!
bbn!uwmcsd1!marque!uunet!mcvax!ukc!strath-cs!jim
From: jim@cs.strath.ac.uk (Jim Reid)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: RFC availability

Message-ID: <1179@stracs.cs.strath.ac.uk>
Date: 29 Jul 88 09:33:17 GMT
References: <1049@idec.stc.co.uk>
Reply-To: jim@cs.strath.ac.uk
Organization: Comp. Sci. Dept., Strathclyde Univ., Scotland.
Lines: 61

In article <1049@idec.stc.co.uk> howellg@idec.stc.co.uk (Gareth Howell) writes:
>I am looking for a source of RFCs. My company has a limited store of
>them, but some of the less used ones, like EGP GGP etc. are not in it.
>I don't have Internet access so cannot ftp them; can someone indicate
>their willingness to mail me a couple, preferably from a UK or EU site
>to save mail costs.

The info-server at SRI-NIC allows anyone to pick up RFC's by email. You
don't need to have Internet access (or speak FTP). Here's the details:

    NIC Mail Services   November 1987

       This is an automated service provided by the DDN Network Information
    Center. It allows access to NIC documents and information via ordinary
    electronic mail. This is especially useful for people who do not have
    access to the NIC via a direct Internet link, such as BITNET, CSNET
    and UUCP sites.

       To use the mail service, send a mail message to SERVICE@SRI-NIC.ARPA.
    In the SUBJECT field, request the type of service you wish followed by
    any needed arguments. The message body is normally ignored. Large files
    will be broken into smaller separate messages. The information you
    request will be sent back to you as soon as possible.

    The following services are currently available:

    HELP   This message; a list of current services.
    RFC nnn   nnn is the RFC number or the word INDEX.
    IEN nnn   nnn is the IEN number or the word INDEX.
    NETINFO xxx   xxx is a file name or the word INDEX.
    SEND xxx xxx is a fully specified file name.
    HOST xxx Returns information about host xxx.
    WHOIS xxx Returns information about xxx from the WHOIS service.
                   Use "WHOIS HELP" for information on how to use WHOIS.

    Example SUBJECT lines:
    HELP
    RFC 822
    RFC INDEX
    NETINFO DOMAIN-TEMPLATE.TXT
    SEND RFC:ASSIGNED-NUMBERS.TXT
    HOST SRI-NIC.ARPA
    WHOIS LOTTOR, MARK

    Send comments or suggestions to SUGGESTIONS@SRI-NIC.ARPA.

    Send questions and bug reports to NIC@SRI-NIC.ARPA.

For people in the UK, UCL keep most of the RFC's on-line and they are
readily available. They can be accessed by anonymous NIFTP and I think
there's also an info-server that will allow you to pick RFC's up by
email. Sadly, I can't put my hands on the file that had all the details
of how to fetch RFCs from UCL.

          Jim
--
ARPA: jim%cs.strath.ac.uk@ucl-cs.arpa, jim@cs.strath.ac.uk
UUCP: jim@strath-cs.uucp, ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!strath-cs!jim
JANET: jim@uk.ac.strath.cs

"JANET domain ordering is swapped around so's there'd be some use for rev(1)!"

From -5190125840862987630
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2d0d26a10a86510d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2d0d26a10a86510d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,2d0d26a10a86510d,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-09-26 06:41:37 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:6155 rec.ham-radio.packet:1367 sci.electronics:3917
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!att!osu-cis!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!ukma!
rayssd!raybed2!ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: Up-comming Ham Fests and Conventions
Keywords: Festering Hams
Message-ID: <1226@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 26 Sep 88 13:41:37 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 15

    Just a quick reminder.... The New England Division Arrl Convention
will take place this weekend Oct 1 and 2 at the Sheraton Motel, Boxboro
Mass. Flea Market for sellers opens at 7:00 Am Sat.
Along with the usual tech talks and forums, there will be 3 Hidden TX
hunts, 2 sat and 1 sun, FCC exams (some walk-ins accepted), Woof Hong
ceremony (sat at Midnight), and many vendors with new equipment. There will
be many prizes given away Sunday at 2:00 P.M. Lots of other things happening
also.

    ALSO SAT OCT 8 is the Fall edition of the Hoss Traders Flea
market. It will be at the KINGSTON Fair Grounds Kingston N.H. Doors open
at 4:00 pm Fri for campers and selling. The sat edition starts at DAWN !
C U there !!!.....73

From 4304643128133838002
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,5da7ff6b0671e83c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,5da7ff6b0671e83c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,5da7ff6b0671e83c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-10-05 07:09:25 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:19995 rec.ham-radio:6257 rec.ham-radio.packet:1388
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!labrea!rutgers!mit-eddie!
bbn!bbn.com!grossman
From: grossman@bbn.com (Martin Grossman)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: TNC's
Keywords: tnc ibm
Message-ID: <30501@bbn.COM>
Date: 5 Oct 88 14:09:25 GMT
Sender: news@bbn.COM
Lines: 11

My brother (KA1PPG (Needham MA. without usenet access) wants to
get into packet radio. I've let him borrow an old computer of
mine (Trash-80) (TSR-80 Model I). It has a half decent comm
programs thats been tested via a hookup with my IBM.

Does he need anything else besides a TNC?

The TNC we were looking at had connections on the back for the
computer (RS232) and a DIN connector for the radio.

please email replies to grossman@bbn.com

From -7990192682055990892
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,408e81f1d8ee3665,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,408e81f1d8ee3665,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: fb802,408e81f1d8ee3665,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfb802,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-11-27 21:44:35 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:7033 rec.ham-radio.packet:1505 comp.sys.mac:23325
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!husc6!mailrus!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!
milano!lad-shrike!kriss
From: kriss@AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM (R M Kriss)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.mac
Subject: MACNET
Keywords: Mac, Packet Radio

Message-ID: <144@killdeer.AUSTIN.LOCKHEED.COM>
Date: 28 Nov 88 05:44:35 GMT
Organization: Lockheed Austin Div.
Lines: 47

cintosh Packet Radio Net   - MACNET -

If you're into RADIO and MACINTOSH computers, send us a packet and join
our most informal (but potentially most informative) Mac Packet Radio Net.
We share questions, answers, concerns, news, comments, and commradery via
packet radio to enable all of us to learn more and have more fun!

To enter MACNET: first send us your LOG IN packet.
The ADDRESS is KB1HE @ WB1DSW (Net Control)

The SUBJECT or TITLE of your message should be MACNET
And your first MACNET packet should contain your:
NAME:
CALL:
QTH:
HOME PBBS: (Where you'll receive each MACNET packet)
MAC MODELS USED:
TNC/DATA CONTROLLER:
PROGRAMS USED FOR RADIO:
RADIO MODELS USED:
MAC INTERESTS:
RADIO INTERESTS:
HINTS'N KINKS: (TIPS, QUESTIONS and ANSWERS)
OTHER MAC CONNECTIONS/INTERFACES: (BCS, COMPUSERVE, ETC)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/QUESTIONS FOR MACNET MEMBERS:

Your LOG IN and all future packets to MACNET NET CONTROL will be repeated
to each MACNET member automatically. Share your thoughts with MACNET and
make MACNET transmissions anytime.

Present members include: K1BT @ KQ1K - Tom, WB8EHS @ WB1DSW - Daniel,
N1FMK @ K1UGM - Dan, VE2ESM @ VE2CSC - Jacques, WA2BSR @ K1UGM - Spencer,
KA1ACP @ W1KOO - Bruce, NS1C @ NS1N - Ken, VE3NVF @ VE3JF - John, K1OPQ
@ WA1FHB -Dave, AB1X @ WA1RAJ - Mark, and KB1HE @ WB1DSW - John.

Log in and join the fun! - 73, John - MACNET "NET CONTROL" - KB1HE @ WB1DSW

Relayed by:
     Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM to

     Ray N6PHJ @ N6IIU to

     Dick KD5VU @ KB5PM to

POSTED BY Dick Kriss, KD5VU
kriss@lockheed.austin.com (ARPANet)

From -6947370414302311056
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9b5b,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9b5b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 111a55,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid111a55,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,32f54144ff92fe44,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-08 22:33:18 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:23012 comp.sys.tandy:1040 comp.sys.amiga:27591
comp.sys.atari.st:13315 rec.ham-radio:7763 rec.ham-radio.packet:1621
Path: utzoo!utgpu!watmath!clyde!att!osu-cis!killer!mjbtn!raider!crc
From: crc@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Charles Cain)
Newsgroups:
comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.sys.tandy,comp.sys.amiga,comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-
radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: toll free BBS numbers
Keywords: Published in Computer Shopper Magazine are NOT VALID
Message-ID: <74@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Date: 9 Jan 89 06:33:18 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: RaiderNet Public Access (Node 2) Murfreesboro, TN.
Lines: 32

Recently a list of toll free (1-800) BBS telephone numbers was published in Computer Shopper Magazine. These numbers were at one time BBS numbers but they are outdated and many have been reassigned to different customers by the telephone company. Computer Shopper printed a retraction notice in the Decmber issue on page 655 saying not to call ANY of the published numbers and the standard disclaimer that goes along with it. If anyone out there has a list that they might have been obtained from that information PLEASE STOP CALLING the numbers. Some of the Businesses mentioned in the original article were as follows:

Abacus Associates

Access Unlimited Applied Microsystems Calsoft CompuAdd

Compaq CompuSoft Computer Mail Order DEC Epson

Hayden Software Lyco Computer Leading Edge MicroTek

Okidata Sams Books

Hopefully this will be enough information for you to ascertain if you indeed have the list that was published.

```
--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
DOMAIN: crc@raider.MFEE.TN.US     |      The Hacker Ethic *IS* Alive...
PHONE:  (615-459-9449)            |      inside of ME!!!!!!!!

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
Disclaimer: The words are Websters'...
The way they are used is solely MY FAULT!!!!!!!!!
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-


From 6309683291234817281
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,4ec203cad047bf52,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,4ec203cad047bf52,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,4ec203cad047bf52,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-10 06:05:13 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:7832 rec.ham-radio.packet:1631 sci.electronics:4708
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!mit-eddie!bu-
cs!mirror!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: HOSSTRADERS HAM RADIO FLEAMARKET RETURNS TO DEERFIELD !!
Keywords: They're BACK !!   New Date !!
Message-ID: <1252@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 10 Jan 89 14:05:13 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 7


    The HOSSTRADERS Ham Radio and Electronics flea market is RETURNING
to the DEERFIELD Fairgrounds, Deerfield, NH. New Date is JUNE 3, 1989.
    Start planning now to attend the largest Ham Radio flea market
in New England. Remember, the BEST deals always go down the night before!
                                                              73
                                                            WA1UXA


From 5618697958502371421
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2920965ea06a3619,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,2920965ea06a3619,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2920965ea06a3619,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,2920965ea06a3619,start
```

X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-13 13:22:29 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:7912 rec.ham-radio.packet:1647 news.groups:6865
news.admin:4499
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!ames!mailrus!cornell!uw-beaver!mit-eddie!ll-
xn!adelie!atexnet!cvman!gdelong
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups,news.admin
Subject: Re: Maybe we should move the debate
Summary: Call for debate
Message-ID: <505@cvman.UUCP>
Date: 13 Jan 89 21:22:29 GMT
References: <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Followup-To: news.groups
Organization: Computervision, Manchester, NH
Lines: 50

In article <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> Maybe we should move the debate about proposed license class changes (and
> whether or not the code requirement should be included with them) over to
> a separate automatic mailing list and not on REC.HAM-RADIO newsgroup and
> INFO-HAMS mailing list. There are a lot of people who either don't care
> about the issue or just don't want to be part of it.
>
> I am willing to run a separate mailing list if enough people would like
> to participate. It would be open to all regardless of the position they
> take, if any. Let me know if you would like it to be an open list or a
> moderated one. I can't say that I would have the time to moderate it,
> though.
>
> E-mail to: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu for this topic.
> --phil ka9wgn--

To date I have seen a couple of follow-ups to the above, one indicated
that that is part of ham-radio, another indicated that packet had a
a new group created for it to move that traffic out of general ham-radio
discussions.

I would tend to agree with the idea that the ongoing discussions in
rec.ham-radio on a no-code/yes-code license and of other proposals for
changing the Amateur Radio Licence structure are of such volume that
those discussions might be moved into a dedicated group for those who
are interested to present their viewpoints without filling up rec.ham-radio.

CALL FOR DISCUSSION:

In line with accepted net practices, I would like to call for discussion
the formation of:

            rec.ham-radio.licensing

Discussion might also indicate other possable names and/or guidelines

for such a group.

Althought this is posted to both rec.ham-radio and news.groups, the proper
place for this discussion is (I understand) news.groups.

For readers of the INFO-HAMS mailing list, I will also monitor that for
any discussion which you are unable to post to news.groups and summarize
and re-post that summery to news.groups prior to any call for votes.

--

  _____
 / \   /   Gary A. Delong, N1BIP   gdelong@cvman.prime.com
 | \ /   COMPUTERVISION Division   {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
 ____\/   Prime Computer, Inc.   (603) 622-1260 x 261

From -2093737234566866651
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,2920965ea06a3619
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,2920965ea06a3619
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9437,2920965ea06a3619
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9437,public
X-Google-Thread: 1157da,2920965ea06a3619
X-Google-Attributes: gid1157da,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-18 08:04:28 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:8031 rec.ham-radio.packet:1665 news.groups:6922
news.admin:4509
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!lll-winken!ncis.llnl.gov!ncis!helios.ee.lbl.gov!pasteur!
ucbvax!decwrl!purdue!bu-cs!mirror!rayssd!raybed2!cvbnet2!gdelong
From: gdelong@cvbnet2.UUCP (Gary Delong)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups,news.admin
Subject: Re: Maybe we should move the debate
Summary: Call for debate
Message-ID: <463@cvbnet2.UUCP>
Date: 18 Jan 89 16:04:28 GMT
References: <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Followup-To: news.groups
Organization: Computervision, Bedford, MA
Lines: 55

In article <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> Maybe we should move the debate about proposed license class changes (and
> whether or not the code requirement should be included with them) over to
> a separate automatic mailing list and not on REC.HAM-RADIO newsgroup and
> INFO-HAMS mailing list. There are a lot of people who either don't care
> about the issue or just don't want to be part of it.
>
> I am willing to run a separate mailing list if enough people would like
> to participate. It would be open to all regardless of the position they
> take, if any. Let me know if you would like it to be an open list or a

> moderated one. I can't say that I would have the time to moderate it,
> though.
>
> E-mail to: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu for this topic.
> --phil ka9wgn--

To date I have seen a couple of follow-ups to the above, some have indicated
that it is part of ham-radio, another indicated that packet had a
a new group created for it to move that traffic out of general ham-radio
discussions. There is also a move to create a mailing list for this
topic, but their have been objections to that.

I would tend to agree with the idea that the ongoing discussions in
rec.ham-radio on a no-code/yes-code license and of other proposals for
changing the Amateur Radio Licence structure are of such volume that
those discussions might be moved into a dedicated group for those who
are interested to present their viewpoints without filling up rec.ham-radio.

CALL FOR DISCUSSION:

In line with accepted net practices, I would like to call for discussion
the formation of:

           rec.ham-radio.licensing

Discussion might also indicate other possable names and/or guidelines
for such a group.

Althought this is posted to both rec.ham-radio and news.groups, the proper
place for this discussion is (I understand) news.groups.

For readers of the INFO-HAMS mailing list, I will also monitor that for
any discussion which you are unable to post to news.groups and summarize
and re-post that summery to news.groups prior to any call for votes.

[Note: This is a re-post, the first posting was from a leaf node
       with poor conectivity and it didn't seem to make it to most
       sites so I am re-posting. Apologies to those who've seen it.]

--

  _____
 / \   /   Gary A. Delong, N1BIP   gdelong@cvman.prime.com
 | \ /   COMPUTERVISION Division   {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
 ____\/   Prime Computer, Inc.   (603) 622-1260 x 261

From 5469745415794271301
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,9cce079c7c16211c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,9cce079c7c16211c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9cce079c7c16211c,start

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,9cce079c7c16211c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: feaf2,9cce079c7c16211c,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfeaf2,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1989-01-25 09:31:11 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.ibm.pc:23763 rec.ham-radio:8212 rec.ham-radio.packet:1696
sci.electronics:4848 comp.newprod:220
Path: utzoo!attcan!uunet!ncrlnk!ncr-sd!hp-sdd!hplabs!ucbvax!agate!eos!ames!
mailrus!ukma!gatech!mcdchg!usenet
From: nur@dgbt.uucp (Nur Serinken)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-
radio.packet,sci.electronics,comp.newprod
Subject: Pre-processor program for IONCAP
Keywords: IONCAP,hf,prediction,communication,Ionhelp
Message-ID: <16986@mcdchg.chi.il.us>
Date: 25 Jan 89 17:31:11 GMT
Sender: usenet@mcdchg.chi.il.us
Followup-To: poster
Organization: CRC, Ottawa CANADA
Lines: 41
Approved: usenet@mcdchg.UUCP

Communications Research Centre has developed a pre-processor package for the HF Ionospheric Communications Analysis and Prediction program (IONCAP for IBM-pc). The data entry program is called Ionhelp and runs on IBM-pc type computers.

Ionhelp generates output data in the format required by Ioncap program. The built-in context sensitive help information, pre-programmed selection menus simplifies data preparation. The data validation for the data entered reduces operator errors.

The Ionhelp program and user's manual is available to the interested organizations free of charge. To obtain a copy, send an official letter requesting Ionhelp with a formatted floppy to my address. This package does not include Ioncap program.

Department of Communications makes no warranties as to the contents of the Ionhelp manual, Ionhelp software package and specifically disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. Also further reserves the right to make changes to the specifications of the program and the contents of the manual without obligation to notify any person or organization of such changes.

Department of Communications makes no warranties on the results of the Ioncap program and has no relationship to the originators and suppliers of Ioncap package. Ioncap program and the user's manual is property of the United States Government.

January 24, 1989

Dr. Nur Serinken
DIP
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490 Stn 'H',
Ottawa Ontario, K2H 8S2,
Canada
--
Nur Serinken The Communications Research Centre
(613) 998-2289   3701 Carling Avenue Ottawa, Ontario Canada
INTERNET: nur@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
UUCP: ...decvax!uunet!ai.toronto.edu!utgpu!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!nur

From -8274164709020586374
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-27 18:26:47 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!uwvax!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!cuae2!killer!academ!
uhnix1!sugar!peter
From: peter@sugar.UUCP (Peter da Silva)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <579@sugar.UUCP>
Date: Thu, 27-Aug-87 21:26:47 EDT
Article-I.D.: sugar.579
Posted: Thu Aug 27 21:26:47 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 30-Aug-87 08:56:30 EDT
References: <1301@faline.bellcore.com> <270@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: Sugar Land UNIX - Houston, TX
Lines: 10
Summary: Today.
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:473 comp.dcom.modems:891

> When was the last time you installed new software that caused some
> member of your computer community to have to learn as much as a
> single new command?

Today. It was only a reminder program. I ported Xenix/V7 MicroEmacs to
System V last week. Took about an hour, I'd guess. And this is at a
Fortran shop.
--
-- Peter da Silva `-_-' ...!seismo!soma!uhnix1!sugar!peter
--   U   <--- not a copyrighted cartoon :->

From -2070953098594122585
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-30 15:20:33 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!oliveb!sun!gorodish!guy
From: guy@gorodish.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <26864@sun.uucp>
Date: Sun, 30-Aug-87 18:20:33 EDT
Article-I.D.: sun.26864
Posted: Sun Aug 30 18:20:33 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 31-Aug-87 05:38:19 EDT
References: <1301@faline.bellcore.com> <270@idacrd.UUCP> <579@sugar.UUCP>
Sender: news@sun.uucp
Lines: 13
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:448 comp.dcom.modems:805

> >   When was the last time you installed new software that caused some
> >   member of your computer community to have to learn as much as a
> >   single new command?
>
> Today. It was only a reminder program.

So some form of coercion was used to force people to learn and use this
reminder program? I suspect the person asking the question meant "When was the
last time you installed, say, a new version of an *existing* program that
forced the users of that program to learn a new command or commands?"

     Guy Harris
     {ihnp4, decvax, seismo, decwrl, ...}!sun!guy
     guy@sun.com

From 6705334241982377512
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-30 15:36:14 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!think!ames!ptsfa!hoptoad!
academ!uhnix1!nuchat!splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <115@splut.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 30-Aug-87 18:36:14 EDT
Article-I.D.: splut.115
Posted: Sun Aug 30 18:36:14 1987
Date-Received: Wed, 2-Sep-87 01:13:12 EDT
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 157

Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:451 comp.dcom.modems:808

Here's John's response to my posting, with my comments added:

(> > = me, > = John Gilmore)
> > There's no real reason yu can't innovate in ham radio, either. If you want
> > to experiment, go right ahead - and, as long as you don't cause a real
> > interference problem, nobody will stop you. If you want to do something that
> > might cause interference, but it's a technical advance, the mechanism is
> > there - and the FCC is liberal in granting STAs to reasonable requests.
>
> What I wanted to do was send computer data through the airwaves. Funny,
> a bunch of people wanted to stop me. I wasn't planning to interfere with
> anybody, but for some reason they wanted me to learn morse code and apply
> to the government for "permission".

From your comments, I suspect strongly that you wanted to provide an unlimited bridge between computer networks and the packet network. There are real problems with that approach, and amateur radio is not the appropriate place to set up a common carrier.

Learning the code and applying to the government for a ticket are responsibilities that go along with the privilege of reasonably unfettered access to the radio spectrum. There's exactly one radio service that requires no license of any kind to operate. Have you listened on 27 megahertz lately?

> We are just coming from opposite points of view; you obviously can't see
> how the requirement for a ham ticket is a limitation on innovation. Just
> like a curb is no problem for somebody in a wheelchair; if they really
> want to get up that curb, they sure can.

This analogy is fatally flawed: it's not like a curb for someone in a wheelchair, but it's the wheelchair itself for a paraplegic. Without the ticket, you can't legally get on and experiment, just like a paraplegic can't get around (easily) without a wheelchair.

The requirement for a license is written in the Communications Act of 1934. If you dislike it that much, write your Congressmen - but don't expect to get very far.

> > There IS a problem with letting the world flow data on an amateur link:
> > Amateur radio is a non-commercial service. Hams can use cheaper equipment,
> > more frequencies, and higher power than their commercial counterparts. If
> > the entire world was permitted to use the packet network to pass any data
> > they wished, what would stop GTE from having its employees get ham licenses
> > and use the packet network as part of Telenet?
>
> Good question. Except if anybody could use the packet network to pass any
> data they wished, why would we need GTE?

Are you out to put GTE out of business? Good luck....the FCC won't sit still

for that.

> You mention another problem with ham radio as a means for computer data
> sharing -- its "non-commercial" orientation. I got the impression that if
> I logged into my employer's machine and did some work via packet radio,
> some of the "mickey mouse" rulewatchers would "try to stop me" again.
> What good is it to build a network if you can't use it for any real work?

Because ham radio is a hobby. Pure and simple. That has been built into the very bedrock of the service, from its earliest origins. Using the packet network to log on to your employer's machine puts the packet network in direct competition with the common carriers, and that's illegal and unfair competition.

> >) [They claim to be practicing for providing emergency communications
> >) service. However, if the public was permitted to use the airwaves for
> >) REGULAR communications service, then no EMERGENCY service would be
> >) needed, since the regular service would continue to work in
> >) emergencies.
> > I've addressed this one before, but I'll repeat myself: Public service
> > agency communications are fine for the normal case. When all hell breaks
> > loose, though, their channels fill up rapidly and become unusable. Who do
> > they turn to for their enhanced communications needs? Hams.
>
> I wasn't talking about public service agencies using the airwaves.
> I was talking about THE PUBLIC using the airwaves. Certainly in a disaster
> all the phones fill up, all the CB's fill up, all the hams get on the air,
> everything gets busier. A well designed public radio network would have
> provisions for dealing with high congestion -- the same as the phone
> company does, or the military phone systems do. The cellular phone systems
> also have provisions like this.

Public radio networks, no matter how well designed, will fill to unusability during a disaster...or, again, have you listened to 27 megahertz? The public using the airwaves leads inevitably to anarchy and uselessness in times of stress. The phone company doesn't do all that well a job in preparing for heavy network loading during a disaster; have you tried to call into, or even out of, a disaster area? I have. It's no picnic - in fact, most of the time it's downright impossible.

This is a nice, motherhood-and-apple-pie argument - but it simply will not work.

> > The proposal was very badly thought out. It would have given wide-ranging
> > radio privileges to someone based on a simple written test, and did not even
> > try to see that they had the minimal technical knowledge to operate their
> > equipment within the bounds of the rules.
>
> I challenge you to find a group of 50 hams where at least 25 of them could
> tell if their equipment was operating within the rules or not. Most people
> go for the "study for the test then forget it" approach. And few of them
> have the equipment to verify correct operation anyway, e.g. spectrum
> analyzers.

I don't know about the hams in Southern California, but I'll pick any ham club in the Houston area, and let you run that test. You'd lose big. By far and away most hams I know take great pride in emitting a clean signal and following the rules.

> > The Morse Code objection is a red herring. Anyone can, with a minimal amount
> > of study, learn the code. Are you trying to suggest that computer types
> > aren't intelligent enough to do so?
>
> I've heard this one before, it's not my experience, and I reject the
> implication that anyone who doesn't want to waste their time on Morse
> is unintelligent.

I wasn't trying to imply that they were. I was asking if you were implying they weren't. I repeat my earlier contention: ANYONE can learn the code. All it takes is a minimal amount of time and work.

Your whole argument is that anyone should be able to get a ham license, thereby earning the privilege of access to some of the choicest spectrum available, without having to work for it. Then they should be able to use these new privileges to bypass the telephone and other common carrier networks and do whatever they wish.

Why? Why should a network of volunteer ham radio operators try to compete with commercial interests? Worse, why should hams allow these commercial interests to take over our spectrum, with all the impact on the public interest that that entails? Hams have a long and shining history of public service. Does GTE Telenet? Would they suddenly get the desire to unselfishly serve the public by going out and passing a written test only?

I suggest instead that allowing commercial use of amateur spectrum would result in the death of any public service that the amateur service provides. That service is the ONLY reason we still have the wide range of frequencies that we do. That is what is remembered by the delegates to the World Administrative Radio Conferences. Commercial interests have no reason to unselfishly pursue the public welfare. Amateurs do.

I take more pride in the fact that I use my radio expertise to advance the public welfare than in the fact that I hold an Extra class license. The look on a motorist's face as I stand there and call an ambulance with my handheld is worth all the work I had to do to get there. Public service is highly rewarding - but not in the only way that interests a commercial entity: money. Therefore, why should they do it?

(Apologies to comp.dcom.modems readers; I haven't seen John respond to any of the comments on this subject posted on rec.ham-radio.packet, so I crossposted to make sure John could read it and respond. Replies have been directed to rec.ham-radio.packet [I think].)
--
Jay Maynard, K5ZC...>splut!< | uucp: hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!nuchat!splut!jay
"Don't ask ME about Unix... | (or sun!housun!nuchat) CI$: 71036,1603
I speak SNA!" | internet: beats me GEnie: JAYMAYNARD

The opinions herein are shared by neither of my cats, much less anyone else.

From -540570210627572863
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-30 17:18:04 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!think!ames!ptsfa!hoptoad!
academ!uhnix1!sugar!peter
From: peter@sugar.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <598@sugar.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 30-Aug-87 20:18:04 EDT
Article-I.D.: sugar.598
Posted: Sun Aug 30 20:18:04 1987
Date-Received: Wed, 2-Sep-87 01:13:54 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP>
Organization: Sugar Land UNIX - Houston, TX
Lines: 7
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:452 comp.dcom.modems:809
Summary: The basic problem seems to be morse.

I, too, don't see the point to the morse requirement. It's a game. Having to
pass some sort of test is one thing, but having to learn a useless skill
through boring rote repetition is another. Make the test as tough as you
like... but test something useful.
--
-- Peter da Silva `-_-' ...!seismo!soma!uhnix1!sugar!peter
--   U   <--- not a copyrighted cartoon :->

From -4159351377681242873
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-08-31 07:15:14 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!gatech!udel!princeton!idacrd!mac
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <273@idacrd.UUCP>
Date: Mon, 31-Aug-87 10:15:14 EDT
Article-I.D.: idacrd.273
Posted: Mon Aug 31 10:15:14 1987

Date-Received: Fri, 4-Sep-87 05:28:23 EDT
References: <579@sugar.UUCP>
Organization: idacrd, princeton, nj
Lines: 16
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:483 comp.dcom.modems:905

>
>>   When was the last time you installed new software that caused some
>>   member of your computer community to have to learn as much as a
>>   single new command?
>
> Today. It was only a reminder program. I ported Xenix/V7 MicroEmacs to
> System V last week. Took about an hour, I'd guess. And this is at a
> Fortran shop.
> -- Peter da Silva `-_-' ...!seismo!soma!uhnix1!sugar!peter

Peter is certainly smart enough to have guessed, even though I admit it
was not explicit, that my comment referred ONLY to those situations
where the users had no alternative but to learn something new. Emacs,
though readily available, is usually not the only editor in a shop.

Bob N4HY

From -4921380974975325239
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-01 07:04:47 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!hao!oddjob!mimsy!aplcen!casemo!brian
From: brian@casemo.UUCP (Brian Cuthie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <224@casemo.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 1-Sep-87 10:04:47 EDT
Article-I.D.: casemo.224
Posted: Tue Sep 1 10:04:47 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 04:50:15 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <598@sugar.UUCP>
Organization: CASE Communications, Columbia, MD
Lines: 22
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:488 comp.dcom.modems:910

In article <598@sugar.UUCP>, peter@sugar.UUCP (Peter da Silva) writes:
> I, too, don't see the point to the morse requirement. It's a game. Having to
> pass some sort of test is one thing, but having to learn a useless skill
> through boring rote repetition is another. Make the test as tough as you
> like... but test something useful.

While I am certainly one of the people who learned the morse and forgot it, I am happy that the requirement is there. It is probably the one thing that keeps HAM radio from becoming like CB. To make the written test too difficult would only prove to make HAM radio an elitest hobby; only within reach of the technically endowed.

KEEP HAM RADIO FROM BECOMING LIKE CB -- KEEP MORSE!

It's just not that tough to learn 5 words per minute. If you really want a HAM liscense then take the 1/2 hour a noght for two weeks and learn it !

~~~~~~
Brian Cuthie (KA3BRZ)
CASE Communications
Columbia, Md 21046
(301) 290 - 7443

From -6610699649091612088
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-01 07:15:48 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!seismo!uunet!steinmetz!davidsen
From: davidsen@steinmetz.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <7176@steinmetz.steinmetz.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 1-Sep-87 10:15:48 EDT
Article-I.D.: steinmet.7176
Posted: Tue Sep 1 10:15:48 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 3-Sep-87 01:40:53 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: davidsen@crdos1.UUCP (bill davidsen)
Organization: General Electric CRD, Schenectady, NY
Lines: 27
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:455 comp.dcom.modems:816

I will just add a little fuel to the fire on this debate, the Zmodem protocol, heavily advertized in Chuck Forsburg's (sp?) signature, work *very well* over packet connections, having been designed for just that. In addition the low volume of reverse channel makes it suitable for use with half duplex connections. Typical performance is 95+% of theoretical max, for example 231-233 cps on 2400 baud async half duplex connects (actual measured on a number of 100k+ file transfers).

I'm told that SEAlink and megalink provide the same range of performance, but I see little reason to use them other than compatibility and on very small machines which benefit from the low
~~~~~~

overhead of megalink.

I have no idea why the performance of ham packet radio is so poor, nor why various people on this group have claimed that the use of more than one (or at most two) repeaters resulted in unacceptable throughput. Unless there is a legal reason why this protocol may not be used, I would like to invite one of the interested parties to test it. Source to several versions of the drivers for the protocol have been posted, I will supply them on request.

Yes, I realize that there will still be a problem with very small messages, don't waste bandwidth mentioning it.
--
     bill davidsen   (wedu@ge-crd.arpa)
  {chinet | philabs | seismo}!steinmetz!crdos1!davidsen
"Stupidity, like virtue, is its own reward" -me

From 4706912941404001884
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-01 07:21:30 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!sdcsvax!ucbvax!hoptoad!pozar
From: pozar@hoptoad.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <2854@hoptoad.uucp>
Date: Tue, 1-Sep-87 10:21:30 EDT
Article-I.D.: hoptoad.2854
Posted: Tue Sep 1 10:21:30 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 3-Sep-87 00:44:31 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP>
Reply-To: pozar@hoptoad.UUCP (Tim Pozar)
Organization: Syncstream/Widget Systems (San Francisco)
Lines: 33
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:453 comp.dcom.modems:813

   I'll have to agree with the points that Bob McGwier makes. If John wants to orginize or experiment with some sort of packet radio link, he can apply for a Special Temporary Authorization (STA) from the FCC. The Big Boys do it all the time (eg. California Microwave, Ampex, Motorola, etc.) STAs can be taylored to allow some pretty sloppy modulation too, so you can find some sort of old commercial gear to use with it.
   John, you are asking to use a NON-commercial meadium to handle commercial traffic. How would you feel if a commercail user of the net started to do message bombing runs on the net

through your board. I keep hearing about the "non-commercal"
flavor to UUCP (something that will have to change in the near
future, by the way). Using the net commercially would be like
using ham freqs commercially. There are frequencies set aside
for what you want to do (eg 23GHz). Building equipment for
those freqs isn't that difficult or expensive.
   If you are interested in applying, you should contact the
local field office of the FCC at (415) 556-7701, and ask for the
STA forms. I'm not sure what the form numbers are, but if you
ask for one of the officers<?> s/he should be able to guide you
in the right direction. The last time I needed something like
this I tald to a woman named "Amy". Sorry, I don't remember her
last name.

--
        Tim Pozar
UUCP   pozar@hoptoad.UUCP
Fido   1:125/406
USNail KLOK-FM
     77 Maiden Lane
     San Francisco CA 94108
PaBell (415) 788-3904

From -8297812013245970583
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-01 07:25:09 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!ames!sdcsvax!ucbvax!hoptoad!pozar
From: pozar@hoptoad.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <2855@hoptoad.uucp>
Date: Tue, 1-Sep-87 10:25:09 EDT
Article-I.D.: hoptoad.2855
Posted: Tue Sep 1 10:25:09 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 3-Sep-87 00:45:05 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <598@sugar.UUCP>
Reply-To: pozar@hoptoad.UUCP (Tim Pozar)
Organization: Syncstream/Widget Systems (San Francisco)
Lines: 19
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:454 comp.dcom.modems:814

In article <598@sugar.UUCP> peter@sugar.UUCP (Peter da Silva) writes:
>I, too, don't see the point to the morse requirement. It's a game. Having to
>pass some sort of test is one thing, but having to learn a useless skill
>through boring rote repetition is another. Make the test as tough as you
>like... but test something useful.

I wholeheartly agree with the bannig of the morse test, at
least for something lower like the "Tech" class. Morse does
have it's place, but it is turning away many potential licencse
canidates.

--
        Tim Pozar
UUCP   pozar@hoptoad.UUCP
Fido   1:125/406
USNail KLOK-FM
     77 Maiden Lane
     San Francisco CA 94108
PaBell (415) 788-3904

From -590893157589441697
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-01 10:20:07 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!gatech!ukma!david
From: david@ms.uky.edu (David Herron -- Resident E-mail Hack)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <7198@e.ms.uky.edu>
Date: Tue, 1-Sep-87 13:20:07 EDT
Article-I.D.: e.7198
Posted: Tue Sep 1 13:20:07 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 04:24:33 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <598@sugar.UUCP>
Reply-To: david@ms.uky.edu (David Herron -- Resident E-mail Hack)
Organization: U of Kentucky, Mathematical Sciences
Lines: 22
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:487 comp.dcom.modems:909

In article <598@sugar.UUCP> peter@sugar.UUCP (Peter da Silva) writes:
>I, too, don't see the point to the morse requirement. It's a game. Having to
>pass some sort of test is one thing, but having to learn a useless skill
>through boring rote repetition is another. Make the test as tough as you
>like... but test something useful.
>--
>-- Peter da Silva `-_-' ...!seismo!soma!uhnix1!sugar!peter
>--   U   <--- not a copyrighted cartoon :->

I am not a ham ... I want to be a ham, but that code requirement
stops me. On the other hand I can see good reason why the code
requirement is there ....

If you're in some real-true-blue emergency situation and you have
to construct a radio just to be able to communicate, then you're
more likely to be able to construct one which can do code than
one which can do voice. It's not useless.
--
----- David Herron, Local E-Mail Hack, david@ms.uky.edu, david@ms.uky.csnet
-----   {uunet,cbosgd}!ukma!david, david@UKMA.BITNET

----- Je parle francais comme une vache espagnole.

From 5442109486406407533
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9753ff91f0e3d7eb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,9753ff91f0e3d7eb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,9753ff91f0e3d7eb,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-02 07:09:14 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!gatech!udel!rochester!PT!cadre!pitt!
winfree!bdale
From: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.minix,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: New release of KA9Q Internet Package
Message-ID: <84@winfree.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 2-Sep-87 10:09:14 EDT
Article-I.D.: winfree.84
Posted: Wed Sep 2 10:09:14 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 10:50:24 EDT
Reply-To: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Organization: Bdale's Berkeley Box, Colorado Springs
Lines: 179
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:493 comp.os.minix:1545 comp.protocols.tcp-
ip:1048

Announcing an update to the KA9Q TCP/IP software package release of 870526.0,
bringing the current release date up to 870829.0. This update adds fixes bugs,
and adds some minor functionality. A new release will occur in a couple of
weeks with support for 4bsd and sysV unix machines, this version still supports
only the PC and PC clone class of machines.

The changes:
     - Improved KISS bits for the TNC1 from Gerard, PA0GRI.

     - the ASCII text at the top of one of the TNC2 hex files is gone now.

     - Minor tweaks to BM from Gerard, PA0GRI, Phil KA9Q, and yours truly.
       Biggest noticeable differences are that BM no longer looks at the
       hosts.net file at all, but instead passes symbolic hostnames to
       the smtp client in net... and we once again changed the text entry
       code. It's more like bsd Mail now. Default is a silly text entry

routine, a "~e" gets you into your favorite editor, and a "~p" shows what you've typed so far.

- NET.EXE understanding of symbolic hostnames ala the hosts.net file has been extended. You now need to wrap numeric IP addresses in square brackets, as in "[44.32.0.16]", as you can use symbolic names anywhere you need to use an IP address (including in the autoexec.net file!)

- Since BM no longer deals with IP addresses, a "gateway" command has been added to NET.EXE, so that it knows where to send mail that fails the lookup in hosts.net.

- Internal changes and a fix to the ftp server so that it now handles NLST command properly, all from Phil, KA9Q. Bugs that were in the 870526.5 interim release that was only distributed in a limited fashion apparently disappeared with the latest tweaks...

- documentation has (as usual) been updated somewhat.

- some other random tweaks I'm sure I've forgotten...

What to do once you have software, aka "getting an IP address":

Users of this software package become part of the "global IP internet", and as such need to obtain unique IP address assignments for each host they plan to put on the air, or "on the wire". Major metropolitan areas in the US, and countries with active TCP-using groups probably already have blocks of addresses in amateur radio 44.X.X.X block assigned to them. Ask around locally before you go any further.

If there is no local address block in your area, and/or noone is coordinating address assignments for your local net, contact Wally Linstruth WA6JPR. Wally is the global top-level address administrator for the ham radio 44.X.X.X subnet. Wally may be reached by email at

wally%net1.ucsd.edu@sdcsvax.ucsd.edu
or wally@net1.ucsd.edu
or ...!sdcsvax!net1!wally

or via the new forwarding mechanism I have set up for those sites who know how to reply via mail to this message, but can't reach Wally's machine directly:

winfree!wally -or- wally@winfree.uucp
or wally%winfree.uucp@flash.bellcore.com

How to obtain the KA9Q Internet software:

- Via uucp, the files are on winfree in tar archives as:

/usr/spool/uucppublic/pub/ka9q_all.tar.Z 16 bit Compress 4.0

/usr/spool/uucppublic/pub/ka9q_all.t12.Z 12 bit Compress 4.0

For Anonymous UUCP login, use phone number 303/593-0696, at 2400 baud (it will do 1200 if you send a return to rotate it down), "standard Unix login sequence", username of "Uanon", password of "notFTP". An example L.sys entry ala winfree's uucp would be:

winfree Any ACU 2400 13035930696 ogin: Uanon word: notFTP

I've never run an anonymous login for uucp before, so let me know if I got it wrong!

A reasonable command to issue to pick up the 12-bit distribution would be

uucp winfree!~/pub/ka9q_all.t12.Z /usr/spool/uucppublic

- ***** My BBS is currently down with a dead hard drive. If anyone ***** has a spare drive they would be willing to donate to the cause, ***** *please* get in touch with me ASAP! Cashflow around here is ***** a joke... :-(Normally,

Via Opus, log in to my BBS and download from the appropriate files area. There are several .ARC files for the full distribution, one for each of the directories. SeaDog file requests are ok.

I have configured my BBS to allow first time users ample resources to download the full distribtuion at 1200 baud. The phone number is 303/593-0766.

If you have any trouble downloading from the BBS, please let me know. Speeds that are supported include 300, 1200, and 2400.

- Via US Snail, Andy Freeborn N0CCZ has agreed to make floppy copies. To get a copy from him, send $5 AND a completed return address mailing label (orders without a mailing label will be considered contributions to the BBS hard drive fund, see above... :-) to:

Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ
5222 Borrego Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80918
USA

What you get for the $5: 5 floppies, including two of RFC's and IEN's that relate to the code, two that include the actual release, and one that is intended to be a sort of "plug and play" disk for getting on the air immediately...

For those who just want the RFC/IEN disks, Andy will send you just those two disks for $2 and a mailing label. If you want any particular RFC or IEN, contact Andy to find out what archive it is in (we have them all packed up, one ARC per 360k pc disk), and he will send you

that RFC or IEN, along with many others, on a floppy for $1/disk. You can't mix and match, you get the block of documents that are in a given archive.

DO NOT SEND floppies, mailers, postage, etc... but DO send the mailing label!

Andy is also reachable as
winfree!andy or andy%winfree.uucp@bellcore.com
if you need more information (?). Andy is within an on-air FTP of me, so we should be able to keep his bits up to date!

- on the ARPAnet, or attached portions of the Internet, look on
louie.udel.edu
via anonymous FTP for the files in the directory
pub/ka9q

- Within a day or two of a new release, the code should also be available from the following additional secondary distribution points:

from Doug KD4NC in Atlanta, GA
uucp: winfree!kd4nc!dug
from Bob Hoffman N3CVL in Pittsburgh, PA
arpa: rbh@cadre.dsl.pittsburgh.edu
uucp: pitt!hoffman
from Wally Linstrugh WA6JPR in Santa Barbara, CA
arpa: wally@net1.ucsd.edu
from Brian Kantor at UCSD. (via anonymous FTP?)
arpa: tcp-group-request@sdcsvax.ucsd.edu
uucp: sdcsvax!tcp-group-request

Unreleased (read: under development) versions are often available on louie.udel.edu, generally alongside official releases...
caveat emptor...

If anyone has any trouble getting hold of a copy of the code, please let me know!

How to contact me:

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA
1433 Territory Trail
Colorado Springs, CO 80919
303/590-2868w, 303/593-9828h

*** go easy on the phone calls please, I'm not getting much sleep! ***

uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,ncc,pitt,vixie}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale%winfree.uucp@flash.bellcore.com
bdale@net1.ucsd.edu
fido: Bdale Garbee at 128/19, 303/593-0766, 300/1200/2400 baud, 24hrs (*DOWN*)
packet: n3eua @ k0hoa
--

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA   phone: 303/593-9828 h, 303/590-2868 w
uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,ncc,pitt,usafa,vixie}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale%winfree.uucp@bellcore.com
fido: sysop of 128/19   packet: n3eua @ k0hoa, Colorado Springs

From -8381282723357807103
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-02 16:14:21 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!rutgers!ames!ptsfa!hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!nuchat!
splut!jay
From: jay@splut.UUCP (Jay Maynard)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet!
Message-ID: <120@splut.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 2-Sep-87 19:14:21 EDT
Article-I.D.: splut.120
Posted: Wed Sep 2 19:14:21 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 17:37:30 EDT
References: <579@sugar.UUCP> <273@idacrd.UUCP>
Organization: Confederate Microsystems, League City, TX
Lines: 18
Summary: Bob, you have that right...
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:499 comp.dcom.modems:921

In article <273@idacrd.UUCP>, mac@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
) > -- Peter da Silva `-_-' ...!seismo!soma!uhnix1!sugar!peter
)
) Peter is certainly smart enough to have guessed, even though I admit it
) was not explicit, that my comment referred ONLY to those situations
) where the users had no alternative but to learn something new. Emacs,
) though readily available, is usually not the only editor in a shop.

Yup...Peter sure is. (BTW, for all of you who were wondering, you can blame
my presence on the net on Peter...he's the one that told me about a Unix
that would run on my AT. Nyah.) I have appropriately >splut!<ted him, too.

--
Jay Maynard, K5ZC...>splut!< | uucp: hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!nuchat!splut!jay
"Don't ask ME about Unix... | (or sun!housun!nuchat)   CI$: 71036,1603
I speak SNA!" | internet: beats me   GEnie: JAYMAYNARD
The opinions herein are shared by neither of my cats, much less anyone else.

From -5008233235982241940
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,1f0a42517d2f44c7

X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,1f0a42517d2f44c7
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-04 09:52:36 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!husc6!hao!oddjob!gargoyle!ihnp4!alberta!auvax!tech
From: tech@auvax.UUCP (Richard Loken)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: John Gilmore switches feet! and Lyndon gets yelled at
Message-ID: <315@auvax.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 4-Sep-87 12:52:36 EDT
Article-I.D.: auvax.315
Posted: Fri Sep 4 12:52:36 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 22:36:27 EDT
References: <171@ers.UUCP> <3788@well.UUCP>
Organization: Athabasca U., Alberta, Canada
Lines: 22
Keywords: [Lyndon is] stupid stupid stupid
Summary: tesk, tesk
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:502 comp.dcom.modems:924

Lyndon you sure are getting abused.

So we have to go back to the good old days of thirty years ago it see.
Isn't it interesting how the window of "the good old days" keeps moving
forward. I first started reading ham mags when I was twelve (that was
1963 - close enough) and you know what??? They complained that hams were
old farts who bought appliances and didn't build any more ... let alone design
new modes. Silly Sideband was nicely established but a lot AM's were still
hoping to stamp it out. I have seen references to the replacement of spark
with CW which suggested that a lot of reactionaries were UPSET.

Wayne Greene (my favourite right winger bar none!) thinks the world has
gone to pot but in reality not much has changed since the first stone age
warrier refused to use a bronze axe head.

```
     *********        73
    **********        Richard Loken VE6BSV
   .      ****
  ..      ****        Athabasca University
 ....     ****        Athabasca, Alberta Canada
..........****        ihnp4!alberta!auvax
```

From 6372369755070042908
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,9753ff91f0e3d7eb
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,9753ff91f0e3d7eb
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-04 14:11:43 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP

Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!uwvax!ncc!lyndon
From: lyndon@ncc.UUCP (Lyndon Nerenberg)
Newsgroups: comp.os.minix,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: New release of KA9Q Internet Package
Message-ID: <62@ncc.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 4-Sep-87 17:11:43 EDT
Article-I.D.: ncc.62
Posted: Fri Sep 4 17:11:43 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 5-Sep-87 20:37:43 EDT
References: <84@winfree.UUCP>
Organization: Nexus Computing Corp.
Lines: 18
Summary: Don't call ncc for this *yet*
Xref: mnetor comp.os.minix:1557 rec.ham-radio.packet:501

In article <84@winfree.UUCP>, bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>Announcing an update to the KA9Q TCP/IP software package release of 870526.0,
>bringing the current release date up to 870829.0. This update adds fixes bugs,
>and adds some minor functionality. A new release will occur in a couple of
>weeks with support for 4bsd and sysV unix machines, this version still supports
>only the PC and PC clone class of machines.

Just before everyone runs out to download this from ncc...

I will *not* be bringing down 870829.0. Instead I am waiting for the
next release with the UNIX support as this is the environment I'm
building "APSSNet" on (a Convergent MightyFrame). If anyone else plans
on working with this under System V please let me know so we can share
war stories.

I will post an announcement once the new version is available from ncc.

--lyndon VE6BBM

From -7695927683948588565
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,b2c3051cbda4e480,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b2c3051cbda4e480,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,b2c3051cbda4e480,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-04 17:14:22 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bloom-beacon!gatech!rutgers!rochester!PT!cadre!
pitt!winfree!bdale
From: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.minix,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: winfree anonymous uucp fixed
Message-ID: <85@winfree.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 4-Sep-87 20:14:22 EDT
Article-I.D.: winfree.85

Posted: Fri Sep 4 20:14:22 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 6-Sep-87 06:19:23 EDT
Reply-To: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Organization: Bdale's Berkeley Box, Colorado Springs
Lines: 11
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:504 comp.os.minix:1566 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:1064

To those who have unsuccessfully tried to uucp the KA9Q Internet Package from uucp host winfree as per the information in the release posting...

I have fixed the problem that caused requests from unknown hosts to fail. Two sites have gotten the bits this afternoon, so I think it's fixed. If you tried before and it bombed, try again now with the same login info!
--
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA   phone: 303/593-9828 h, 303/590-2868 w
uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,ncc,pitt,usafa,vixie}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale%winfree.uucp@bellcore.com
fido: sysop of 128/19   packet: n3eua @ k0hoa, Colorado Springs

From 1045480979474507708
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-04 20:28:30 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!labrea!decwrl!pyramid!fmsrl7!nucleus!netsys!len
From: len@netsys.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <1462@netsys.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 4-Sep-87 23:28:30 EDT
Article-I.D.: netsys.1462
Posted: Fri Sep 4 23:28:30 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 6-Sep-87 20:15:02 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <598@sugar.UUCP>
Reply-To: len@netsys.UUCP (Len Rose)
Organization: NetSys Public Access Network
Lines: 24
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: utgpu rec.ham-radio.packet:479 comp.dcom.modems:838

 The basis behind making people learn Morse code if they want to
 access amateur radio frequencies is the only thing stopping the
 morons who would destroy it by turning it into another CB free
 for all.

 The present code restrictions are quite liberal , and have been

watered down from past requirements.

You can call it elitist,snobbish,or anything else,but CW (morse) is
not a DEAD , outdated medium,and is still damn useful when atmospheric
conditions preclude voice contacts.

You will find droves of hams willing to help you get started with code,
and the small investment of time learning morse is well spent.

I am sorry if I have offended anyone,but these are my opinions.

W3VDU.

--
Len Rose , System Administrator 3B2/300
-* NetSys Public Access Network {ihnp4,beartrack}!netsys!len

From 792664118788173828
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-06 11:24:50 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!ron
From: ron@topaz.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <14492@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Date: Sun, 6-Sep-87 14:24:50 EDT
Article-I.D.: topaz.14492
Posted: Sun Sep 6 14:24:50 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 6-Sep-87 21:21:17 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <154@usl>
Organization: Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.
Lines: 17
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:507 comp.dcom.modems:929

This is one of the most absurd comments yet. The problems
with using HAM radio has nothing to do with broadcast datagrams.
HAM Packet Radio can use datagrams addressed to all receivers
when it is appropriate. RWHO packets would fly just as legally
on a ham packet system as on your ethernet (which is not a common
carrier because you own both the sending and receiving stations
and operate the carrier in the middle).

HAM radio can not be a common carrier (i.e. send other peoples)
datagrams around other than the amateurs themselves) because they
convinced the FCC and the other common carriers that they were not
going to compete that way. This is why they are allowed to exist

at all. Otherwise, HAM's would all be down on 27 MHz with everyone
else or would have to fight an even tougher battle than they already
do to maintain their portion of the spectrum from commercial interests.

-Ron

From -336870904890709897
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-06 15:06:53 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!ut-sally!husc6!rutgers!ames!sdcsvax!ucbvax!decvax!
tektronix!reed!omen!caf
From: caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <581@omen.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 6-Sep-87 18:06:53 EDT
Article-I.D.: omen.581
Posted: Sun Sep 6 18:06:53 1987
Date-Received: Mon, 7-Sep-87 03:47:59 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <7176@steinmetz.steinmetz.UUCP>
Reply-To: caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX)
Organization: Omen Technology Inc, Portland Oregon
Lines: 50
Keywords: public access to ham spectrum
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:508 comp.dcom.modems:930

Having "finished" a debate with megalink's author on Compuserve, I can
add some comments about these protocols. Normally I don't criticize
other file transfer protocols, but I did not care to let false
criticism of YMODEM and ZMODEM by megalink's auhors go unchallenged.

For the record, the fact that my name appears about 9 times in the
latest megalink protocol description does *not* mean I endorse
megalink in any way.

Megalink uses fixed length blocks both for the filename (can't handle
full pathnames) and data blocks. Each 512 byte megalink data block
has a minimum of seven overhead characters. As a result, megalink has
considerable overhead, especially on short files. BTW, the 98.5 %
transfer efficiency "gttutor" reports for an 880k .ARC megalink file
transfer is mathematically impossible.

Megalink does not protect all of the XOX/XOFF and network control
characters that ZMODEM does, so megalink has a theoretical efficiency
advantage over ZMODEM on .ARC files longer than about 20kb. In
practice, ZMODEM's automatic receiver startup and crash recovery
increase the operational efficiency in ways competitive performance

tabluations tend to ignore.

SEAlink uses 128 byte XMODEM style packets with no protection
for flow control or network command characters. A SEAlink receiver
generates an ACK every 128 bytes, impacting throughput on buffered
modems etc.

The only implementations of megalink are those supplied by Meiners
himself. Tests to date show this software to be overly sensitive to
buffer overruns and transmission impairments. Under some conditions,
it is possible to speed up a megalink transfer (as reported by the
transmitter!) by halting the receiving computer at the right instant.

Actually, ZMODEM isn't the fastest file transfer protocol in the
world. YMODEM-g is faster, but its error recovery is worse than
megalink.

ZMODEM is designed to provide user friendliness, high efficiency, and
high reliability in environments that support (or nearly support)
XMODEM. ZMODEM's weakness is a coding complexity greater than XMODEM,
a failing that is more important to Turbo Pascal mavens than to C
hackers and comm software users.

Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX Author of Pro-YAM communications Tools for PCDOS and Unix
...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V Northwest Sauvie Island Road Portland OR 97231 VOICE:503-621-3406:VOICE
    TeleGodzilla BBS: 621-3746 19200/2400/1200 CIS:70007,2304 Genie:CAF
  omen Any ACU 2400 1-503-621-3746 se:--se: link ord: Giznoid in:--in: uucp
  omen!/usr/spool/uucppublic/FILES lists all uucp-able files, updated hourly

From -1142765743587680278
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-06 18:25:18 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!ut-sally!im4u!rutgers!pbox!romed!svo!okstate!ks
From: ks@a.cs.okstate.edu (Kurt F. Sauer)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <2532@okstate.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 6-Sep-87 21:25:18 EDT
Article-I.D.: okstate.2532
Posted: Sun Sep 6 21:25:18 1987
Date-Received: Tue, 8-Sep-87 06:01:59 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <598@sugar.UUCP> <2855@hoptoad.uucp>
Reply-To: ks@okstate.UUCP (Kurt F. Sauer)
Followup-To: rec.ham-radio
Organization: Decision Studies Group, Inc., Box 701401, Tulsa OK 74170-1401
Lines: 12

Summary: This is not the best place for this discussion.
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:509 comp.dcom.modems:931

I beg you to move this discussion away from comp.dcom.modems and
rec.ham-radio.packet. I know this is where the discussion started,
but the S/N ratio w.r.t. the subjects normally covered by these two
groups is growing fast. Further, I think that the general scope
of amateur licensing (and testing) deserves the more broad heading
of rec.ham-radio.

I urge you to move the discussion to rec.ham-radio, which is the place
to which followups to this message are directed. Thanks.

Kurt F. Sauer
Tulsa, OK

From 499128073314716331
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10beba,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gid10beba,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,3a5c1c1b48aff68f
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-07 09:29:05 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!ut-sally!husc6!rutgers!ucla-cs!zen!ucbvax!decvax!
tektronix!oresoft!randy
From: randy@oresoft.UUCP (Randy Bush)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.dcom.modems
Subject: Re: Gilmore responds...
Message-ID: <65@oresoft.UUCP>
Date: Mon, 7-Sep-87 12:29:05 EDT
Article-I.D.: oresoft.65
Posted: Mon Sep 7 12:29:05 1987
Date-Received: Tue, 8-Sep-87 06:07:53 EDT
References: <115@splut.UUCP> <7176@steinmetz.steinmetz.UUCP> <581@omen.UUCP>
Reply-To: randy@oresoft.UUCP (Randy Bush)
Distribution: na
Organization: Oregon Software, Portland OR
Lines: 19
Summary: SEAlink has an 'ACKless' version
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:510 comp.dcom.modems:932

caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) writes:
>SEAlink uses 128 byte XMODEM style packets with no protection
>for flow control or network command characters. A SEAlink receiver
>generates an ACK every 128 bytes, impacting throughput on buffered
>modems etc.

Indeed, SEAlink has no protection for network command sequences or flow
control. Although this does give an efficiency gain, one must set up a
network connection (e.g. PCP) using a script which negotiates with the PAD.

A SEAlink receiver does not necessarily generate an ACK every 128-byte packet.
On high speed connections, the version in SEAdog 4.1 goes into 'overdrive',
which is ACKless. This greatly improves performance using semi half-duplex
modems such as the Telebit Trailblazer.

This is not to say that SEAlink is a robust protocol.
--
Randy Bush, Compiler Group, Oregon Software, Portland Oregon (503) 245-2202
uucp: ..!tektronix!oresoft!randy   Telemail: RBush   Fidonet: 1:105/6

From 8654709408341720518
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f83cc4444566ee1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,6f83cc4444566ee1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: 10efc3,6f83cc4444566ee1,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10efc3,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-09 22:59:48 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!rutgers!rochester!PT!cadre!pitt!winfree!bdale
From: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.os.minix,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: KA9Q TCP/IP bits via BBS
Message-ID: <89@winfree.UUCP>
Date: Thu, 10-Sep-87 01:59:48 EDT
Article-I.D.: winfree.89
Posted: Thu Sep 10 01:59:48 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 12-Sep-87 06:39:59 EDT
Reply-To: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Organization: Bdale's Berkeley Box, Colorado Springs
Lines: 14
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:518 comp.os.minix:1604 comp.protocols.tcp-
ip:1119

I am pleased to report that through the generosity of a local PC dealer,
my BBS is back online running a slightly damaged ST-238. The KA9Q
TCP/IP package distribution of 870829.0 is now available there for those
of you without any other means of obtaining it.

As a reminder, the bbs can be reached at 303/593-0766, 300/1200/2400 baud,
and first time callers have sufficient privs to download the entire release.

Have fun!
--
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA   phone: 303/593-9828 h, 303/590-2868 w
uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,ncc,pitt,usafa,vixie}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale%winfree.uucp@bellcore.com
fido: sysop of 128/19   packet: n3eua @ k0hoa, Colorado Springs

From -7843243451235528918

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-18 16:04:48 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!mit-eddie!uw-beaver!tektronix!tekcrl!tekchips!jans
From: jans@tekchips.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM>
Date: Fri, 18-Sep-87 19:04:48 EDT
Article-I.D.: tekchips.1705
Posted: Fri Sep 18 19:04:48 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 20-Sep-87 10:58:39 EDT
Distribution: na
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 20
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.misc:815 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7976 rec.ham-radio.packet:555

<<<You can get a magnesium cased 135G's shock resistant... laptop GRiD Compass 1101 with Electroluminescent flat panel screen... 256K RAM, 8086/8087, 384K Bubble Memory and Built-in 1200 Baud modem used for $200.>>>

Anybody besides me get in on this? We need a support group! Although I'm not experienced at this, I'll volunteer to put together a mailing list for these machines.

My first impression of the hard disk and the software is very good. (The actual computer hasn't been shipped yet.) Very nice manuals, and GRiD-OS looks superb. (Message-based, with shared, re-entrant user-interface libraries and dynamic device drivers.)

Specifically, I'm looking for a C compiler for GRiD-OS. The "official" one (PN 23032) costs $600, and is not available at the off-lease discount! GRiD-OS looks like just the thing for a packet station manager.

:::::: Software Productivity Technologies   ---   Smalltalk   Project ::::::
:::::: Jan Steinman N7JDB   Box 500, MS 50-470 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jans@tekcrl.TEK.COM Beaverton, OR 97077   (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From 7764981066281768678
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b

X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-22 08:00:31 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!hadron!klr
From: klr@hadron.UUCP (Kurt L. Reisler)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <638@hadron.UUCP>
Date: Tue, 22-Sep-87 11:00:31 EDT
Article-I.D.: hadron.638
Posted: Tue Sep 22 11:00:31 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 24-Sep-87 04:18:43 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM>
Reply-To: klr@hadron.UUCP (Kurt L. Reisler)
Distribution: na
Organization: Hadron, Inc., Fairfax, VA
Lines: 19
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.misc:822 comp.sys.ibm.pc:8117 rec.ham-radio.packet:564

In article <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> jans@tekchips.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman) writes:
>
>Anybody besides me get in on this? We need a support group! Although I'm not
>experienced at this, I'll volunteer to put together a mailing list for these
>machines.
>

Count me in! I got together a group of us and we bought several systems.
My 1101 came in Friday, about 3 days after the disk combo. I was up until
0230 playing with it. Although GRiDOS is overly menu driven, it makes the
need for the documentation minimal. I have the bubble memory loaded with
the operating system, the VT100 emulator, the word processor, several
VT100 control files and still have 82Kb left (in the bubble). The 2101 disk
combo is a tad too heavy to lug on trips, but with built-in modem works
fine (Hayes compat) and I have been able to dump ascii file to my Unix
system w/o problems. Have not tried it yet under MS-DOS.

Count me in on the mailing list. I will get it to those in my group who
may not be able to get it directly.

From -7824705522383998581
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-23 08:53:36 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!linus!gatech!gt-eedsp!owen
From: owen@gt-eedsp.UUCP (Owen Adair)

Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
Date: Wed, 23-Sep-87 11:53:36 EDT
Article-I.D.: gt-eedsp.104
Posted: Wed Sep 23 11:53:36 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 26-Sep-87 04:46:30 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP>
Reply-To: owen@gt-eedsp.UUCP (Owen Adair)
Distribution: na
Organization: School of Electrical Engineering, Ga. Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332
Lines: 40
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.misc:826 comp.sys.ibm.pc:8187 rec.ham-radio.packet:578

In article <638@hadron.UUCP> klr@hadron.UUCP (Kurt L. Reisler) writes:
>In article <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> jans@tekchips.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman) writes:
>>
>>Anybody besides me get in on this? We need a support group! Although I'm not
>>experienced at this, I'll volunteer to put together a mailing list for these
>>machines.
>>
>
>Count me in! I got together a group of us and we bought several systems.

>system w/o problems. Have not tried it yet under MS-DOS.
>
>Count me in on the mailing list. I will get it to those in my group who
>may not be able to get it directly.

Two of us here bought 1101's . I am using it under MS-DOS and the other
guy is using it under GRiD-OS. We are both VERY pleased.

I ordered Turbo-Pascal (MS-DOS version) which should run. I also ordered an
editor (QEDIT) from Sammy Mitchell in Smyrna, GA which has a version that
is ANSI compatible. Slow, but should be useful.

When I get my copy of TPascal I'll be able to convert a comm program to work
on the GRiD.

By the way, GRiD users don't worry when the machine gets very warm. It's
supposed to. They use the case as a heat-sink. (and they call it a LAP top
- Not in MY lap :-))

Let's get the mailing list going!! (<Thanks Jan)

-Owen

--
Owen Adair, WD4FSU
Digital Signal Processing Lab, Georgia Tech, Atlanta GA 30332

Internet:	owen%gteedsp@gatech.gatech.edu
uucp:	...!{decvax,hplabs,ihnp4,linus,rutgers,seismo}!gatech!gt-eedsp!owen

From 793569612245357989
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-24 22:45:55 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!necntc!ames!lll-tis!lll-lcc!
well!tenney
From: tenney@well.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <4030@well.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 25-Sep-87 01:45:55 EDT
Article-I.D.: well.4030
Posted: Fri Sep 25 01:45:55 1987
Date-Received: Sat, 26-Sep-87 15:26:30 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP> <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
Reply-To: tenney@well.UUCP (Glenn S. Tenney)
Distribution: na
Organization: Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link, Sausalito, CA
Lines: 6
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.misc:775 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7188 rec.ham-radio.packet:550
Summary: pls tell me abt this

I've tried asking one poster by email with no response yet.
I must've missed this and couldn't find it, pls pls pls
tell me where, how and how much to get in on this deal. Am I
the only one that missed it?
tnx
Glenn Tenney

From -8665828036610594999
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-25 09:28:26 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!bbn!gatech!gt-eedsp!owen
From: owen@gt-eedsp.UUCP (Owen Adair)

Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <105@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 25-Sep-87 12:28:26 EDT
Article-I.D.: gt-eedsp.105
Posted: Fri Sep 25 12:28:26 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 27-Sep-87 10:42:14 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP> <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
<4030@well.UUCP>
Reply-To: owen@gt-eedsp.UUCP (Owen Adair)
Distribution: na
Organization: School of Electrical Engineering, Ga. Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332
Lines: 63
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.misc:836 comp.sys.ibm.pc:8336 rec.ham-radio.packet:595

In article <4030@well.UUCP> tenney@well.UUCP (Glenn S. Tenney) writes:
>I've tried asking one poster by email with no response yet.
>I must've missed this and couldn't find it, pls pls pls
>tell me where, how and how much to get in on this deal. Am I
>the only one that missed it?
>tnx
>Glenn Tenney

Sorry Glenn, I tried but the mail got bounced back to me. Alas, the net
is not perfect. :-)

Here's the original scoop, verbatim.

****

You can get a magnesium cased 135G's shock resistant (operating &
non-operating!) laptop GRiD Compass 1101 with Electroluminescent
flat panel screen (24 x 80 lines, 512 x 256 bit-mapped,
selectable fonts), 256K RAM, 8086/8087, 384K Bubble Memory and
Built-in 1200 Baud modem used for $200. This configuration is
sufficient if you don't push things to the limits (i.e. running
many applications at once with the window system) or just want to
use it as a portable terminal. You can also get a 5-1/4 portable
floppy disk drive to go with it for an added $75, however the
386K Bubble Memory space is sufficient to hold the OS (which is
multi-tasking, MS-DOS 2.11 available as well), two applications
(e.g. Editor and Terminal Emulator) and have about 50K left over
in free space for user data. The GRiD comes with the 'Management
Tool Set' which includes Editor, DataBase, Plotter, SpreadSheet,
Operating System. You'll need to order an emulator if you want
to use it as a terminal. There are three of them: GRiDTerm
(basic glass tty), GRiDVT100 (emulates ANSI VT100), GRiD3101 (IBM
3101).

One company selling these used is USL Data Systems. Contact Dave
Lucas, toll-free number 800-257-6083. The unit comes with a 30

day, overnight express, replacement warranty. Another company offering 1101's (at $175) up to the 'higher end' Compass 1139 (at $900) is Phoenix Leasing of San Rafael, Contact Patti Rossi at 800-772-4021.

GRiD Compass Computers require wall outlet power (110 or 220 selectable); External Battery pack available directly from GRiD model # 31024.

****

There is a mailing list for GRiD owners. Send mail to :

gatech!tektronix!stalker.SPT.TEK.COM!GRiD

to be added to the mailing list. (Is that OK Jan?)

Rumor is the 1139 is going down in price.

--
Owen Adair, WD4FSU
Digital Signal Processing Lab, Georgia Tech, Atlanta GA 30332
Internet: owen%gteedsp@gatech.gatech.edu
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ihnp4,linus,rutgers,seismo}!gatech!gt-eedsp!owen

From 7943291653294968953
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,b59a81eea1c41021,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b59a81eea1c41021,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,b59a81eea1c41021,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-26 20:32:14 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!mit-eddie!uw-beaver!tektronix!
tekcrl!tekchips!jans
From: jans@tekchips.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AGOG (A GRiD Owners Group) info
Message-ID: <1734@tekchips.TEK.COM>
Date: Sat, 26-Sep-87 23:32:14 EDT
Article-I.D.: tekchips.1734
Posted: Sat Sep 26 23:32:14 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 27-Sep-87 22:22:27 EDT
Distribution: na
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 19
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.misc:788 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7273 rec.ham-radio.packet:562

>There is a mailing list for GRiD owners. Send mail to :
>
>   gatech!tektronix!stalker.SPT.TEK.COM!GRiD
>
>to be added to the mailing list. (Is that OK Jan?)

Almost, Owen. Actually, to get added to the list, send a request to jans@tekcrl.TEK.COM. The alias GRiD@staller.SPT.TEK.COM is the actual list -- please *do not* send your requests there, or everybody on the list will see it, and phone bills will go up unnecessarily. If your mail system doesn't understand domains, use the path tektronix!tekcrl!jans.

Additional info on the cheap GRiDs -- the 256k boxes make fine portable terminals, and can run simple applications, but spend a bit more for a 512k machine if you want to do any development on it.

:::::: Software Productivity Technologies   ---   Smalltalk   Project ::::::
:::::: Jan Steinman N7JDB   Box 500, MS 50-470 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jans@tekcrl.TEK.COM Beaverton, OR 97077   (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From 5537465624619832227
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,b30c3839fa57ff6a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,b30c3839fa57ff6a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,b30c3839fa57ff6a,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-09-26 21:25:36 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!mit-eddie!uw-beaver!tektronix!
tekcrl!tekchips!jans
From: jans@tekchips.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AGOG (A GRiD Owners' Group) Mailing List
Message-ID: <1736@tekchips.TEK.COM>
Date: Sun, 27-Sep-87 00:25:36 EDT
Article-I.D.: tekchips.1736
Posted: Sun Sep 27 00:25:36 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 27-Sep-87 22:23:19 EDT
Distribution: na
Organization: Tektronix Inc., Beaverton, Or.
Lines: 29
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.misc:789 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7274 rec.ham-radio.packet:563

Well, it's on the air. Special thanks to Geoff for helping me get some addresses straightened out.

This mailing list is primarily for hobbyist-types who have purchased used GRiD Compass computers, although we won't turn away anyone. To join the group, drop a note to:

jans@tekcrl.TEK.COM (domain style), or
tektronix!tekcrl!jans (path-from-backbone style)

So send a message to the entire group, address the mail to:

GRiD@staller.SPT.TEK.COM (domain style), or
tektronix!tekcrl!staller!GRiD (path-from-backbone style)

As a start (or as initial information, if you are just joining), it might be nice to have the following information. Send it to me, and I'll summarize to the group.

Model(s) of GRiD computers you have:
GRiD-specific peripherals you have:
Primarily GRiD-OS, or MS-DOS user?
Software that you are using:
Primary use of machine(s):
Projects -- special things you want to do with/to your GRiD:

:::::: Software Productivity Technologies --- Smalltalk Project ::::::
:::::: Jan Steinman N7JDB Box 500, MS 50-470 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jans@tekcrl.TEK.COM Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

From -1082864453455733927
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-10-02 12:46:38 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!spdcc!m2c!ulowell!masscomp!
alang
From: alang@masscomp.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <2335@masscomp.UUCP>
Date: Fri, 2-Oct-87 15:46:38 EDT
Article-I.D.: masscomp.2335
Posted: Fri Oct 2 15:46:38 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 4-Oct-87 01:17:12 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP> <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
<4030@well.UUCP>
Reply-To: alang@masscomp.UUCP (Alan Groupe)
Distribution: na
Organization: MASSCOMP - Westford, Ma
Lines: 3
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.misc:816 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7419 rec.ham-radio.packet:572

Please add me to the mailing list.

Alan

From -7737467998015968326
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-10-03 09:37:43 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@sunybcs.UUCP
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <5641@sunybcs.UUCP>
Date: Sat, 3-Oct-87 12:37:43 EDT
Article-I.D.: sunybcs.5641
Posted: Sat Oct 3 12:37:43 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 4-Oct-87 06:44:03 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP> <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
<4030@well.UUCP> <2335@masscomp.UUCP>
Sender: nobody@sunybcs.UUCP
Reply-To: bowen@joey.UUCP (Devon E Bowen)
Distribution: na
Organization: SUNY/Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 13
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: utgpu comp.sys.misc:818 comp.sys.ibm.pc:7437 rec.ham-radio.packet:574

Can someone give me a little more info on these systems? What I've heard sounds
great. Are they still available? Where do I look for them? Was this originally
posted? If so, I must have missed it. Any info appreciated...

Devon Bowen (KA2NRC)
University of Buffalo

****
uucp: ..!{ames,boulder,decvax,rutgers}!sunybcs!bowen
Internet: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
BITNET: bowen@sunybcs.BITNET
****

From -2480351055631194189
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,7b0f27cae6a881cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public

X-Google-Thread: 105753,7b0f27cae6a881cd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105753,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-10-04 08:47:04 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!rutgers!sunybcs!bowen
From: bowen@cs.buffalo.EDU (Devon E Bowen)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.cbm
Subject: Packet w/out TNC on a 64
Message-ID: <5654@sunybcs.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 4-Oct-87 11:47:04 EDT
Article-I.D.: sunybcs.5654
Posted: Sun Oct 4 11:47:04 1987
Date-Received: Wed, 7-Oct-87 05:41:14 EDT
Sender: nobody@sunybcs.UUCP
Reply-To: bowen@sunybcs.UUCP (Devon E Bowen)
Organization: SUNY/Buffalo Computer Science
Lines: 19
Xref: mnetor rec.ham-radio.packet:615 comp.sys.cbm:831

I've heard rumors of a software package written in Europe for the C64 that takes the place of the TNC during packet radio communications. From what I hear, it's in the public domain and serves as the modem and terminal for packet. All that's needed is an interface that costs about $18 in parts. Does anyone know anything about this? Has anyone successfully done this? I'll have access to the software and docs (in the near future), but I'd like to have someone on the net that I could ask questions to if I run into any problems. Any help or information is appreciated. Maybe I can afford packet after all!!

Devon Bowen (KA2NRC)
University of Buffalo

****
uucp: ..!{ames,boulder,decvax,rutgers}!sunybcs!bowen
Internet: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
BITNET: bowen@sunybcs.BITNET
****

From 3205314668541948077
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 113641,120845d57eef2e2b
X-Google-Attributes: gid113641,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-10-05 10:37:04 PST
Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!rlgvax!hadron!klr
From: klr@hadron.UUCP (Kurt L. Reisler)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.misc,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet

Subject: Re: GRiD Compass laptop computers available...
Message-ID: <645@hadron.UUCP>
Date: Mon, 5-Oct-87 13:37:04 EDT
Article-I.D.: hadron.645
Posted: Mon Oct 5 13:37:04 1987
Date-Received: Thu, 8-Oct-87 06:17:11 EDT
References: <1705@tekchips.TEK.COM> <638@hadron.UUCP> <104@gt-eedsp.UUCP>
<4030@well.UUCP> <2335@masscomp.UUCP> <5641@sunybcs.UUCP>
Reply-To: klr@hadron.UUCP (Kurt L. Reisler)
Distribution: na
Organization: Hadron, Inc., Fairfax, VA
Lines: 29
Keywords: GRiD, laptop, used equipment
Xref: mnetor comp.sys.misc:893 comp.sys.ibm.pc:8687 rec.ham-radio.packet:616

In article <5641@sunybcs.UUCP> bowen@joey.UUCP (Devon E Bowen) writes:
>
>Can someone give me a little more info on these systems? What I've heard sounds
>great. Are they still available? Where do I look for them? Was this originally
>posted? If so, I must have missed it. Any info appreciated...
>
>   Devon Bowen (KA2NRC)
>   University of Buffalo
>
Well, here it comes again, in short form:

    These are 3 year lease returns, that have been fully reconditioned
    (i.e. like new) by GRiD. They are in limited supply, and some
    may be sold out already. Persons to contact:

        Patti Rossi @ Phoenix Leasing
            (800) 227-2626 (national)
            (800) 772 4021 (california)
            (415) 485-4500

    Prices ran from $175 to $900. Lower cost units are sold out.

 Kurt Reisler (703) 359-6100
 ==
 UNISIG Chairman, DECUS US Chapter | Hadron, Inc.
 ..{uunet|sundc|rlgvax|netxcom|decuac}!hadron!klr | 9990 Lee Highway
 Sysop, Fido 109/74 The Bear's Den   (703) 671-0598 | Suite 481
 Sysop, Fido 109/483 The Pot of Gold (703) 359-6549 | Fairfax, VA 22030
 ==

From 8641579284048922711
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f504b,ef184c5d75c89b86,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf504b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ef184c5d75c89b86,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-10-17 21:06:01 PST

Relay-Version: version B 2.10 5/3/83; site utzoo.UUCP
Path: utzoo!utgpu!utcsri!sask!alberta!ncc!lyndon
From: lyndon@ncc.UUCP
Newsgroups: can.general,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: AMPRNet address assignments for Canada
Message-ID: <130@ncc.UUCP>
Date: Sat, 17-Oct-87 23:06:01 EST
Article-I.D.: ncc.130
Posted: Sat Oct 17 23:06:01 1987
Date-Received: Sun, 25-Oct-87 11:36:46 EST
Distribution: can
Organization: Nexus Computing Corp.
Lines: 34
Keywords: Packet Radio, KA9Q, TCP/IP
Xref: utgpu can.general:756 rec.ham-radio.packet:628

The Amateur Packet Radio Network (AMPRNet) is a global network created
for radio amateurs experimenting with packet radio communications using
the DOD IP protocol. This network is part of the "Internet", and has a
block of addresses reserved for it's nodes. From this master block,
smaller blocks are allocated on a demand basis to individual countries.

Several of us in the Edmonton area were interested in using Phil's code,
and requested some addresses. In the process of getting them, I got a
new job - that job being the AMPRNet address coordinator for Canada.

Therefore, if you are using Phil's code (or are planing to in the near
future), or if you know of other hams who are, please contact me so
that an AMPRNet address can be assigned to your station. I would also
appreciate it if this message could be passed along to the local clubs
and various nets.

You should also join the tcp-group mailing list, where the software
is actively discussed. Send a request to sdcsvax!tcp-group-request.

Copies of Phil's code are available from here via anonymous UUCP.
Take a copy of ncc!~/pub/ka9q_all.tar.Z using one of the following
L.sys entries:

ncc Any ACU 2400 14034250342 "" \r ogin:--ogin: nuucp
ncc Any ACU 1200 14034250342 "" BREAK ogin:--ogin: nuucp

Don't ask for a copy to be mailed to you - it's too big (534378 bytes).

Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM
Nexus Computing, Inc.
300, One Thornton Court
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2E7
+1 403 421 8181
{alberta,pyramid,uwvax}!ncc!lyndon

From 1272110343552212293

X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,bcfc7ba644706d11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bcfc7ba644706d11,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-01 01:05:59 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:804 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:1901
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!mcvax!ukc!stc!idec!howellg
From: howellg@idec.stc.co.uk (Gareth Howell)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: NEEDED: KISS for TNC220
Message-ID: <869@idec.stc.co.uk>
Date: 1 Dec 87 09:05:59 GMT
Organization: ICL Network Systems, Stevenage, Herts. UK
Lines: 12

I have a Pacomm TNC220 on which I want to run KISS and thence the KA9Q
tcp/ip package. Unfortunately I don't have a KISS for the TNC.
Can anybody help. I would prefer the co-resident bootstrap with a
downloaded KISS module if possible.
ta Gareth
====

--
Gareth Howell <howellg@idec.stc.co.uk> G6KVK @ IO91VX
ICL NS PNBC, England, SG1 1YB   Tel:+44 (0)438 738294
howellg%idec%ukc@mcvax.uucp, mcvax!ukc!idec!howellg@uunet.uu.net
G6KVK @ G4SPV (uk packet 144.650MHz)

From -7201269114423294860
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,a878464527a68d63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a878464527a68d63,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-15 06:05:45 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:808 comp.protocols.iso:13
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!think!ames!ptsfa!ihnp4!homxb!hou2d!n2dsy
From: n2dsy@hou2d.UUCP (G.BEATTIE)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso
Subject: RATS COSI-Switch Update: 13 December 1987
Message-ID: <1816@hou2d.UUCP>
Date: 15 Dec 87 14:05:45 GMT
Organization: AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel
Lines: 207
Keywords: RATS COSI-Switch OSI X.25 Packet Switch CCITT ISO

          The Radio Amateur Telecommuications Society
                    Information Bulletin

              COSI-Switch Update: 13 December 1987

* Well December is here we're on track ! As stated in our last update we are running a few weeks behind, but we haven't gotten any more behind than before !

* Tom, W2VY has the code in the initial Z-80 target machine (TNC-2) and has begun the debugging process. He has previously completed an exhaustive set of software and protocol tests on a PC and on a Z-80 based CP/M machine. The protocol tests, test the whole system with the exception of the drivers. The early versions of the test environment were loaded to CompuServe and are available there.

* Beta Testing will begin this month (December).

* The RATS COSI-Switch by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY will be released (mailed, uploaded, etc) with source in late January. Target machines for this release include the TNC-2 family and PAC-COMM's DR-200 and PC-100. Other targets are being examined...feel free to suggest a favorite !

* RATS is expecting the arrival of a beta test PC-186 board. The RATS COSI-Switch will be ported to this device, providing a vehicle for high speed (greater than 56KBps) links.

* The COSI-Switch software has been requested by groups in 33+ states and 15+ countries !

* The back to back multi-TNC node configurations will be supported for those who wish to change their node software. PLEASE NOTE: This was requested by YOU, the folks who expressed a desire run software with available source code.

* There have been some questions about our distribution and use policies. Our software policy is simple:

    1. Free for non-commercial Amateur Radio use ONLY,
    2. Modification policy for non-commercial Amateur Radio users is simple,
    3. Executable, source and modification licenses can be obtained for other uses.

  Software modification policy for non-commercial Amateur Radio users: You can modify the code all you want, but in order to maintain your right to use the code you must send us copies of your modified software source. This ensures that the distribution of new features added by others is consistent. It also helps us ferret out bug reports from the field.

******* PLEASE NOTE: ALL PROCEEDS GO TOWARD NETWORK COMPONENTS ********
NO CONVENTION TRAVEL FROM THIS FUND !

* Here is a description of some of the features

*** AS IMPLEMENTED in the SWITCH TODAY.

USER CAPABILITIES

The interface to the COSI-Switch has been designed with the average user in mind. Current users are familiar with networking using digipeaters (C CALLSIGN VIA DIGI, DIGI). We have continued this basic concept in the COSI user interface. There are several different ways the user can access the switch and, through it, the network.

Local Digipeating

This mode of operation is pretty straightforward and provides a familiar mode of operation to continue WITHIN the local network. The COSI-Switch will ONLY digipeat frames with just one callsign (its own) in the "via" field of the AX.25 frame.

Within the local network, users may digipeat through the switch by typing:

"C N2FWI V N2DSY-3"

Multi-Switch Networking

There is only one new concept for users to learn in order to use the advanced, multi-switch networking capabilities of the COSI-Switch. Each switch has a unique, 6-digit "address." This address is made up of two parts: the telephone area code serving the switch's location (first three digits), and a three digit Switch Number.

In order to connect to another station at a remote switch one must know the address for that switch. If KB7UV uses the switch "718010" then to connect to him a user would type:

"C KB7UV V N2DSY-3,718010"

The call request will be routed TRANSPARENTLY to the destination switch and user.

Local Switching

There is however another option: a user may want to use the advanced functionality of the switch WITHIN the local network. This is just like a multi-switch connection except the Destination Switch Address is that of Source Switch! To do this type:

"C N2FWI V N2DSY-3,201010"

This initially looks like a two hop digipeater connection, but in reality the COSI-Switch gets into the picture and make the connection more reliable. The COSI-Switch will receive the request from W2XYZ and then send a connect to N2FWI. After this connection is established the switch will acknowledge the initial connect request. If required, the N2DSY-3 switch will retransmit frames that are unacknowledged. The switch will use its own parameters to determine the need and ideal opportunity to retransmit. The switch will not only automatically determine the port used by "known" users, but will search out the "unknown" user on its user ports.

Network Management

After examining the trends of the last few years, we have determined that most switches, digipeaters and other devices seem to be fairly stable. We have chosen to build on this and plan our network implementation philosophy on the premise that inter-switch trunks will be planned and preconfigured. This reduces the need to endlessly tie-up precious bandwidth with automatic reconfiguration tables. This also has the additional advantage of preventing renegade nodes from appearing and jeopardizing the operational effectiveness of the backbone. This brings up two points:

1. How will the COSI-Switches be managed ?

The COSI-Switch when released, will contain a remote configuration and statistics module. This system will have a security mechanism. Another capability of the COSI-Switch is the generation of "connection records". These provide an record for the COSI-Switch owner/trustee of the source, and destination calls and network addresses, access digipeater path (if any), the time and whether the record is a call or a clear record. The clear records will also contain the clearing cause and diagnostic code. These are valuable items which aid in the network configuration process. They are also useful when attempting to track down the source of undesirable activity.

2. How will temporary COSI-Switches be added in times of emergency when a stricken area requires supplemental communications ?

A COSI-Switch may be added to the network at any time. The new switch located in the stricken area would appear as a Level 3 user. Calls would be routed out by the new switch and through any switches attached to it. Inbound calls would not be routed into the stricken area until, or unless the new switch is added to the tables of the existing switches. This is an IDEAL situation since emergency traffic should flow outbound from the stricken area, until the situation has stablized. The remote configuration feature can be used to integrate the new switch into the network if the situation requires.

The procedure and format of the remote configuration are currently being finalized.

Addressing Plan
---------- ----
The Level 2 user can be found in the network by routing on the destination user's callsign and the destination node address. A short form entry mechanism has been provided for Level 2 TNC users. This is the six digit switch number made up of the telephone area code and switch number. This is a part of a larger (20+ character) address. Don't expect us to ask you the users to type in all this, but if you wish to have full interworking between networks (Amateur and others) then you might want the option for some connections. We'll talk about this in further bulletins. Here's a brief overview to get you started.

The addressing plan used by the COSI-Switches is based on the OSI NSAP Address (Open Systems Interconnection - Network Service Access Point). This address contains two components: the callsign of the station and the COSI-Switch Address. The NSAP takes the form: Prefix + callsign + Data Country Code + Number
The Prefix is determined jointly by CCITT and ISO. It functions to identify the portion of the addressing plan that we are using. The next field contains the Amateur callsign.
The last two field identify the country of operation and the switch address. Specific plans for national use outside of North America will be developed. Consultation with RATS is suggested so that we can include such plans in our documentation.

Final Note
----- ----
We will be circulating switch software to the beta group later in the month and general distribution will be in late January. Despite some recent questions about commercial systems, we are investigating through letter the possibility of distributing the COSI-Switch software via CompuServe. Planned channels are via telephone BBS, UUCP, US Mail, and Amateur Packet Networks Look for it.

73, J. Gordon Beattie, Jr. N2DSY @ KD6TH or ihnp4!hotps!n2dsy-4!n2dsy
Telephone: 201-387-8896

From -362427715144884168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bcfc7ba644706d11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,bcfc7ba644706d11
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-16 04:20:01 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:813 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:1936

Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!seismo!sundc!pitstop!sun!decwrl!pyramid!prls!philabs!
trotter!bill
From: bill@trotter.usma.edu (Bill Gunshannon)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: Re: NEEDED: KISS for TNC220
Message-ID: <1147@trotter.usma.edu>
Date: 16 Dec 87 12:20:01 GMT
References: <869@idec.stc.co.uk>
Organization: US Military Academy, West Point, NY
Lines: 27
Summary: out of luck

Having spoken with PAC-COMM on this subject, I have bad news for you.
Because the 220 is not a TNC-1 or TNC-2 clone but a complete redesign
by PAC-COMM the existing KISS PROMs won't work and no one that PAC-COMM
is aware of has written KISS for the 220 specificly.

I know it is hardly comforting but the best solution I can think of is
to purchase another TNC for just running KISS and TCP-IP. Again PAC-COMM
has a new product called the TINY-2 which is a reduced size TNC-2 imitator.
It does use the normal TNC-2 PROM so you can put in one of the existing
KISS implementations.

Good luck.

P.S. If anyone can prove me wrong please do as I have a TNC220 also and
would love to be able to run KISS in it as well as my KANTRONICS!!!

73's

bill gunshannon

UUCP: {philabs}\   US SNAIL: Martin Marietta Data Systems
      {phri   } >!trotter.usma.edu!bill   USMA, Bldg 600, Room 26
      {sunybcs}/   West Point, NY 10996

RADIO: KB3YV   PHONE: WORK   (914)446-7747
AX.25:   KB3YV @ K3RLI   PHONE: HOME   (914)565-5256

From -45292376791494441
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,a878464527a68d63
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 115d32,a878464527a68d63
X-Google-Attributes: gid115d32,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-17 05:50:11 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:817 comp.protocols.iso:15
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!burl!codas!mtune!petsd!pedsga!tsdiag!tom
From: tom@tsdiag.UUCP
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.iso

Subject: Re: RATS COSI-Switch Update: 13 December 1987
Keywords: RATS COSI-Switch OSI X.25 Packet Switch CCITT ISO
Message-ID: <149@tsdiag.UUCP>
Date: 17 Dec 87 13:50:11 GMT
References: <1816@hou2d.UUCP>
Reply-To: tom@tsdiag.UUCP (Tom Moulton)
Organization: CONCURRENT COMPUTER CORP. SVC Neptune NJ
Lines: 22

I just want to add that you will notice that the addressing described
for COSI referenced Area Code and Switch number, Gordon and I fought
over this a bit.

Why?

Everything listed is CODED AND WORKING unless otherwise stated.
We will be using Area Codes and Exchanges in future releases but I was
very firm on having the update notice reflect REALITY not what we want to
have in for the first release. It's just a matter of coding to get the ideal
things in place.

The beta release will use switch numbers, I HOPE to have exchanges in for the
offical release in Jan.

hi ho hi ho it's off to code we go...

--
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY   Life is too short to be mad about things.
Home: (201) 779-W2VY   Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
Work: (201) 492-4880 x3226   FAX: (201) 493-9167
Concurrent Computer Corp.   uucp: ...!ihnp4!hotps!ka2qhd!w2vy

From 6563809783386799536
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: f9325,bcfc7ba644706d11
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,bcfc7ba644706d11
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-17 10:47:37 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:811 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:1929
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!bellcore!faline!karn
From: karn@faline.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip
Subject: Re: NEEDED: KISS for TNC220
Summary: Kantronics does support SLIP
Message-ID: <1637@faline.bellcore.com>
Date: 17 Dec 87 18:47:37 GMT
References: <869@idec.stc.co.uk> <1147@trotter.usma.edu>
Organization: Bell Communications Research, Inc
Lines: 9

> P.S. If anyone can prove me wrong please do as I have a TNC220 also and

> would love to be able to run KISS in it as well as my KANTRONICS!!!

I'm not sure what you meant by the reference to Kantronics, but they now support SLIP on all their TNCs. They advertise it as "TCP/IP compatibility". I appreciate the plug, but "KISS compatibility" would have been more accurate and descriptive.

Phil

From 7137197243998985985
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6c1367b23587cbbd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 10fd69,6c1367b23587cbbd,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10fd69,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-18 19:32:04 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.sys.tandy:509 rec.ham-radio.packet:815
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!wa3wbu!eric
From: eric@wa3wbu.UUCP (Eric Rosenberg)
Newsgroups: comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Tandy 2000 compatability
Message-ID: <427@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Date: 19 Dec 87 03:32:04 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: WA3WBU, Marysville,PA
Lines: 20
Keywords: Tandy 2000 MS-DOS

I've been offered a Tandy 2000 with 20 mb hard drive for a give-away price, and am not about to let it go...unless I find that it doesn't work!

I'd like to use it to run a packet radio bulletin board, but am afraid that the 2000 is not compatible enough...specifically that the serial ports are non-standard (interrupts et al).

Can anyone tell me more about the machine and what I may (or may) not be getting myself into! Please E-mail your responses...

Thanks

Eric Rosenberg | Packet: WA6YBT @ WA6YBT
WITF-TV | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!eric
Harrisburg,PA | ARPA: wa3wbu!eric@uunet.UU.NET

From 7377645667181044168
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,37ff908bbb714278,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37ff908bbb714278,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1987-12-28 03:13:54 PST

Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:830 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:202
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!sdcsvax!ucsdhub!hp-sdd!hplabs!
hpcea!hpfcdc!hpldola!hp-lsd!winfree!bdale
From: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: New Release of KA9Q TCP/IP Package
Message-ID: <104@winfree.UUCP>
Date: 28 Dec 87 11:13:54 GMT
Reply-To: bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee)
Organization: Bdale's Berkeley Box, Colorado Springs
Lines: 193

*** This is the one you've been waiting for! ***
*** MERRY CHRISTMAS !! ***

Announcing an update to the KA9Q TCP/IP software package release of 870829.0, bringing the current release date up to 871225.0. This update is a *MAJOR LEAGUE* revision. If you're running 870829 or earlier, update *now*.

The changes:

There have been so many dramatic changes that I am going to dispense with my normal level of detail and just hit the high spots. You've got to use it to believe it!

- Parameters to the param command are now in DECIMAL, *not* HEX. Make sure you update your AUTOEXEC.NET files!

- I HAVE MOVED! *PLEASE* make sure you read the new phone numbers listed below, and update any dialer scripts as required...

- a fix to the TNC-1 KISS from Marc Kaufman.

- complete support for AX.25 level 2 connected mode, including both the ability to have level 2 connections as a session type, and the ability to push IP datagrams across connected-mode links. This portion of the package is based on work done by Jon Bloom, KE3Z, hacked wildly by Phil KA9Q. Yes, this means you can run KISS TNC 24 hrs/day, and still talk to your local PBBS!

- support for the Mac and Amiga by Mikel Matthews. The binaries are provided uuencoded for the Amiga, and in BinHex format for the Mac. The binaries are slightly out of sync with the sources, and sport a different version number. They'll do for now though... until we re-sync with Mikel, you're on your own with the sources.

- support for System 5 Unix by Jere Sandidge

- major enhancements to the SMTP modules and the BM mail user interface by Dave Trulli, NN2Z.

- a newly integrated, all-in-one manual by yours truly, based heavily

on the previously available documents, but with considerable updating and integration. This one's still a preliminary, comments and criticisms are welcome...

- the ability to record Telnet and AX.25 connected mode sessions in a file.

- the ability to do an ASCII text "upload" of a file to a Telnet or AX.25 session.

- considerable modification of the command interpreter. You'll need to study the sample configuration files supplied, and update accordingly.

- an update to the PBBS/SMTP gateway software by WA3PXX. This has *not* been tested with the latest BM, but we don't *think* there will be any problems. Let us know if there are!

- a driver for the Eagle I/O card based on the Zilog 8530.

- other things I've surely forgotten...

Things that are on the burners:

- a driver for the PC-100 card from PacComm
- improvement of the new user manual

What to do once you have software, aka "getting an IP address":

Users of this software package become part of the "global IP internet", and as such need to obtain unique IP address assignments for each host they plan to put on the air, or "on the wire". Major metropolitan areas in the US, and countries with active TCP-using groups probably already have blocks of addresses in amateur radio 44.X.X.X block assigned to them. Ask around locally before you go any further.

If there is no local address block in your area, and/or noone is coordinating address assignments for your local net, contact Wally Linstruth WA6JPR. Wally is the global top-level address administrator for the ham radio 44.X.X.X subnet. Wally may be reached by email at

wally%net1.ucsd.edu@sdcsvax.ucsd.edu
or wally@net1.ucsd.edu
or ...!sdcsvax!net1!wally

or via the new forwarding mechanism I have set up for those sites who know how to reply via mail to this message, but can't reach Wally's machine directly:

winfree!wally -or- wally@winfree.uucp
or wally%winfree.uucp@flash.bellcore.com

How to obtain the KA9Q Internet software:

- Direct UUCP connection to winfree is available to those who request it for polling to get new versions. Inquire via mail to one of the addresses below. Anonymous uucp is available. The phone number is 303/495-0492, 300/1200/2400 baud, 24 hrs/day. A typical L.sys entry might be

  winfree Any ACU 2400 13034950492 ogin: Uanon word: notFTP

  Start by grabbing the file /usr/spool/uucppublic/pub/README, which contains info about what is available. A possible uucp command ala BSD might be:

  uucp winfree!~/pub/README /usr/spool/uucppublic

- Via Opus, log in to my BBS and download from the appropriate files area. There are several .ARC files for the full distribution, one for each of the directories.

  I have configured my BBS to allow first time users ample resources to download the full distribtuion at 1200 baud. The phone number is 303/495-2061.

  If you have any trouble downloading from the BBS, please let me know. Speeds that are supported include 300, 1200, and 2400.

- TAPR, the Tucson Amateur Packet Radio association, has agreed to make copies of the software available on PC floppies. They can also provide programmed EPROM parts for the TNC-1 and TNC-2 that include the KISS protocol software.

  TAPR
  Box 22888
  Tucson, AZ 85734
  USA
  (602) 746-1166

  DISKETTES: All diskette software is IBM PC DOS 2.0 or later format, on 5 1/4" diskettes. Please send a return mailer with postage and $2 for copying. If you desire TAPR to provide the diskettes, the charge is $1 for mailer and postage, then add $0.75 per diskette

  o TCP/IP (KA9Q) (3 diskettes)
  o Intro to TCP/IP (2 diskettes)
  o TNC 1 Source Code (1 diskette)

  EPROMS: We will program your EPROM(s) for $2 per TNC-worth plus a prepaid return mailer. If you choose to buy EPROMS from TAPR, we will include the mailer and postage in the purchase price of the blank EPROM.

TNC2 release 1.1.4 requires 32k RAM in your TNC2. If you haven't already upgraded, 32k RAM chips are available from TAPR for $20 postpaid. Current blank EPROM prices are $10 for 27C256 and $5 for 2764 (may be 27C64, depends on availability).

TNC2 1.1.4 includes documentation.

o TNC 1 KISS (2764)
o TNC 2 KISS (27C256)
o TNC 2 1.1.4 w/loader (27C256)
o TNC 2 1.1.4 w/kiss (27C256)

(I suggest that foreign shipping addressees include sufficient postage to assure airmail delivery, if you don't know the rates add about $1 per disk or EPROM).

*** late breaking news: TAPR is now shipping 1.1.5! No other info is available. Substitute 1.1.5 everywhere you see 1.1.4 in this section?

- On the Internet: The bits will show up in a few days on SIMTEL20.ARPA in the directory PD:<MSDOS.PACKET>. Watch for a further announcement when we can get the bits updated there.

Unreleased (read: under development) versions are often available on louie.udel.edu in the pub/ka9q directory, caveat emptor...

If anyone has any trouble getting hold of a copy of the code, please let me know!

How to contact me:

Bdale Garbee, N3EUA
4390 Darr Circle
Colorado Springs, CO 80908
303/590-2868w, 303/495-0091h

uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,pitt}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale@net1.ucsd.edu
fido: Bdale Garbee at 128/19, 303/495-2061, 300/1200/2400 baud, 24hrs
packet: n3eua @ k0hoa
--
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA phone: 303/495-0091 h, 303/590-2868 w
uucp: {bellcore,crash,hp-lsd,ncc,pitt,usafa}!winfree!bdale
arpa: bdale@net1.ucsd.edu packet: n3eua @ k0hoa, Colorado Springs
fido: sysop of 128/19 at 303/495-2061, 2400/1200/300 baud, 24hrs/day

From 6645300504921726426
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,37ff908bbb714278
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public

X-Google-Thread: fddbf,37ff908bbb714278
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-01-05 11:28:20 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:844 comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:210
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!kddlab!icot32!nttlab!ouicsu!icssm!oucom2!ishida
From: ishida@oucom2.oucom.osaka-u.junet (Akira Ishida)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc
Subject: Re: New Release of KA9Q TCP/IP Package
Message-ID: <426@oucom2.oucom.osaka-u.junet>
Date: 5 Jan 88 19:28:20 GMT
References: <104@winfree.UUCP>
Organization: Dept. of Communication Eng. Osaka Univ.
Lines: 19
Summary: May I forward it to PBBS in JA?

In article <104@winfree.UUCP>, bdale@winfree.UUCP (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>
>   *** This is the one you've been waiting for! ***
>   *** MERRY CHRISTMAS !! ***
>
> Announcing an update to the KA9Q TCP/IP software package release of 870829.0,
> bringing the current release date up to 871225.0. This update is a *MAJOR
> LEAGUE* revision. If you're running 870829 or earlier, update *now*.

May I forward this article to PBBS in JA?

To all OMs;
      If you allow me to forward your articles to PBBS in JA,
please add the permission message of forwarding. Thank you.

Caution: Don't send me reply-mail,please. I can't still
         receive a mail from overseas.

Akira Ishida   JG3RTQ @ JR3WDK

From 1358698478788021558
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,8a91023cf37f6bdc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: 10a29b,8a91023cf37f6bdc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10a29b,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,8a91023cf37f6bdc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: f9325,8a91023cf37f6bdc,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidf9325,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-01-18 09:18:42 PST
Xref: utzoo comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc:278 comp.protocols.tcp-ip:2262
comp.sys.ibm.pc:10840 rec.ham-radio.packet:894
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!cmcl2!nrl-cmf!ames!rutgers!princeton!phoenix!
asjoshi
From: asjoshi@phoenix.Princeton.EDU (Amit S. Joshi)
Newsgroups: comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc,comp.protocols.tcp-

ip,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio.packet
Subject: Turbo C port of the KA9Q TCP/IP
Message-ID: <1480@phoenix.Princeton.EDU>
Date: 18 Jan 88 17:18:42 GMT
Organization: Princeton University, NJ
Lines: 25
Keywords: TCP/IP KA9Q TurboC

Hello,

I have received a number of requests for the Turbo C port of the KA9Q
TCP/IP code. I have been mailing it out but now I am swamped. I thought
that only a few people would be interested in the code when I made the
offer to mail out copies. I shall therefore post the stuff to the net.

I would like to warn everybody that the version I have ported is NOT the
Christmas release. I am not using it for a packet radio, in fact I am
only using things to the socket level and so I have no plans to port the
Christmas release either. Also since I am not using most of the features
I have not tested them extensively. I am reasonably certain everthing
works over the ethernet with the 3COM board (I have used that portion),
but the rest I know that it compiles - I have fixed all the problems
that cropped in the ethernet portion and fixed similar code in other
places similarly.

My apologies to those people who requested and had to wait and then get
this message. I'll probably post to comp.protocols.tcp-ip.ibmpc unless I
get messages to the contrary soon.

--
Amit Joshi   BITNET | Q3696@PUCC.BITNET
          USENET | {seismo, rutgers}\!princeton\!phoenix\!asjoshi
"There's a pleasure in being mad... which none but madmen know!" - St.Dryden

From 4406144311631530703
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c35c,ca91eac29226fd14,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c35c,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,ca91eac29226fd14,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-02 14:04:27 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:929 comp.sys.ibm.pc:11315
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!mordor!sri-spam!rutgers!uwvax!speedy!
dan
From: dan@speedy.WISC.EDU (Dan Frank)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,comp.sys.ibm.pc
Subject: Desqview bug, Quarterdeck "service"
Message-ID: <5187@spool.cs.wisc.edu>
Date: 2 Feb 88 22:04:27 GMT
Sender: news@spool.cs.wisc.edu
Reply-To: dan@speedy.WISC.EDU (Dan Frank)
Organization: U of Wisconsin CS Dept

Lines: 48
Keywords: unbelievably rude

There is an interesting bug in the latest version of Desqview. Apparently DV doesn't do a very good job of keeping track of console "RAW" mode status. Sometimes a program is started in raw mode that shouldn't be, and other times you can't get DV's console driver to go *into* raw mode when you need to. The upshot is, there are some very simple, well-behaved programs that don't work right under Desqview (one of the them is the BM mail program used by amateur radio tcp/ip'ers).

Fool that I am, I thought Quarterdeck might be interested in fixing this bug. For all I know, their technical people might be, if there were any way to reach them. Quarterdeck is one of those companies who apparently hired psychologists to tell them how to discourage people from ever, ever bothering them for service.

I've been trying to call them on their non-toll-free number for about a week, and getting constant busy signals. Finally today I reached their telephone answering person. She put me on hold for tech support, and for the next 20 minutes I was treated to a rather expensive conversation with their computerized telephone system. Finally I accidentally failed to push the proper combination of keys to stay on hold, and was zapped back to the telephone answering person, losing my place in the queue. Exasperated, I explained that I didn't need help installing the program or running Dbase; that I was a software developer and wanted to report a real, live bug. I was put through to a sales manager. She listened politely while I explained my problem, then immediately zapped me back to the telephone answering person, who said, "Please hold for tech support."

"Wait a sec," said I. "Does this mean you put me back on the end of the queue, and I spend *another* twenty minutes talking to your phone system?"

"I guess so," she answered. At this, I became a bit upset. "Look, I have spent a lot of money on this call, to be put back at the end of the queue. I don't need help installing the stupid program. It has a bug, and I'm trying to report it."

"It seems," she answered in a *very* snide voice, "that *everyone* who calls us has a bug." Well, this was the last straw. I demanded to talk to the president's secretary. "You wouldn't be permitted to do that," she said. When I began sputtering something in return, she said, "I'm going to put you on hold until you calm down." *click*. I tried to call back, but of course, I got a busy signal.

I've heard people say that, for example, Microsoft has bad customer service. Microsoft may not be great, but I have never, ever been treated like this by them, or for that matter any other software company before. For all I know, Quarterdeck has *no* support people at all, and simply abuses their customers until they give up. Can anyone top this?

-- Dan

From -6444126736245189177
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-16 00:04:49 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:943 rec.ham-radio:3955 sci.electronics:2170
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!bellcore!decvax!ucbvax!agate!saturn!
ucscb.UCSC.EDU!matthew
From: matthew@ucscb.UCSC.EDU (73550000)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Summary: Why not CB?
Keywords: packet, license free, CB
Message-ID: <1983@saturn.ucsc.edu>
Date: 16 Feb 88 08:04:49 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
Sender: usenet@saturn.ucsc.edu
Reply-To: matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
Organization: University of California, Santa Cruz
Lines: 46

The topic of license-free packet radio has been floating around for
some time. Several ideas have come and gone, including the 52-54 MHz
"reallocation" and the use of 49 MHz license free bands.

Why not class D CB (27 MHz)...

The power limit on this band is sufficient to set up a reasonable
packet network (i.e. doesn't require lots of close-together low-power nodes).

The radios are cheap (<$60) and come with simple speaker and microphone
connectors, suitable for connecting a comercially available TNC.

The bandwidth available is sufficient to support at least the 300 baud
HF modem standard, and almost certainly will also support the standard
VHF 1200 baud (202) standard.

The channels already exist and, even better, already sound as bad as
packet channels would to voice users.

Contrary to popular belief, packet WILL work on AM. In fact, it may
work better than voice on the same channel, because heterodynes
with existing carriers are usually NOT within the modem filter bandpass.

A reasonable license-free packet network seems to be needed, and,
setting it up on existing personal radio channels would alleviate
complaints from users of other spectrum space (such as amateurs)

that would otherwise be reallocated to provide for such a service.

The only restriction that currently exists is FCC Part 95.627
which states that:
d) Digital emmissions are not permitted in the GMRS or the CB radio service.
e) The transmission of data is prohibited in the Personal Radio Services.

I am interested in finding out what other opinions exist regarding
the expansion of CB to include digital packet radio. Certainly if
enough people are interested, the FCC can be persuaded to modify
these existing regulations.

Please indicate your opinion by posting, or by e-mail.

Thanks,
Matthew Kaufman
matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu, ...!ucbvax!ucscc!ucsck!matthew

From 18102550012510549 60
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-16 06:24:08 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:944 rec.ham-radio:3957 sci.electronics:2171
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!husc6!bloom-beacon!gatech!gitpyr!
kludge
From: kludge@pyr.gatech.EDU (Scott Dorsey)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Keywords: packet, license free, CB
Message-ID: <5012@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Date: 16 Feb 88 14:24:08 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1983@saturn.ucsc.edu>
Reply-To: kludge@pyr.UUCP (Scott Dorsey)
Organization: Georgia College Of Universal Knowledge
Lines: 23

In article <1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
writes:
>The topic of license-free packet radio has been floating around for
>some time. Several ideas have come and gone, including the 52-54 MHz
>"reallocation" and the use of 49 MHz license free bands.
>Why not class D CB (27 MHz)...

   I don't know just what the present status of the Class C frequencies

are, but they are definitely available for digital communication. I
don't know if this is limited to remote control applications or not,
but it might be possible to consider a packet radio installation as
a remote control device (hook it up to a BSR X-10, etc... :-)).

Scott Dorsey   Kaptain_Kludge
SnailMail: ICS Programming Lab, Georgia Tech, Box 36681, Atlanta, Georgia 30332

   "To converse at the distance of the Indes by means of sympathetic
    contrivances may be as natural to future times as to us is a
    literary correspondence." -- Joseph Glanvill, 1661

Internet: kludge@pyr.gatech.edu
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ihnp4,linus,rutgers,seismo}!gatech!gitpyr!kludge

From 9126526935938938753
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-17 13:35:52 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:945 rec.ham-radio:3971 sci.electronics:2186
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!bellcore!decvax!ucbvax!ucdavis!
deneb.ucdavis.edu!ccs016
From: ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu (Patrick Tully pstully@ucdavis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Keywords: packet, license free, CB
Message-ID: <1174@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Date: 17 Feb 88 21:35:52 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1983@saturn.ucsc.edu>
Sender: uucp@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
Reply-To: ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu.UUCP (Patrick Tully pstully@ucdavis)
Organization: University of California, Davis
Lines: 33

In article <1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
writes:
>
>
>The only restriction that currently exists is FCC Part 95.627
>which states that:
>d) Digital emmissions are not permitted in the GMRS or the CB radio service.
>e) The transmission of data is prohibited in the Personal Radio Services.
>---
>I am interested in finding out what other opinions exist regarding

>the expansion of CB to include digital packet radio. Certainly if
>enough people are interested, the FCC can be persuaded to modify
>these existing regulations.
>
>Please indicate your opinion by posting, or by e-mail.
>
>Thanks,
>Matthew Kaufman
>matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu, ...!ucbvax!ucscc!ucsck!matthew

I use CB extensively. I do not have my ticket yet, but do hope to in
the future. I would really like to see a packet allowed on 27 mhz.
I started a radio club awhile ago, we are very interested in packet, ham
and other radio aspects, however, the money and living conditions limit
most of the members from moving on. A license free packet operation would
for sure get more people started.

My vote is yes, and I can say that so is the vote of our radio club.

* Patrick Tully RFD1
* RADIO FREE DAVIS -- cheap radio operation
* {{seismo|ihnp4!}lll-crg|sdcsvax|{decvax!}ucbvax}!ucdavis!deneb!ccs016
* pstully@ucdavis BITNET

From -8541570684618087083
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-17 14:07:05 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:946 rec.ham-radio:3973 sci.electronics:2187
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!bellcore!decvax!ucbvax!ucdavis!
deneb.ucdavis.edu!ccs016
From: ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu (Patrick Tully pstully@ucdavis)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Keywords: Allocatitng Citizen's-Band space for packet radio
Message-ID: <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Date: 17 Feb 88 22:07:05 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> <210@ritcv.UUCP>
Sender: uucp@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
Reply-To: ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu.UUCP (Patrick Tully pstully@ucdavis)
Organization: University of California, Davis
Lines: 39

In article <210@ritcv.UUCP> cep4478@ritcv.UUCP (PUT YOUR NAME HERE) writes:
>

>
>Now, a question: I was once told that the sunspot period relative to CB
>radios is about 40 years, and that we are now on the upside of the curve.
>I was told that this means in about 10 years the range we will get from
>C.B. will be at least quadruple what it is now. Is this true?
>
>   Christopher E. Piggott

  I've heard this too. I believe it is true. The peak should start
somewhere around 1991. This is also the time when California is suppose
to have another predicted drought. Which makes sense because the last
highest CB activity was from 1976 to 1978 and this was the years
when California had its drought. I know that the time interval from
the last skip activity to 1991 is not 40 years, but what was experienced in
1976 to 1978 was a shorter skip cycle. (~10 years) From my observations,
CB also experiences a smaller scip cycle around 23 days (around there)

 The skip activity during 1976 - 1978 from what I've been told by people
was great, but made talking local impossible. The conditions during those
years made many people interested in CB, but also forced a lot of people
to stop using radios. So, I'm guessing that around 1991 the skip conditions
will be better on CB than 1976-1978, but they will also force many people
off the radio.

 Presently on 27 mhz the skip is rolling in. This fits with the 23 day
summer type day cycle. (warm afternoons, lots of sun). It has been this
way for about 4 days. From Northern California people from the east coast are
easily heard in the morining through 5pm, then people from the southern
western states and Canada our heard, and at around 6:30 Hawaii and Australia
are heard for only about 30 to 40 minutes. And around 7:00 or 7:300 the
airwaves are dead.

 This experimenting was done on Side band using a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal.

* Patrick Tully
* {{seismo|ihnp4!}lll-crg|sdcsvax|{decvax!}ucbvax}!ucdavis!pstully
* pstully@ucdavis BITNET

From 7735512601354759406
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-17 16:15:12 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:955 rec.ham-radio:4030 sci.electronics:2263
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!husc6!linus!philabs!ttidca!sorgatz
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?

Message-ID: <1943@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Date: 18 Feb 88 00:15:12 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP>
<1983@saturn.ucsc.edu>
Reply-To: sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz - Avatar)
Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
Lines: 112
Keywords: CB == garbage, LICENSE-FREE == CB;
Summary: GO GET YOUR NOVICE LICENSE!

In article <1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> matthew@ucsck.ucsc.edu (Matthew Kaufman, KA6SQG)
writes:
>
>The topic of license-free packet radio has been floating around for
>some time. Several ideas have come and gone, including the 52-54 MHz
>"reallocation" and the use of 49 MHz license free bands.
 The 1st of which will happen on a cold day in HELL, the second is not a
useful option due to the range of the devices available and...
>Why not class D CB (27 MHz)...
..this suggestion, while it might seem reasonable is actually not. Some of
us have tried this and while it *does* work, the amount of hate 'n' discontent
it generates would not endear such packet users to the rest of the CB community!
>The power limit on this band is sufficient to set up a reasonable
>packet network (i.e. doesn't require lots of close-together low-power nodes).
 The power "limits" are seldom enforced, and you will find that in metropolitian
areas like L.A. and such, seldom observed. I.E.-noone will hear you @ 5 w.
>The radios are cheap (<$60) and come with simple speaker and microphone
>connectors, suitable for connecting a comercially available TNC.
 With good reason, the radios are not very selective and have little in the
way of sensitivity. FM would be better, but F3E is illegal on 11 meters.
>The bandwidth available is sufficient to support at least the 300 baud
>HF modem standard, and almost certainly will also support the standard
>VHF 1200 baud (202) standard.
 1200 works fine on a clear channel, AM or SSB. On a crowded channel only
SSB will get your packets across without a very large number of retrys.
>The channels already exist and, even better, already sound as bad as
>packet channels would to voice users.
 No comment.
>Contrary to popular belief, packet WILL work on AM. In fact, it may
>work better than voice on the same channel, because heterodynes
>with existing carriers are usually NOT within the modem filter bandpass.
 Yes, it will work, but the hetrodynes cause retries, many retries.
>A reasonable license-free packet network seems to be needed, and,
>setting it up on existing personal radio channels would alleviate
>complaints from users of other spectrum space (such as amateurs)
>that would otherwise be reallocated to provide for such a service.
 Oh phooey! Stop sniveling, and go study a little! The Novice ticket is
well within the reach of anyone who wants it. There are Amateur Radio Clubs
around that will bendover backwards to assist you in doing so.
>The only restriction that currently exists is FCC Part 95.627
>which states that:
>d) Digital emmissions are not permitted in the GMRS or the CB radio service.
>e) The transmission of data is prohibited in the Personal Radio Services.

And with good reason! Study packet a little closer and you will notice that improperly used, packet can cause a tremendous amount of interference. The use of such equipment by completly untrained users would be difficult to actually justify on the International level. Everything the FCC does is fuel for those that participate at the WARC's..you're asking for blood.
>I am interested in finding out what other opinions exist regarding
>the expansion of CB to include digital packet radio. Certainly if

The Amateur community stands ready to welcome you and all others as fellow operators...anytime you are ready to get serious. The expansion of CB radio, is something the FCC will only laugh at. It's been proposed several times. Some of the proposals have included such things as:

A) Expansion of class D 11 meter CB from 27.405Mhz to 27.995. mixed modes.
B) 27.410-27.510 A3J voice, F3E voice 27.515-27.715 and AX25a Packet only from 27.720-27.995 using F2/3/E.
C) A new class of service, from 27.410-27.510, for AX25a Packet only, using F2/3E. (i.e. "CB Packet" but with a license!)

As an Amateur, I can tell you that the majority of such schemes will *NEVER* garner a shred of support from the Amateur ranks because of the attitude that exists on CB. Look at the hassle that SSB users get/give to/from the AM users. Better still is the use of the "funny freqs"...there must be 40-50 times a week in L.A. that someone figures that since they don't "hear" anyone using the region between 28.0 and 28.2, that it's ok for them to have a nice FM QSO with their Trucker-buddies on their 'Rangers'...number 1: Most of these jerks don't know the difference between CW and fly-to-the-moon. The fact that some of us are indeed having a CW-QSO on 28.150 (right where they fire-up!) is of no interest to them, after all, they bought the radio! It *CAME* with the frequencies! Therefore... number 2: The number of existing radios that are equipped with A.M.-only...bad news is most CB users hate SSB, because they dont have it..more 'Low-buck mentality'. I would favor Frequency expansion (ala item B) if:

1) the radios were equipped in such a way that no firther expansion of the frequency range were possible. Use a rom-based composite PLL/VCO chip that has NO equal for replacement, MANDATE unusual I.F. freqs and no "extra" lines to play with. Make that sucker 99.9% impossible to expand! Cast the boards in epoxy or something like that.

2) the stations were Registered/Licensed. Nothing expensive, just a simple form which insures a better attitude by the users of the frequencies, and a unique callsign identifier for your packet-headers.

3) That the FCC could have an enforcement budget to police violators. Like: a) The LIDS that decide to play music, curse or jam. b) The 'LinearLids', who think 1Kw operation is "cool". c) The jokers who insist on running out-of-band, mixed mode, or who refuse identify their stations. d) The clowns that modify CB gear to encroach on the Amateur 10 meter band. Send these guys to jail for 10+ years!

>enough people are interested, the FCC can be persuaded to modify these existing regulations.

Don't count on it! Amateur Radio is what it is because everyone involved has a vested interest in keeping the 'GoodBuddy' types from overrunning the bands, the FCC's enforcement budget is almost nil, expansion that does not provide for the safeguards listed above has no chance. Period. You want more? CB radio is a sewer, the majority of CB users are braindead, burntout Kids that have so little to do with their miserable lives they congragate around the 11 meter band hoping for any kind of amusement. Just try cleaning it up, I did. I managed to interest 7 people to UPGRADE to Novice tickets..you can do the same.
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

From -3158079130246040390
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,6f2ccddc69bef1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,6f2ccddc69bef1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,6f2ccddc69bef1b,start
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-19 06:16:07 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio:4051 rec.ham-radio.packet:957 sci.electronics:2282
Path: utzoo!mnetor!uunet!lll-winken!lll-lcc!ames!hao!gatech!ukma!rayssd!raybed2!
ewb
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics
Subject: NPRM 87-14 (220 MHz) here we go again !!!!!!!!!
Message-ID: <1123@raybed2.UUCP>
Date: 19 Feb 88 14:16:07 GMT
Distribution: na
Organization: Raytheon Co., Bedford, Mass.
Lines: 15
Keywords: BOYCOTT U.P.S !!!!!!!!

In a late move the FCC announced that United Parcel Service is trying to re-open the reply period for comments on NPRM 87-14. It seems that someone has sold U P S on the idea of an A.C.S.B. truck-truck radio system in the 215-222 MHz band. In other words, they were sold a bill of goods and are trying to save themselves. If the period for reply is re-opened, (which was closed 6 months ago), then this set a precedent for further openings-closings-openings-closings...etc. This could cause havic in the ranks for this and all other NPRMs relating to ham radio !!!

As a course of action, please write to the commission asking them not to allow comments by UPS in for consideration. Also, for all you people who

mail order equipment of any kind, PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THE SALES PEOPLE TO SHIP VIA UPS !!!! USE U.S MAIL, FEDERAL, FLYING TIGERS.....ETC. Maybe this will help just a little. 73

Gene WA1UXA

From 2960773085884236492
X-Google-Language: ENGLISH,ASCII-7-bit
X-Google-Thread: 10c9e3,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid10c9e3,public
X-Google-Thread: fddbf,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gidfddbf,public
X-Google-Thread: 105d97,524468b135865913
X-Google-Attributes: gid105d97,public
X-Google-ArrivalTime: 1988-02-19 10:12:39 PST
Xref: utzoo rec.ham-radio.packet:953 rec.ham-radio:4014 sci.electronics:2232
Path: utzoo!utgpu!water!watmath!clyde!rutgers!cmcl2!husc6!linus!philabs!ttidca!sorgatz
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics
Subject: Re: low power license free packet?
Summary: Would you mind??
Keywords: CB is garbage!
Message-ID: <1960@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Date: 19 Feb 88 18:12:39 GMT
References: <8802111609.AA16271@decwrl.dec.com> <440@n8emr.UUCP> <1983@saturn.ucsc.edu> <210@ritcv.UUCP> <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Reply-To: sorgatz@ttidcb.tti.com (Erik Sorgatz - Avatar)
Organization: Citicorp/TTI, Santa Monica
Lines: 28

In article <1175@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu> ccs016@deneb.ucdavis.edu.UUCP (Patrick Tully pstully@ucdavis) writes:
> I've heard this too. I believe it is true. The peak should start
>somewhere around 1991. This is also the time when California is suppose

 Why not look at the ARRL Long Range Prediction charts? Real Radio Scientists have spent years developing this stuff, it might surprise you..and BTW most of the rumor-legends of CB are vaporware, this is another case of same.

> This experimenting was done on Side band using a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal.

 "Side band"??? "a 3 beamed yagi, horizontal"?? Would you mind explaining these strange terms? Yagi's *are* beams. Some have 3 elements...these are the kind of communication problems that prevail in the 27 Mhz universe..
..my suggestion, Mr. Tulley, is to actually concentrate on learning the real terminology, then some basic theory. If you've got any time left, try some Morse code practice. If you're very lucky, you might just pass your Novice ticket - but not if you insist on clinging to this CB folklore like a security blanket! Give it up! It's worthless. As far as Packet on CB goes, read my posting to that other technotwit on 'sci.electronics', there isn't a snowball's chance in Hell that the FCC will grant *ANY* additional freqs or perks to the 11 meter crowd, so grow up! Get into real radio...

--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY
Citicorp(+)TTI
3100 Ocean Park Blvd.   (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz